

8 50¢ ISH FLANNEL riety of stripes. finished with a nd are to be worn ed collar for the GLISH TWEED S. cut very full, uttoned at points k grey and fancy ..... \$1.50 UNION FLAXrge size bodies, 25 and .... \$1.00 TURAL CASHliced at elbows, . . . . . . \$1.75

2

louses

ginghams and fine scriptions of some: colored stripes in, made in kimona ..... \$1.50 te grounds with green, blue and ne inch tucks, the ffs of material. ...... \$2.50 th colored checks with pocket and ingth with broad ...... \$2.50 en, light blue, and ucks, box pleats nover cuffs edged ..... \$3.00

ade Cake-Tea at Our New

traina, will arrive by the steamer Empress of India, which left Yokohama on Friday, to tour Canada and the United States, on his way to England. Tang Shao-yi, the Chinese official sent to the United States to give thanks for the return of the Boxer in-demnity to China, was in Japan when the steamer sailed. He will leave for San Francisco on the warmen Mark

The steamer salled. He will leave for San Francisco on the steamer Mon-golia. Before leaving the Chinese of-ficial recommended to the Chinese government the repsentation of some valuable ancient porcelain from the Manchurian treasury at Mukden to President Roosevelt, which sugges-tion was being considered. After his business at Washington is considered this morning on board the cruiser Hai Chi for Amoy, where the fleet is due to arrve on October 30.

Sir Wilfrid in Queber

the Chinese official intends to spend some time studying the financial sys-tem of the United States and European sold standard countries, with a view to the establishment of a gold stand-ard for Chine Quebec, Oct. 24.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed a meeting of the English-speaking electors of Quebec West and Quebec Centre last night in the Queec skating rink. Several tho electors from Quebec and many lead-ers were present. The Premier was given a hearty reception. ard for China.

Burned to Death Audacious Burglars.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Before the fire-men could reach her, Mrs. Mercier, 65 years old, was burned to death as the result of a lamp explosion in her home, West Vitete street, last night. Audacious Burgiars. Newark, Oct. 24.—Three masked men cut the telephone wires outside of the fine Perkins home at Morris-town early today, entered the house, knocked down each of the maid ser-vants, attacked and choked Mrs. Mil-ler, a sister of the three Misses Per-kins, who were in the house, and then ransacked the place. The robbers, who are believed to be the ones who cut the whres and looted the home of banker H. B. March, in Orange, a few

Death of Wm. Cooke Toronto, Oct. 24 .- William Cooke

formerly manager of the Merchants Bank in Toronto, is dead. He was 80 vears old.

Mission Work in China banker H. B. March, in Orange, a few nights ago, obtained at least \$2,000 worth of jewelry in the Perkins house Toronto, Oct. 24.—Rev. W. F. Adams of this city was selected superintend-ent of the hospital of the Reformed Church of the United States, located at Yochow, Honan, North China. He and some money.

as spent four years as a Methodist issionary in China.

Paris Fears the Cholera. aris, Oct. 23 -Either through fear the cholera or for some other ason Paris has gone hygienic mad st now. The latest hygienic novel-

the Cleveland letter sent by Branden-burg to the Times, spent the night in the station house. Dectective Kincaid of Dayton filed in the police court today a complaint against Brandenburg, charging him with being a fuglitive from justice. On this charge he was held, his bond being fixed at \$500. The bond was signed by W. N. Young, and Brandenburg was released. Branden-burg says he will not oppose extra-dition to New York. s that in many of the cafes on the levards the three lumps of sugar ch are served on a little pewter cer, with every cup of coffee are / served with each piece in a little metically scaled by setically sealed bag. Bread at restaurants is served in paper s as well, and in many cafes all newspapers are sterilized after

customer has used them.

Detective Shot by Burglar

Brandenburg's Case.

Dayton, Oct. 24.—Broughton Bran-denburg, who was arrested yesterday, on a telegram from the police authori-ties of New York in connection with the Cleveland letter sent by Branden-burg to the Times snear the slow in the

ch customer has used them. Strike Called Off Inghampton, Oct. 24.—At a meet-t of the Boilermakers, i union / last the shotser, N.Y., Oct. 24.—Chas. Weber, chief of the New York Cen-tral detective department, was shot by a car burglar today at Grinesvilly the police department. Details of the les began on March 27, and while mappered the company for a time vas evident long ago that the strike s lost. The men made application work as individuals today and will taken back as fast as they are ded.

New York, Oct. 25 .- New York state

will be the storm centre of the closing week of the political campaign. Both the Republican and Democratic presidential nominees will tour the state China Prepares Welcome. Shanghai, Oct. 24.—The Chinese tommissioners for the reception of he United States Atlantic fleet, left this morning on board the cruiser Hai Chi for Amoy, where the fleet is the to arrive on October 30. Siz Wilfold in Output Friday will enter Ohio, which, like New York, has a place in the doubtful column. Indiana, another, uncertainty, will be toured by Mr. Bryan on Saturday, closing the week's campaign with a night speech in Chicago.

a night speech in Chicago. James S. Sherman has a week's campaign outlined in New York state, while the plans of John W. Kern, who had expected to devote the week to speech-making in Indiana, depend upon the condition of his sick son. which also sets on the physical char-acteristics of the wearer to the great-est possible advantage. The price of colored dress suits is 30 or 40 per cent. higher than the cost of those made of the usual black cloth. In nearly all cases the waistcoats of the

upon the condition of his sick son. Members of President Rooseveit's cabinet will take a part in the week's campaign. Secretary Root will speak in Ohio and New York; Postmaster-General Meyers, in Ohio and Mary-land; Secretary of the Navy Metcalfe, in West Virginia; Attorney-General Bonaparte in New York; Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, in New York, and Secretary of the Interior Garfield in Ohio. While New York will be the centre **VENEZUELANS SEIŻE** 

in Ohio. While New York will be the centre of political activity, Ohio and Indiana, will be stumped by both parties. The government's suit against the so-called powder trust will be resumed in New York on Monday and Tuesday will mark the resumption of the hear-ings in the federal suit to dissolve the Standard Oli companies in New York. On the following day the inquiry into the relations existing between the coal companies and the coal-carrying roads which the government is conducting, which the government is conducting, anthorities of a British trading ves. will be resumed in Philadelphia. sel at Margarita, an island in the

To discuss the claims that certain operators are not living up to the agreements, a convention of coal min-ers in the Pittsburg district has been called at Pittsburg for Thursday. Abroad, the situation in the Balkans will continue to occupy attention. The Bulgarian assembly and the Russlan duma are scheduled to be convened on

Wednesday.

Favorite Colors in Berlin This Season Red, Violet and Brown

have been noticeable in some of the best restaurants in the capital. The favorite color seems to be violet which also sets off the physical char-

color, giving the wearer a motley ap

land of Margarita-Crew

Imprisoned

pearance.

soon to have another government, the Asquith cabinet having been pretty well discredited, and already suggestions are being offered as to the make-up of Berlin, Oct. 24 .- Colored dress suits

the new ministry. One of the most novel suggestions made so far is that the country should have a cabinet of experts, and with this end in view a Berlin, Oct. 24.—Colored dress suits have come into fashion in Berlin so-clety this season. The favorite colors are dark red, dark blue, violet, and brown. A few colored dress suits could be observed at the fashionable dining resorts at Heringsdorf and other German summer watering places, and since the fashionable world re-turned to Berlin in September they have been noticeable in some of the writer in the Daily Express recom-mends the following list: Prime minister and first lord, Mr. A.

J. Balfour. Foreign office, Lord Lansdowne Lord chancellor, Sir E. H. Carson, Colonial office, Lord Milner. Exchequér, Mr. Bonar Law. Home office, Mr. G. Wyndham. Board of trade, Mr. W. A, S. Hewins. War office. Lord Kitcher Mar office, Lord Kitchener. Admiralty, Lord C. Beresford. India office, Lord Ampthill. Ifeland, Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, Postmaster-general, Mr. Henn Heaton.

London, Oct. 24.-Great Britain is

nearly all cases the waistcoats of the colored suit is made of a different Board of education, Sir P. Magnus. Board of agriculture, Lord Onslow. Local government board, Captain

> Attorney-general, Mr. F. E. Smith K. C.

Solicitor-general, Mr. G. Cave, K.C. Colonial under-secretary, Sir Gilbert **A BRITISH SCHOONER** Parker.

Foreign under-secretary, Mr. Wilfred Ashley. Under-secretary for war, General Pole-Carew. Taken While Drifting Off Is-Under-secretary, home office, Sir

Conan Doyle. Under-secretary, India, Sir E. Vinent. Under-secretary, board of trade. Mr.

St. Vincent, D.W.I., Oct. 24 .- Word has been received here of the seizure several weeks ago by the Venezuelan

Under-secretary, board of trade, Mr. Alfred Hosley. Under-secretary, local government board, Hon. W. Peel. Chief whip, Sir A. Acland-Hood, Chief whip, House of Lords, Lord

sel at Margarita, an island in the Caribbean sea, belonging to Vene-zuela, and the imprisonment of the ery.

of course England, just now, is concrew. The St. Vincent schooner Lady Kenfronted with many perplexing ques-tions, such as the Old Age Pensions, the Licensing bill, unemployment of thousands, decreasing trade and re-venue, etc., and recently Mr. Haldane, The St. Vincent schooner Lady Ken-sington, carrying livestock and vegeta-bles for Trinidad, after sighting the Dragon's Mouth, was becalmed. The schooner was carried far out of her course, and while drifting off Mar-garita was seized by Venezuelan of-ficers. the secretary for war, hinted at a scheme of national insurance against unemployment. With all these pro-blems pending a cabinet of experts wouldn't be half bad.

#### Funeral of Capt. Rankin.

Trenton, Tenn., Oct. 22 .- Attended by one of the largest crowds that ever

New York, Oct 24,—Melvin W. Shep-pard, the great middle distance run-ner, will quit the cinder path. The Olympic hero made this announcement yesterday. He made his farewell in the set of games at Celtic Park last Sunday. He is thred and wishes to rest. Whether he will ever again be seen in action is doubtful. Sheppard is one of the greatest athletes that ever wore a spiked shoe, and many be-lieve he has the great Kilpatrick beat-en. He is a natural borne runner, having a bound that is simply wonder-rul. As a school boy performer, Shep-pard was in a class by himself. He first appeared in the metropolitan dis-tine he broke the mile scholastic re-cord. After that he appeared at every scholastic meet in this vicinity, and the records of Manvel, Hipple, Elling wood. McKenzle, Christensen and other crack schoolboy performers soon went by the board. The work of Sheppard while a mem-ber of the Irish club is well known, as is his remarkable nerformances at

The work of Sheppard while a mem-ber of the Irish club is well known, as is his remarkable performances at

U. S. and Russia.

citizens of the two countrie

Typhoid in Montreal,

Montreal, Oct. 23.—The epidemic of typhoid which is visiting the city ap-pears to be of a particulary malignant type, and it has in its grip even more

than the usual number of patients. Most of the hospitals report their ac-commodation filled and several cases

Women Go to Prison.

ndon.

and what he can learn with regard to the crime. Mortelmans, he has learned, want to Callao with a crew which took out the Peruvian cruiser Almirante Grau from the yards of the builders in England and has also ser-ved in the British navy.

Cleveland's Traction Fight

New York, Oct. 23.—A letter from Secretary of State Root to Jacob H. Schiff of New Yerk, was made public here today, 'dealing with the attitude of the United States government in securing equality of treatment for American clizens visiting Russia, and also exhibiting the government's poet. Cleveland's Traction Fight Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 25.—In behalf of the Ingersoll Rand company, of New Jersey, manufacturers of electrical ap-pliances, a petition was filed in the federal court last night asking that a receiver be appointed for the Munici-pal Traction company. The petition sets forth that there are many claims sets in the company and names the also explaining the government's posi-tion in the case of Jan Jinof Pouren, the Russian refugee, now detained in New York city by the Federal courts. New York city by the Federal courts. Mr. Root brings out for the first time that the United States has asked Russia for a complete revision and amendment of the treaty of 1832, which provides for reciprocal right of residence and travel on the part of the citizens of the two countries. ing the matter said that all debts will be paid and that no receiver would

be appointed.

Koreans Suppressed

Tokio, Oct. 25.—The so-called in-surrection in Korea is practically end-ed. The troops are still on active duty, but the insurgents have dwindled to merely a disorderly mob. It is stated that the Prince Ito, former resident general at Seoul, will probably return to Korea early in November. Two-thirds of the Japanese troops in North China will be withdrawn in a few days. per day refused admission The usual causes are attributed for the present outbreak, namely the water supply and in minor degree that of milk as

#### Lake Steamer Ashore

London, Oct. 22.-Seventeen of the women suffragists who were arrested one of the largest crowds that ever assembled here, the funeral of Capt. Quentin Rankin, who was murdered by night riders at Walnut Log on Monday, was held here today. Hundreds of floral tributes were sent from all sec-tions of the state, and among those who gathered at the grave were resi-dents of nearly every county of West Tennessee. Detroit, Oct. 25.—A despatch from Houghton, Mich., says the steamer



9 0¢ SH FLANNEL ety of stripes. inished with a nd are to be worn ed collar for the ..... \$2.00 GLISH TWEED S, cut very full, ittoned at points grey and fancy ..... \$1.50 UNION FLAX-

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schow, Honan, North China. He spent four years as a Methodist lonary in China. Dayton, Oct. 24 .- Broughton Brandenburg, who was arrested yesterday.

Paris Fears the Cholera. on a telegram from the police authori-Oct. 22 —Either through fear cholera or for some other Paris has gone hygienic mad w. The latest bygienic neural is, Oct. 22 - Either through fear

b Paris has gone hygienic mad how. The latest hygienic novel-that in many of the cafes on the vards the three lumps of sugar are served on a little pewter r, with every cup of coffee are served with each piece in a little with every cup of coffee are erved with each piece in a little served with each piece in a little tically sealed bag. Bread at staurants is served in paper as well, and in many cafes all hewspapers are sterilized after ustone here and a state of the second seco

Detective Shot by Burglar

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campaign outlined in New York state, while the plans of John W. Kern, who had expected to devote the week to speech-making in Indiana, depend upon the condition of his sick son. colored suit is made of a Members of President Roosevelt's color, giving the wearer a motley apcabinet will take a part in the week's

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Wednesday

Imprisoned St. Vincent, D.W.I., Oct. 24 .- Word On the following day the inquiry into the relations existing between the coal companies and the coal-carrying roads several weeks ago by the Venezuelan nich the government is conducting, authorities of a British trading ves-

vill be resumed in Philadelphia. sel at Margarita, an island in the Ridley To discuss the claims that certain caribbean sea, belonging to Vene-operators are not living up to the zuela, and the imprisonment of the agreements, a convention of coal min-

agreements, a convention of coal min-ers in the Pittsburg district has been called at Pittsburg for Thursday. Abroad, the situation in the Balkans will continue to occupy attention. The Bulgenia association and the Buckets Schonner Lady Ken-sington, carrying livestock and vegeta-bles for Trinidad, after sighting the Dragon's Mouth, was becalmed. The Bulgenia association and the Buckets Schonner Was carried far out of her schonner was carried far out of he Bulgarian assembly and the Russian schooner was carried far out of her duma are scheduled to be convened on course, and while drifting off Margarita was seized by Venezuelan of-

land of Margarita—Crew

 Favorite Colors in Berlin This Season
 London, Oct. 24.—Great Britain is
 New York, Oct. 24.—Melvin W. Sheppard, the great middle distance runner, will quit the cinder path. The discretited, and already suggestions

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War office, Lord Kitchener. Admiralty, Lord C. Beresford. India office, Lord Ampthill. Ireland, Mr. J. H. M. Campbell Postmaster-general. Mr. Henniker Heaton. Board of education, Sir P. Magnus,

Board of agriculture, Lord Onslow. ber of the Irish club is well known, as is his remarkable performances at Local government board, Captain London. Jessel. Attorney-general, Mr. F. E. Smith,

K. C. Solicitor-general, Mr. G. Cave, K.C.

Colonial under-secretary, Sir Gilbert **A BRITISH SCHOONER** 

Ashlev Taken While Drifting Off Is-

Civil Lord, admiralty, Sir L. S. Am-

Montreal, Oct. 23.—The epidemic of typhoid which is visiting the city ap-Of course England, just now, is contions, such as the Old Age Pensions, the Licensing bill, unemployment of thousands, decreasing trade and re-venue, etc., and recently Mr. Haldane, the secretary for war, hinted at a scheme of national insurance against unormition the use of the president of the p

Detective Shot by Burglar Rochester, N.Y. Oct. 24—Chas Weber, chief of the New York Cenil Bioligermakers, it was unanimously be shorting scapeto a chains. Details of the Videy railroad shops. The aback as fast as they are back as fast as they are and twice trough the care and twice trough the care

U. S. and Russia.

schooner went ashore on a reef New York, Oct. 24.—Melvin W. Shep-pard, the great middle distance run-ner, will quit the cinder path. The was on the reef the trading schooner was on the reef the trading schooner aura arrived at a trading station in the islands and being told by the

. Balfour. Foreign office, Lord Lansdowne. Lord chancellor, Sir E. H. Carson. Colonial office, Lord Milner. Home office, Mr. G. Wyndham. Board of trade, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins. War office, Lord Kitchener. War office, Lord C. Reresford Mathematical and the simply wonder-ful. As a school boy performer, Shep-first appeared in the metropolitan dis-trict in the games of the Barnard School, about ten years ago. At that time he broke the mile scholastic re-cord. After that he appeared at every who were taken to Suva, where they having a bound that is simply wonder-ful. As a school boy performer, Shep-first appeared in the metropolitan dis-trict in the games of the Barnard time he broke the mile scholastic re-cord. After that he appeared at every have since heen held in prison "

the records of Manvel, Hipple, Elling-wood. McKenzie, Christensen and other crack schoolboy performers soon went by the board. The work of Sheppard while a mem-The work of Sheppard while a memto the crime. Mortelmans, he has learned, went to Callao with a crew which took out the Peruvian cruiser Almirante Grau from the yards of the ilders in England and has also served in the British navy.

Cleveland's Traction Fight

New York, Oct. 23.—A letter from Secretary of State Root to Jacob H. Schiff of New York, was made public 'arker. Foreign under-secretary, Mr. Wilfred Ashley. Schiff of New York, was made public Cleveland, Onlo, Oct. 20. In Benan here today, dealing with the attitude of the United States government in Jersey, manufacturers of electrical apof the Ingersoll Rand company, of New securing equality of treatment for pliances, a petition was filed in the American citizens visiting Russia, and also explaining the government's posi-Pole-Carew. Under-secretary, home office, Sir Conan Doyle. Under-secretary, India, Sir E. Vin-cent. Under-secretary, board of trade, Mr. Alfred Hosley. Under-secretary, local government board, Hon. W. Peel. Chief whip, House of Lords, Lord Ridley. Chief value deviced for the deviced for the first inder th will be paid and that no receiver would Typhoid in Montreal. be appointed.

Koreans Suppressed

Tokio, Oct. 25.—The so-called in-surrection in Korea is practically end-



ports from Hyderabad place the loss

of life in the great flood there at the

enormous total of 50,000. The correspondents state that something like Tueso

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face to face mainly to the of the Euro bone of the has not bee traffic alone

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 Grape Fruit, per doz.
 1.0% to 1.50

 Oranges, per dozen
 25 to 50

 Lemons, per dozen
 25

 Apples, per dozen
 25

 Apples, per dozen
 30

 Figs, cooking, per lb.
 30

 Figs, cooking, per lb.
 30

 Figs, table, per lb.
 31

 Raisins, table, per lb.
 35

 Peaches, table, per lb.
 35

 Peaches, Wash, per lb.
 10

 Peaches, Okanagan, per box
 51.60

 Plums, per basket
 35

 Grapes, Calif, per basket
 35

 Grapes, Calif, per basket
 35

 Metons, Cal, each,
 35

 Trumes
 36

 Tornberries, 3 Ibs.
 35

 Truth

the latter's departure for New Haven, where he will speak at noon. Returning Mr. Taft will speak at Port Chester at 3.05 p.m.; returning immediately af-terward to this city for his tour of Brooklyn on Monday evening. He will address four meetings in that city.

Mr. Wright Flies-Le Mans, Oct. 24.—Wilbur Wright made four short flights in his areo-plane this evening. On three of the flights he catried a passenger.

SWEPT BY HURRICANE

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

Muts

Tim Many Natives Supposed to Have Been Killed on Nicaraguan Coast-Heavy Property Loss

 Fign

 Cod, salted, per lb.
 .10 to 13

 Hallbut, fresh, per lb.
 .08 to 10

 Hallbut, smoked, per lb.
 .15

 Cod, fresh, per lb.
 .06 to .08

 Smoked Herring
 .124

 Grabs, 2 for
 .124

 Black Cod, salt per lb.
 .124

 Black Cod, salt per lb.
 .124

 Flounders, fresh, per lb.
 .124

 Salmon, fresh white, per lb.
 .06 to .08

 Salmon, fresh white, per lb.
 .05 to .12

 Salmon, smoked, per lb.
 .10 to .12

 Shrimps, per lb.
 .25 to .30

South Dakota, 301 votes. All over the country there is a change of 25 to 50 per cent, from the Roosevelt vote of 1904 to Mr. Bryan.
The result is no longer in doubt in Wew York The 39 votes of the state assured for Mr. Bryan, he will win aby a substantial majority. The Empire State can no longer be included in that territory called the enemy's country. I speak from information gained from a thorough canvass report from every county in the state."
The quiet which prevailed at Republican national and state headquarters in this city today is the calm preceding the political whirlwind for the state will return on Monday morning from the State Advances New Charges Against Alleged Political Offender in New York

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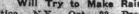
anxious to see their coin turn turtle. are greater than had been hoped f The other clubs were not so fortunate as the visitors from the West. Brook-

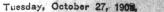
e Interesting Story of Their Experiences When Marconed on Christmas Island

pondents state that something managements order is being restored gradually. Bodies are being rapidly uncarthed, to be properly buried or cremated, the bridges are being repaired with all speed, and it is hoped that they will soon be passable. All the officials, from the Minister downwards, are do-Wrining the rank of the Runner, when the was charge in the was about to the Runner, when was a politic to be departed and railway company longs, in the service of the Runner, when the was about to be departed and railway company longs, in the word of the restrict to be departed and railway company longs, in the word of the Runner, when the was about to be departed and railway company longs, in the word of the runner, the service of the Runner, when the was about to be departed and railway company longs, in the word.
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soon be passable. All the officials, from the Minister downwards, are do-ing everything they can to ald in the work of the restoration of the railway. The situation on the Bezwada sec-tion is still apparently unimproved, and a correspondent states that per-sistent rumors are current to the ef-tect that a disaster has befallen the town of Bezwada owing to the force of the Hyderabad flood running into the Kristna. Such stories are natural at times of great excitement of the kind which Hyderabad is passing through, and must be taken with re-serve. Labor is being requisitioned from all the outlying districts. One of the first effects of the disaster was the deser-tion of all the shops, offices and houses in Secunderabad by the em-ployees, who rushed to Hyderabad to find their relatives. Few Europeans venture near the scene now, owing to the dangerous odor which is car-ried by the wind for miles. No more heroic deed was performed among the many that followed the

ried by the wind for miles. No more heroic deed was performed among the many that followed the catastrophe than the bravery displayed by the lady assistant-surgeons and nurses on the terible night of the flood. It appears that they were im-plored by the police to leave the hospital when the water was rising rapidly, but they resolutely declined to go unless with their patients. As the water rose higher and higher, and while corpses were yet being flung up against the hospital walls, the staff at least lifted the patients into safety on the roof. Then they proceeded to pick out from the bodies two feet below the parapet those still with the in





October 27, 1908.

Men and

rkling Red Bur-

arts .....\$1.00 ontilla Sherry....\$1.00

MPANY

17 Government St.

Guarantee

AWS

ICKMAN TYE

ARE CO., LTD. s St., Victoria, B. C.

One of the ship's boats an oil engine, portion the steamer, launching

and she was success through the breakers.

t then commenced on Fanning Island, some

failed, however, as the ged. She was then re-

med, re-engined. This month's work and then

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gers and crew were un-

he three officers who age in an open lifeboat is island to Fanning Is-

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ng Island short of water s, having performed one remarkable and intrepid

FLOOD IN INDIA

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Captain

successful attempt to

id. The captain leaving the chief

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Burgundy, .....\$1.00

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## THE VICTORIA COLONIST



impossible to arrange a reduced iling plan, a regulated shipbuilding who refused to obey the warnings were

who refused to obey the warnings were punished corporally. When the grand jury is convened to-morrow sufficient evidence will be furnished to bring about the indict-ment of every member of the night rider organization. Governors of several states of the south have apogramme, and a sort of levy to pay the selling at breaking-up prices the older and slower tonnage. Balin's scheme was brought to the atten-tion of the companies concerned two nonths ago but it is still in embryo.

Proved of a suggestion of Governor Patterson that a conference of the executives of the different states be TO HAVE COMPETITOR can act in concert in an effort to de-stroy night rider organizations.

Portland and Asiatic Line Opens Office at Golden Gate and Will Enter Local Field

The Pacific Mail Steamship company ad other shipping concerns operating ssels between the Orient and San rancisco, are to have another com-Francisco, are to have another com-petitor, judging from a move fade in San Francisco on Saturday. This con-sisted in the filling of duplicate arti-cles of incorporation of the Fortland & Aslatic Steamship company of Ore-gon, at the office of the county clerk. This steamship company was incor-porated in Oregon in 1901, and it would appear from the articles filed on Saturday that the directors of the line anticipate starting a branch office of their own at this port and bucking the

SAN FRANCISCO LINES .

eir own at this port and bucking the their own at this port and bucking the Harriman steamer line. The principals of the company are: S. A. Mohler, B. B. Campbell, and W. W. Cotton. At present the line is op-erating four German freighters out of Portland—the Arabia, the Nicodemia, Numantia and Aleshia, and recently two of the vessels included San Fran-cisco among their ports of call. The business of the company at San Fran-cisco has been handled by the Pacific Mail.

s Place Loss of Life at ty Thousand ndia, Oct. 23.-Latest re-

toted

onight.

vderabad place the loss reat flood there at

New Westminster, Oct. 25-The sen-sation. In the Jenkins murder trial caused by Mary Morrison, the chief

witness for the prosecution, identify-ing a man substituted for the ac-accused in the dock on Friday evening was revived yesterday morning when Percy Brown, foreman of the jury, stated that the jury desired that a further test be made to see whether Mary Morrison could identify the pri-His Lordship Chief Justice Hunter,

His Lordship Chief Justice Hunter, repliéd that she had already been given three opportunities. R. Cassidy, K. C., stated that the Crown thought His Lordship should have put the two negroes in the dock and given the girl a chance to choose between the two. In his view the test, was not in any sense a foir one Sev-MAYOR WAS HELD UP

Mr. Ending obtained this nonorable position because of his independence of corrupt influences and his loyalty to the people because of his personal ability and lofty integrity or because of his 'Familiarity with gas and oil'."

MORE ANGLOPHOBIA

English Gentleman in Bonn Taxed With Insulting the Authorities

Berlin, Oct. 23 .- An incident is re Berlin, Oct. 23.—An incident is re-ported from the university town of Benn, which, ir visi as it may appear, reveals one of the recurring causes of ill-feeling between Englishmen and Germans. An Englishman and his sister, residing in Bonn were lately condemned by the local tribunal to a heavy one for "Insulting the author

J. D. Craig and J. H. Bates, two members of the international survey which is locating the international or the garden. The latter called the Englishman's attention to the cul-pability of his conduct, and was roundly abused for his pains. Be-sides this, the Englishman refused to give his name or follow the policeman

Guards

and Southwestern routes. Said a prominent railroad man the other day: "I believe the dismissals of

**INTERNATIONAL LINE** 

Alaskan Boundary Will

A sought

Be Finished

their men by the railway companies will continue, and that when all the arrangements for joint working and pooling traffics are completed the companies will gradually dispense with 40 per cent of their staffs.' This is a pretty startling statement.

mentality is weak. Jenkins is taking the proceedings calmly enough. W. G. McQuarrie is his counsel, having been appointed by **IS NEARLY DELIMITED** 

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Word has reached here of a big fire having visited Matheson, New Ontario. Further par-ticulars to hand indicate that nearly the whole place was wheed out by fire. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. Another Year and Work on the

Thieves Sentenced J. D. Craig and J. H. Bates, two members of the international survey which is focating the international boundary line between British Colum-bla and American Alaska, arrived at the Empress hotel last night en route back to Ottawa. The work has been going on for several were stress the





al of 50.000. The correste that something like ng restored gradually. ing restored gradually. or cremated, the ing repaired with is hoped that they will sable. All the officials, ster downwards, they can to aid in storation of the railway. on on the Bezwada sec apparently unimproved bondent states that per s are current to the aster has befallen the ada owing to the fo bad flood running inte Such stories are natural eat excitement of Hyderabad is pai of the Hyderabad nust be taken with re-

ing requisitioned from all stricts. One of the firs disaster was the deseroffices shops underabad by the rushed to Hyderabad to atives. Few Europeans the scene now, ous odor which is ind for miles. oic deed was performed

nany that followed the an the bravery displayed assistant-surgeons terible night of the ears that they were im-police to leave the the water was rising resolutely declined to their patients. As the gher and higher, and were yet being flung ul spital walls, the staff at patients into safety on n they proceeded to pick bodies two feet below ose still with life in ntarily expecting that res might be cast into were, however, actu the next morning. One overwrought during the ety that she temporarily

ry to Make Rain

Oct. 22,-Prof. akfort, a suburb of this to pluck a rainstorm ts that the forest fires uished. Mr. Meyers is a nist and aeronautical down in Texas some duced rain that spread states. His plan is the sky a big ballo the sky a big balloon ases, which he explodes tric spark. Prof. Meyers

gaged by several paper f northern New York, lands are melting away nake rain. The first bal-exploded within a few, this city and Frankfort,

Town Was Forced to Sign Note Forced to Sign Note Paris, Oct. 23.—The Mayor of a small town has had a curious adven-ture while driving alone in his trap been the man who was accused and whom she had previously identified. He felt that this was not a test, but rather a trick on the witness, and had it been made by the defence he would have strongly opposed it. He believed that the judgment of the girl was not free and untrammeled. He could bring evidence that men even had been de-ceived, one of these being Constable Campbell of the provincial police, who had been closely identified with the case. over a country road. A man who is said to be well known in the district and who was riding on a bicycle, stopped him, and after threatening the man said the Mayor had caused in with a revolver, made him sign promissory note for \$20,000 to in-lemnify him for an inheritance which he man said the Mayor had caused in to lose. When the Mayor signed the man further insisted that he

should write a letter stating that he owed that sum, and to date it is dic-tated. The Mayor tried in vain to escape these demands, but was forced

be made an objection. His last resource was held up to him each time he made an objection. His last resource was to say that he had no writting material with him, but the man had pen, ink and paper, which he handed to the Mayor, who was foced to yield, and wrote the letter just as it was dictated. When the man had secured what he wanted he rode away. The Mayor immediately the police of his adventure. Died in a Box Car. Buffalo, N.Y., Oct, Oct 23.—The body of a negro was found in a box car opened near here today. Death was due to starvation and thirst. The car

of a negro was found in a box car opened near here today. Death was due to starvation and thirst. The car was shipped from Pine Bluers, Ark-ansas, October 2, and had been re-billed from Sit designated the murder as the most diabolical and atrocious that had ever diabolical and atrocious that had ever been brought before him, but remind-ed the jury that they had a duty to the prisoner as well as to the public, and that the evidence should be weighed and traced carefully. It was approaching 10 p. m. before the jury retired to consider their verdict. The large crowd which had overflowed the courtroom during the hearing waited billed from St. Louis Mo., but was not opened at the latter point. In the was a consignment of goods for vidence, R. I.

China to Welcome Fleet.

courtroom during the hearing, waited patiently till 11 p. m. to hear the ver-Pekin, Oct. 23 .- Further evidence of

Pekin, Oct. 23.—Further evidence of the desire to cultivate friendly rela-tions with the United States is forth-coming in the elaborate preparations that are being made for the reception at all being made for the reception of the American fleet at Amoy. Sev-ral high officials, including Vice Ad-biral Sha Chen-ping, will welcome domiral Sperry and his officers and an on behalf of the Chinese Gov-rmment. The local officials have been distructed to repair a propher of "Guilty, My Lord." The judge then turned to the pri-soner and asked him whether he had anything to say before sentence was

rnment. The local officials have been astructed to repair a number of incient temples, build a wharf, con-truct new roads, erect a grand stand truct for foreign methods in the parade net new roads, erect a grand stand " foreign methods in the parade inds for the American Admiral and staff to review Chinese troops,

sunds for the American Admiral and staff to review Chinese troops, rchase several hundred new ricks-from Japan for the conveyance the American marines and sailors land, and arrange a number of re-tions to the officers and men of various battleships during their

and had e would M. Clemenceau is the Best Know Man in Paris

allowed to pass. He did so with his usual brusquerie. This brusquerie of M. Clemenceau has on occasion caus-ed him to make mistakes. Not long ago, at election-time, M. Clemenceau, P who was a doctor before he became a politician, established a free dis-pensary and consultation-room in his electoral quarter. One morning a man came in, Mr. Clemenceau looked at him and said: "Take off your shirt!" "Undress?" said the man. "Yes!" said M. Clemenceau, "strip, and be quick about it." He look at his tongue, felt his pulse, and peered under his eyelids. "Not much wrong here," he said; "what do you think you want?" 'I want to be a postman." said the man.

Emperor of China is III.

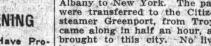
Pekin, Oct. 23 .- Three doctors here Pekin, Oct. 23.—Three doctors here are in attendance on the Emperor, who is suffering from noises in the ears, pains in the back, and a great inclination to sleep. A daily bulletin is sent by the Chamberlain to the var-ious boards and to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces, together with a copy of the remedies prescribed.

Accused of Bigamy

Hamilton, Ont. 23.—Fred Kumbail, under arrest, charged with bigamy, came here from Walkerville a couple f months ago.

#### Mikado's Daughter to Wed.

Tokio, Oct. 23 .- A weekly journal Tokio, Oct. 23.—A weekly journal announces that the wedding between Princess Kame, daughter of the Mikado, and Prince Kita Shirakawa will take place in March next. Mr. Nagasaki, an official of the Imperial Household, has left for London and Paris to purchase articles needed for the nuptial ceremony.



Toundy Moved Moslem World Constantinople, Oct. 22.—An article written by Professor Fischer, and published by the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, which suggests that recent events in Turkey have profoundly moved the Moslem world from Mor-occo to Delhi, and must give cause for grave anxiety to all non-Moslem Powers which rule over Moslem com-munities, is critized in a leading article published in the Tanin. The tranin remarks that Professor Fisch-er's ideas bear too close a resemb-lance to those expressed by certain European publicits as to the "yellow peril" to be taken very seriously. It is true that, as Khalif, the ruler of the er's ideas bear too close a resemb-lance to those expressed by certain European publicits as to the "yellow peril" to be taken very seriously. It er's ideas bear too close a resemb-lance to those expressed by certain European publicits as to the "yellow peril" to be taken very seriously. It er's ideas bear too close a resemb-

is true that, as Khalif, the ruler of the er's ideas bear too close a resem-considerable prestige and influence among Moslem peoples, but to see in this prestige and influence a source of imminent danger to Europe shows greater powers of imagination than of appreciating hard political facts. Liberty and justice will, without doubt, enable, the Ottoman Empire to re-cover the strength which it has lost during the last century, to belle the title of the "sick man of Europe," and to give an example of progress and the new Turkey will do its utmost to

reform to other Islamic peoples, but homeless, and that 80 per cent. of the the new Turkey will do its utmost to maintain internal and external peace, and may be relied upon to respect the point of the special committee ap-point of the special committee ap-point of the special committee ap-point of the special committee ap-dollars would scarcely cover the loss of property. The committee's report cludes, "are sufficiently intelligent and of property. The committee's report practical race to understand that the conveys a vivid impression of the ter-pursuit of visionary Pan-Islamic interests. We shall be perfectly satis-fied if Europe allows us to work in peace for the reform of our own ad-ministrations and institutions." of growing crops. From the perfection tural city of Shui Chow down the ful



that he was given the degree of 'doc-New York, Oct. 25 .-- George Hacken tor.

schmidt has just issued a statement in London that he is about to post \$10,-000 for another match with Frank Gotch can defeat him he is willing to present him with the above amount, and further says that if we way round the fust landed at San Francisco the other day, bound for New York, where he intends to over-throw Gotch. Ever since he landed in this country about two years ago from \$15,000 for the event and that Gotch can carry away the \$25,000 if he is capable of repeating his Chicago vic-tory over him. Gotch has not replied to the above proposition, but there is little doubt that he, will jump at a chance to meet the Russian lion again if the above inducements are assured him. schmidt has just issued a statement in London that he is about to post \$10,-

New York, Oct. 22 .- A jurior's ill-



New York, Oct. 22.—A jurior's ill-ness which may entail a legal ques-tion stopped the trial today of Charles W. Morse and A. H. Curtis, who are charged with the violation of the fed-eral banking laws. The jurior is Mor-don Wednesday night, but tonight is reported much better. A report is cur-rent that Wendell is a cousin of Unit-ed States Assistant District Attorney Dorr, of counsel for the prosecution of Morse, and it is said that this ru-mored relationship may have an im-portant bearing on the future of the case. Meanwhile the other jurors are quartered still at the hotel Astor un-der guard, by order of Judge Hough. Leopold McLaglen Wants to Meet Title Holder on the Coast ...

length of the river, on both sides, ex-tending back to the foothils, which in some places are two or three miles away, the crops of all kinds are tot-

Control of the same day as the noted at the hotel Astor under the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be the detence of the here the next harvest will be here t



The Colonist. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

problems which have been accepted on their merits by leading English news-papers and magzines and he has also written verses which display consider-able merit

able merit. Collins explained to me that he had been asked to open a school in the coun-try by a number of persons who wished bim to undertake the education of their children and he will start with enough pupils to ensure the financial success of the undertaking

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The Empress is only an earnest of the good things in store for this city and

Lowering German Birth Rate.

## English Teacher Believes Children Are Put at Pormal Study too Early.

There is a man in London who has beaten the London Courty Council Ed-ucation committee after a fight lasting several years. He has compelled the courts to admit that his system of edu-cation, which the education authorities say is all wrong, is all rigt, and in a few weeks he is going to open a high class school within thirty miles of Loo-don where his theories will be put into an so does not believe in teaching at all-that is, in the ordinary acceptation of the term "teaching." His motio is that

# markable anomaly in the law. The electors who desire to bring on a vote for veto, according to the inter-pretation of the court of appeal, must present their petitions to a regular meeting of the municipal council be-fore the first of October. TO FORECLOSE LINE

Alaska Central Railway Bondholder Ask Court to Dismiss Re-ceiver

Dominion Report for Month of Sep-tember Shows Generally Favor-able Conditions for Crop

The Empress is only an earness of the figure in the faith under my charge."
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 but the general improvement. B week ending ( which compares 39 in this week Bradstreet's clearings for th Montreal-32 Toronto-\$25. Winnipeg-\$1 Vancouver-\$

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

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usiness failures for the			
October 22, number 21,	February	19,876,600	18,489,70
s with 29 last week, and	March		16,723,30
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weekly report on bank	May	16,286,200	15,181,18
e Dominion of Canada:	June	14,765.000	19,512,00
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4,152,000; dec. 7.3.	Total 9 mos:		
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55.000; inc 8.	November	19,122,200	



The papers yesterday told us that the electric light would be "shut off" in the residence section at 11 p.m. Now, you'll need some lamps, and fortunate indeed are we to be prepared with such a complete assortment. Just at present our stock of lamps is unusually complete, and we are able to offer you a choice of styles and a range of prices that'll please you. Beter purchase a lamp now for reading purposes this Winter. There isn't anything that can equal the soft mellow light of the oil lamp for reading purposes. We are listing a few here but have many other styles.. Better

Try "the Light That Never Fails"----The Angle Lamp

Patented scientific construction guarantees light of great brilliancy and illuminating power. No soot thrown off to discolor or blacken the ceiling. Not the slightest trace of color, whether turned high or low. A saving in oil that soon amounts to the original cost of the lamp. This lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas. Come in and let us demonstrate it to you



#### 103 ANGLE LAMP

style of decoration and one that is

Nickel Plated, lift-out fount, capacity one quart, flat wick, burns 16 hours. Complete, as shown ..... \$3.75

pleasing assortment of decora-

THE IRENE"-A handsome lamp style that will certainly please you and at a price usually charg-

tions, complete with globe, at,

Same Lamp, with shade for reading slightly larger, at, each...\$4.50

with a still larger size burner

pearance to the "Lenox," only

"THE EVELYN"-Similar style in slightly larger size, at, each, only .....\$6.00

BANQUET LAMP-In brass, com-

plete with nile green shade, at, each .....\$4.00

Our work is to be found in the best equipped Banks, Offices, Stores and Hctels throughequipped with the latest woodworking ma-us. If you cannot find it convenient to exam-

115 ANGLE STREET LAMP Nickel plated, lift-out fount, Tin, Blued, capacity I quart, flat wick, burns 16 hours. Com-plete, as shown . . . \$6.25 Several Other Styles. See a Demonstration, All Good Values "THE LENOX"-A circular burner amp that gives forth a big flow of estful light. This style comes in

Tuesday, October 27, 1908.

When everything, hen existed come segre came solid, v o make the carbon, all

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Our Wood-Working Facilities | Where Our Work Is Found

Our facilities for the execution of your requirements in Office Fixtures, Store Fixtures, Bar Fixtures and all kindred lines are unexcelled in this Province. For years we have out the Province, and we shall be pleased to been making such work and our factory is give you the address of some places fitted by

capacity 11/2 quarts, flat wick, burns 12 hours. Complete as shown \$6.25 Some Other Styles in Lamps of Merit. "THE ARION"-A table lamp in "THE EMERY"-A more elaborate

203 ANGLE LAMF

Same Lamp, with shade instead of

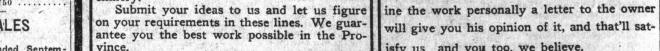
THE PRINCE"-A handsome lamp

globe, making it a low-priced reading lamp, at, each.....\$2.00

Ottawa-\$3.22

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will give you his opinion of it, and that'll satisfy us and you too, we believe.

Here Are Some Worthy Carpets-Crossley Make

You probably know what "Crossley" means when seen on a carpet label, "The Best." World enowned are these Crossley Carpets and well known in Victoria.

Added to the unusual quality of these Crossley Carpets you'll find uncommon style in designs and colorings. The values, too, are excellent.

Are you going to be one of the many Carpet Customers this autumn? We promise you guaranteed carpets, satisfactory service and a choice unequalled elsewhere in the city.

#### Handsome Velvet Squares-Newest **Designs and Colorings**

These handsome Velvet Squares are made in one plece, in rich, soft colorings, including the wood shades, greens and crimsons. We know that you will be delighted with this uncommonly fine showing. The very newest from this famous house is shown. Come to the second floor and have a look. VELVET SQUARES-Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., each \$27.50 VELVET SQUARES - Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 

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the early pa habitants of Slavs or S above men Greeks for Russia, the October 27, 1908.



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

COAL

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uld be "shut off" amps, and fore assortment. olete, and we are that'll please you. inter. There isn't lamp for reading er styles.. Better

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TREET LAMP city I quart, flat 16 hours. Comvn . . . \$6.25 See a Demonstration.

# od Values

-A circular burner forth a big flow of his style comes in decorations. At. "-Similar style in MP-In metal, green MP-In brass, com-

**Is Found** the best equipp-

Hctels throughll be pleased to places fitted by enient to exam-

tria. The Slavs are suposed to have been the Scythians of Roman and Greek literature. Little is known about them until about a thousand years ago. When "the earth was without form and void" erything, that exists now in the way of matter, Nestor, a Russian historian, who lived in the 11th then existed, but the various materials had not beme segregated. Apparently those things first be-me solid, which required the greatest degree of heat date little better than the beasts of the forest, but there is evidence to show that he was incorrect and that several centuries earlier they had reached a suf-ficiently advanced stage of civilization to have a make them gaseous, and among the last of all was bon, all of which even today is not solid, but is und in the atmosphere in the shape of carbonic coinage of their own. About A.D. 800 the condition of the Slavonic tribes was deplorable. War was concid gas. By and bye, probably, this will all become old, the air will solidify and the world will be dead; this consummation is a long way in the future. solidifying of minerals was by process of crystallization. The solidifying of water, which has not yet me general, was by a similar process. Water rgoes no change in its nature by being, converted from vapor into ice. But the process of solidithe poisonous carbonic acid gas, so that the might become fit for animals and man to breathe. something very different. If you can let your agination go back into the dim recesses of time and e in your mind's eye the first seaweed, which clung the base of the Laurentian Hills, you will find beginning of that wonderful process, whereby poisonous atmosphere was purified, and stores uel were laid up for the use of man. If in the laboratory of Nature carbonic acid gas had solidified, the world would have been uninhabitbut a wonderful process was developed, whereby the carbon in the gas was made solid, and the

gen, which is the breath of life, was set free. It is a wonderful thing, is it not? Vegetation only obtained a foothold upon the earth. after a long struggle. A few seaweeds of most primtive type, so primitive that it is not easy to say with certainty that they were plants, grew along the edges of the oldest ocean-washed rocks. Later, in what is known as the Silurian Age, they became more numerous, and as the ages rolled around, they rapidly increased in number and variety; but it was not until a comparatively recent date, geologically speaking, that vegetation reached its greatest development. This was during what is known as the Carboniferous Period. We do not know how long ago this was, nor how long it lasted, but we do know that it was very remote and very long. Rocks of the Carboniter-ous series are known to be over 14,000 feet, that is nearly three miles in thickness. These rocks are all sedimentary, that is, they were formed by eing deposited from water, except the limestones. and the Carboniferous series consists of shales, sandstones, conglomerates and limestones, interspersed with layers of coal of greater or less thickness. As we do not know how long it took these rocks to form, how long a period was necessary for the oscillations in the land surface of the earth to permit of their mation, how long it took marine animals to form the limestone beds, or how long it took vegetation to produce the carbon of the coal beds, we are without ny reliable measure of the time. It may be mentioned that microscopic analysis shows that "many of the English coals consist largely of accumulations f rounded discoidal sacs or bags, which are unquesionably seed-vessels or spore-cases"-to quote Mr. luxley, it is evident that many centuries of vegetable growth must have been necessary to produce even a thin seam of coal. The coals of the American continent, as far as is known, are of more recent date than those of Eng-

Ind, and they are composed of coarser materials, iffe microscope showing bark, leaves and woody fibre. The older coals are nearly all the product of ferns and similar vegetation, and these enter also into the composition of the later varieties. It was at one

time supposed that their origin might be sought in

marine plants, but microscopic investigation has dis-posed of this explanation. A theory, which found

onsiderable acceptance at one time, was that the

vegetable matter was deposited by great rivers, but

this is disproved by the fact that in some cases the

roots of trees have been found in the rocks below the coal, and the trunks in the stratum above it. The

this mineral has been formed from the accumulation

of vegetable matter where it grew, its present condi-

tion being due to a species of combustion under pres-sure, whereby the water and, perhaps, some of the

other volatile matter, was driven off. But while it is

probable that the vegetation from which coal was made grew where the coal is formed, it is to be re-

conclusion which seems to fit the facts is that

stant; there was no regular administration of justice, and the insecurity of life and property prosperity impossible. In this distress the Slavs called upon the Varangians to come and bring order out of chaos. Who the Varangians were is one of the unsolved and apparently insoluble problems of history. It is known that they came from the North, and it has been claimed that they were of the same stock as the Normans, intermixed with exiled adventurers from the Slavic tribes. At the head of the Varangians was Rurik, a half-legendary figure, who looms up large in the morning twilight of Russian history. Under the powerful influence of the Varangians the Slavic tribes, became organized into a number of states, some of them principlities, and others repub-lics. The chief of the principalities was known as Russia, the origin of the name being very uncertain. Later these principalities and republics were overrun by the Tatars or Mongols, under Genghiz, and reduced to the condition of tributary states. As was mentioned in the last preceding article as long ago as the Thirteenth Century, the Grand Prince of Russia went to Pekin to pay homage to Kublai Khan. To illus-trate the arrogant dominion of these Mongol Khans, it may be mentioned that when they deigned to visit Russia, the Grand Prince was expected to spread with his own hands a carpet for the horse of the Khan to stand upon. Then kneeling he offered his suzerain a gold cup full of wine, some of which the Khan would purposely spill on his horse's mane, that the Grand Prince might lick it off. This done, the Prince kissed

the Khan's stirrup and the act of homage was ended. In A.D. 1440, there was born to the wife of Vas-sill the Blind Grand Prince of Russia, a son who was christened Ivan, and in his twenty-second year succeeded his father as Ivan III. He was in every respect a remarkable man. He was ambitious, but without enthusiasm; an able commander but without courage; simple in his habits, yet a master of intrigue. He had two great objects, to establish hisself as supreme over the adjoining republics and to free his country from the Tatar yoke ' In both efforts he was successful after a series of extraordinary campaigns. The most remarkable of them was that against the Tatars. The opposing armies were drawn up on opposite sides of the Oka. As winter was setting in both commanders were unwilling to at-tempt the passage of the stream, but at length after a night of intense frost, the river was bridged by the ice, whereupon both armies fled precipitately from the scene. The reason of this extraordinary transaction has never been explained. All we know is that the Tatars fied in alarm to the west and the Tatar supremacy in Europe came to an end without a blow being struck.

Ivan married Sophia Paleogus, niece of Constantine Paleogus, the last of the Byzantine emperors. After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, Sophia fled to Rome with her father, where she placed herself under the protection of the Pope, who, in the hope of uniting the Greek and Roman churches, brought about her, marriage with Ivan. After his marriage Ivan adopted for his crest the double-headed eagle, signifying thereby that in him and his descendants were united the empires of the east and the He also proclaimed himself Tsar, thereby aswest. serting that he was the successor of the Roman Caesars, but it was his grandson, Ivan IV., known as the Terrible, who was the first Russian ruler to be crowned with that title. The practice is to regard the word Tsar as a corruption of the word Caesar, but this is hardly correct. It is an old Slavic word meaning chief sovereign, and is applied in ancient Slavic literature to Nebuchadnezzar, David, Pharaoh and other great sovereigns of the past. It is probable that the Persian title Shah, the Latin Caesar and the Slavic Tsar have the same origin. The German title Kaiser may come directly from the same root, or be simply a modification of Caesar. Sophia brought with her to Russia all the pride of her Graeco-Roman ancestry.



## ROBESPIERRE On the 1st of October, 1793, the Girondins, the members of the moderate Republican party who had

been arrested and brought back from the provinces were accused before the Convention of conspiracy against the Republic. So eloquent were the debates which followed, so plainly innocent were the prisoners of what they had been accused that the trial might have ended in their favor, had not the proceedings been put a stop to summarily and a verdict of guilty brought in before the prisoners had had a chance to speak in their own defence. They boldly denounced their judges and demanded a fair trial, but an armed force filled the hall, and surrounding them bore them back to the Conciergie, not before, however, one or two dramatic incidents had taken place. Valez, hearing the verdict, had stabbed himself and fallen dying into the arms of his companions. Vergniaud, disdaining to free himself by a death which" would be easier than that which threatened his friends, drew from his pocket the bottle of poison that he had been carrying for months and threw it among the crowd. Camille Desmonlins, who with Marat, Danton and Robespierre, had been instrumental in bringing the leaders of the moderate party to trial, was suddenly seized with a fit of remorse, and fied screaming through the throng of people crying, "On, my God, it is I who kill them. Let me pass, let me pass. I will not see them die."

#### "Allons, enfants de la patrie Le jour de gloire est arrive. Contre nous, de la tyrannie - Le couteau sanglot est leve."

- It was midnight and the prisoners at the Conciergie, unable to sleep in their crowded, filthy quarters, heard the triumphant notes of the Marseillaise, faintly at first, but gradually growing louder, as the Girondins, marching in steady time, sang in solemn defiance their song of freedom on their way back to the prison. The doors swung open and they marched unfalteringly within the walls which they were to leave soon only to mount the scaffold. They still sang as they journeyed up the stairs and the sound of their

voices filled with awe those who listened. During the few hours before the execution their invincible courage never failed them. They took a brave farewell of all those near and dear to them. Vergnfaud's little son was brought to him, but so affrighted was the child at the changed aspect of his father that he would have hidden from him. Vergniaud lifted him tenderly in his arms, and smiled upon him. "Look at me well, little one," he said. When you are a man you will say that you have seen Vergnlaud, the founder of the Republic at the noblest moment of his life, when he suffered the persecution of scoundrels and prepared himself to die for free-men."

men."" They emerged from the prison in the morning with the same fearless defiant bearing that had been theirs the night before." Their clothing had become soiled and draggled through long usage, the lace at their cuffs hung in shreds, most of them were hatless, and their hair in disorder, but they laughed in the faces of the mob paid to insult them, and walked erect with steady steps, and ever and always they sang with a solemnity that appalled, the ringing, stirring song of the Marseillaise. One by one they mounted the steps to the guillo-tine, many of them still singing,

> "Plutot la mort que l'esclavage C'est la devise de Francais.

And before they bowed their heads to the axe of the executioner each one cried in his turn "Long live the Republic."

THE STORY TELLER' Patience on the Bench

Bitting in chambers a Western judge saw from the piles of papers in the lawyers' hands that the first case was likely to be hotly contested. He asked: "What is the amount in question?" "Two dollars," said the plaintiff's counsel. "I'll pay it," said the judge, handing over the money. 'Call the next case." He had not the patience of Sir William Grant, who, after listening for two days to the arguments of counsel as to the construction of a certain pat outeful counsel as to the construction of a certain act, quietly observed when they had done: "That act has been repealed."—Green Bag.

#### On the Job

When the tornado which swept Parker county, Texas, picked up the home of Captain James T. Wil-burn, 32 miles from Weatherford, it carried Tiger, a two-year-old bull terrier, three miles and dropped him without injury in a field with other wreckage. When found the deg was guarding a leather wallet containing the watch and other jewelry belonging to the brute's master. In escaping from the house the family forgot the dog, locking him up in a room. The house was demolished and the wreckage spilled over a mile of territory.-Dog Journal.

#### The People Lose

One of the Ohio congressmen vouches for a state-ment which is indicative of the pessimistic view of the average politician when in the throes of defeat. The day after the routing of Parker in 1904 one of the Democratic newspapers in the Buckeye State sent out a circular telegram soliciting expressions of opinion from various politicians throughout the state. It is claimed that the quaintest of the lot was the reply of one county chairman, expressed in these terms: "County has gone for Roosevelt by 150. The people are in minority. Heaven preserve us!"--Omaha Bee.

#### The Distracted Wife

A school teacher was endeavoring to convey the fidea of bity to the members of his class. "Now, sup-posing" he said, "a man working on the river bank suddenly fell in. He could not swim and would be in danger of drowning. "Plotume the scene, boys and girls. The man's sudden fall, the cry for help. His wife knowing his peril and hearing his screams, where immediately to the bank. Why does she rush rushes immediately to the bank. Why does she rush to the bank?"

After a pause, a small voice piped forth: "Please, sir, to draw his insurance money."

#### Disappointed

At a small dinner of a legal association held in Washington not long ago, one of the speakers told of young fellow in Illinois who conceived a desire to white as a legal light. Accordingly he went up to Springfield, where he accented employment at a small sum from a fairly well known attorney.

"Well. Bill, how'd ye like the law?" asked the

His Proper Name A motorist speeding along a country road in Eng-land, was stopped by a policeman, the light on the car heins insumoient. He gave his card to the con-stable: "John Smith." read the man in blue. "Go on with you! I want your proper name and address. Weive ton many Smiths abaut here. Now, look sharp!" "Then," said the motorist. "It you must have it, it's William Shakespeare. Stratford-on-Avon!" "Thank you, sir!" renifed the policeman. "Sorry to have troubled you." And he carefully entered the particulars in his book.

The busy man stonned before an office building The busy man stonged before an office building and learned from his carriage. At the same moment an ambitious urchin ran forward and piped: "Hey, mister, kin I hold ver horse?" "No, you can't!" snapped the busy man. "Won't charge v' much." insisted the urchin. "I don't care about the charge," impatiently re-sponded the man, throwing a blanket over his bony steed. "My horse will not run away." "Gee mister, I didn't think he'd run away!" "No?"

"No?" "No. I thought he might fall down."-Democratic Telegram.

A Token of Attachment The bachelor growls when his peace is Disturbed by his nephews and nieces; When their Jam-bespread digits Soil his trousers he fidgets, Although they're preserving the creases.

SUZZOKS

-Harper's Weekly Compensation Laughter and Tears are ever close akin, And where Tears falter, Laughter ventures in;

WITH THE POETS

Or when fair Laughter, scourged to flight, leaves pain. Softly the Tears veil o'er the struggle vain;

Nor hides one far from where the other lies-Each waiting each, within my lady's eyes. -Arthur Stanley Riggs in Smart Set.

## Wood Magic

"The gods are dead. The pipes of Pan are still." So say the wise, but in the wood's deep heart I feel the slow, reverberating thrill Of music, human touch cannot impart.

The murmur of a thousand strings at play In sobbing ecstacy! My dull ears thrill To every note. 'Tis but the wise who say "The gods are dead, the pipes of Pan are still." -Beth Slater Whitson in The Metropolitan Mag.

#### Pastoral

Tall trees their coolness shed across the way, The bee booms in the clover, and the drone Of locusts in a drowsy monotone Startles the slumber of the summer day.

Over the grasses truant shadows play-Frail shreds of gossamer on breezes blown; And through the meadow pensive and alone

Murmurs a little woodland brook astray. We two, we two, in all the golden weather

We two, we two, in an the golden weather Wandring content through sunny, silent dells, The world forgot, just you and I together— So faint the sound of silver shepherd bells! is though adrift upon a fairy sea Ve slip away to Youth and Arcady. -Thomas S. Jones, Jr., in Everybody's Magazine,

.When Love is Best Is love not best when from tht snows The fairy shape of springtime grows, When mating birds and budding spray Foretell the miracle of Mas, When whitely every hedgerow blows?

Or when heaven's sweetness overflows The bosom of the wayside rose, And summer sets her pipes a-play, Is love not best?:

Is it the best when the world glows With the rich hues that autumn shows? Nay, coming in its own sweet way— At any season, hour or day— The heart by fullest rapture knows When love is best!

-Ada Foster Murray in Current Literature.

My Love Comes Back to Me Today I tread the dandelions' gold; My heart is full as it can hold; A robin sings o'erhead, and I Sing back my own song in reply.

Upon their nest, in flowering bush, His mate stays in the brooding hush The purple plumes of lilac play, And with their blossoms strew my way.

Far off, beyond the hemlock lane, A brown road winds across the plain. I watch that road, as waits the bird To feel the thrill of new life stirred.

I hear from some who hap along: "That lassie sings a foolish song!" But what care I for what they say? My love comes back to me today! -Cora A. Matson Dolson in Current Literature.

To-day The golden way l So sweet is life with you, dear heart; How can I think—how can I know That sometime we must part?

father. "It sin't what it's cracked up to be," responded. Bill gloomily. "I'm sorry I learned it."

His Proper Name

Carlyle Caught

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## 'he Best." World

n style in designs

Ve promise you the city .. ry Squares

new importations of rings. We find the sing every month. nge of designs and

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some of the coal seams would be nearly three miles below the surface. Sometimes it lies spread as a sort of blanket just underneath the top soil. A conspicuous instance of this is the Grand Lake coal fields of New Brunswick, a somewhat extensive area over which the coal lies sometimes only a foot or so the grass roots. Farmers dig it up in the winter and haul it to the towns in their sleds. Coals are of several varieties from the lignite to

graphite, the latter, which is generally regarded as a mineral-using that term in its restricted sense-being probably only an altered coal. The most familiar form in which graphite is used is in lead pencils. Anthracite coal, usually spoken of as hard coal, is nearly pure carbon; cannel coal, or properly speaking candle coal, is high in ash and paraffin, and is very useful in the manufature of gas. It is susceptible of a high polish and is sometimes made into orna. ments. Of bltuminous coal there are many varieties, and it is not easy to say where the line should be drawn between them and the lignite coals, nor beween the lignite coals and peat. The writer of this article once examined a series of specimens, including varieties from half-formed peat up to graphite, and it was almost impossible with the eye alone to distinguish one variety from that next above it, alhough between varieties a little removed from each

other the difference was plain enough. There are certain substances closely allied to cost

and possibly of similar origin. One of these is jet, which is chiefly bitumen. Another was known as Albertite, from the place of its discovery, Albert County, N. B. It is a brilliant black material consisting of almost pure paraffin. It can be lighted with an ordinary match. It was used in the manipufacture of an illuminating oil until the discoveries o petroleum drove it out of the market. It has been pposed by some that petroleum was a by-product of the formation of coal, being driven off from it by eat, the result being that bituminous coal was con erted into anthracite. This idea does not seem generally held at present, and a more recent eory is that it is of animal origin, having been ormed from small marine creatures. The origin of his oil must, however, be conceded to be one of the unsolved problems of geology.

> MAKERS OF HISTORY XVII.

We have seen in a previous article that the Gours. ns and other hordes swept over Eastern Europe early part of the present era. The aboriginal inants of the country were the race known as the Vs or Slavonians, who modified by the invasions mentioned and by intermarriage into the ceks form the population of the greater part of Russia, the Balkan principalities and Southern Aus-

membered that the character of the rocks, which go to make up the coal fields, and of the fossils con-It was through her influence that Ivan refused to d tained in them, show that the coal was at one time. homage to the Khan. "How long," she asked. "am I and perhaps more than once, submerged beneath the slave to that Tatar?" So it came about that sea, only to be elevated again. It was necessarily when the Khan demanded the usual tokens of subdeposited in a horizontal position, but it is found ly mission. Ivan refused, and even declined to send a ing at various angles. Sometimes it is very deep in messenger to kiss the stirrup of the Tatar lord, the earth. Indeed, if the carboniferous strata lay flat, which the latter agreed to accept as a sufficient recognition of his suzerainty. Ivan's place in history is as the founder of the

Russian Empire. He did a great work in freeing his people from the oppression of the Tatars and in wiing the scope for their commerce by extending his territories westward at the expense of Lithuania and Poland, but he extinguished the popular institutions which had been the heritage of the people from time immemorial. He inaugurated the principle of autocracy, although he surrounded himself with a council of nobles much as, his successor of today does. illustration of the tremendous lengths to which this autocratic power was pushed, it may be mentioned that Ivan IV., his grandson, who succeeded to the throne when very young, learning in his thirteenth year that some of the nobles were plotting against him, called them together in council, told them the he knew of their treason, and, while he could punish them all would select only one. Whereupon he ordered the leader of the Court party to be seized and thrown to the hounds, who devoured him, while the boy simply looked on. Ivan III., who is known in history as the Great, is also notable because he began inquest of Asia, a policy to which his successors have adhered until this day. Only the military skill of Japan has prevented the descendant and successor of Ivan from carrying out the ambition of his race

and setting up his court at Pekin, where seven hundred years ago his ancestors knelt in humble sub-mission to Kubbal and laid at his feet tribute from their far-off country.

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We print a letter today from Mr. Spencer Percival in reply to an article which appeared on this page necently. We do this as a matter of fairness, but hope hereafter to prevent anything controversial from appearing in this department of the paper. At the same time we would like those, who feel inclined to discuss questions relating to social or economic reform or kindred topics, to feel that their letters are always welcome. We would like to make a feature of such letters in the Magazine Section of this paper, but must stipulate that they shall be signed by the writers, and shall not be opposed to the principles of Christianity or be sectarian or personal. All letters will, of course, be subject to editorial supervision, but will not be altered in any way, except to correct cleri-cal errors. No letters for such a department should be more than 1,000 words in length, and each must be confined to one subject. If this idea commends it-self to Colonist readers, we shall be glad to hear from some of them. Perhaps it might be a good plan to take up some specific subject each week, we leave this in the hands of those, who may con-tribute to such a department. A little co-operation between our readers would make such a fea-ture of the paper both interesting and valuable.

In a very few minutes it was over, the blood of best of the revolutionists had been spilled. the Henceforth the newer was to be all in the hands of Commune of Paris, and the revolutionary army and tribunal

Guizot says in writing of the death of the Girondins: "History has not imposed upon them the weight of the foundation of the French Republic. It has scarcely imputed to them the last blows against the monarchy. In their inmost souls they died sadly, in face of their vanished illusions and the victory of their enemies, sustained, however, by a sincere love of liberty and country, to which they believed they sacrilced their lives."

The death of the queen and of the Duke of Oreans had preceded the execution of the Girondins the death of Madame Roland, the wife of one of the most distinguished members of the party immediately collowed. She died as bravely as the Girondins themselves, bowing to the statue of Liberty in the square opposite to the scaffold. "Oh, Liberty," she cried, "how many crimes are committed in thy name." She allowed a forger to pass to execution first. "Go," she said. "You are afraid. I can wait."

Meantime Danton was gaining a great master over the people. So much was this the case that Robespierre began to grow jealous of his popularity, and when the denouncers, from whom practically no vas safe, accused Danton, he only half-heartedly defended him. Danton had not become wholly hard-ened by the crimes he had committed or for which he was responsible. His part in the September massacres had caused him much agony of conscience, and he involuntarily drew back from further misdeeds. Moreover he had but lately married a wife whom he loved devotedly, and whose influence, no doubt, did much to soften the character of the man whose crimes had usually been the result of passionate impulse rather than preconceived plans. In writing of Danton, some mention should be made of another man who had always worked in conjunction with the popular leader. This was Camille Desmoulins, brilliant young journalist and member of the Cordiliers Club. He had suffered much remorse the death of the Girondins and to repair the injury he had done in helping to bring about their trial, he now began to speak through the medium of his paper in velled disparagement against the crimes which had so dishonored the Revolution. The jails of France were filled to overflowing with "suspected per-Eight thousand people were registered on the sons." books of the Paris prisons, and tremblingly awaited execution. Desmoulins and Danton revolted from the idea of so much bloodshed and the former appealed so powerfully that he aroused the sympathy of the people and caused hope to rise in hearts that had been heavy with despair. Robespierre condemned Des-moulins' papers to be burned, and Danton, and the young journalist who had also lately married, were advised to fly the country while they were sure of their liberty, "They dare not arrest me," said Danton, with

proud confidence, and refused to quit France and es-cape the danger which menaced him. Sec.

(To be continued. ) Delateration in a start of the second second is an Mr. Green's Waterloo

Mr. Green had been paying four dollars a week for board; his appetite constantly increased. Finally his landlady saw that she must either self out and quit or raise her boarder's rate. One day, after watching him feverishly devouring plateful after plateful, she plucked up courage, and said: "Mr. Green, I shall have to raise your board to

five dollars. Mr. Green looked up with a start, then in a tone of

consternation he said:

consternation he said: "Oh, Mrs. Small, den't. It's as much as I can do now to eat four dollars' worth."--Woman's. Home

#### How "Hello" Came

How "Hello" Came The origin of the expression "Hello!" as the be-ginning of a telephonic communication has been much discussed. This, it seems, is Mr. Edison's in-vention. "Years ago," said his biographer, Mr. Fish, "when the telephone first came into use, people were accustomed to ring a bell, and then say, ponderously: "Are you there? Are you ready to talk?" Well, Mr. Edison did away with that awkward, un-American way of doing things. He caught up a receiver one day, and yelled into the transmitter one word—a most satisfying, capable, soul-satisfying word day, and yelled into the transmitter one word-a most satisfying, capable, soul-satisfying word-'Hello!' It has gone around the world. The Japs use it, it is heard in Turkey; Russia couldn't de with-out it and neither could Patagonia,"-Pitman's Weekly.

#### Out of Sight

A certain regiment was on the march from Phila-delphia to Gettysburg and the companies were or-dered to move with a few minutes' interval between each and to keep each other in sight, the band and

each and to keep each other in sight, the band and drums leading. The band soon got a long way ahead, and on reaching a bend, halted for a few minutes' rest. Pres-ently up galloped a mounted officer in bot haste and shouted for the band sergeaht. "What do you mean," he said, "by getting out of sight of the leading company?" "We were not out of sight, sir," answered the research

sergeant "What do you mean by telling me that?" exclaimed the officer, in a rage. "You were out of sight." I saw you myself."—Washington Post.

#### Joke on the Officer

Winston Churchill, president of the British Board of Trade, has quite a reputation as a wit, and on one occasion he made a neat little joks at the expense of a self-opinionated army officer. The incident occur-red during a dinner in South Africa, and Mr. Churchill and the officer were seated side by side. Throughout and the onicer were seated side by side. Throughout the meal the latter was airing his views, until at last Churchill could stand it no longer. "Do you know," he said quietly, "I met a man today who would gladly forfelt £50 for the pleasure of being able to kick you!

"To kick me, sir!" exclaimed the astonished soldier. "Oh," "I must ask you to tell me his name at once!" h," replied Winston, "I'm not quite sure that I to do that."

"But I insist on knowing," demanded the other

angrily. "Well, then, I suppose I must tell you. It was a poor young fellow in the hospital who has lost both his legs by the bursting of a shell." industry days and manipulate

As happy children play and sing, Their little lives one long June day, And all their world a daisied field-We laugh, and love, and play.

Someday must come a soft good-bye; For one, the dark-and dreamless slee And then our hands must be unclasped, And one alone shall we

Ah, golden way, go on and on, A perfect, love-lit, blameless way; I cannot, dare not see the end, But live and love To-day!

-Kathryn Day Boyns,

Riddles

(With Apologies to Tennyson).

Ask me no more! Pray wherefore worry me With talk of when is this and why is that, Of abnormalities about a cat Or eke a dog. When have I answered thee?— Ask me no more!

Ask me no more! What answer should I give? I know not when a door's transformed; I can't Imagine why a hen should gallivant Across the street; I cannot, as I live! Ask me no more!

Ask me no more! I'm feeling far from well. From vain attempts at guessing I am numbed. Pray, where was Moses when the light succumbed? Tell me, then stop!—for at a touch I yell. Ask me no more!

-Thomas R. Ybarra in Harper's Magazine for Sep-

Love's Language

How does Love speak? In the faint flush upon the tell-tale cheek, And in the pallor that succeeds it; by The quivering lid of an averted are-The smile that proves the parent to a sigh. Thus doth Love speak.

How does Love speak? In the proud spirit suddenly grown meek— The haughty heart grown humble; in the tender And unnamed light that floods the world with spien-

And unnamed light that noods the world with spi dor; In the resemblance which the fond eyes trace In all fair things to one beloved face; In the shy touch of hands that thrill and tremble; In looks and lips that can no more dissemble. Thus doth Love speak.

How does Love speak?

How does Love speak? In the wild words that, uttered, seem so weak They shrink, ashamed, to silence; in the fire Glance strikes with glance, swift flashing high and higher, Like lightnings that precede the mighty storm; In the deep, soulful stillness; in the warm, Impassioned tide that sweeps through throbbing veins, Between the throes of keen delights and pains; In the embrace where madness melts in bliss; And in the convulsive rapture of a kiss. Thus doth Love speak.

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Tuesday, October 27, 1908.

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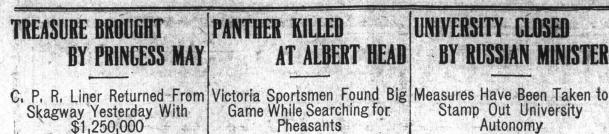
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(From Tuesday's Daily)

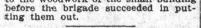
**JAPANESE WATERS** 

Missing

With a million and a quarter dollars in gold bullion the steamer Princess May, Captain McLeod, reached port There have been many stories hunting exploits since the opening of the present season. Yesterday an-other was added to those already re-corded by J. Legg, a well-known Vic-torian and one who only recently has May, Captain McLeod, leadned pole yesterday morning with every berth, filled. The steamer had 244 passen-gers, mostly travellers who had come up the Yukon on the last steamers to make the run before navigation ended torian and one who only recently has become a votary of the chase. He was spending a few weeks in the Metcho-sin district devoting the most of his spare time, of course, with dog and gun, and when he could find them, the pheasants, grouse or quall. One morn-ing he got up at daylight and went to the shore at Albert Head. When he reached the beach the sun was just rising, and some couple of hundred yards distant he discerned a large-bodied animal industriously digging in the sand. It looked as though it was make the run before navigation ended on the long northern river in which ice was running thickly when the C. P. R. liner left Skagway. Included among the passengers were two survey par-ties which have been engaged on the Alaska boundary. The steamer brought a valuable consignment 'of' bullion, consisting of thirty-five sacks valued at \$1,250,000, from Fairbanks and Dawson. Messrs. Sterns and Powell had eight nackages of trophles, includhad eight packages of trophies, includ-ing five caribou heads, one moose head and a number of sheep heads. Among the passengers were Mr. J. D. Craig the sand. It looked as though it was after clams. Mr. Legg at first thought it was a deer. At any rate he never and Mr. Ratz and 16 surveyors; Dr. and Mr. Ratz and 16 surveyors; Dr. Quinlan, the Conservative nominee for Comox-Atlin; Mrs. Heming, Mr. T. C. Campbell, Mr. McCowan, L. O'Keefe, Mr. Nicholson, Capt. Ambree, Capt. Murray, Miss Piercy, Mr. Fleishman, J. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Young, J. C. Wortham, Baron de Silans, Miss Gerard and Miss Higgins. dreamed that it was what it proved to be—a large and handsome panther. He crept towards his quarry and soon recognized that he was stalking bigger game than he anticipated. Soon the panther became alarmed. He rushed up the bank and ascended to the

Fire at Mill

panther became alarmed. He rushed up the bank and ascended to the heights of a tree. Mr. Legg went after him and spotting Mr. Panther sent one charge of buckshot crashing into his body. He tumbled down, rose and dashed madly hither and thither before finally breathing his last. Mr. Legg create that the abin proved to be one Fire of an unknown origin caused about \$100 damage to the boilerhouse at Moore & Whitington's mill, Plea-sant street, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The blaze is believed to have been caused from some sawdust asserts that the skin proved to be one of the largest that has ever been brought to Victoria. have been caused from some sawdisc becoming ignited by a spark from the furnace. The flames did some damage to the woodwork of the small building before the brigade succeeded in put-ting them out. **BATTLESHIPS LEAVE** 



SONS OF THE NORTH WILL MEET HERE

Conduct of American Sailors Arctio Brotherhood Completes Plans For Grand Camp to Be Held in Victoria Highly Praised—Few Men

The eighth annual session of the Grand Camp of the Arctic Brotherhood will be held this year in this city, commencing on November 4. Elabor

commencing on November 4. Elabor<sup>2</sup> ate preparations are being made to en-tertain the delegates and their wives, as this is the first time that the Arctic Brotherhood has met in the capital of British Columbia. Two years ago the grand camp met in Vancouver, and the royal reception tendered the brother-hood on that occasion by the citizens of Vancouver has often been referred to since by the members who attarget practice. to since by the members who attended.

to since by the members who at-tended. The grand camp meeting for this year will be one of the most important ever held in the ten years' history of the order. The order is growing very fast, four new camps having been es-tablished the past year. The session this year will last fully four days, ac-cording to statements made by the grand arctic recorder, as consideration of new laws for the order will take up fully two days alone. There will be matters to be prepared in connection with the building for the Arctic Bro-theryood on the grounds of the Alga-ka-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, now in course of construction, and arrange-ments made for the same during next Alaskans in the same during next ably reply tomorrow. Year. The departure of the fleet this

To Lay Corner Stone Before proceeding to Victoria suita-ble ceremonics will be held a week hence at the exposition grounds, at Seattle, in the laying of the first log on the concrete foundation for the building. All the grand camp officers will be present in full regalia on this occasion, being the first time that the officers have worn the full insignia of their office at a public function of that kind. The regalia consists of royal purple velvet and silken parkas, the insignia of the different offices being embroidered in gold. The speech of dedication will be made by Judge C. S. Hamnum, deputy grand arctic chief, of Nome, after the grand arctic chief, Thomas Bruce, on behalf of the execu-tive building to the purposes and objects for which it is intended when complet-ed. Steamship Chartered To Lay Corner Stone

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The Uni-versity of St. Petersburg has been closed, and the existence of all the other universities throughout Russia is threatened in consequence of the repressive measures instituted by M. Schmartz, the Minister of Education. M. Schwartz' measures, since his ap-pointment, last January, threatened the destruction of the last represents of destruction of the last remnants of university autonomy granted by the Czar. Throughout the summer vaca-tion the Ministry has been issuing circulars whereby the rights of the university councils were progressive-

university councils were progressive-ly reduced. The expulsion of women students and the inquisition into the political opinions of the staff, culminating in the demand for an expulsion of the professors who had not signed the re-quired abnegation of political opinions, brought about the desired suspension. The university council, unable long-er to carry on the ordinary life of a university under the pressure of these ministerial circulars, decided after an all-night meeting to close the univer-sity

sity. Mass meetings of students, at which Mass meetings of students, at which perfect order prevailed, were held both here and at Moscow, and the latter university will likewise be closed. \* Since M. Schwartz forbids any com-

Since M. Schwartz forbits any com-munication between the profesional body or the council and the students, excepting reading and lectures, the university council here finds it im-possible to keep in touch with the students to keep in touch with the students.

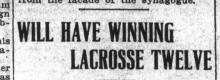
Students. During the last two years the St. Petersburg University has enjoyed an unusually active and healthy life, and politics had almost disappeared. All the universities in Russia will shortly be in a state of uproar and the dan-gerous ferment of the whole social fabric again renewed.

#### PANIC IN SYNAGOGUE

Terrible Gatastrophe in Hungary Due to False Fire Alarm

Washington, Oct. 25.—Satisfaction pervades all administration circles that Admiral Sperry's battleship fleet leaves Japan without a single un-toward incident having occurred to mar the visit. One squadron of the admiral's fleet now goes to Amoy, China, and the other to Manila for target practice Budapest, Oct. 24.—A terrible catas-trophe is reported from Maramaros Sziget, in Hungary. In the Jewish synagogue there over 3,000 persons were assembled for the celebration of a feast. During the singing of the sacred Kol Nidrei a woman suddenly shrieked "Fire." Indescribable panic ensued. Women, men, and children endeavored to escape by the only door, trampling upon each other in wild frenzy. The rabbi tried to calm the maddened crowd by shouting that the alarm was unfounded. The desperate throng would not listen, and the strug-the lasted over an hour Many turns Tokio, Oct. 25 .- The press of Tokio and Yokohama this morning devotes great space to editorial comment on the farewell to the American Atlantic fleet, the general tone taken by the

gle lasted over an hour. Many jump-ed through the closed windows. The environs of the synagogue were The environs of the synagogue were strewn with the wounded. Eight persons were killed outright and forty fatally injured. The local hospital was crowded. The doctors worked for hours restoring half-suffocated victims. The Jews attribute the catastrophe to the act of the rabbi, who removed the Ten Commandments who removed the Ten Commandme from the facade of the synagogue.





price. We itemize a few from the many: ALL WOOL PANAMAS AND POPLINS, a wide choice, all the popular new shades, beautiful shrunk, lovely goods, per yard, \$1.00 and ...... \$1.25 ALL WOOL BROAD CLOTHS, unrivalled for winter wear; a full range of shades, per yard, \$1.50, \$1.75 and ..... \$2.25 EMPRESS CLOTH SUITINGS, all colors, most charming materials, per yard, \$1.25 and .....\$1.75 TWEED SUITINGS, in a full range of patterns, newest designs, stripes, overchecks, etc. Prices

EXCLUSIVE COSTUME LENGTHS, high grade fabrics of Parisian origin in very handsome fancy stripes, etc. Delightful materials that will lend themselves admirably to all manner of manipulation for exclusive gowns of the Directoire and other modes.

FURS. We extend a cordial invitation to all interested to inspect and compare our stock of Fur Sets and Single Pieces. No obligation to buy.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, a splendid variety at prices that bring speedy response.



Iv, daughters of a prosperous engineer named Facchinetti, have told an as-tounding story of ruffianism, recalling the Middle Ages, which is so mystify-ing the police that they know not whether they have to deal with a low not we of a trempted suicide. On a recent morning about 10 o'clock, the servants of the towards of the police that the suicide. under the remainder of the first minutes the data of the sparse for the sparse of the sparse for the sparse of the sparse for the sparse of t





ONE of the satisfactory things about our Clothes is that there is a style, or rather a number of styles for every type of man. The young fellow who likes to spread himself to the limit is well provided for and so is the man who is more quiet in his taste.

Dignity, tone and character serve to keep our garments within the gates of good judgment, though in every line they are indicative of clever tailoring and the latter-day innovations of fashion.

#### We call special attention to **OUR SUITS AND OVERCOATS**

AT \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$35 SEE THE SERGE SUITS WE ARE OFFERING

#### Steamship Chartered

Steamship Chartered For the Victoria trip the Arctic Bro-therhood will charter a steamship and run an excursion in connection with t the grand eamp meeting. The grand arctic chief appointed the following committee on excursion, reception and entertainment: E. A. Von Hasslocher, I Capt. E. W. Johnston, Godfrey Chea-lander, Richard Rotch, Capt. E. T. s Barnette, Richard Mansfield White and Mort Craig. The programme so far worked out in connection with the ex-grand ball in Victoria at the Empress hotel on the evening of the first day,

EMERY RICE GOES

## **ON THE MANCHURIA**

Former Chief Officer of the Tremont Gets Berth on Big Pacific Mail Liner

Emery Rice, who was chief officer of the steamer Tremont, has been given the berth of chief officer of the Pacific mall liner Manchuria. Mr. Rice, who is well known in Victoria, has been afloat most of his life. On the Atlantic seaboard he served his time on several different vessels of the time on several different vessels of the Pacific mail liner Manchuria. Mr. Rice, who is well known in Victoria, has been afloat most of his life. On the Atlantic seaboard he served his time on several different vessels of the Southampton line. When the Span-ish-American war broke out he entered the net connage from 61.7 to 64.5 per cent. At the end of the war he came to this At the end of the war

in his being taken by one of the 'press gang' in Boston and forced to do time in an English prison hulk. He made furnish a total of 20 per cent in num er of vessels and 18 per cent in net

his escape and took part in that great fight between the Constitution and Guerriere. Mr. Rice can spin many an interesting story that has been passed down in his family which relates to old ships and sailors.

combe receiving a lower class.

Suez Canal Traffic

on Saturday sixteen men have been reported missing, but the majority of these were picked up today, and will be placed on board the Yankton, which will sail on Tuesday. No actual case of desertion has occurred, for its be-lieved that in every instance those who failed to report when their ships sailed were simply suffering rom ex-cess of hospitality. All the members of the United States commission to the Tokio ex-position will be decorated by the Em-peror, Francis Bloomis, Frederick Fr J, Skiff and Francis D. Milet receiving one of the higher class orders, and John C. O'Laughlin and W. A. New-combe receiving a lower class. we will have the boys who are able to give them a hard run for the honors." Orville Wright Recovers

During the year 4,267 vessels of a net tonnage of 14,728,434 passed through the Suez canal, as compared with 3,975 vessels of 13,445,504 tons in 1006 birling a flight at Fort Meyer

At the end of the war he came to this coast and held a position on the steamer Olympia as long as she was under the Northern Pacific Steamship company's flag. With her sale he went on the steamer Tremont, the big Ta-coma-Manita liner. He has been with her as chief officer up to the present. He comes of a family that has fol-lowed the sea for generations. His uncle was at one time master of the Flying Cloud, while his great grand-father was a man who would not dof his cap to a king, and which resulted in Boston and forced to do time

Manila, Oct. 25.—Seven new cases of cholera were reported in this city for the day ending Sunday night. The situation is not considered grave and the health department feels it has the

#### U. S. Consul's Suicide

tonnage. Bubonic Plague in Azores Lisbon, Oct. 25.—The bubonic plague has broken out with redoubled vio-lence in Terceira, one of the Azore Is-ands. Bubonic Plague in Azores Lisbon, Oct. 25.—The bubonic plague has broken out with redoubled vio-lence in Terceira, one of the Azore Is-bubonic Plague in Azores Lisbon, Oct. 25.—The bubonic plague bas broken out with redoubled vio-lence in Terceira, one of the Azore Is-bubonic Plague in Azore Is-Berlin, Oct. 25.—The bubonic plague bas broken out with redoubled vio-be taken to Hamburg and cremated, in all the first

ed companions. Quick as lightning, the younger girl was seized and gagged by one of the intruders, while the other threw down Angiolina, forced open her mouth, and poured the contents of a bottle down her throat. They then disappeared. The alleged intruders had not at-tracted the notice of the house porter, or of anyone else. All the members of the family persist, however, in affirming the reality of Angiolina's tormentor, whom they declared to be a smartly-dressed foreigner, of tall stature, with a blonde beard, who described himself as a marquis.

Tokio, Oct. 25.—The Formosa, Tokio, Oct. 25.—The Formosan trunk railway, which was recently completed, was formally opened today in the Japanese army, and a large number of officials and specially invited guests. Formosa is threaded through-out by this railway, which extends over a length of 334 miles. Many im-provements have been made since the building of the road, and industries have been greatly developed. stature, with a blonde beard, who described himself as a marquis. The parents confirm their daughter's story that this strange individual has proved the plague of their household since June last year, when they were residing at their country house at Castiglione d'Ossola. One afternoon he intercepted Anglolina as she was walking along a private lane leading have been greatly developed.

Tschaikovskys Ball Delayed.

Tschaikovskys Bail Delayed. St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Owing to delays due to banking formalities in London the money subscribed for Tschaikovsky's bail has not been re-ceived, but the family expect to re-ceived, but the family expect to re-ceived, but the family expect to re-ceived that Tschaikovsky will be at liberty tomorrow morning, and believe that Tschaikovsky will be at liberty tomorrow evening or Tuesday morning at the latest. The Russian revolutionist will immediately go abroad, traveling by way of Finland. He expected to visit his aged mother in Kazan province, but his family have received an intimation that this he intercepted Angiolina as she was walking along a private lane leading from the high road to the villa. On his knees in the dust, the stranger poured out passionate declarations of love, stating that he had long been enamored of her goodness and beauty. Then rising, he excitedly pointed out a motor-car stationed in the main road, with a couple of liveried chauf-feurs in attendance, telling her she must fly with him at once to Russia or England, as he was an aristocrat closely related to the Czar and pos-sessing a magnificent castle in Eng-land. While the "marquis" was again

would not be wise. The crown at-torney stated that it would be six

months, and perhaps a year, before he was brought before the court. The accusation, he said, had not been for-mulated, as new evidence was con-stantly creeping in. Tschaikovsky was taken back to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul this morning, owing to the failure to denosit the \$50.00 both While the "marquis" was again kneeling before her, in the hope that she would yield, the terrified girl man-aged to escape back to the house. By the time she had explained the affair all trace of her persecutor was lost.

Cholera In Manila.

epidemic well under control

the failure to deposit the \$25,000 bail. He is in good health and spirits.

LITTLE WITNESS FAILED

Mary Morrison Points to Colored Man Other Than Jenkins as Mur-derer of Her Mother

Servian Military Preparations. Big Fleet Leaves Yokohama for An-other Stage of Voyage—Presi-dent Roosevelt's Thanks New Westminster, Oct. 24.—There was a sensational incident yesterday at the Jenkins trial. It was known that the principal witness, as far as identi-fication was concerned, was to be call-London, Oct. 25.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Belgrade says that down in min an taining which relates to do ships and saliors. Stanley Ketchel says that he will meet Sam Langford if he beats Billy Papke in the next battle. Promoter Coffroth has Katchel's signature to a set of articles for the bout. It will generally be found that the mest in need of self-reform—Roy-ston. Mass broken out with redoubled vio-lands. Mass broken has book. Mass broken has been on the bay, with a colored man other than Jenkins be from the fleet while here, and not a Mass broken has been on the fleet while here, and not a Mass broken has been on the fleet while here, and not a Mass broken has been on the fleet while here, and not a Mass broken has been on the fleet while here, and not a Mass broken has been on the fleet while here, and not a Mass broken has been on the fleet while here, and not a Mass broken has been on the fleet while here, and not a Mass broken has been on the fleet whil

**U. S. BATTLESHIPS** 

THIS WEEK AT \$15.00 ALLEN & CO. **FIT-REFORM WARDROBE** 1201 Government St Victoria, B.C. placed in the dock, and this was ac- bluejacket was absent from his ship cordingly previously arranged. While the examination-in-chief reached the last night. The conduct was remarkably orderly. A message from President Roose-veit, thanking the Emperor and the Japanese people for their reception given to the officers and men of the fleet will be handed to the Emperor, through the foreign office, to which it was presented by the United States question of the identity of the negro, Mary Morrison declared that the man in the dock was the man who had committed the crime. it was presented by the United States **OLD FINANCIER DIES** John Ennis Searles, Formerly Secre-tary of Sugar Company, Ex-pires Suddenly London, Oct. 24.—John Ennis Searles of New York, well known in financial circles in America, was seized with a fainting fit while standing on the platform of the Waterloo station here last night, and died in a few minutes. Mr. Searles phones there for wars Zeppelin's Airship Flies Zeppelin's Airship Files Friedrrichshafen, Oct. 2<sup>±</sup>,—The re-constructed Zeppelin dirigible airship number one made a triumphant re-appearance and ascension with ten passengers this afternoon. The trip lasted three and half hours and passed without a hitch. The balloon made an average speed of 29.31 miles an hour at a mean altitude of 800 feet vertical. Aeronauts and throngs of neonley Mr. Searles, who was about 80 years old, had been failing for some time, and the doctor who had been attend-

ing him certified that the cause of death was heart disease. New York, Oct. 24.-John E. Searles

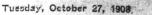
was formerly secretary of the Ameri-can Sugar Refining company, and also famed for his benefactions to the Aeronauts and throngs of people crowded the streets and watched the performance. Methodist church. He went to Lon-

don last January on business in con-nection with several large financial and mining enterprises.

and mining enterprises. Mr. Searles retired from the sugar company in 1898. He then attracted attention by engaging in an enterprise to exploit the round bale system of shipping cotton. In 1901 he made an assignment in bankruptcy, and the pub-lic wondered what had become of the \$20,000,000 he was supposed to be worth. He was discharged from bank-ruptcy. He then attacked the prob-lem of rehabilitating his shattered re-sources, and it is believed he met with considerable success.

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October 27, 1908.

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NANCIER DIES

earles, Formerly Secre-ugar Company, Ex-'es Suddenly

24.—John Ennis Searles vell known in finance erica, was seized with while standing on the Waterloo station here died in a few minutes. was about 80 years failing for some time, r who had been attendied that the cause of rt disease.

oct. 24.-John E. Searles cretary of the Ameri-ing company, and also s benefactions to the rch. He went to Lon-ary on business in con-several large financial terprises.

retired from the sugar 98. He then attracted gaging in an enterprise round bale system of n. In 1901 he made an bankruptey, and the pub what had become of the was supposed to be discharged from bankhen attacked the prob itating his shattered re-is believed he met with ccess.

n THE COLONIST

case, in which the local full court ersed the decision of the chief way of Hongkong and Moji, and com-

The Inverio came from Manila by way of Hongkong and Moji, and com-instice. The supreme court reserved its decision in both cases. Low Fair Rates Exceptionally low round trip rates will be offered by the railways next year to those making the trip to the hada trip rate will be about \$10 less the vas formeric of the Weir line. The steamer Kumeric of the Weir line. The steamer Kumeric of the Weir line left for the far East, bound to the introduction of the steam trawling net. At that time there were about the introduction of the steam trawling net. At that time there were about the introduction of the steam trawling net. At that time there were about the introduction of the steam trawling net. At that time there were about the introduction of the steam trawling net. At that time there were about fine leaf the usual ports of call, from the outer wharf yesterday morning. She loaded a small shipment of general for Missouri River points, which will dis port. Blackwood, local agent of the Northern Pacific stated yesterday that the rate this port. Pacific stated yesterday that the rate this port. Blackwood, local agent of the Northern Pacific state will be given from other Eastern points. Tickets will be on sale from the statern points. Tickets will be on sale from the statern points. Tickets will be on sale from the statern points with the state from the statern points. Tickets will be on sale from the transfer the the state from the st

also take in Winnipeg, will be \$50 to Seattle and return and proportionate rates will be given from other Eastern points. Tickets will be on sale from May 25 to September 30 with the final **PROCEEDING SLOWLY** 

# High Pressure Main Tested.

turn limit to Oct. 31.

A test of the salt-water, high pres-sure main just laid on Government street from Herald street to Johnson Made the Necessary Declarations

street from Herald street to Johnson street, was made yesterday afternoon. The man was plugged at either end after being filled with water and then water was pumped by the fire engine the "Deluge" until a pressure of about 185 pounds per square inch was ob-tained. The test was delayed by reas-on of the blowing out of the pulg at the Johnson street end of the main and before the defect could be remed-led the main had to be emptied after which the test was again attempted With but a week yet to go within which time license holders and house-holders, other than property owners, must register at the city hall, if they the Johnson street end of the main and before the defect could be remed-ied the main had to be emptied after which the test was again attempted and proved successful only one weak joint being found whence the water could escape and this will be remed-ied. The pressure which the mains of the system will be called upon to stand at any rate will not be more than 150 the main can stand a pressure of 180 to 200 pounds per inch there is ample

nargin of safety. A PRESENTATION

Caledonia Tennis Club Members Honor One of Officials—Pleasant

Function

pleasant function took place on ursday night under the auspices of e Caledonian tennis club at the resi-ence of Mr. and Mrs. M. King. It was occasion of the presentation to J. Brown, the president of the organi-ion, of a gold-headed and beanti-ly enscribed umbrella by the mem-

title her to vote. A feature of the registrations this year is the comparatively small num-ber of those who appeared in person at the city hall and made their de-clarations. The majority of the de-clarations have been collected by some parties who are evidently interesting themselves in getting names on the list. Since the beginning of the month the largest number of applications made on any single day was fifty-one on Thursday last. rs. In handing Mr. Brown this tok-of esteem it was explained that the layers were actuated, not only by re-

avers were actuated, not only by re-rd, but by extreme appreciation of the gratuitous services he had tender-tinger, a visitor here from Germany, died this morning in the general hos-pital. She was stopping at the Hotel hose access in every way. Mr. Brown knowledge the kindness in appropri-t terms.

demand in Aberdeen is enormous, the price of fish increased, and often a hundred bidders will be seen after one box of fish.

The otter trawl is a net about 120 feet wide at the mouth, and about 120 feet long, running to a point like an angler's dip net about midway in the

angler's dip net about midway in the interior of the net is a net trap, through which the fish can enter but not return. At the tapering end of the net is the "cod end." The cod end is where it is tied with a rope having two knots. The first is greas-ed so that when the net with fish is hoisted up on board, the slipping of this knot empties the fish on the deck. The trawlet takes according that The trawler takes everything that comes in her way, and afterwards discards what is not wanted. Her heav-ing lead gives the bottom and its na-ture, and in putting the trawl over a buoy is cast over and floated, called a "Dan," with a pole and flag on, and at night a lantern. It gives the bear-

number were a large number of wo-men, but this year the only women entitled to register and vote are those who are property owners or holders of trade licenses. The fact that a woman has paid a dog tax will not en-title her to vote.

age: 1384 Mechanics, Kinematics, du Bois; 1386 Mechanics, Statics, du Bois; 1149 Oll-Chemists, H.B., Hop-kins; 1292 Ornament, Elem. Princ., Ward; 1150 Paint and Varnish, Sabin; San Francisco and Los Angeles to Bois; New York and thence back to Scot-1292 Ornament, Principles of, Ward; 1376 Plumber and Sanitary H., Hellyer;

# AN IMPROVED TORPEDO

Equipment of British Fleet Now Far Ahead of Rival Powers

Equipment of British Fleet Now Far Ahead of Rival Powers London, Oct. 23.—As a result of the patient labors of two young naval officers, the Admiralky have obtained an improved type of torpedo which places the equipment of the British fleet far ahead of that of all rival Powers, and will revolutionize naval tactics. The new torpedo is a marvel of speed, range, accuracy and des-tructiveness. Its general features are thus summarized: Diameter, 21 inches;

thus summarized; Diameter, 21 inches; range, 7,000 yards (about 4 miles); speed, 81 knots; explosive charge, over 200 pounds. Of late years greater attention has been devoted to the torpedo in all fleets, in view of the increased recogni-tion of its role in naval warfare. The Large Class Under Capable Teacher to Be Inaugurtion of its role in naval warfare. The increase in size enables a heavier ex-plosive charge to be carried and more ated in Chinatown plosive charge to be carried and more powerful engines to be installed. But the revolutionary change is in the motive power. Some time ago an American hit on the idea of heating the corpedo. The trials were en-couraging. Messrs Armstrong, Whit-worth & Co. later on evolved a type of heater that gave most remarkable re-t suits. The application of the heater to the familiar 18-inch torpedo at with a speed during the entire run of twenty-eight knots—an increase of speed of eight to ten knots,due entirely to the simple process of heating the compressed air. At the time when these trials were made the Admiralty was reproached for not at once order-ing some of these improved torpedoes. The an avalagement is expended to the admiralty was reproached for not at once order-ing some of these improved torpedoes. The a naval authorities remarkable re-to the simple process of heating the compressed air. At the time when these trials were made the Admiralty was reproached for not at once order-ing some of these improved torpedoes.

The number of the simple process of means the second interval so the



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

20 Acres

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

No. 613 Pandora Street

B. C. This is one of the most beautiful es-tates in the province. Good land, well watered, and within 30 minutes by car and ferry from Government street, **CHINESE ARRANGED** Tenders to be addressed "JOHN PAR-KER," care of

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

Victoria, B. C. For further particulars or informatic apply at office. The highest or any te der may not necessarily be accepted.

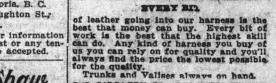


Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-



Victoria. B.C.



B.C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

#### PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

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

WANTED TO PUBCHASE

WANTED-Good clear photos illustrat-ing sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office. \$22

HAIR-DYEING COMB.

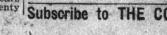
GERMAN PATENT—Colors the hair by simply combing without staining the scalp. Clean, harmless and lasts for years. All shades. Write for partic-ulars. L. Moerck, 270 West 131st St., New York. 023

"NOROTON BEAUTY" POTATO is 16 days earlier than "Early Rose." Price for 60 days (Fall delivery) is only \$2.35 per 100 lbs. Spring price will be about \$3.50. We paid at rate of \$80,00 a sack. Write for fur-ther particulars. Satisfaction guar-anteed. Marshall & Spears, Corfield P.O., B.C., VI. 023

#### Badly Beaten.

London, Ont. Oct. 23.—Herbert Pom-bard, York St., is in a semi-conscious condition as the results of a beating he alleges he received at the hands of a man named Watson, because of Pombard's refusal to lend money.







HOCKEY LEAGUE

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Dis- Roller Skaters of All Adjacent

Tuesday, October 27, 1908,

## CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE -- Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13858, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C. PRICE, NOTICE Sunrise mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. Moder section 87, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

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

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

#### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE — Red Cross No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where loc cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE. ROY C. PRICE.

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

Agent. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eureka No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commencu-before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE, ROY C. PRICE

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE — Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section \$7, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

NOTICE Eureka No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate h 13853, intend, sixty days from hereof, to apply to the Mining Rec for a certificate of improvements,

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

ROY C. PRICE Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1998.

Bulgaria CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS Eastern R NOTICE.—Red Bug No. I mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. stipulated union, Ru

the time, i the Powe should be Rumelia. ficed to fere with Encoura Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

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Massey-Harris Company's Officiala Surprised at Extent of Rebuild-ing-Fernie Hotel Opened



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THAT DID ME

**"ONLY MEDICINE** 

(From Friday's Daily) The prospects of a new wing to the Empress hotel appear to be particu-larly bright, dithough Sir Thomas Shaughnessy yesterday declined to make a definite statement. He said enough however, to show that the big railway company was quite ready to spend the money and that it was merely a question of advisability from the hotel standpoint. As regards this aspect of the case it is an open se-cret that those at the head of the hotel department-of the C.P.R. consider that it should be built and have so rec-ommended. Sir Department.

WILL BE FORMED

Cities Endorse Victoria's

Proposal

mmended. Sir Thomas' account of business should take the initiative. The others

hotel until it has been running for two or three years. Indeed, as you know, our hotels are built primarily N. Graham.

Captain—J. Wagner. Secretary-Treasurer—G. C. P. Sidsfor the accommodation of our travel vorth.

ing public and to attract tourists ov er our lines rather than for the money The team itself is composed of such yell known hockey players as Johnie there is in the hotel business. I think that really good hotels are one of the best assets a city can have. They draw people who like to go where the Wagner, Milton Chamberlain, "Spike' Sidsworth, "Punch" Burns, "Hasher" Waite, "Tee Hee" Kyle, Charbonneau, Alf. Ockerman and J. S. Harding. Iraw people who like to go where the iccommodations are good. And if the people come they are bound to spend money. Our hotel at Quebec, the money to be a compared to a c Chateau Trontenao, has done more good to the town than anything else. Originally we contemplated an ex-penditure there of \$300,000, but when penditure there of \$300,000, but when the new wing we are building is com-pleted we shall have invested \$1,200,000 with another half million of addition-al expenditure is electric.

For any dependence of the statement of the statement as passengers was going to be built at once, and statement in condition to resume operations at an early date. The statem operations at an early date. The statement supplies for the statement as passengers and that the statement supplies for the statement suplice supplies for the statemen

Sound craft, including that establish-ed by the steamer Princess Victoria, owned by the same company, during her maiden trip on the Sound, will be broken. Representatives of the principal daily newspapers on the coast and leading railroad men will be guests of the Canadian Pacific management on the trip **RAILWAY MAGNATE** the trip. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy the ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD

Guest of Honor at Board of Trade Banquet

TRIBUTE TO GREAT

8

(From Friday's Daily) (From Friday's Daily) Thomas Bruce, grand Arctic chief, of the Arctic Brotherhood, of Dawson, Richard Mansfield White, vice Arctic chief, of Skagway, and Capt. John Irving, of this city began arrange-ments yesterday for the convention of the Arctic Brotherhood to be held in this city beginning on November 4. Two hundred representative Vic-torians assembled in the handsome diningroom of the Empress hotel and sat down to the board of trade banquet in honor of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, tendered to the distinguished guest as a mark of the recognition felt by this a mark of the recognition feit by this city for the great benefits which have accrued to Victoria by the building of the magnificent hotel, the fame of which is already spreading far and wide over the continent and even to Europe.

 wile over the continuent and wenn ther wives and families, will come to the route of the order o meeting took place. The Arctic Brotherhood expanded.

the twentieth century. The guest of the evening also an-nounced that he had just received a telegram saying that the Empress of Ireland had arrived in port after beat-ing all and every record across the Atlantic. One hears much of the wonderful Cunard liners, the Luci-tania and Mauretania, but such are the network expertance of the Canadian The arctic Brotherhood expanded. Subordinate lodges were formed through the north, at every mining camp and settlement of importance, until there were 24 subordinate camps. The last convention was held at Ta-coma and was attended by 150 delethe natural advantages of the Canadian the natural advantages of the Canadian route that ships of admittedly much slower speed are able to land their passengers in quicker time than the vastest of the famous ocean grey-hounds which make New York their port of call. Sir Thomas also stated that passenger fares between here and Vancouver would be reduced 20 per cent. next Monday. The hanquet last night was a most

The hanquet last night was a most harmonious one. There was not a jarring note, and the speeches were of high quality and conceived on a lofty plane. Sir Thomas' address was most interesting and delivered with all the conciseness and vigor of an able man thoroughly master of his subject. He polated out most charity how our in-terests are bound up with the east, and how the developments undertaken by his company on the prairie, not-ably the big irrigation scheme, meant a greatly increased market for the products of this country.

### PRINCESS CHARLOTTE TO MAKE SPECIAL TRIP

Will Run Between Victoria, Vancouver and Puget Sound Ports on an Exhibition Run

Exhibition Run The speed records of Puget Sound may be smashed the last of December if present plans of the Canadian Pa-cific railway carry out, says the Ta-princess Charlotte, launched by the



gates.



Arrangements Begun for Convention to Be Held Here in November

(From Friday's Daily)

EMPRESS HOTEL MAY

GET ITS NEW WING

cusses Improved Busi-

ness Conditions

to tell the newspapermen on my trip this time, but I can say that business conditions are good and improving, owing to the increased purchasing power of the west due to the big crop

Fernie, B.C. Oct 22-Senator Jones while be tred up for the winter and the other whaler will be brought to Page's lagoon shortly and operated from that tion with good results last season, one of the steamers being engaged through the winter in the Guide of Georgia station. The company used this sta-tion with good results last season, one of the steamers being engaged through the winter in the Gulf of Georgia. manager of the Alberta branch of the rent for some time, he said: "We have no plans for new con-struction in the province just now and we are not going to build a line north-wards to Prince Rupert or any point in that vicinity. We are going to leave Prince Rupert to the Grand Trunk Pacific. The increase of stock to which you refer was not made to pay for new construction. The vasi's sums The Fernie hotel opened last night rent for some time, he said: for new construction. The vast' sums The Fernie hotel opened last night. which we have spent during the last and will in a few days be finishe few years in bettering our line have in first class shape for the accon been obtained in that way, and this dation of the commercial trade. accommo

Doctors Failed Utterly.

"I have received most enefit from taking "Fruit-a-tives." suffered for years from backaches and pain in the head and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable without any relief. Then I

began taking "Fruit-a-tives" and this was the only medicine that ever did me any real good. I took several boxes altogether, and now I am en-tirely well of all my dreadful head-aches and backaches. I take "Fruit-a-tives" occasionally still, but I am quite cured of a trouble that was said to be incurable. I give this testi-mony voluntarily, in order that others who suffer as I suffered may try this wonderful medicine and be cured." Mrs. FRANK EATON, The purpose of such certificate of such certificate of Mrs. FRANK EATON, Mrs. FRANK Mrs. FRANK EATON, Mrs. FRANK Mrs. FARANK Mrs. FRANK FRAN was the only medicine that ever did Franksville, Ont.

Be wise, Profit by Mrs. Eaton's ex-ample, and start with "Fruit-a-tives." They will quickly relieve pain in the back, and stop headaches because they keep bowels, kidneys and skin in perfect order and insure the blood be always pure and rich.

"Fruit-a-tives" is now put up in the new 25c trial size as well as the regu-lar 50c boxes. All dealers should have both sizes. If yours does not, write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

VADSO GOES NORTH

Will Make a Special Call at Massett to Land Passengers and Freight

## (From Friday's Daily)

The steamer Vadso of the Bosco witz steamship company interning night for Prince Rupert and way ports of Northern British Columbia.

will make a special call at Massett on Graham Island Queen Charlotte islands to land some passengers and supplies being taken by two storeksepers, Harry Edenshaw and A. Stanley to that ort. At Prince Rupert Dr. Young rank Kermode and S. Whittaker wil Young,

being manual a regiment in the improvements. ROY C. PRICE, Henry M. Stanley in 1887-90. In 1904 he married Miss Anna Head, the daughter of the late Addison E. Head, of San Francisco.

NOTICE — Eagle No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 908. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ICATE OF IMPR

NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Guatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Guatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action. under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C. PRICE,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE .- Red Diamond No. 2 mineral

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

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action. under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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NOTICE. — Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I., James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. improvements. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Princess Charlotte, launched by the Canadian Pacific ralicoad recently at yards on the River Clyde, is now en-route to the Pacific and is due at route to the Pacinc and is due at Victoria, December 24. The day fol-lowing Christmas day it is the inten-tion to start the Princess Charlotte on a record run. She will leave Vic-toria and come direct to Tacoma, circle around Commencement bay with

cle around Commencement bay with-out docking and steam direct from here to Vancouver. The distance from Victoria to Tacoma is 106 knots and from Tacoma to Vancouver 165 knots. The indicated speed of the new steamer fs twenty-two knots an hour, and it is believed that she will cover the 271 knots of the proposed course in much less time than ten hours' actual steaming time. Such being the John Pertella to Be Hanged at Van-couver on December 18 for the Murder of Mrs. Jenkins

Vancouver, Oct. 22-Sentence death was pronounced tonight on John Pertella, the negro, who murdered his colored mistress, Mrs. Jenkins, last summer. He will be hanged on Deactual steaming time. Such being the case, every speed record held by ember 18.

Empress of Britain's Record. ZAM-BUK SAVES Montreal, Oct. 22 .- The Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Britain locked at Quebec at 3.45 this after-A FARMER'S ARM noon, after making the run from Liverpool in five days, twenty-three hours and thirty-five minutes, and beating the previous record, made by the Empress of Ireland, on October 9, by fifty minutes.

Some Sensational Proofs of Its Healing Power.

#### Degrees From Toronto.

Chinese Girls Make a Tour

\*

SENTENCE OF DEATH

Every day brings interesting in-stances to light of the wonderful heal-ing powers of Zam-Buk, the herbal balm. Mr. Wm. Snell, a Langenburg, (Sask.), farmer says: "I saved my arm by using Zam-Buk. I had a Toronto, Oct. 21 .- The University of oronto today conferred the degree LLD, on Viscount Milner and Earl Roberts in absentia. A banner, the gift of the Princess of Wales, was preented to the University by Sir Morterrible scalding accident and the arm imer Clark.

When I started to use Zam-Buk it and I feared it would have to come off. In a few days Zam-Buk killed the Pekin, Oct. 22.-A Hankow newspa-per states that two enterprising young reduced the swelling, and hally healed the arm completely." ECZEMA CURED.-Mr. J. E. Cusick, chinese girls have left that city on a finally

leasure trip to England and Am They will study domestic life in those countries, and on their return will lecof 249 Wilson St., Hamilton says:-ture against the conditions of woman's life in China, and the cruelty to which on the back of my hands. Last win-ter I was especially bad—so bad that I had to be off work for three weeks. While suffering acutely I was advised to try Zam-Buk and did so. I could women have to submit.

Escort of Cruisers

not have believed anything could have Rome, Oct. 22 .- The Italian cruiser healed so quickly! It just seemed to Fieramosca has been ordered to await dry up and clear away the sores, and in a wonderfully short time my hands were quice cured." PILES CURED. Mr. Neil Devon, of wo warships will escort the Duke and

PILES CURED. Mr. Neu Devon, of Webbwood, (Ont.), says:--"For eight years I rried all kinds of things for plies, but I got nothing to do me any good until I struck Zam-Buk heals all skin diseases cuts and bruises, eczema, scalp sorts.

Zam-Buk heals all skin diseases cuts and bruises, eczema, scalp sores, lucers, chapped places, scrofulous all-ments, polsoned wounds, swollen gland, boils. As an embrocation it druggists and stores sell at 50c a box or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 boxes for \$1.25. Send lc, stepnp for dainty trial box.

money will be put to the same use. We have plenty to do in the way of per-manent improvements to our present

Montreal, Oct. 22 .- Damage to the lines without building new ones just now

extent of \$8,000 was caused by a fire in the establishment of O. Poirier, Ltd., dealers in leathers, shoe findings and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who has probably done more for Victoria than shoe store any one man, seemed to be in the best last night. shoe store supplies, St. Paul street.

Montreal Fire.

probably done more for Victoria than any one man, seemed to be in the best of health and spirits and quite satis-fied with everything. Just before the in-terview he had been closeted with Simon Leiser, the president of the Board of Trade, and before that had spent an hour or more going over the building with Mr. Humble. He start-ed on his tour of investigation almost immediately after arriving and look-ed into everything. If he saw any-thing of which he did not approve, the fact was not evident yesterday. Accompanying the president are William Whyte, second vice president of the C.P.R. W. D. Matthews of To-ronto, one of the board of directors; R. Marpole, assistant general execu-tive; J. E. Schwitzer; C. P. Foster, as-sistant general passenger agent; H. prosecuted for the death of a young woman at Summit, N.J., last summer. He was under ball of \$10,000 for trial. sistant general passenger agent; H.

E. Beasley, assistant to Mr. Marpole; E. C. P. Cushing, secretary to Sir. Black Hand Bomb. Thomas; P. G. Boyce, secretary to Mr.

urther announcement to make before rages. he leaves.

> for nearly a year. Little damage was done.

Plague Quarantine Lifted. San Francisco, Oct. 22 .- By direction of the surgeon-general of marin pitals, the quarantine that has been maintained in all ports against vessels

leaving San Francisco harbor has been completely removed, and today the ocean-going craft will be able for av-the provincial assessor, has been ap-pointed acting government agent in art New Westminster, pending the per-It manent filling of the position rendered

Ask for Amberst solid leather foot L A. BEVERIDGE, 10 Eayburn Cres.,

Manila, Oct. 21.-Three slight shocks NOTICE. — Eagle No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13858, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action. of earthquake were felt here today. The shocks were continued at intervals throughout three days. No damage has yet been reported.

The final luxury of tea-drinking, the quality which distinguishes it as the world's best, is assured users of "Sa-lada" Tea.

And further take notice that action. under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements LAND ACT. Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, Bange 1, Coast Division. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908. TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permis-sion to purchase the following describ-ed lands:—Commencing at a post plant-ed in mound on the east side of Lough-boro Inlet about % of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE — Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, Intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder F for a certificate of, improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ortherly 20 chains, more or less, to the lace of beginning, containing 40 acres nore or less.

DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD., By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent. Dated October 15th, 1908. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

LAND ACT Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District-District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that the Saanioh Lumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark about 500 feet east of the southwest corner of Block 15, Sidney Townsite, Saanich District, British Col-umbia, thence east 300 feet, thence north 1035 feet, thence north 31 degrees 16 minutes west 1100 feet, thence in a southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement. SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY

NOTICE. — Eagle No. 5 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C. PRICE,

SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, J. C. Billings, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908. LIMITED,

Agent. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

nents.

NOTICE TO ANGLERS.

Partick, Scotland

An experienced Scottish angier wishes to form a connection with B C anglers in order to furnish them with the fuest inshing materials at moderate rates. Takle NOTICE. — Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B fue (specialty) from finest drawn to strongest salmon, fresh and good from the 1908 crop. Salmon and trout rods of greenheart or built cane; reals; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all other fishing materials for river, lake, or sea supplied of best quality at all most wholesale rates. State what you wish and prices will be quoted. **A BUTCE** — Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE. — F. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B listos, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. Mod further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C PRICE, Agent

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

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Whyte, and R. W. Breen, secretary to Mr. Mr. Marpole. The party will spend a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a birthe party will spend a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a birthe party will spend a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a couple of the party will spend a couple of days in Victoria, and it is possible that Sir Thomas will have a couple of the party will spend a couple of the party will have a couple of the rages. The explosive was packed in the hallway of a house in east Eleventh street, occupied by 18 families, and owned by Pasquale Discardi, who has Laborers Wanted. been receiving Black Hand warnings J. Fred Ritchie, the government engineer at Prince Rupert, says that the

Grand Trunk Pacific wants more work-men and are advertising for from 500 to 1,000 more men. Mr. Ritchie came

#### October 27, 1908.

#### OF IMPROVEMENTS

mineral claim, no mining division Where located, to Sound, hat I, James A. certificate No. B days from date e Mining Recorder mprovements, for ing a Crown grant mineral that action

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ROY C. PRICE. th day of August. A.D.



E CARSSE IN THE ALLSA T the present juncture of affairs in the Balkans, the proclamation of Bul-AUSTRIA garian independence and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by HUNGARY Austria-Hungary, it is of interest to recall that the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, signed at San Steano on March 3, 1878, provided for the creation of a greater Bulgaria. This was to include not only the state which Prince Fer-RUMANIA dinand has now declared to be independent, but also nearly all Macedonia. The whole BOSNIA BUKHAREST

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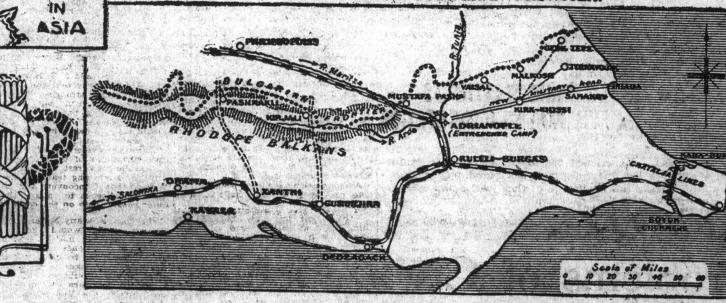
ADRIAT

SEA

ought to pay the slightest attention to what any Bulgarian newspaper says." Just as the opportunity of reviving old plans for acquir-ing a railway which belongs to Turkey was regarded as a favorable one, so the longcherished design of proclaiming Bulgaria an independent State has been ready, cut and dry, for use at any time. It remains to be seen, in either case, whether the moment is considered opportune by more experienced statesmen than Prince Ferdinand and his advisers.

#### Scene of the Proclamation

various parties in the state sought to realize The fact that Tirnovo was chosen as the it have varied. Stambuloff's policy was to promote the interests of his country in Turkey scene of the proclamation of the re-establishment of the Bulgarian kingdom adds to the dramatic interest of the situation. No portion of the Bulgarian soil is so intimately associatcouraged a popular agitation; others have ed with the most stirring events of the nagiven surreptitious aid to something like a. tional history. Patriotic writers have desstanding conspiracy organized to foment dis-cord in Macadonia. At one time a Central cribed Tirnovo as "the queen of cities, the famous burgh," which, according to tradition, was "built by the hands of giants." The Tir-Macedonian committee at Sofia has pulled the novo of today, however, bears little or no trace tians and Moslems, Bulgars, Turks and of its once historic greatness. The ruins of Greeks in a perpetual state of internecine "Baldwin's Tower" may still be seen on the antagonism, culminating at irregular intervals ramparts, where the Frankish Emperor, Count in massacres and outrages. At another time, Baldwin of Flanders, met his unknown fate 700 years ago. Tirnovo also contained the Palace of the Czars, and the great cathedral where the head of the Bulgarian Church officiated. These institutions have long disappeared, though the "Church of the Forty Martyrs" still stands with the inscription on one of its pillars to the effect that, in 1230, "I, John Asen, Czar and Autocrat of the Bulgarians, obedient to God in Christ . . . . have built this worthy church . . . . . . in honor of the Forty Holy Martyrs; by whose help . . . . . . when the church had just been painted . . . . . . I smote the Greek army and took captive the Czar Theodore Komnenus, with all his nobles. And all lands have I conquered, from Adrianople to Durazzo, the Greek, the Albanian, and the Servian land . . . . .



paid to their spiritual welfare. Should a regiment of recruits contain only one Jew and one Mahometan a rabbi and a Mahometan priest are procured.

C. 30-38 .....

TURKEY

eastern

ROUMELIA

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

The barracks are most comfortably built and equipped with appliances calculated to promote the health of the troops. Large mirrors and neatly framed pictures adorn the walls; drunkenness is practically unknown, and very little smoking is indulged in. Though profoundly ignorant when first taken in hand by the military authorities, the recruits are speedily polished by the stern routine of drill and education. The Bulgarian officer takes his profession very seriously, he works and studies hard, sticks to his duties with dogged pertinacity, and, still more remarkable, lives comfortably within his income. The basis of all their theoretical teaching and science is German; drill, ranks, and names are Russian. The corps of reserve officers-about 2,000-is composed of merchants, lawyers, teachers, shopkeepers, etc. Above all things, the Bulgarian is intensely patriotic, and it has been an open secret for some years that he wishes nothing better than to try conclusions with the Turk.

Prince Ferdinand had attained to the rank of lieutenant in an Austrian Hussar regiment when, on July 7, 1887, the Bulgarian National Assembly unanimously elected him to succeed Prince Alexander (of Battenberg) who had abdicated-a force majeure-ten months before. The new ruler had a difficult task, to follow in the footsteps of his popular and dashing predecessor. One of his first acts was to

garian General Staff, the town containing many Bulgars who are able to keep their Government informed of all that takes place in the frontier fortress.

What are the Turkish dispositions for the defence of this part of their frontier, which is perfectly open from the Maritza river to the sea for a distance, as the crow flies, of nearly o miles: Three detensive centres have been

Prince Ferdinand Bulgaria AND HIS WIFE ROUGH SKETCH ILLUSTRATING THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE TURKISH-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

itza, which suddenly altering its course to-wards the Black Sea, turns south at Adrianople to reach the Mediterranean. The trunk railway through Vienna, Belgrade, Sofia, and Philippopolis passes Adrianople on its way to the Bosphorus, while at Kuleli-Burgas, 25 miles down the Maritza river, is the railway junction which connects the line to Constantinople with the line to Salonika. For 120 miles from the valley of the Struma to that of the Maritza the Rhodope Balkans form a barrier impassable for troops between Bulgarian and Turkish territory. Two tracks run north and south across this mountain range, one from Gumurjina to Kirjali, the other from Xanthi to Pasmakli; but neither road is practicable for artillery, and neither can therefore be used as a main line of invasion, which must necessarily pass through Adrianople and along the open plain lying eastward of the Rhodope range.

Recognizing its strategical value the Turks have surrounded Adrianople with a network of forts which have converted the town into a fortified place d'armes. The perimeter encircled by the forts is about 15 miles. They are placed in salient positions on the ridgeways of the Tunja valley east and west of the town, which is mostly built on the Tunja river banks. On the north the defences are joined together by connecting forts which block the approach to the town from this side, but on the south the Maritza river, widening out, flows into the open plain through a bankless channel. Here the ground does not lend itself to artificial defence, and this is the weak corner in the Adrianople position, and the one from which attack would come. All this can be seen by any one who cares to ride round the town without trespassing on military ground. Keeping his eyes open, the rider can also see the dismantled condition of the forts, some of which have fallen into disuse, while others are only very partially armed with guns of obsolete pattern. Every detail of the Adrianople defences is, of course, well known to the Bul-

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ROY C. PRICE. 5th day of August, A.D.

animosities, once stirred up, have required no further incitement from outside to keep them going. In 1901, Count Lamsdorff told our Ambassador that the Central committee at Sofia had developed into an anarchical propaganda, whose chief aim was to extort funds for the cause by intimidation. The complicity of the Bulgarian government in these proceedings has, of course, been vehemently denied in Sofia, and all the blame has been thrown on the Turk. The true explanation of Macedonian unrest, or, at any rate, of what has directly tended to impede every effort till lately to bring about any lasting improvement, has never been concealed from unprejudiced inquirers. The scope of Bulgarian ambitions and the unscrupulous way in which they have been pursued have been demonstrated over and over again.

of this territory was to be constituted an

autonomous principality, with a Christian

government, tributary to the Sultan of Turkey.

The arrangement was upset a few months

later by the Treaty of Berlin, which made

the line of the Balkans the southern boun-

dary of the Bulgarian principality and placed

Eastern Rumelia, south of the Balkans, under

the direct political and military authority of

the Sultan, with a Christian governor-General and "administrative autonomy," the rest of

Macedonia being left as it remains today. Bulgarian politicians have never abandoned

the idea of a greater Bulgaria, accepted at San Stefano and rejected at Berlin. For some

years this object was zealously pursued under Russian auspices, and at times with Russian

When, however, in 1885, the principality of Bulgaria and the autonomous province of

Eastern Rumelia, which England, in 1878, had

stipulated should be kept asunder, declared for

union, Russian patronage was withdrawn. At the time, indeed, Russia called a conference of

the Powers and proposed that the Turks

should be authorized to, reoccupy Eastern Rumelia. English diplomacy, however, suf-

ficed to avert any forcible attempt to inter-

Encouraged at first, and afterwards de-

nounced by Russia, the dream of a greater

Bulgaria, to be constructed at the expense of

furkey, continued to be a guiding motive of Bulgarian policy, though the means by which

not by violence, but by diplomatic methods.

Some Bulgarian statesmen have openly en-

strings of a movement which has kept Chris-

fere with accomplished facts.

assistance.

What the remonstrance of the Powers, separately or in various combinations, seemed incapable of carrying out-the tranquillisation of Macedonia and the introduction of reformed methods of administration-might have been, and may yet be, accomplished by a regenerated furkey. It is easy to understand-however little creditable the inference would be to the policy of a Christian and civilized State-that uch a result would raise a parrier against ulgarian expansion, in the only direction in which expansion is possible, even more formidable than the traditions of Continental diplomacy. There can be little doubt that apprehensions of the ultimate success of the new movement in Turkey prompted Bulgarian statesmen to search for openings by which national aspirations, if not personal ambitions, might advanced before it was too late. It was necessary to revive old projects; and the ident of a strike on the Orient Railway naturally suggested a renewal of the plan, serously contemplated in 1800, and only inter-tupted by the fall of a Cabinet, for acquiring outrol of the line. The arguments by which is sought to justify an act of spoliation are it very weighty. In its Note to the \_'owers, the Bulgarian Government protested that, in iew of the popular agitation .and the unannity of political parties and the Press, they ere left with no option in the matter. Yet a years ago a Bulgarian Premier, M. Danelf, way of apologising for the violent utterces of official organs, said: "Public ontate

The Bulgarian Czars were crowned and buried here, and many inscriptions of those times still adorn the walls. A more modern item of interest in Tirnovo is the humble inn. where Stambuloff, the "Bulgarian Bismarck," was born. It was also at Tirnovo where the first Bulgarian Parliament (or Sobranje) was opened, in February, 1879, seven months after Bulgaria had been constituted an autonomous principality, tributary to the Sultan.

#### Bulgaria's Army

Although Bulgaria has a total population of only a little over four millions, she possesses a remarkably large and efficient army. Statistics differ on this point, but it is safe to estimate the army at over 350,000 on a war footing. From 1389, when the Turks defeated the Slav Allies, till 1878, the Bulgarians, as Christian subjects of Turkey, have been exempt from military service. The Bulgarian army of today actually dates from January, 1878. Only once since its inception has this force been tested in war-in the short campaign against Servia in 1885-when it acquitted itself with credit and success. Every Bulgarian subject capable of bearing arms is liable to twentyfive years' service, and the army is consequently composed of many different races. Besides the pure-bred Bulgars, there are Turks, Pomakes (settlers and nomads), Jews ("Spanioles" and Poles), Scrvians, Greeks, Rumanians, Armenians, Gipsies, Circassians, and naturalized Russians, Germans, and Levantines. The soldiers are well treated, though Bulgaria is not so easily excited, and a ; one hard-worked, and very particular attention is

#### The Ottoman Troops

The Turkish army, which is recruited entirely from the Moslem portion of the population, is composed of splendid fighting material, but the soldiers are badly fed and clothed. During recent years, however, it has been trained and reorganized, largely by German officers. On a peace footing the Ottoman army numbers about 375,000 men of all arms and ranks.

#### The armies of the other Balkan States are: Peace. War. Guns. Rumania ..... 65,000 200,000 450 Prince Ferdinand

Prince Ferdinand-or, to give him the title to which he aspires, the Czar of Bulgariareached his forty-seventh year last February, and has been the titular head of Bulgaria since 1887. His father, the late Prince August of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was a nobleman who possessed large estates in Austria, and his mother, Princess Clementine, was the daughter of Louis Philippe, the last King of France. The inscrutable dispensation of fate which ordained that the prince should, at the age of 26. be called to rule what was then a turbulent and unruly race, had endowed him with the qualifications of a student and-a botanist! Natural history, not kingcraft, was the dream of his youth, and the object to which his early efforts were directed. Together with his brother he made a voyage of exploration to Brazil in 1879, and when they returned with a rich store of specimens and observations, they published, in Vienna, the Itinera Principum S. Coburgi.

appoint Stambuloff as his Prime Minister. Stambuloff was the one, and perhaps the only, strong man produced by modern Bulgaria. It was he who, more than any other man, had made Bulgaria what she was-maintained her independence, and crushed, with a relentless hand, the machinations of Russian agitators who flooded the country.

From the accession of Prince Ferdinand till 1894 the history of Bulgaria was little more than the life of Stambuioff, who ruled the country and the Prince as well. But Prince Ferdinand awaited his time and matured his plans. On May 31, 1894, when the news came out that Stambuloff had been relieved of his office, Europe experienced a shock of surprise almost as great as when Bismarck had been dismissed. From that day Prince Ferdinand has not dropped nor even slackened the reins which he now grasped in earnest. The success with which he accomplished his task is indicated by the ceremony which took place at Tirnovo yesterday.

Prince Ferdinand married, in 1893, Marie Louise, eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. She died in 1899, leaving two boys and two girls. In February of this year he married Princess Eleonora of Reuss Kostritz, Prince Boris, now a handsome youth of 14, and heir-apparent to the throne, was originally baptised a Roman Catholic. According to the Bulgarian Constitution, however, the future ruler must be a member of the Bulgarian Church. After a great deal of political and ecclesiastical controversy between the two Churches, the Bulgarian Government, and Russia, young Boris was re-baptised at the age of two. The Czar stood as his sponsor to the ceremony, and on the same day the Sobranje presented the infant prince with £20,000, to be banked till his majority.

#### A Visit to Adrianople

The Adrianople correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of August 30th, said: Twenty miles from the Bulgarian frontier, on the high road to Constantinople, Adrianople, the ancient capital of the Ottoman empire, is one of those geographical centres which were referred to in the introductory letter of this series as points of exceptional strategical vantage. Three main rivers join their waters at Adrianople-the Tunja, flowing south from the Balkans, the Arda, flowing east from the Rhodopes, and the Mar-

established-Mustafa Pasha, the railway frontier village, on the left; Adrianople in the centre; and Kirk-Kilisse on the right. The 42,000 troops which, as was seen in the last letter, are at the command of the Field-Marshall of the Second Army Corps, are distributed between the three centres just named, one division being at Mustafa Pasha, another at Kirk-Kilisse, and the remaining two divisions at Adrianople, where also are most of the batteries of the Army Corps and the principal portion of the cavalry division and technical troops. From Kirk-Kilisse detachments are spread out in fan shape towards the frontier, there being garrisons at Vaisal, Malkosh, Geuk Tepe, Tirnavojik, and Samakov. Owing to the presence of a large Bulgarian population in this part of the Adrianople vilayet; the Turks are specially apprehensive for its defence. There are 27,000 troops in Adrianople, 7,000 at Mustafa Pasha, and 8,000 in Kirk-Kilisse and its neighborhood; but the numbers are always fluctuating.

Assuming the neutrality of Servia, the success of a Bulgarian invasion of Turkey would depend on the rapidity with which the invading army could be massed on the frontier. The Bulgarians would have the initial strategical advantage of operating on interior lines, the Turkish forces being distributed for political rather than for military reasons all round Bulgarian territory. For reasons stated in the last letter, mobilization and concentration must be necessarily slower in the Turkish than in the Bulgarian army. Leaving the Sixth and Seventh Bulgarian Divisions (50,000 strong) on the line Kostendil-Dubnitza to threaten the positions of the Third Turkish Army Corps at Uskub and Kuprili, the rest of the army (170,000 strong) could be concentrated on the lower Maritza, when, after fighting a successful action at Mustafa Pasha, force could be detached to occupy Kuleli-Burgas, so as to cut railway communication between the First, Second, and Third Turkish Corps. Adrianople would meanwhile be invested, and the line of the Maritza occupied down to Dedeagach, on the Aegean Sea. If a leader is forthcoming, and mobilization is effected as quickly as expected, the Bulgarian army, with its superior training and mobility, ought to be able to strike a succession of rapid demoralizing blows before the Turkish forces could concentrate.

# Through the Canadian Northwest

don Times writes: A rapid circuit of nearly 2,000 miles, chiefly by rail, over the vast spaces of the Northwestern provinces of Canada would leave but a blurred impression on the mind of a traveler new to the country, and unaccustomed to the processes by which young communities are formed and the difficulties of prairie settlement are vanquished. But I had gone over much of the ground before, had studied considerable portions of it with some care, and, in three previous visits at different seasons, had learned to judge from appearances of the progress which was being made. So, when I found that a wished-for opportunity was offered to see what I had not seen beforethe Western wheat fields when just on the eve of harvest-I was not deterred by the fact that I had less than ten days to spare from the time I left Fort William till I returned to that point. Traveling facilities to the essential points in the West are now excellent; dining and sleeping cars are attached to most trains; time can be economized by traveling at night over less important parts of a journey, and the sameness of conditions over large areas makes it possible to form sufficiently accurate judgments of the whole from more careful examination of special points. A few of the impressions gathered from such a flying trip may not be uninteresting.

The second and third weeks of August, during which the trip was made, cover the most critical and anxious period of the year for the Northwestern farmer. It is the time when an early frost is most likely to occur, and when it can do the greatest amount of damage. I had often heard or read accounts of the atmosphere of gloomy anxiety which, in earlier days, settled down on the whole country at this season. Even now, in town and country alike, the columns of the morning papers, which report from every section the temperatures of the night before, are carefully scanned from day to day. But I was struck on this occasion by the absence of any special indication of extreme anxiety in either the Press or the conversation of the people one met. The question of early frost has evidently ceased to be the matter of supreme interest it once was. The reasons were not far to seek. Experience has made the Western settler a better farmer, and has taught him how to take full advantage of the

SPECIAL correspondent of the Lon- or four inches of the ground are free from frost in the spring, and, with a favorable season on good land, that means crops out of danger by August 15 or a little later. In going westward, I found large areas of oats were already in stock on August 10, and within the next week the wheatfields were being attacked in many districts. Thus better methods have greatly reduced the fear of anything like general disaster. Besides this, there is a prevailing belief, apparently justified by experience, that the wide cultivation of the land influences temperature and continually reduces the danger of frost. In any case the area under cultivation is now so wide, and the impact of frost so partial, that a large output of grain is assured even in the worst circumstances. Last year was a bad one for frost as in other ways, and the value of the wheat crop, estimated at \$85,000,000 for 1906, shrunk to \$50,000,000 in 1907. This was a serious decline, but not disastrous.' The truth is that the Western man has got on his feet, finds that he is able to bear up against an occasional bad year, and that no year is utterly bad, and so faces the chances of the season with a new confidence.

> There is at present another steadying industrial influence of considerable importance. The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific right across the continent is being carried forward with great energy; the Canadian Northern has several new branches in process of completion; the Canadian Pacific is always stretching out to new country or increasing the efficiency of old lines. This period of rapid railway building is an important factor in the settlement of the country for other reasons than the provision of transportation for crops. It involves large expenditure, and the consequent circulation of capital brought from abroad for labor and the support of laborers. It furnishes the settler with employment and remunerative pay at times when the farm does not require his attention, or at the critical period when it is necessary for him to earn money for a few months before finally settling on his homestead. It brings many thousands of floating laborers into the country, who come with perhaps little intention of remaining, but who, brought into immediate contact. with the opportunities which the country offers, are gradually drawn to settle on the land. It may be thought that the country. will suffer greatly when the bulk of the rail-

ous to observe how many new industries are created and new resources made available by the construction of a' new line of railway. These in their turn continue to give variety of employment, and so help to reduce the anxieties and risks incident to the initial stages of prairie settlement, aiming chiefly at creating trans-continental systems of railway thus greatly assists the early settler. But in helping him to become a successful farmer, capital ensures its own permanent productiveness, since it is upon the transport of the products of his broad acres that the railways chiefly depend.

I shall leave for another paper further discussion of railway problems which meet one at every turn in studying the Northwest; but this particular aspect of the question has a close and immediate bearing on the present prospects of the country. As one travels rapidly over these prairies, the conviction rows upon the mind that here the balance of the Empire will be shifted more rapidly than anywhere else. The rush of immigration during the last few years has already produced wonderful changes. The growth of cities like Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton, to say nothing of scores of smaller towns, is very striking. But one remembers that such growth could only take place where the city centre has behind it a country with large capacities for production. The evidences of this capacity are sufficiently impressive. In large districts, where one saw ten or twelve years ago the virgin prairie only broken here and there by the shack of some lonely pioneer, the eye now wanders over mile beyond mile of waving wheat-fields stretching away to the distant horizan. I was particularly struck by the fact that this change had occurred in some districts where the land, when I first visited the country, was considered of doubtful value and had been passed over by the early settlers for what was regarded as better. It may be added that closer examination and actual trial are constantly enlarging the area of land acknowledged to be not only capable of profitable cul-tivation, but of the very best quality. The full effect of recent immigration is not yet felt, since it takes the ordinary settler two or three years to be in a position to add appreciably to production. It is easy to see, however, that the same process which has changed some districts from prairie to prosperous farm is going

many miles of rail that had only been laid down within the last two or three years.

One found on inquiry that for miles on each side of a new line the homestead rights have at once been taken up; and one saw the same humble beginnings of settlement which ten years ago in other places seemed so vague and uncertain, but which have grown beyond all expectation. The only gauge we have for the possibilities of the future must be found in what has already been achieved. It is less than 25 years since the Canadian Pacific was completed and gave the first easy access to these areas of fertile soil. There followed ten years of weary waiting before people began to realize what the country was like, and the active flow of immigration set in. The wheat crop of this year, though falling short, on account of the lack of rain in August, of the expectations formed about it, is now estimated at 110,000,000 bushels, while the production of other cereals, almost equally important for the prosperity of the country, reaches even a higher figure. A country which can steadily produce the essential supports of life on this scale must draw population in increasing volume: in volume large enough to shift, as I have said, within measurable time, the balance of the Empire.

But if the impression of the rapid way in which portions of the country are being filled up and made productive is strong, the sense of the vastness of the unfilled and still unproductive areas is stronger still. A travelef who has not studied them before in passing over these spaces is inclined to think that country which is uninhabited is uninhabitable. He must constantly remember how short is the time since they were made accessible; that the probabilities are all in favor of the land turning out to be better than it looks in its uncultivated state; that every addition of experience in its treatment brings it more withthe range of profitable working. The men who are pushing forward thousands of miles of new railway into these seemingly wild regions know what they are about. They know that the good land already taken up is only a small fraction of that which still awaits the settler. They know that here is abundant room for all the unemployed of all the countries from which they wish to draw settlers, if only the quality of the man were a match for the quality of the soil and the conditions of the country. That the unemployed seasons. Full preparation of the land in autumn enables him to sow the moment three

one who thinks that Canadian prairies furnish a solution of the overcrowding in the Motherland.

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GARDE

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In returning eastward it was interesting to meet the full tide of harvesters coming from Ontario and the maritime provinces to the assistance of the western farmer. This migration, now become annual, furnishes a very remarkable illustration of the mobility of labor under modern conditions of transit. When we left Winnipeg we were told that no iewer than 14 trainloads of these harvesters, 7.000 in all, were on the road between that city and Toronto. At frequent intervals these trains were met each carrying about 500 to 600 men. Those coming from Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island would cover nearly 3,000 miles before reaching their destination; most of the others fully 2,000 miles. It seemed extraordinary that they could be carried all that distance to do two or three months' work, The explanation is that the railroads are as much concerned as the farmers themselves in having the harvest fully secured, and so it pays them to convey extra laborers over these great distances at very low rates. The outward ticket is issued for about ten dollars. a return for less than half that sum. These rates work out at less than a farthing a mile. About 20,000 men in all were thus carried westward during the present season. A large proportion are farmers' sons, who leave home after their own harvest in the east has been mostly gathered, attracted partly by the high temporary wages, but drawn quite as much by the spirit of adventure and a desire to see the West. Undesirable elements occasionally get mingled with the sober workers, and on one train this year there was some ruffianism which should have been put down with a strong hand, and must be guarded against in the future. The main body, however, represents the vigorous working youth of the east; and the migration to and fro provides an interchange of experience and promotes a mutual understanding between widely separated parts of the Dominion which can scarcely fail to prove useful. The energy of these trained Canadian farm hands, too, who for their high wages are expected to work correspondingly hard, and without much reference to hours, is no bad example to settlers accustomed to the plodding ways of the Old World.

It's generally cheaper to stay married than it is to pay alimony.

# **Problems of Civilization**

HE editor of the Colonist is in receipt of the following letter: Sir—Usually the members of our family appreciate very much the articles appearing in your paper un-der the heading, "An Hour With the Editor."

consume a whole sheep or buffalo at one meal for fear that his neighboring tribesmen would rob him of the uneaten portion.

Co-operation thus having proven more beneficial than Anarchy, further steps forward were made, but every advance was only pos-

However, the one appearing in the sible by co-operation. semi-weekly edition of the 13th, and I suppose The inventor was protected by laws passed the common good, whilst he

ism and the substitution of more Socialism render us an easy prey to Asia? Is it not a fact that people drilled in co-operative producion would make a more efficient army? A sphere where co-operation is so essential to efficiency? Is it not a fact that China today, in spite of her vast hordes of individuals; would be an easy prey for Europe or any large nation of Europe, if Europe cared to co-operate instead of being jealous in the extreme? And yet the article in the Colonist says-"An observer who has lived in China for many years said that in no other part of the world. e principle of indi-

Science and Surgery IR PATRICK MANSON recently,

at Charing Cross Hospital, delivered the Huxley lecture on recent advances in science and their bearing on medicine and surgery. He

medium in which the germ underwent certain developmental changes necessary for its existence as a species, as well as for its successful introduction into a fresh human host. These changes were of a sexual nature, resulting in said that all must recognize that the development of a multitude of young matropical medicine was a theme specially appro- laria germs which, should they chance on the priate for a Huxley lecture, seeing that tropi- opportunity of being introduced into human blood by their mosquito nurse and vector when she again bit a human victim, lived and multiplied, generation following generation for any time up to two or three years. Until the developmental changes occuring in the mosquito, changes which took some ten days to effect, were completed the mosquito might bite but she would not infect. The same principle held good in the case of these other animal-intermediaryusing protozoal germs whose life histories had been worked out, and we were justified by analogy in conjecturing that they also applied to many similar protozoal germs whose life histories had as yet not been fully ascertained In a word, certain blood-haunting protozoa equiring an insect or other arthropod vector made use of that vector as a medium for sexual development. Might they regard that as a general law applicable to all such blood-haunting protozoa? One could readily understand how an animal originally free could adapt itself to parasitic life on another animal, but it was very difficult at first sight to explain how it could accustom itself to life in two absolutely different hosts-hosts so far removed from each other, that both man and mosquito were essential for its welfare, and, moreover, that in one host-in this case the vertebrate-the parasite had an asexual life and in the other host-the insect-a sexual life. How by any recognized principle of evolution could a life so complicated be attained or explained? He submitted the hypothesis that in the course of these concurring evolutionary processes there came a time when the insect and vertebrate strains began to diverge. A certain organism was parasitic on the common insectvertebrate ancestor. The process of evolution in this host-ancestor being necessarily very gradual, the parasite-as was the case with many existing parasites-was capable of adapting itself to the closely related varieties of"the host, among others to the insect-resulting strain and to the vertebrate-resulting strain. Divergence in these host-strains continuing, varieties became species, species genera, and so on, until insect and vertebrate, as they existed at the present day, were evolved.

in the edition of Sunday, the 11th, entitled "Modern Civilization," is so startling in its conclusions that I would be greatly obliged to you if you will allow me to criticize some of the statements contained therein. The importance of the subject and the direful results predicted if Socialism becomes triumphant, is my excuse or reason for this request, and I may say that if the writer's conclusions could be established as reasonable ones, I for one would fight against Socialism to the last ditch.

Let me quote from the article:

"While we preserve the fact as well as the name of freedom, we may feel safe in assumassuming that our civilization will endure, but no man who watches the signs of the times. can feel any degree of certainty that this preservation is assured. Our present high advancement has been due to individual liberty. The free man, exercising his mental and physical powers as he saw fit, whether in government or handicraft, has made modern civilization what it is, and there is serious danger that this individualism may be overthrown. If it is, the way will be rendered easy for invasion of civilized lands by races alien in every respect. To state the case more specifically, if the principles of Socialism ever become dominant, Europe and America will become an easy prey to Asia."

Now, sir, I take issue with all the foregoing after the first sentence.

When Man first came into existence the greatest individual liberty prevailed. Unrestrained by human or Divine law, he was free to steal the crude possessions of his fellow men, he was free to appropriate the spoils of the chase gained by his fellow's skill and endurance, he was free to take his neighbor and his wife into bondage, or to put an end to their existence, if he was strong enough.

This was the era of Individual Liberty, License, and also Anarchy. Co-operation was not understood or practised 'o any degree.

The first step towards progress was made when men first banded themselves together for mutual protection against other tribes; thus a measure of Co-operation and Socialism had its inception. The liberties and freedom of those people were more restricted than those of their predecessors, in some directions: thus no man could lawfully steal the possessions of his fellow tribesmen, but his freedom was extended by the fact that he was not obliged to

his invention.

You may say that competition for gain was the incentive to invent. True in some cases, but there is not the slightest doubt but that plenty of men have invented because they loved to invent, and if they could have lived for centuries would still go on inventing, provided that they could get the simplest food and clothing.

Again, how many men have been forced to give up investigating in the fields of Science. Art, Politics and Invention by the stern necessity of working at something else in order to earn a living under the competitive system? Did all our great scientific men work for gain? Had not the love of fame or approbation more to do with their efforts? Did not most of them pursue science for the love of it? What incentive is there for a scientific man to keep on amassing wealth, only to leave it behind for someone else to squander?

All our great material and moral improvements are due to Co-operation and not unrestrained liberty or individualism. The Post Office Departments managed by civilized governments are a marvel of law, order, efficiency and economical service to mankind. They are a lasting tribute to the value of co-operation. Substitute competitive individualism therefore and we should have waste, plunder, fraud, corruption and discrimination. No more would a two-cent stamp carry a letter all over the North American continent or to Europe.

Co-operation in the matter of the postal service has done more to advance the trade, commerce and education of the world than the whole competitive system ever will, and the Post Office system is a socialist institution, pure and simple. What of our educational system ! Is not that socialistic in the extreme? Does not every citizen help to maintain it whether he has any children or not? Would you go back to the old individualistic competitive system?

You may speak of the efficiency of our factories in turning out marvels in the way of cheap goods. There again the economic value of co-operation in production is manifested. The production of goods in factories is almost entirely socialistic, but as the profits of the production are not shared socially there is need for some improvement in this direction. Why should the overthrow of Individual,

tion been carried to such an extent.'

China's sad plight when at war with Japan clearly proves that she suffered for lack co-operation.

It is true that Socialists do not believe in war as a civilized method of settling disputes, and, believing so, they will try to convert Asiatics and all the rest of the peoples that on earth do dwell to Socialism. Till that' crowning triumph is achieved, no citizen would fight with more courage and determination to preserve his home and institutions than the citizens of a Socialist State.

The strength of a nation lies in the homes of a contented people. The weakness of a nation lies in sullen discontent at the conditions prevailing and in race suicide.

What are the causes which lead to the latter conditions? I answer Individual profits and Individual competition, "unrestrained by Christianity," because competition has killed practical Christianity, and only the name exists; with some notable exceptions, of

If "Individualism" and competition are the ideals, then the Asiatic will win the race, because not only is he the fittest, but he is also the best under those conditions. Alter the conditions and we shall survive, if we eliminate the anarchistic features still remaining in the producton and distribution of the comforts and necessaries of life.

We shall survive because we shall be the fittest and the best.

SPENCER PERCIVAL. Pender Island, October 15th, 1908.

One of Australia's colonists, a veteran of. 90 years, has just published his reminiscences. While walking up George street, Sydney, in 1835, he heard a bellman announcing the first sale of allotments in the new township of Melbourne. He went inside. The auctioneer proclaimed the merits of this new township and predicted that it would be a grand city some day. "Yes, a city of kangaroos," interjected a scoffing spectator. Hardly a bid could be elicited. A few years later the gold discoveries did rapidly convert the township of Melbourne into a great city and the lucky people who had bought allotments for \$100 or \$150 found their value increased to \$100,000, \$150,000 and in some cases even \$250,000.

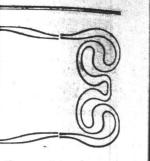
cal medicine was in great measure a branch or development of one of those sciences so intimately associated with Huxley's name-natural history. Moreover, the success with which' the study of tropical medicine had been attended was in great measure due to the employment of those methods of investigation and teaching so consistently and powerfully employed by that great master of natural science -namely, clearing the mind of tradition and cant, careful observation of facts, hypotheses based on fact, testing such hypotheses by experiment and by their consistency with other facts, and finally, if verified, the fearless application of the proved hypothesis in practice. The opposition to making the study of tropical medicine a distinct department of medicine had subsided, and it was now recognized that the subdivision was founded on a well established principle. It so happened that certain disease germs required for their successful passage from host to host conditions existent only in tropical or sub-tropical countries, or in temperate countries during the summer season. Malarial disease and its germs were, perhaps, the most familiar example of this principle. Malarial disease was caused by a protozoal organism which in man lived in the red blood corpuscles. Under normal conditions the germ was powerless to leave its human host or to enter another human host. To effect this necessary translation it required an insect intermediary-a particular kind of mosquito. This mosquito for its well-being, amongst other things, demanded a high atmospheric temperature; therefore this insect flourished in warm climates or in the warm season of temperate climates. Hence human malaria was a disease special to warm climates-that was to say, a stropical disease.

Besides malaria, he could adduce both from human and from veterinary pathology many additional illustrations of that principle. For example, yellow fever, African tick fever, trypanosomiasis, filariasis, certain kinds of spirochaetiasis, and so on. In all of those an animal intermediary of tropical habit was necessary for the transmission of the germ and therefore of the disease. But the malaria mosquito did not function merely as a simple mechanical vector in the way that the physician's lancet did when it transferred the vaccinia germ from arm to arm. The mosquito not only conveyed the malaria germ, but it also served as a

Even when the unexpected happens there is always some fellow around to say: "I told you so.

into flow planted t mum dep will be s lightful casionall carpet pl Woolly 7 There tain varie -whethe ous trees All varie this form ties are best for Spurius, Golden cus, Alb tus Duch Johnston For the loving C mus, and Bulbocod of these so great years. When ment to answer, which m they mus ture at a Narcissi Hoop P Paper V flower f N. poeti





adian prairies furnish wding in the Mother-

it was interesting to vesters coming from e provinces to the farmer. This migral furnishes a very the mobility of labor of transit. When e told that no fewer se harvesters, 7,000 etween that city and tervals these trains bout 500 to 600 men. a Scotia or Prince er nearly 3,000 miles tination; most of the It seemed extrabe carried all that hree months' work. the railroads are as farmers themselves ally secured, and so extra laborers over very low rates. The or about ten dollars, If that sum. These an a farthing a mile. were thus carried ent season. A large ns, who leave home n the east has been l partly by the high awn quite as much and a desire to see elements occasionsober workers, and re was some ruffianeen put down with be guarded against body, however, reorking youth of the to and fro provides ence and promotes a tween widely separon which can scarce-The energy of these ands, too, who for ected to work correhout much reference ple to settlers accusways of the Old

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## THE HOME GARDEN GARDEN CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Prepare Borders, if not yet done. Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Blen-als, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit res, Bulbs. And especially—Paconies, Evergreen trubs, Flowering Shrubs, Phloxes, Irises, Carna-ons, Pansies, Violets, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, allfowers, Roses, Alliums, Chives, Watercress in reams, Pot Crocuses, Pot Tritonias, Pot Hyacinths, t Narcissi, Pot Tulips, Lilies, Anemones, Conifers, albs, in Window Boxes; Cabbages, Coleworts, Savoy bbages. bages.

boages. Sow: Sweet Peas, Broad Beans, Mushrooms, Cyc-nen, Corn Salad, Mustard and Cress in heat, Cucumber in heat.

NARCISSUS

RACTICALLY everyone is acquainted with this genus, either by means of the Daffodils or one or other of those beautiful kinds which adorn our outdoor gardens in early spring. Altogether it is one of the most useful in the whole range of bulbous plants, and appreciated not only for its

hardiness but also for the readiness with which certain sections will force, the long period over which flowers may be had, and the fact that almost any soil will grow Narcissi. Writing of soil it may be well here to remark that those who have made a study of soil influences upon the color of certain flowers. have discovered that the Daffodil is one of those flowers which is susceptible.

To cultivate the Narcissus to give the best

results, the most important detail to observe is the planting. More failures result from late planting than from any other cause. It is ' inconvenient, say, in the height of the floral season, to think about the next season's display; and yet as early as July a space should be looked out for those Daffodils with which it is desired to make a show the following year. As is fairly well known Narcissi are much injured by coming in contact with crude manure; hence the reason why . the best growers advocate using for their quarters some soil which has been thoroughly manured for another crop-potatoes for instance. In many gardens, therefore, such a site will be available at any rate early in August, when as many varieties of Narcissi as possible should be inserted. Cultivators of these lovely flowers, whose beauty may be enjoyed from February. until summer is nigh, should always remember that Narcissus is a genus whose members have but a very short resting period, and if planting is delayed, as it frequently is,- until October arrives, really first class flowers cannot be expected, nor can that increase to the stock which it should be the aim of the grower to obtain. Let those who doubt that new roots are emitted in the summer lift a few of the early kinds-some of the Poeticus section for instance-and see for themselves. If such bulbs as these are kept out of the soil they will suffer just as much as Liliums similarly treated. Varieties, however, differ considerably as to the period when renewed activity com-

mences, and soil and district have also to be

mum depth; while for the smaller kinds 2 in.

will be sufficient. In the case of those de-

lightful early flowering kind, which are oc-

casionally grown at the foot of rockeries, a

carpet plant is most useful, and the pretty

tain varieties of Narcissus than a natural one

-whether this be in the grass, under decidu-

ous trees, or in the more extensive woodland.

All varieties, however, are not adapted for

this form of culture, any more than all varie-

ties are suited for the border. Some of the

best for naturalising are: Pallidus Praecox,

Spurius, Obvallaris, Abscissus, Rugilobus,

Golden Mary, Henry Irving, Princeps, Poeti-

cus, Albicans, Odorus, Golden Spur, Moscha-

tus Duchess of Brabant, Countess of Annesley,

Johnstoni Queen of Spain, and Variformis.

for the rockery, again, there are the moisture-

loving Cyclamineus, the delightful N. mini-

mus, and all the Hoop Petticoats except N.

Bulbocodium monophyllus. Several, however,

of these miniature Daffodils are getting scarce.

so great has been the demand for them of late

ment to that advised for the Hyacinth will

answer, except in the case of the Ajax section,

which must be brought on slowly-that is,

they must not be subjected to a high tempera-

ture at any time. A very pretty and useful

arcissus for pot culture in a cool house is the

loop Petticoat. For very early forcing the

aper White is the best, as it may be had in

ower from November onwards. Later come

N. poeticus and all the Polyanthus group;

When required for forcing, similar treat-

vears.

There is no better way of employing cer-

Woolly Thyme is as good as anything.

while still later follow such kinds as Emperor, Empress, Horsefieldii and any of the ordinary forms of Daffodils. A compost of three parts sandy loam and one part well decayed manure will be suitable for all Nareissi in pots. After flowering, gradually harden off the plants in cold frames, and later on plant out the bulbs in good soil, when in about two years they will be fit for forcing again.

Outdoor culture is very simple, and really charming effects may now be produced at a comparatively trifling outlay. For spring beds few if any plants will afford such a lovely piece of color as those filled with Emperor or Empress; while for planting in the grass or for the wild garden there are a host as has already been shown, which will remain in beauty for weeks. Sloping banks that have not to be mown early may be rendered very picturesque by the use of these bulbs.

Of all the sections of the genus Narcissus, perhaps the most admired is that known as Ajax. The varieties are all excellent, but the following especially so :- Emperor, Empress, Grandis, Horsfieldii, Mrs. J. B. M. Camm, Exquisite, St. Brigid, and many others, including new varieties like Weardale Perfection, which is now selling at 10 guineas a bulb! and other new and necessarily expensive kinds like Victoria, Fred

Moore, Lady Helen Vincent, Mrs. Morland Crosfield, and Shakespeare. Another good section

is Incomparabilis, the best variety of which is probably Sir Watkin; while Madame de Graaf, Gwyther, Frank Miles, King of the Netherlands, Titian, and many others are desirable. Then there are the popular Barrii forms, all more or less lovely - Conspicuus, S. A. de Graff, and Sensation being very fine. Leedsii is another section, of which Duchess of Westmin-ster, Mrs. Langtry, Princess of Wales, and the Hon. Mrs. Barton are among the best.

Burbidge's Poeticus s a well known group that finds favor in every garden where Narcissi are grown, Burbidgei, Little Dirk, Vanessa, and Ornatus all being splendid! The last named is a great favorite for forcing and growing in pots. Again, all the Polyanthus section force well, Paper White, as before stated, heading the list, and being followed by taken into consideration. A fairly good guide Scilly White and White In all these sections,

lowering, for all varieties of bedding Tulips do not flower at the same time, or of a uniform height.

The end of October, or else the first week in November, is the best season to plant if the weather be suitable, as then plenty of time is afforded the bulbs to perfect their growth, and yet the latter is not pushed too far to be cut tested. back by hard frosts, unless a very mild season is enjoyed at the first part of the winter. Tulips are often regarded as too formal by reason of their straight stems and lack of foliage at the time of flowering. Such need not be urged against them, for by "carpeting" a bed with plants like the Hepaticas, Silenes, Daisies, etc., a pretty groundwork of green is formed, which adds considerably to the effect of spring beds of Tulips; or again by associating Tulips with those bulbs which flower before putting forth leaves a similar effect is obtained. Propagation of this bulb is by either offsets or seed, the former being preferable for the amateur. In the borders it will be found an excellent plan to insert the bulbs some 6 in. apart and 3 in. deep. Clumps, say, of a dozen disposed in the vicinity of deciduous shrubs will give a grand bit of color in spring.

When growing Tulips in beds the chief site. T. macrospeila, crimson-scarlet, with points to observe are the height and period of black and yellow centre; T. retroflexa, yellow, with recurved petals; T. elegans, dark crimson, and its white and variegated varieties; T. syl-

vestris, a yellow sweet-scented native plant valuable for naturalising; T. viridiflora, green, with yellow edge; T. praecox, also green and yellow, are species and varieties specially noteworthy, and whose merits have been fully

Belonging to the May-flowering section are a number of kinds grouped as Darwin Tulips. They are rich as to color, and for effectiveness in either bed or border they cannot well be surpassed. Amongst comparatively recent varieties is the delicately beautiful Picotee Tulip (Maiden's Blush), white, with rose margins and recurved petals; while by way of further variety the Parrot Tulips may well receive attention. These are very showy when grown as basket plants. They have been evolved from T. platystigma and are characterized by deeply cut petals and rich colors. A curious feature about these Parrot Tulips is that after a time they revert to that species on poor soils. The best time to lift Tulips is when the foliage can be twisted round the hand without breaking. While however, it is advisable to lift the majority of kinds, whether species or garden

varieties, there are a few like T. Clusiana, T. saxatilis, T. Gesneriana fulgens, T. retroflexa, T. sylvestris, T. persica, and T. macrospeila that may be left in the ground without injury. Tulips which are lifted from the beds or borders before they have matured their foliage should be planted elsewhere to complete the process, and afterwards stored away in bags properly labelled until the autumn.

TREATMENT OF SUMMER BULBS

Before the frost comes and while the flowers are at their best go over the labels carefully to make sure that they are correct, and renew any labels that are indistinct, broken, or decayed. Remember that in the case of summer bulbs you cannot depend upon a planting plan, and the labels are the only guide for future planting. Take notes of the color and height so that you can arrange them better next year.

Dahlias A frost strong enough to spoil the foliage and flowers will not injure the roots. However, no time should be lost in getting them up and stored after the foliage is killed, as the next frost may be strong enough to do irreparable damage. Cut the stems to within about three inches of the roots. Use a strong, sharp knife so as to make a straight, clean cut. Attach the labels firmly

damp. The best temperature is about 40 degrees. Cover slightly with fine dry sand.

Cannas

Unlike dahlias these need little or no curing, but can be lifted and stored at once. When lifting cut the stems off short. The roots keep best if left with their natural covering of soil. We lift the clumps with as much soil adhering as possible and set them close together in the same cellar where we store dahlias, but put them in the warm end of the cellar.

For the method of raising them from the ground and for the use of air-slaked lime, see directions for dahlias. Each variety should be distinctly labeled and carefully kept by itself, using boards as a division between the kinds.

#### **Tuberous Begonias**

Unlike the foregoing subjects, the stems of these should not be cut but the plants lifted intact. The ideal place for drying these is part of a greenhouse bench. Lacking this you can utilize a frame, to advantage. The bottom of the frame should be covered with boards and the plants laid on these in rows with the roots facing the sun. Place them so that the top of each row will lie free and not overlap any other. Turn them every day for a few days so that they will dry out evenly; then occasionally, for about two weeks in all. By this time the stems will be sufficiently dried so that they will part readily from the bulbs. During the operation the frame should be covered with a sash, but this should be raised both at top and bottom during the day to admit of free circulation of air. At night a little top ventila tion should be given to prevent condensation. When the bulbs are thoroughly dry they can be put in boxes and stored in any dry place where the temperature will not fall below 40 degrees. These bulbs are rather tender and should by all means be kept from frost during winter. Also they should be lifted after the first light frost. We always make it a point to lift the begonias first.

#### Gladioli

These, like begonias, should be lifted with the stems attached, but there is not so much trouble in drying them. The earlier planted lots generally have the stems pretty well dried before the advent of frost, but even if green they can be lifted and tied in bundles and hung up (bulbs downward) from the roof of a shed or barn, or in any light, airy place where they will not be frozen. When thor-oughly dry the bulbs can be removed from he stems and stored as recommended for begonias. However, they must not be placed where they will be affected by the heat from any stove or heating pipes. If the air be too dry the bulbs will shrivel before planting time and lose much of their vitality.

#### Montbretias

These require treatment similar to the ladioli as regards lifting, drying and storing. Some gardeners claim that they will stand the winter in the ground if well mulched. but our experience is that it is safer to lift them in the colder sections of the country.

## Tuberoses

Though these are usually pretty well



rse and vector when tim, lived and multig generation for any rears. Until the deing in the mosquito, ten days to effect. ito might bite but she e principle held good animal-intermediaryose life histories had were justified by anthey also applied to erms whose life hisfully ascertained

od-haunting protozoa her arthropod vector a medium for sexual regard that as a ill such blood-hauntreadily understand ree could adapt itself animal, but it was to explain how it fe in two absolutely ar removed from each nosquito were essenoreover, that in one tebrate-the parasite the other host-the w by any recognized d a life so complicat-

pothesis that in the ng evolutionary prowhen the insect and o diverge. A certain the common insectprocess of evolution ng necessarily very was the case with was capable of adaptlated varieties of the the insect-resulting rate-resulting strain. -strains continuing. species genera, and rtebrate, as they exvere evolved

ected happens there is ind to say: "I told for lifting, when such is necessary, is to be Perfection. found in the foliage; when this turns vellow. the fork may be employed. Of course, lifting and in many others, the each season is not imperative, though where varieties are too num-Narcissi are grown for show it is. In the orerous to be referred to dinary border the bulbs may be left for three in detail. years, varying with the soil, so long as they do not show signs of materially deteriorating; but periodically all stock should be lifted, and

Belonging to the genus is the plant known as the Sacred or the quarters shifted Where 'annual lifting is Good Luck Lily, which may be grown in practised, as it is with exhibitors and others. the bulbs should be spread out upon trays and a bowl containing waplaced in an airy shed. When dry, they should ter and a little gravel. be cleaned, the old roots cut off, and the off-These bulbs are usually sets removed and planted out for growing on imported from China in into flowering bulbs. Narcissi should not be September, and in the planted too deeply-3 in. should be the maxibowls sold for the pur-

pose they make exceedingly bright ornaments for rooms. They also force well, and their white and yellow cupped fragrant flowers are much appreciated in winter.

Narcissi are troubled by very few insect or other pests, though some varieties more than others are favored by the attentions of a beelike fly, whose aldermanic grubs take possession of the bulbs and inflict not a little injury. Those kinds which are lifted suffer least, and those which are infested may be opened at the sides and the grubs taken out. Occasionally the Bulb-mite is troublesome, but not usually sufficiently so to be constituted a pest. Fungoid diseases' comparatively seldom affect any of the Narcissi, at least in this country. -----

## THE TULIP

Brilliancy and richness of color, variety of markings, and a hardy constitution, have done much towards placing the Tulip in the front rank of spring flowers. Tulips, though fairly accommodating as regards site, certainly delight in a rich soil, and where this does not exist naturally, it should be provided when making up the quarters for the reception of the bulbs. In beds or in fair-sized clumps in the borders Tulips are equally attractive if due regard be paid to height and colors; while for pot-culture they are no less useful. It is not everyone who can devote whole beds, or even a bed, to the culture of one kind of bulb; but practically everyone can spare a little space in the border, or for a few of the smaller growing kinds in the rockery.

For pot culture three to, four or perhaps five bulbs in a 5 in. pot will be sufficient, and these should be treated on much the same lines as Hyacinths.

When one comes to consider the almost endless number of varieties available, both singles and doubles, as well as the very distinct and beautiful species all too seldom seen, the task of selecting from them is an invidious one. In early flowering singles the Duc van Thol kinds, produced from the old T. suaveolens, are largely employed for bedding. They are also excellent for forcing. The varieties embrace brilliant scarlets, bright yellows, blush pinks, and pure whites; while some few of the most gorgeous are edged with another color. The Pottebakker forms are also elegant in shape and very showy. The doubles are equally as diversified as to color, and useful for beds; borders, or pot work.

Beautiful as some of the above undoubtedly are, yet pride of place I think must be given to the species which it should be the desire of everyone to see popularized. Search where we will, what is there to be found that will give a more beautiful effect than T. Gesneriana, a Tulip which has been with us for four centuries, and still ranks as one of the finest of the whole genus. Even finer than the type are the varieties T. G. spathulata (Syn. T. G. vera), crimson-scarlet, with black centre, and T. G. fulgens, crimson; all flower in May, and their value in the garden can hardly be over-estimated. Another delightful species is T. Greigi bright red, elegantly blotched; this is one of the hardiest and best, but it must have a sunny

to the stems with cord or fine wire. Before attempting to lift a clump loosen the soil well all around the roots, and then work the spade as far under the roots as possible. Then press the handle of the spade downward, and the roots will be raised well out of the ground without any serious breakage. A careless workman will try to pull up the roots by the stem when the soil is only half loosened, and many of the larger divisions of the tuber are thus broken off just where they adhere to the stem, or at the only point where they can make a growth next season.

LATE

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TULIPS

Work the soil from the roots with the hands, but do not shake the clumps roughly. It is not necessary to remove all the soil, as the rest will fall off later when dry.

Water will accumulate in the soft, hollow stems if they stand erect. Lay the roots so that water will have a chance to drain off; otherwise, crown rot may develop.

The best place for curing roots is a cool, dry shed. Lay the roots on boards or benches and turn them occasionally so that they will dry out evenly. After about a week's drying they can be removed to their winter quarters.

The best place to winter them is a frostproof cellar. The remaining soil, being now dry, can be shaken off. Unless the cellar is very dry and has a board floor it is well to have the boards on which the roots are laid raised above the floor so as to allow a current of air to pass under and prevent damping. If you must use a rather damp cellar, a sprinkling of air-slaked lime under the boards will help to keep the air sweet and prevent

ened before frost comes there is no need of lifting them before the other bulbs.

Lift the plants with tops attached and either spread them out or hang them up to dry. After they have become thoroughly dried, cut the stems off close to the bulb. The scaly covering of these bulbs renders them less susceptible to injury from severe drying, but it is better not to hurry the drying process.

#### Elephant's Ear or Caladium

This large plant with succulent foliage should not be cut down hard at lifting time. Simply remove larger or outside leaves so that the plant will be handled easier and occupy less space during the drying process. As the leaves dry off they can be removed one by one; but the stems should not be cut near the bulb, as it is better to leave the point of growth protruding from the bulb uncut.

The cellar is probably the best place for these along with dahlias and cannas, though some think they need a warmer place. I have not found them hard to keep. Being large and fleshy, the bulb is not liable to shrivel.

Any of the above named subjects are liable to rot or other disease, and therefore it is good policy to turn them over and examine them now and again. In case of rot, remove the affected bulbs irom the others so that the disease will not spread. Remove all diseased matter from the affected parts and rub or dust the surface with air-slaked lime. Should the bulbs as a whole appear damp to the touch dust them with lime. This will dry up excessive moisture and prevent spread of the disease. Flowers of sulphur are also a good dusting material.

Should the bulbs be drying too fast, cover them lightly with dry, clean sand which will keep the bulbs plump and firm.

In a climate of such extremes as ours, it is hardly possible always to maintain perfect conditions, and the only way to counterbalance adverse conditions is to keep a sharp eve on the bulbs and roots, and use the necessary remedies on the first appearance of trouble .-- William Scott, in Garden Magazine.

Where heavy land is to be planted to vegetables next spring plow and leave in ridges for early spring use.

# eminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

#### THE WAYS OF GIRLS

T is a decidedly regrettable fact that T is a decidedly regrettable fact that amongst the girls of the present day there is a distinct tendency to "make themselves cheap" (as the phrase is) in the eyes of men. Now it is quite certain that these girls can have no idea of their real status in the minds of the men they hope to fascinate, or surely they would adopt other tactics. It is a trite saying, but a true one, that it is in the nature of man to want that which he has not got. It is the difficult way, the oride which entails a struggle, that ap-Π

pride which entails a struggle, that ap-peals to his ancient sporting instincts, and the fruit that is eagerly offered to him, that is obviously waitthat is eagerly offered to him, that is obviously wait-ing for him to put out his hand and pluck (and which occasionally does not even wait, but drops unasked into his grasp), possesses no charm in his eyes. And the great majority of us are thankful that it should be so, for when all is said and done, the great charm of woman is but womanliness, and much of the charm of her womanliness lies in her mystery and elusiveness. I venture to think that if a mere man were married for one short week to any mystery and elusiveness. I venture to think that if a mere man were married for one short week to any woman whose thoughts, words and actions he could predict with absolute certainty he would be thorough-ly bored long before those seven days were ended! If I were writing a treatise for girls or their treat-ment of the opposite sex, one of the first axioms would be: Do not shower invitations on a man and

would be: Do not shower invitations on a man and never, never seem too anxious to accept any that he may give you. Remember that it should be his privilege to be with you, and let the suggestions and in-vitations come from him. There is no uncertainty about the "cheap" girl; a man knows beforehand that if he vaguely proffers his escort anywhere, it will be eagerly "jumped at"; if he makes a questionable joke, it is too often, alas, hailed as a witty gem. This accounts for the fact that conceit amongst the male sex is on the increase, for many girls seem to do their best to teach men to place an undue value on their

attentions. Now, it is true that men are very blind, dense creatures at times; but believe me, they are never so blind as not to see when a girl is running after them. If a girl "runs after," let us say Mr. Brown, although the said Mr. Brown may not show his although the said Mr. Brown may not snow his knowledge of her intentions, yet you may be quite sure that in his heart of hearts his thoughts run something in this fashion: "She's good fun and all right to flirt with, but as to marrying her—No, thank you! When I marry I shall want to do the wooing myself!" I am sorry to say it, but nowadays the minds of many girls seem to have lost the purity and freshness which was their birthright, and they allow men to be altogether too familiar with them. Poor deluded girls! Do they really imagine that Poor deluded girls! Do they really imagine that the men they flirt with seriously contemplate making them the mistress of their households and do they realize that among themselves men speak with the utmost contempt of these girls who make themselves cheap? I am sure that it is a true saying that there cheap? I am sure that it is a true saying that there can be no real love without respect, and surely tho thought of going through life without love ought to be enough to make a girl pause and ask herself whether, after all, the game is worth the candle. I know many pretty girls who are unmarried and who seem likely to remain so; one or two indeed, can lay claim to the title of "girl" no longer. People often wonder why Ethel or Violet, have never mar-ried. I strongly suspect that it is because they have reserved so few privileges for the man to whom they might ultimately become engaged. As soon as they saw anyone was attracted by them, they destroyed his illusions and his respect. by letting him see that he might firt with them to has heart's content. No one covets the fruit on which there is little of the bloom left. And so it is with girls.

bloom left. And so it is with girls. I write strongly because the deadly habit of "mak-ing oneself cheap" seems to be so much on the increase and the things which would formerly have aroused a girl's scorn and disgust, seem now to be accepted as a part of "life" and are laughingly spoken of (frequently with pride), as having a "good time." But when the so-called "good time" is over-and it will only last when you are a novelty-rememthat you have the rest of your life to live.

FASHION'S FANCIES

Nobody wishes to sally forth in a best frock when the rains descend, and when the mode of conveyance is the street car, but a wet day can easily be provided for if one keeps a quite plain tweed coat and skirt in readiness for the occasional flood with which we are honored. I dislike the shorn "best gown" so much and I have no sympathy for the girl whe tries to look tidy in the pouring rain in a long skirt and a hat which was never intended for anything but the great which was never intended for anything but the great occasion. It is so easy to look like a draggle-tailed chicken, and the only way to avoid this undesirable effect is to dress as the occasion demands, and don thick boots, a short skirt and a hat of plain charac-teristics. In the way of coats and skirts, two ought to be sufficient; a best and a second best. A pretty blue Ninon trimmed with cloth will do for functions, and a smart black satin faced cloth with a "Gilet" of tulle and Trish guipure and a skilful piping of royal tulle and Irish guipure and a skilful piping of royal blue velvet round the top of the bodice should be the piece de resistance. The newest and nicest blouses are those of soft satin or crepe de chine, made to match the suit they ac-company. They are set in half-inch tucks right across the front, and the sleeves are straight and close fitthe front, and the sleeves are straight and close fit-ting, and terminate in little frills of net. The neck is finished off with a deep stock band of the material, while a tucker of net and a small net and lace rabat complete the neat affair. One green satin model I have seen was accordion-pleated; the pleats were stitched down as far as the breast line, and the rest of the meterical baund the lacer pleating. The sleaves stitched down as far as the breat line, and the rest of the material showed the loose pleating. The sleeves were of plain satin—a purple cloth suit and a purple satin blouse is what I suggest for a pretty outfit; for some of the new "grape" purples are lovely be-yond words. Some time ago I met a very attractive and smart Frenchwoman who wore simple and beautiful clothes, amongst other garments a sort of Cos-sack's blouse of a dull earthy brown diagonal cheviot, with a leathern belt, studded with green silver buttons. On being congratulated upon her originality, she very honestly ejaculated: "Oh, there is nothing original about me; I owe the success of my clothes to my dressmaker and tailor, who are very clever and artistic personages." It must be, no doubt, a very pleasant thing to be able to consult a real expert about one's clothes. The newest cloths and satins this autumn are often dyed in brilliant tints, and there are all sorts of greens, blues and copper-browns which are very engaging. Prune color and the Bordeaux color are much to the fore, and the dahla, in conse-quence is to be seen on many a hat. There is a good deal to be said in favor of the wide braid trimgood deal to be said in layor of the wide braid trim-ming which is so much about, and a black cloth can be most effectively trimmed with a strip of Ottoman silk laid between wide braiding. Some of the cloth coats of Louis XV style have collars and tassels to the seams of black saith or Ottoman silk, and I see that the innovation of even a coat might be carried out successfully this year. Furs are more exquisite than they have ever been. Not so much on account of the wealth of the skins, as because of the exceptional skill with which the preparations of the skins have been carried out. Be-cause of this, we find the fashion for drapery to have been adapted by the furrier to many of this season's productions. The new toques, and the immense are composed of fur which can be coaxed into as many folds and pleats as any of the velvets and satins of the hour. And yet in spite of all this, the fur wears as ever. It is only that the skins are no longer hard, and are therefore easier to handle. The bolero is conas because of the exceptional skill with which the and are therefore easier to handle. The bolero is con-spicnous by its absence. Every coat comes below the walst, excepting in the case of the very short and somewhat fantastic directoire jackets, which will probably be expressed in only such costly fur as chinchilla ermine, or sable. These very short coats are, however, not in the least like boleros, and they are very often completed by the very large sleeves characteristic of that particular fashion. Immense stoles of sable, ermine, white fox and chinchilla will be worn both in the afternoon and slee in the aver be worn both in the afternoon and also in the even

ing. Some of these are lined with satin, but often a fur lining is employed. The size of the muffs has very certainly not decreased, and in all Paris I hear, such a thing as a stiff muff is impossible to find. Everything is perfectly soft and nearly all the sable muffs have a foundation of satin to which are at-tached the separate skins. left so as to have a pen-dant adorned with talls. For morning purposes, fine black caracul Persian lamb and broad tail are util-ized, and a good deal of the best dyed pony skin is to be met with, the finer qualities making up into some remarkably smart coats with the aid of passementerie. Fur for hat trimming is not confined passementerie. Fur for hat trimming is not confined to the toque and one sees many of the new satin and Ottoman silk hats made with crowns of fur, while whole skins are draped round the crowns of the large felt hats. A new Carlier model is a notable example of the present fashion, for it is a very large chapeau of moss green, felt-lined with velvet, and is trimmed with folds of black fox, and an immense white aigrette springing from the right hand side.

#### "GOSSIP"

When two or three women meet together and talk, they gossip! When two or three men meet together and talk, they converse! At least this seems to be the opinion of men. As a rule, if men only knew it, women are far too deeply interested in themselves the day on which it is cooked, it may be served in some rechauffee form

I will give a few very rapid and easy ways of mak-ing the scraps into neat and appetizing dishes. For the first we will suppose that the cold remnants consist of the remains of a cold leg of lamb, or the re-mains of a cold neck of mutton. Cut the neck of mutton into cutlets and remove the meat from the bone, in one piece, or slice off the remains of the leg of lamb and trim into neat pieces, cutlet shape for preference, and about half an inch thick. Lay them all, when cut and trimmed, on to a dish. Then put two ounces of butter into a frying pan, and fry a nice brown. Add two shallots, one pound of toma-

Another way of using up scraps which otherwise would be wasted, is to out the meat from the bone, mince it fine and put it in a basin. To every quarter of a pound of meat add a tablespoonful of chopped of a pound of meat and a tanlespoonth of chopped parsley, and a teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, two shallots minced fine, an equal quantity of green peas, which have been either well mashed or else passed through a sleve, two ounces of fine breadcrumbs, two eggs well beaten and a dessertspoonful of good gravy. Mix the whole well. Heat one and a half ounces of butter in an omelette pan nour the mixture into the

Mix the whole well. Heat one and a half ounces of butter in an omelette pan, pour the mixture into the pan, and shape it like an omelette. When it is fried brown on one side, turn it carefully, and fry the other. Serve with tomato sauce. A spoonful of cream is a very great improvement. A good sauce is the great secret in preparing little dishes of cooked, up scraps. Sauces embrace too wide a subject to be treated in an article, and can-not be done justice to in the ordinary general cookery book, but for the guidance of the housewife, the foun-dation of a good household sauce may be given as follows: follows:

One ounce of butter, one ounce of flour, and half a pint of stock, milk or water (according to the na-ture of the sauce), and more or less liquor as the sauce is required to be thicker or thinner. For a brown sauce, fry or bake the butter together until brown. For a white sauce cook the butter and the flour together without browning them before adding the liquor. It is better to add the liquor warm,

are intimately connected with those of the brain, Some people never suffer from indigestion form, except when they are laboring under form, except when they are laboring under mental excitement, shock, or worry. Sudden news of an alarming nature will, in such cases, frequently caus-an attack of nervous dispepsia or a bilious attack Vomiting and sickness often ensue, or a severe nerv-ous headache supervenes. When nervous headache are chronic, they should never be regarded as merely local pains. They are a symptom—not a disease— and an infallible sign that the mental and emotional faculties are being developed in excess of the phy-sical capabilities. sical capabilities.

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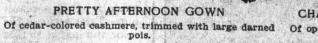
sical capabilities. Preventative, as well as curative treatment is the fore necessary," and essential. Drugs are strictly be shunned. The habitual use of narcotics for alleviation of pain is positively criminal, for, how seductively they may operate at first, after a t they invariably prove futile, and finally work un deemable mischief. Nothing is more insidious t the "drug habit." Many of the "headache powd sold for the "cure" of headaches are distinctly jurious. Nature has provided her own cure. healing factors are air and sunshine, while can dieting plays an important part in restoring head healing factors are air and sunshine, while careful dieting plays an important part in restoring health Rest, however, as I have already stated, is necessary and is almost an absolute and certain cure. Only unfortunately for many sufferers, when rest is pre-scribed, they do not obtain the full benefit of the ad-vice given, as they attach the wrong meaning to the word. Rest and idleness are not synonymous terms if they were, hopeless would be the case of the woman of active mental capabilities. Rest means, or should mean, change of thought, change of scene, and change of occupation. Let the brain work, for work it must but be careful that it does not too constantly run in any one groove, and then with plenty of gentle ex-ercise in the open air (avoiding all violent or fatiga-

but be careful that it does not too constantly run in any one groove, and then with plenty of gentle ex-ercise in the open air (avolding all violent or fatigu-ing exertion) and a good, generous diet, body and brain being equally nurtured the "bad habit" of head-aches, all other things being equal, will be speedily overcome. As a palliative measure, bathing the nape of the neck with very hot water will often prove of value when one has a severe headache. The dress and corsets should then be removed, a towel being placed round the shoulders. The head should then be inclined over a basin, and a sponge squeezed out of very hot water should then be ap-plied to the neck at the base of the brain. After-wards drink a good cup of coffee, put on a kimona or lounge robe and lie upon a couch in a darkened room until the attack passes off. When by long-continued use or strain the eyes ache, or become tired, prompt relief may be found by using an India rubber hot water bag (an article which no family should be without.). Fill the bag one-half or two-thirds full of water, the hotter the better, wrap it in flannel, or place it in a flannel cover made to fit the bag, and lay it for twenty minutes on one side of the face, covering the temple and the forehead above the eyes, but not the eyes themselves. Then apply the bottle the same way for twenty

covering the temple and the forehead above the eyes, but not the eyes themselves. Then apply the bottle the same way for twenty minutes on the other side of the face (on the temple and forehead), after which close the eyes for some time. All pain will soon disappear, and the eyes will feel greatly rested. Physiologists tell us that the body consists of almost eighty per cent of water. Ad-mitting this to be true, says a medical journal, it would seem plausible that this quantity is necessary in order to carry on the normal physiological pro-cesses of the animal economy in proper condition. For similar reasons it would also appear plausible that should this quantity in any way be greatly re-duced or diminished, either through normal processes of the body, or abnormal processes, this lost quantity must be immediately re-supplied. Should such a bingentiate the consequent disorders will assume grave and interves, cartilage, tendons, and even bones depend mainly on the amount of water they contain. Water also serves as a distributor of bodily heat, and regu-lates the body temperature, by the physical processos and in a proper degree of health this supply is or dimarily furnished partly by the food, and partly by the liquid we are daily consuming. A generous in-duced in the use of water provided it is not car-rised to excess—will seldom, if ever, be productive of subsomption and eitmination under normal conditions and in a proper degree of health this supply is or dualty furnished partly by the food, and partly by wholesome, and aids greatly in eliminating uric acid, catareous and other waste matter from the system of the liquid we are daily consuming. A generous in-duced consequences. Distiled water is particularly wholesome, and aids greatly in eliminating uric acid, catareous and other waste matter from the system of idary or liver disorders, and rheumatic or gouty affections. kidney or liver disorders, and rheumatic or gouty affections. -----

# BOOKS OF THE DAY

"The Suspicions of Ermengarde," by Maxwell Gray, is a somewhat trivial tale, relating the ex-



to talk about other people, which is, we suppose, the soul of true gossip. Probably, however, the women gossips are in the majority. Women don't want to discuss "Better Terms"; they are not able to specu-late upon the chances of who will win the lacrosse match between Vancouver and New Westminster; they find no inspiration in the fluctuations of copper. leave the latest affliction laid upon the ratepayer leave them cold. What wonder then, if after de-sultory discussion of the newest play—or novel— which now-a-days is designed carefully, more to amuse than to provoke thought and debate—they fall back on that great' subject of conversation-"other people.'

CHARMING COSTUME FOR AUTUMN WEAR Of opossum grey faced cloth, trimmed with coils and Of shell-pink charmeuse, embroidered in pink and buttons of silk to match.

toes, and half an ounce of flour and bake it well. Stir all well together and add three-quarters of a pint of good stock, or three-quarters of a pint of water and a dessertspoonful of beef extract. Cook this sauce for ten minutes adding a good squeeze of lemon juice, and seasoning to taste. Strain it into a basin and melt in it three sheats of Franch science.

SIMPLE EVENING TOILETTE silver rosebuds.

There is no harm in such gossip if it has no malice in it. The very word suggests something light, airy and tripping. At one time an old woman who was unduly loguacious was called a "gossip" but there is no evidence to prove that she was also a scandalmonger.

A synonym for gossip is "news," by the way, and the "gossips" of the community are always well up in the latest news of the various members of it. Who has not feit the relief of the arrival of the "gossip at a dull gathering? She comes in bursting with in formation. A little encouragement and her glib, vol-uble, fluent tongue will deliver it, and will inspire even taciturnity itself to contribute to the sum total. After all, if the proper study of mankind is man, why should we not discuss each other's characters and temperaments, speculate on each other's motives, and wonder at each other's acts?

Unfortunately gossip, though it may be interesting, and even improving, leads to two things—two bad things, too—idleness and mischief. In the poorer classes of society, the woman who is always on her doorstep gossiping with her neighbors, does not, as a rule, keep her doorstep clean. In the theatre, the a rule, keep her doorstep clean. In the theatre, stage aspirants who are always chattering and b bling to each other at the wings, never get on. Is quent indulgence in talk must weaken in the 1 run the power for action. But this only affects cossin personally Fre-

#### There is a far graver issue.

Malicious gossip has been known to force people into a position which made the falsehoods told about them true. Friendships have been broken and disagreeable cynics created through one wag of a wicked tongue. Talkativeness and garrulity are inbred in some people. How useless to tell them not to gossip Their chatter leavens the lump of human intercourse

Let them leaven their chatter with charity!

"I will chide no breather in the world except my-self, against whom I know no most faults." "Who am I that I should scorn anyone?" Shakespeare and Walt Whitman are full of such excellent prescriptions to keep gossip harmless.

#### DAINTY ODDS AND ENDS

There are often occasions, especially when appe-tites are jaded, when there is a tendency to neglect the meat course. It is then, if at any time, that an extra attempt should be made to obtain palatable dishes. Small portions of meat, if cooked up when still fresh, will make appetizing, side dishes, break-fast relishes for supper but meat which has been fast relishes for supper, but meat which has become sour is no longer in a fit state to be made up. It is necessary to touch on this point, as many "thrifty" housewives seem to imagine that unless a piece of meat is actually showing signs of decomposition that it can be used as a wholesome food! In all weathers, but more particularly in sultry weathers, and but more particularly in sultry weather, cold meat must be placed on a clean dish each day, and turned on the reverse side, and on the third day, counting

a basin, and melt in it three sheets of French gelatine. Cool it, and when just beginning to set, coat the meat thickly with the sauce. Dish on salad, ready prepared with salad dressing.

Another quick and dainty dish may be obtained by making up some little oval loaves, baking them a golden color, and while hot scooping out the inside, and filling with scraps of meat minced very fine, and mixed with a good brown or white sauce, accord-

ing to whether brown or white meat is used. For the rolls, take eight ounces of Vienna flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a saltspoonful of salt, one ounce of butter, and sufficient water or sour milk to mix it to a stiff dough. Rub the butter into

The King at Balmoral has had a good many people staying at the castle, including General Kelly-Kenny and the Russian charge d'affaires, Lord Esher and Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Paget. His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia paid a visit to Prince and Prin-cess Alexander of Teck at Abergeldie Mains. The King enjoyed good sport in Scotland, and His Ma-jesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, took part in a deer drive in the Glenmuick portion of the Balmoral for-esi. To wind up the day's sport there was a torch-light dance in front of the castle after dinner.

The King and Queen of Spain stopped in Paris, though paying official visits did not include France. The King was the first to emerge from the royal saloon of the Sud express. He was close v followed by Queen Victoria Eugenia. Her Majesty look d radi-ant, gowned in a tailor-made dress of dark blue, and wore a crimson hat trimmed with black feathers. And, as with her charming smile and unaffected man-ner she advanced with some difficult theorem. ner she advanced with some difficulty through the crowd in the platform, one caught her remarks, made alternately in excellent French and Spanish-"So happy to return to Paris. Our stay is all too short, but we hope to come again soon. Au revoir! Au revoir!" and then the young sovereigns stepped into the embassy motor, going straight from the sta-tion to the hotel Meurice, where they put up for the night.

Queen Alexandra has been much enjoying her quiet residence in Denmark with her much-loved sister, the residence in Denmark with her much-loved sister, the Empress Marie. A good many improvements have recently been carried out at Hvidoere, but of course it is still quite a small place, not large enough to accommodate all the members of the household, so these still have to walk out to their bedrooms. The Queen and Princess Victoria are returning very short-ly and will be at Sandringham for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill went on to Venice from Baveno en route to Austria, where they will spend the rest of their honeymoon.

There has been a great deal of coming and going from London across the channel of late. Prince Maurice of Battenburg, who accompanied his sister, the Queen of Spain, on her return to Spanish soil, has just returned to England after a fortnight spent at San. Sebastian.

I have heard it rumored that the Duke of Con-naught's appointment in Malta is not likely to be of very lengthy duration, as he finds it does not give him enough scope for his unbounded energies, but this is merely a rumor and may prove to be a false one—or otherwise. ST. M. S. N

#### NOTES ON HEALTH

Nervous headache is a very distressing ailment, and is one of the unmistakable signs of a neuras-thesic condition. Those who work "society's tread-mill" to the breaking point, are frequently, and no wonder, martyrs to nervous headaches, and in all cases rest is needful as the first step towards cure. With some sufferers from nervous headaches, the stomach is the exciting cause. Nervous dyspepsia is in many cases connected with this form of headache. It must be remembered that the nerves of the stomach It must be remembered that the nerves of the stomach

Gray, is a somewhat trivial tale, relating the ex-periences of a very silly and selfish young wife who took herself off for a lonely holiday on the Riviera, from which she returned "if not a sadder, at least a wiser, and hoped to be a better woman." For her husband's sake one shares that ungrammatically ex-pressed hope, although it is impossible to feel more than a perfunctory interest in Ermengarde, her "sus-picions" and her mild adventures.

"Seeing England With Uncle John," by Annie Warner, is a lively and artless record of the experi-ences and impressions acquired by certain Ameri-cans during a tour of the more famous show-places in England and Scotland. The book will prove in-formative and entertaining to the writer's fellow countrymen and women, who are planning a pilgrim-age to what they so politely term "the effete old country." country.

"The Revolt of Beatrix," by Fred. Whishaw, is a novel of the "Zenda" school of fiction, though it lacks the dramatic touch that rendered Mr. Anthony Hope's royal romances so deservedly popular. Neverthe-less it is quite a good story of its kind.

Mr. Shan. Bullock's latest novel, "A Laughing Matter," provides a striking example of his versatil-ity, for it differs from that sound and serious book, "Robert Thorne"—Mr. Bullock's masterpiece so far— as widely as it differs from his earliest works, those irresponsible Irish stories and studies, in which com-edy and tragedy are so whimsically mingled. "A Laughing Matter" is just a love story of modern Suburbla; a refreshingly natural story, peopled with pleasant folk and written with the fluency and grace one expects from an author of Mr. Bullock's experience. experience.

"At the Eleventh Hour," by Ada T. Browning, is a long story, the length of an ordinary novel writ-ten in "yerse," of which the following is a fair speci-men.

To notice the slight movement there; how not a word he lost."

The heroine of Mrs. Coulson Kernahan's latest novel, "The Sin of Gabrielle," is such a charming creation, and most of the people with whom she comes in contact are drawn with such a clever, vi-vacious touch, that one wishes the author had em-ployed them to some better purpose than the en-volving of an artificial plot, bristling with improb-abilities and absurdities.

#### **POETICAL CLIPPINGS**

I Go to Rest The red and golden sun Is sinking in the west; He says, "The day of toll is done, I go to rest."

The daisy on the grass All day has looked her best, But now she shuts her eyes and says, "I go to rest."

The bird his last song sings, Flies homewards to his nest; He says, "The sun is sinking low, I go to rest."

-For i only, they South Afr should do was not o though th ticipation regarded a Kingdom tion in So opinion, t should ha ness of th Kingdom

A NEW PICTURE HAT Of black panne, trimmed with shaded grey and white uncurled plumes, caught with a giant camellia.

the flour, add the salt and baking powder, and mix very stiffly with the liquor; about three parts of a teacupful will be required. Break into pieces about the size of a hen's egg. Lay them on a greased bak-ing sheet, egg them; and bake in a hot oven for about fifteen minutes. When baked cut them open, and scoop out the inside of the roll, and fill with the meat. Dish up on a nice salad. These rolls are very good indeed filled with the remains of cold fish, chopped up, and mixed with sauce. up, and mixed with sauce.



th those of the brain. in indigestion in any laboring under mental Sudden news of an cases, frequently cause sia or a billous attract ia or a bilious attack. nsue, or a severe nerv. hen nervous headaches be regarded as merely mental and emotional in excess of the phy-

ative treatment is there-Drugs are strictly to e of narcotics for the criminal, for, however at first, after a time and finally work unreis more insidious than the "headache powders" the neadache powders aches are distinctly in-ed her own cure. Her sunshine, while careful art in restoring health. ady stated, is necessary, and certain cure. Only, erers, when rest is pre-the full benefit of the adwrong meaning to the not synonymous terms! the case of the woman Rest means, or should age of scene, and change vork, for work it must, too constantly run in plenty of gentle exng all violent or fatigue "bad habit" of headequal, will be speedily asure, bathing the nape er will often prove of eadache.

uld then be removed. a shoulders. The head a basin, and a sponge should then be apthe brain. Afteroffee, put on a kimona a couch in a darkened When by long. ache, or become tired, using an India rubber ich no family should be alf or two-thirds full of wrap it in flannel, or ade to fit the bag, and one side of the face, brehead above the eyes,

same way for twenty

he face (on the temple se the eyes for some ppear, and the eyes will per cent of water. Ada medical journal, it quantity is necessary al physiological pro ly in proper condition also appear plausible any way be greatly rerough normal processes esses, this lost quantity plied. Should such a litted to be unduly proders will assume grave pliability of muscles, nd even bones depend ter they contain. Water ter they contain. f bodily heat, and reguthe physical process of Inder normal conditions ealth this supply is orthe food, and partly by ming. A generous in-provided it is not carever, be productive of ed water is particularly in eliminating uric acid, natter from the system. remedial uses in cases of nd rheumatic or gouty

# HE DAY

nengarde," by Maxwell tale, relating the exed for the Canadian club luncheon, the guest, crowds were wending their way to Manitoba hall, says the Winnipeg Free Press. By six

o'clock, a quarter of an hour before the openevery seat in the hall was taken, so great the desire to see and hear the distinguished British statesman. On entering the room in company with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, W. much as in war. If wars were altogether to D Mathews, director of the C.P.R., and the officers of the club, Lord Milner was accorded. a rousing reception. Grace was said by Archbishop Matheson. On his lordship's right sat empire. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and on his left W. D. Mathews. Amongst others at the table of honor were Rev. Dr. Bryce, Rev. Principal Sparling, Rev. Principal Patrick, Rev. C. W. Gordon, Rev. Clarence Mackinnon, Dr. D. W. cDermid, J. A. M. Aikins, A. Congdon, D. M. Duncan and Lord Milner's secretary, A. D.

Steel-Maitland. Introduced by William Whyte

In introducing the guest of the evening William Whyte referred to Lord Milner as one whose abilities had placed him in the front rank of diplomatists, statesmen and administrators. He was also in the front rank of empire builders. Great Britain had done more han any other nation to shed light on the dark places of the earth, and he trusted that nothing yould ever occur which would dim the lustre and glory of that empire. As a Canadian he thought that Canada would assist materially in maintaining the power of which they were all so proud. He believed that the sea power of Great Britain would do more to maintain the peace of the world than anything else. He was glad that Lord Milner on visiting Canada had refrained from doing what so many visitors from the other side did, viz., from expressing strong and pronounced views on the country. Lord Milner had wisely waited till he crossed Canada from ocean to ocean and until he had conferred with many of Canada's leading men before speaking publicly. (Cheers.) What the Empire Is

Lord Milner rose amidst one of the most enthusiastic greetings ever accorded by the Canadian club to one of its guests. It was some time before he was able to speak. His lordship said: "Speaking last week to the Canadian club

of Vancouver, I dwelt at some length upon what I conceive to be the advantages which Canada and other members of the British imperial family, such as Australia, New Zealand, or, for that matter, the United Kingdom itself, derive today, and may derive, in still larger measures in the future, from facing the world as a single great power. If anyone is sufficiently interested in the matter, and cares to see what I said then, there is a full report of referred rather sooner than other people. my remarks not indeed a faultless report, but wonderfully good one, in the Vancouver press. I do not wish to repeat myself, and I shall deal with quite a different aspect of the life of the empire today. But there are just

in South Africa than we do today.

"That, then, is my position, the position of an Imperial Unionist, using that word in its broadest and in no party sense-a Unionist in that I wish to see all our common affairs the cease, as we all hope and believe that they will grow less and less frequent, I should not on that account attach less importance to a united

"And now only one more reference to what I said at Vancouver. In answer to those that hold that the growth of a Canadian spirit, of Canadian patriotism, in which I rejoice, is incompatible with the imperial idea. I tried to point out how decisively the history of this country itself belies such fears. There are no greater contrasts within the British empire today, and at any rate within the self-governing states, than existed in Canada before Confederation, and indeed still exist. You had physical distance and inaccessibility. Nova Scotia is further from British Columbia than from Great Britain, and the then unbridged prairies and Rocky mountains were out and away a greater obstacle to intercourse than the Atlantic ocean. You had likewise differences of race. But in spite of all these, United Canada is a great accomplished fact today. And it has become so without loss of individuality in the several and very diverse states which comprise it, and without violence being done to their distinctive character and traditions. The principles which have been so satisfactory in the making of Canada are applicable in a wider field, and Canada is not the only example. The history of our race and of other kindred races for hundreds of years, has many instances in it, where never, indeed, without doubt, opposition and criticism at the outset, but with complete success in the end, independent communities, intensely jealous of their independence, have nevertheless solved the problem of effective and enduring union for common purposes without injury to their individual existence and patriotism. (Cheers.)

## Old Idea on Large Scale

"There is nothing at all new in the idea. What is novel is the largeness of the scale on which it is sought to realize it. But then the novel conditions of human life, the great and progressive improvement in the means of travel and communication, the triumphs of science over distance-what has been called the shrinkage of the world-are favorable to political architecture on a large scale. Imperialists are only men who realize the facts of the world they live in, who have grasped the bearing and consequences of the changes to which I have

"And now, gentlemen, I have done with my recapitulation. I am going to break new ground. Enough has been said, for the moment, about the value of imperial unity for purposes of external protection. Let us look at We imperialists are irequently represented as

people who think only of national power, of

armies and navies and of cutting a big figure

ALF an hour before the time arrang- Zealand had had a voice in it, if the organiza- exception, British citizenship is the most valution of the empire had been sufficiently advanc- able citizenship in the whole world. Regarded at which Lord Milner was to be ed to make that course practicable, I think we as a free pass, it has the widest currency. The should see a more satisfactory state of affairs man of white race who is born a British subject can find a home in every portion of the world, where he can live under his own flag, enjoying the same absolute freedom, and the same protection for person or property as he has always enjoyed; using his own language subject of common management in peace as and possessing from the first moment that he sets foot there, the full rights of citizenship; and that without sacrificing anything, without forswearing his allegiance to the land of his birth, as he must do in order to obtain citizen rights in any foreign country.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

LORD MILNER'S SPEECH AT WINNIPEG

#### Advantages of the Colonials

"It is needless to dwell on the vast advantages which it is to the people of the United ingdom to be able to make homes for themselves in so many parts of the new world, without ceasing to be Britons. There is nothing which more excites the envy and admiration of foreign nations. But is there no corresponding advantage to the younger nations of the British family in the fact that they have a home, and a footing, and a place as of right, in the old world, which no other denizens of the new world possess. Take the people of the great republic on your borders. They come to Europe as visitors by tens and hundreds of thousands, and many of them come to stay. And welcome visitors they are, especially in Great Britain. The sense of relationship strong and growing and we are all very glad of it. But much as he may feel at home in Great Britain, much as we may do to make him feel so, the citizen of the United States can never be at home there in the same sense in which a Canadian or Australian can. The great historic sites to which he makes his pilgrimage, the monuments of art and antiquity, the accumulated treasures of centuries of civilized existence, great as may be the attraction they possess for him, are yet not his, and they are yours and mine. And, of course, he cannot take his part in the public life of the country without abandoning his own nationality. The Canadian can do so at any time and for just as long as he likes without any such sacrifice.

"The privileges of British citizenship are without parallel in history. I cannot dwell at greater length upon all that is involved in them, either in the way of material benefit, or in their effect on character, though I feel strongly that the multiplied sympathies and the wider outlook, which the citizenship of a world-state gives have an educating influence of the highest value. And, here, if I may, without appearing to be egotistical, refer to my own case, I would just say that I am conscious how my own life has been enriched by my experience in Egypt and South Africa, ar-, duous and even painful as they sometimes have been. I am not now thinking of the political or business aspect of these experiences, but simply of the education, which it was to me to be brought into close touch with the life of these two countries, so extraordinarily dissimilar and yet both so interesting. That was an experience which I could never have had in it today in its bearing on internal development. the same degree as a mere foreign visitor.

that she can give to Canada in return. I speak ed as to yield all the benefits, which it is capfrom a brief experience, and I may be quite wrong, but you will wish me to say frankly what strikes me. The younger states of the empire have taken all their fundamental institutions from the old country. I am not sure that they have yet reproduced all that is best in their public life. Without ignoring the excesses of party spirit in the United Kingdom, which I am the last to defend, I think that as a rule, the tone of public controversy there is comparatively high. (Loud and prolonged cheers). The number of men who engage in public affairs, contrary to their own interests and even inclination, from a sheer sense of duty, is considerable. The civil service, impartially reunited, entirely free from party bias, absolutely independent and yet self-effacing, is probably the best in the world.

"Now turn from the political to the intellectual life of the country. I think the general level of education and intelligence is higher on this continent. But I also think that on the topmost plane, of literature and learning, of course with individual exceptions, there is something in the maturity of thought and perfection of scholarship, which distinguishes the old country and the old world generally, which seems entitled to peculiar respect. But I will say no more on these points. On the whole it would be better for Canadians to look out for what is best and most worthy of imitation here. That would appear to be the right division of labor in the present case. (Laughter).

#### Will Boom Canada at Home

"And now before sitting down, I want to answer two criticisms, not external but internal criticisms. I mean doubts which have arisen in my mind as to the appropriateness' of what I have been saying today. The first is this: For the past fortnight, during which I have travelled thousands of miles and conversed earnestly with scores of able people, I have been ceaselessly in contact with, hearing all day and dreaming all night, and imbibing, so to speak, through the pores of the skin, the story of that immense development present and future of western Canada, which necessarily pre-occupies the minds of all its inhabitants today. The only thing which everybody cares about, so says my internal critic, is the one thing I have said nothing at all about. But not because I am not impressed with it, or fail to realize its importance alike to this country and to the future of the empire." If the plains, which I have just been traversing are going to become the principal granary of the United Kingdom, and I don't see how they can fail to become that. This is evidently a new factor of tremendous moment. But then it would be carrying coals to Newcastle to dilate upon it here. There is not a man in this room who does not know much more about it than I do. If I am going to dwell on the great future of the Canadian west and all that it involves, let me do so, not in Winnipeg, but in London. (Laughter.)

#### Still Faces Great Problem

"Now I have silenced one internal critic, up jumps another and a more formidable

able of yielding to every one of its inheritors. It is no use a few of us, even a large number of us, working away for the common cause on the other side of the Atlantic, unless others are working for it over here, working for it as Canadians, keeping it in their minds from day to day, and watching for every opportunity which may further, and be on their guard against every slip which may injure it. It is only by a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether, that we can place our great common heritage, the British Empire, above the danger of external attack or internal disruption." (Loud cheers.)

It was moved by J. A. M. Aikins and sec-onded by Rev. C. W. Gordon that the names of Lord Milner, Lord Strathcona and Lord Roberts be added to the club's roll of honorary membership. Amidst loud applause this motion was carried unanimously. J. B. Mitchell, secretary of the club, then read letters from Lord Strathcona and Lord Roberts regretting their inability to visit Winnipeg during their visit to Canada this year and expressing the pleasure it would give them to address the Winnipeg Canadian club.

#### THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of September 28. said: The presidential committee of the German Navy League, which was in conclave on Saturday and yesterday, occupied itself in discussing the conflict that has arisen in connection with the attitude of the extreme supporters of General Keim among the members of the League towards the leaders of the Bavarian section. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the committee could not interfere in the matter, but could only express regret at the dispute. A statement which was submitted by the Bavarian leaders was placed on the minutes.

The meeting, which was under the presidency of Grand Admiral von Koster, then adopted a long resolution with regard to the policy of the League, which is to be sent as a circular to all the members. In this resolution it was urged nat, whereas the supplementary Navy Law of 1908 had provided for the more rapid construction of battleships during the next four years, it was now the duty of the government to turn its attention to the problem of bringing the cruiser squadrons up to date. The moment when the financial system of the Empire was about to be reformed was particularly opportune for advancing the de-mand that all needful provision should be made for maintaining the efficiency of the national defences. In the opinion of the, League the prospective scheme for the reform of the finances ought in particular to be framed in a way which would guarantee that the Navy Law would be carried out in the spirit as well as in the letter. The progress which had been made during the last ten years in the education of public opinion with regard to naval policy warranted a demand of this kind.

With regard to the question of large . cruisers, it was asserted that, out of the 20

selfish young wife who holiday on the Riviera, not a sadder, at least a etter woman." For her etter woman." For her at ungrammatically expossible to feel more Ermengarde, her "sus-

Incle John," by Annie ss record of the experi-ired by certain Ameri-ore famous show-places ore famous show-places The book will prove into the writer's fellow are planning a pilgrim-term "the effete old

by Fred. Whishaw, is a f fiction, though it lacks red Mr. Anthony Hope's ly popular. Neverthey popular. of its kind.

st novel, "A Laughing example of his versatil ound and serious book, k's masterpiece so is earliest works, those studies, in which commsically mingled love story of modern ural story, peopled with with the fluency and author of Mr. Bullock's

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CLIPPINGS

il is done,

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will do so as briefly as I can, in order to explain to you from what point of view I approach the subject. The word British, as apolied to the empire, does not mean English, nor yet yet English, Scotch and Irish all together.

one or two things which I must repeat, though

"The empire is not something belonging to the United Kingdom any more than to Canada, or to Australia, or to any other single portion of it. All the subjects of the King ought to be equal sharers, and so to regard themselves. For my own part, I firmly refuse, and shall always refuse, to regard any quarter of the empire as otherwise than a part of my country, or its inhabitants otherwise than my fellowcitizens and my fellow-countrymen, and that not because I happen to be an Englishman. If I were a Canadian, I should feel, or be entitled to feel, precisely the same. No doubt since the empire has tumbled up in a very casual manner, and its organization is still very imperfect, this view is today somewhat a counsel of perfection.' The people of the United Kingdom do in fact at the present time control the foreign policy of the empire, and provide for its defence in a very different measure from the inhabitants of other parts of it. But that is a state of affairs which I hope to see gradually altered, and it has been to some extent altered already. A good deal has been said recently about the self-governing states of the empire, other than the United Kingdom, taking a greater share in imperial lefence. I think that is right, and I believe that they recognize it. But from my point of view, it is no less essential that they should

(Cheers.) All Contributed in South Africa For instance, and by way of illustration only, they all contributed to our success in the outh African war. It was right that they

should do so, for the great issue at stake there

as not of local but of general interest. But

ough they took part in the war their par-

cipation ended with its conclusion. It was

garded as a matter of course that the United

on in South Africa as the war left it. In my

inion, the policy to be adopted after the war

ould have been, like the war itself, the busi-

ess of the whole empire and not of the United

hingdom only. If Canada, Australia, New

ngdom alone should deal with the situa-

take their part in moulding imperial policy.

in the world, in fact, in one word, of the material and external aspect of national life. Most emphatically do I enter my protest against any such misconception. Give me that political organism, be it small or large which affords to its members the best opportunities of self-development, of a healthy and manysided human existence.

"I believe that the close association of the several people under the British crown, their leading a common national life, tends to promote all these things, and that there would be a distinct and immense loss, if the tie were broken, alike to the various communities as wholes and to the individuals who compose them.

#### A Migratory Age

"Take just the individual. We live in a migratory age, and mankind, as far as one can foresee, is likely to become more rather than less migratory. Men find the older countries too crowded and go forth to seek fresh opportunities and more elbow room in the new, or they go for purposes of business and study. or from mere inclination, from the new to the old. Again there is a growing intercourse, this for business reasons mainly, between the tropic and the temperate zones, and generally between countries of diverse climate and products. The economic interdependence of the different parts of the world is constantly increasing this tendency.

"Now, in this constant movement so characteristic of our age, the citizens of a worldwide state have a great advantage. The British empire, comprising as it does an area in both hemispheres, and on every continent in the globe, containing every variety of climate and of product, and almost every form of human activity and enterprise, offers to every born subject of the King, of European race, a choice of domicile within its own borders, and opportunities of migration without expatriation, which no other state in the world affords. The United States probably comes nearest to it in this respect, but the United States are not its equal in the number and variety of the opportunities which it offers to its citizens within the confines of their own country.

And I feel the same about my present sojourn in Canada. It is much too short, but I am getting more out of it, in the way of my own improvement, than I would out of a stay of equally brief duration in any foreign country.

#### Dealing With Communities

"Now turn from the individual to look at the community. Despite a general similarity of spirit and aim, which distinguishes the selfgoverning states of the empire throughout the world from other nations, there is no doubt great activity between them. They are developing distinct but closely related types of civilization and character, and that being so they have much to learn from one another, which can best be learned and perhaps can only be learned if they draw closer together instead of drifting into separation and that inevitable separation, potential antagonism. This is a big subject, much more than I can elaborate at the end of a long address. But I may just indicate what is running in my mind. My personal experience of the younger communities of the empire is limited. But as far as it goes, it confirms what has often been asserted by careful observers. In the freer and less conventional life of these communities, men are more readily judged by their essential worth than they are in the old country. Social distinctions are of less account. "A man's a man for a' that." In this respect the younger states are in the best sense of the word more democratic. Again the supreme importance of education is more generally recognized. It is impressive to see the new provinces of the Canadian west, which have only existed as political entities for a few years, already equipped with such stately school buildings, already starting universities and resolved to start them on no mean scale. Again it is a commonplace that new departures in social organization are more readily attempted here or in Australia or New Zealand than in the United Kingdom. There is not the same excessive caution about making experiments, or the same difficulty of breaking loose from the domination of time-honored theories and routine. For one who, like myself, is somewhat of a radical, at any rate in the field of economics and social reform, there is much encouragement in all this, as well as much instruction.

"But if there is much that the old country "It is no exaggeration to say that, without can learn from Canada, is there not also much

'What?' he says to me, 'Have we not heard enough of all their fine generalities about Empire and Imperial union?' 'Is it not time to come to something more definite and practical?" Now that objection appeals to me very much, for, absurd as it may seem to say so at the end of this interminable rigmarole, I am not a man of speech but a man of action. No amount of practice will ever make speaking anything but pain and grief to me, and especially speaking in generalities. It is very much easier to discuss a particular definite proposal. But then, in the first place, this is a club for the formation of opinion and not for the discussion of programmes. And I must reluctantly admit that there is still a great deal to do, quite as much, or more, in the old country as here, in creating a sound attitude of mind on Imperial unity. It is not that in a vague and after-dinner-speech sort of way there is not great enthusiasm with regard to it. But of the people who share that enthusiasm, very few take the trouble to think out what they themselves can do to turn it to practical account. Men are waiting for a sign, for some great scheme of Imperial constitution, which, as it seems to me, can only result from and not precede the practice of co-operation in the numerous matters in which it might be practised now without new institutions. And so opportunities are missed every day, which would not be missed if there was a more general and vivid sense of what is incumbent on those who sincerely aim at being citizens of Great Britain. On another occasion I may try to point out some of the directions in. which, even under present conditions, much might be done to make close union a reality. But I have trespassed too long on your patience tonight.

#### Asks Assistance from This Side

"I have tried in my imperfect way to live up to that ideal all my life and have found it a constant source of strength and inspiration. I do not think I have been a worse Englishman because I have never been a little Englander, but have tried to realize beyond my duty to England, the duties and obligations of a wider patriotism. May I put it to you, quite bluntly, it is only if a similar spirit prevails in all parts of the Empire that the great heritage of our common citizenship and our world-wide dominions can either be preserved or so develop-

ships of this class for which the Navy Law makes provision, six are being employed for special purposes, and are thus withdrawn from their proper sphere. Nevertheless, new cruisers cannot be laid down in their place, since they will not reach the age-limit until the years 1914 to 1919 inclusive. The League accordingly demands that these six cruisers should be struck out of the list of large cruisers, and that modern armored cruisers should be constructed in their place as soon as possible. The League further draws attention to the fact that only 16 battleships have been constructed out of the 17 battleships which, as the Navy Law enacts, ought to constitute the first double squadron of the high sea fleet. It was further urged that every effort ought to be made to maintain highly trained nucleus crews for the ships in reserve, and that these crews ought to number at least one half of the normal ship's complement.

The essence of this programme seems to be that the League is preparing to conduct an agitation in favor, not only of the early con-. struction of the outstanding 17th battleship, but also of laying down as soon as possible at least six new large cruisers, which, it is needless to say, would be of the most modern type. The German press will presumably plead that cruisers, which will of course be described as being designed solely for the protection of commerce, do not possess the political significance of battleships, while the government would find no difficulty in inducing the Reichstag to believe that merely another "error of calculation" in the Navy Law was being corrected.

The death of Mrs. Macready, says the Pall Mall Gazette, severs a long link with history. She was W. C. Macready's second wife, married to him forty-eight years ago, and for fiveand thirty years his widow. And he, born in 1793, took the last of his farewells as Macbeth at Drury Lane in 1851. G. H. Lewes has left a brilliant record of that memorable night, where, however, the note of pathos was not wanting. For the beneficiare was in mourning for his favorite daughter ,and wore the jet studs of those days when he came on in evening for his favorite daughter, and wore the jet following year found him a widower, and eight years later, when he was not far off seventy, he married Miss Spencer, who has now joined the majority in her turn.

THE STUDY OF STELLAR EVOLUTION

The Study of Stellar Evolution: An account of some recent methods of astrophysical research. By George Ellery Hale.



OULD we unravel the history of the growth and decay of an oak by inspection of a random assortment of oaks in all stages of growth? Most of us would probably answer in the affirmative; we should feel hopeful

of arranging the specimens in rough sequence, and should then only have to decide whether the progression was from acorn to deadwood or deadwood to acorn, says the London Times. Professor Hale has accordingly chosen this illustration in order to render cheerful the prospect of solving the problem of stellar evolution; for it is his way to treat some difficulties as non-existent and to make light of others, and the difficulties respond in marvellous fashion to his estimate. What looked impossible yesterday Professor Hale shows to be feasible today, and will accomplish tomorrow.

But the problem of unravelling the lifehistory of a star is in reality immensely more complex than the illustration just gvien. Let us add specimens of other trees to the collection of oaks alone; let us "dwarf" the individuals in all degrees, as the light of the stars is dwarfed indefinitely by unknown remoteness; finally, let us remove the whole / collection, with the exception of one single tree, to such a distance that we can no longer distinguish form in any individual, but only the general color of the leaves; we shall then approximate more nearly to the complexities presented by the problem of arranging the stars according to their life-history. The one tree which is not to be transported corresponds, of course, to our own sun, the one star which we can study in some detail, though its place in the series re-mains to be assigned. We have, however, now exaggerated the difficulties in one particular. In banishing the trees generally to a distance where they lose form, like the stars, we have taken no account of the nebulae, which have recognizable forms. It seems probable that the stars are born from nebulae, as oaks from acorns. It is estimated that there are 120,000 nebulae, scattered over the sky, within reach of our present telescopes; and that about half of them are spiral in form. This is a fact of undoubted importance for our problem; and to make our analogy fair we must therefore add some corresponding knowledge of the forms of tree-seeds, as, for instance, that about half of them are acorn's.

But it may be doubted whether this will help us much. In face of such a problem it would not be surprising to find several alternative arrangements of the trees in sequence; and we need not be surprised that there are several tentative solutions, differing widely in character, of the problem of stellar evolution. The difficulties of the problem are, indeed, very serious; some of them may remain for ever insurmountable. Meanwhile, it is \_ encouraging to find that one or two which looked terrifying have yielded to resolute attack, so that considerable advances have been made. For example, it is little more than half a century since the way seemed blocked by the limitations of star color. The stars certainly differed in color, but what could this tell us? Suddenly came the spectroscope, assigning a new and fuller meaning to color, and showing that, with proper analysis, color gave the clue to chemical composition; the limitation was swept away as by an advancing flood; and we are still being carried forward on the wavecrest. Again, less than twenty years ago another barrier stood between us and better knowledge of our sun, the one star placed within our easy reach. It seemed as though his very proximity were a disadvantage, for his fierce light blotted out the delicate details which we wish to study. We knew that his chemical structure varied from point to point of his surface, but the general glare prevented our realising the knowledge. Then (in 1892) Professor Hale, the author of the book before us, invented the spectroheliograph, and it became possible to photograph any locality on the sun in infinite variety, according to the distribution of the various chemical elements. With this marvellous instrumentment it is possible virtually to cut successive -chemical sections of the sun's surroundings, much as a naturalist cuts sections of a plant or other organism for examination in the microscope. Once again, it seemed, three years ago, that the spectra of sunspots could not be adequately photographed, though it was possible to make a laborious scrutiny of them by visual methods. To Professor Hale is again due the credit of removing this disability; and he has, within the last few months, followed up this success by making the important discovery that the phenomena of sunspots are magnetic in character. Our knowledge of the sun's surface is, in fact, growing almost beyond recognition, and the growth is largely due to the ability and untiring energy of Professor Hale. Now, when a man is rapidly exploring untrodden ground, it is not easy for him to find time for giving a popular account of his explorations. Sometimes travellers write such accounts at home, after their journey is ended; but the end of Professor Hale's journey is, let us hope, not yet in sight. We are the more fortunate to get from him in mid-travel so lucid an account of his enterprise as is given in the book before us. It was originally intended, he tells us, as a handbook to the great Yerkes Observatory of Chicago University,

the funds for which were supplied by the late Mr. C. T. Yerkes, while the initiative, the planning of the building, and the organizing of the work were due to Professor Hale. And it seemed until a few years ago as though the establishment of such an observatory provided a sufficient theme for one book, and a sufficient ambition for one man. But since 1904 the same man, armed with the ample resources of

tically with a high tower and a deep well; how a large mirror, five feet in diameter (nearly as large as Lord Rosse's famous six-foot) is also being mounted there, and how a gigantic mirror of eight feet four inches is being constructed. We may read further why moun-tain air is needed for these giant telescopes, and of the toil of transporting them 6,000 feet up to the top of Mount Wilson, to which the

night after night that they might give exposures to the photographs of star-spectra long enough to suit the great dispersion of the giant spectroscopes. But we may also read of the ultimate successes which justified all this anxious toil and expenditure, and can even see them for ourselves, in the beautiful pictures with which the book is profusely illustrated. These wonderful photographs, which we may

they had wrested from nature; nowadays those whose resources enable them to climb most rapidly are eager to shower down on those expectant below the fruits they gather: and the two great observatories founded Professor Hale have been conspicuous for such generosity.

Does the installation of the huge instruments in these great observatories mean that small telescopes are now superseded and that there is no place for the worker with modes means? We might as well ask whether the invention of the steam engine has put an end to walking. Nevertheless the contemplation of these vast resources has produced an uneasy feeling in some quarters that it is futile to work with small telescopes in poor climates. A chapter in the book before us is specially devoted to the dispelling of this misconception: "If this feeling were well-grounded," writes the founder of two great observatories, 'it might fairly be asked whether the great observatories are worth their cost. For the history of astronomy teaches that much of the pioneer work has been done by amateurs, usually with modest means and in unfavorable climates. To discourage this class of workers

be atoned for by any services the larger observatories can render." Professor Hale writes with all the deeper feeling on this matter because he himself began with small apparatus, and has never forgotten the delights of his early work: "None of the pleasures of later years during which I have enjoyed the privilege of using larger and more powerful instruments has surpassed the delight of the initial work, much of which was done with simple and inexpensive apparatus of my own construction." In reading of his successive advances from this early stage we realize more fully how a man who had learned how to pass from small to large could use his experience to pass from large to gigantic. The seeds of the man's successes were no doubt sown by -the crude essays of the boy. What further successes are to come can scarcely be even guessed; we may quote the following characteristic paragraph as a conclusion: "It is impossible to predict the dimensions that reflectors will ultimately attain. Atmospheric disturbances, rather than mechanical or optical difficulties, seem most likely to stand in the way. But perhaps even these, by some process now unknown, may at last be swept aside. If so, the astronomer will secure results far surpassing his present expectations."

# A PRETENDER'S JOKE

A little story of the Duke of Orleans is going the rounds in Paris. It is no secret that Duke Philippe is not always very careful of his jokes, and when a practical joker is the pretender to the throne of France he should be careful. Some time ago the Duke of Orleans needed money for the cause. He was yachting at the time, and it was arranged that a multimillionaire, who was believed to be willing to invest money in the fortunes of the Fleur-de-

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## FOUNDER OF THE FUND FOR THE HEROES OF CIVILIZATION: MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, PHILANTHROPIST TO THE EXTENT OF TWENTY-FIVE MILLION POUNDS.

Mr. Carnegie has set apart one and three-quarter millions of dollars in five per cent Bonds, yielding £12,500 a year, for the making of money grants to injured heroes and their families during the disability of those heroes, and to the widows and children of heroes who may have lost their lives in the United Kingdom. In the course of his letter announcing the formation of the trust, Mr. Carnegie says: "We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such are the heroes of civilization. The false heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs."

The Dunfermiline trustees have as yet made no arrangements for the management of the Carnegie Hero Fund. They have been convened for much as a surprise. It is true that on the occasion of their visit to Skibo several weeks ago Mn. Carnegie foreshedowed his purpose of establishing much as a surprise. It is true that on the occasion of their visit to Skibo several weeks ago Mn. Carnegie foreshedowed his purpose of establishing appreciation of their administration of the Dunfermiline Trust, and expressed his confident anticipation of their co-operation with them he spoke of service for humanity as the trustees form of religion assured them of his grateful a scheme of national advantage to be worked from Dunfermiline. The idea formed in the minds of most of the trustees by this carnest commendation of service for the public benefit and the appeal for co-operation was that some enlargement of the Lauder Technical School, erected in Dunfer-time in memory of his uncle, or of the School of Hygiene, projected by the trustees in consultation with the Education Department, was likely to be underfaken, and little or no thought of the possibility of the new benefaction taking the form of a Erlish Hero Fund school, erected in Dunfer-time nor opportunity, therefore, has been given the trustees for the elaboration of principles or rules for the fundated. Neither that they will follow pretty closely the methods which have been adopted for the American fund. The work of the trustees during the past by the Commercial Baak and adjoining the Carnegie free library is being altered to make The work of the trustees during the past for year and committee rooms and accommodations for the neoceasary secretarial staff. The towich commendiations, and his colleagues will prove equal to the responsibilities placed upon them. Dr. Ross, who is private legal agent for advancements and moral reform. Associated with him as trustees are two representives of the clerical and the medical as well as the legal dranacting and treasurer of the Scotids

the Carnegie Institution, has founded an even only access is a narrow mule track; of the study in our own armchairs, practically put us more surprising observatory on the summit of Mount Wilson, in California; and the book has been expanded to include these new wonders. Herein accordingly we may read not only how the biggest lens in the world has been mounted and set to work near Chicago, but also how the two longest telescopes in the world have been set up on Mount Wilson, one horizontally along the ground, and one ver-

great snowstorm which delayed the work, and how repairs and extensions of the narrow track which had been carried out with much labor and expense were washed away in heartbreaking fashion; of the difficulties made, after these others had been conquered, by the shy sun himself, who tried to elude scrutiny by distorting his own image with his own

in possession of the same knowledge which has been won by others with so much labor; there is no need for us to erect a huge telescope for ourselves, or even to look through one already erected; we can learn much more by the careful study of these and similar photographs, all readily accessible. The world has, indeed, travelled far from the time when fierce heat; of the long vigils of the workers discoverers concealed in anagrams the secrets

Lys, should meet the Duke and lunch with him on board his yacht.

At table, to see what he would do, the Duke had the bad taste to empty the contents of a salt-cellar into his guest's glass. 'He has 'eaten my bread, and I wonder,' he said, 'whether he will drink my salt.' 'The millionaire had seen the trick in a looking glass opposite him. He pretended not to have noticed it, and drank up the objectionable mixture. He took leave of the Duke of Orleans without a word about the cause, and when he had been put on shore said quietly to the secretary who escorted him: 'Pray tell his highness that I had the idea of offering him awell-a little bit of sugar for the bird. I noticed at luncheon, however, that he-er-prefers salt, so I refrained from doing so.'-London Express.

The coolness between the Kaiser Wilhelm and the Princely house of Lippe-Detmold is, says the Manchester Guardian, of long standing. It dates in fact from the time when Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld, the father of the present reigning Prince, Leopold IV., assumed the Regency of Lippe-Detmold on account of the mental incapacity of the then reigning Prince, Charles Alexander. According to the hyperstrict rules of the German reigning houses, Count Ernest was barred from succeeding to the throne himself on account of a marriage of one of his immediate ancestors with a lady of non-Royal rank. However, the people of Lippe were determined to have him for Regent. The arrangement by no means suited the Emperor, who had a candidate of his own for the coveted post in his brother-in-law, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. This prince was a younger brother of Prince George of Schaumburg. Prince George was the direct heir to the throne if the Biesterfeld branch were ruled out as morgantic, but, as he already held a principality, he would have stood aside for his younger brother, the Kaiser's brother-in-law. However, on the death of the Regent, Count Ernest, his son, Count Leopold, succeeded to the Regency, notwithstanding the fact that his mother also was non-Royal.

The man with a boil on his neck doesn't borrow trouble. He has all he wants.



n nature; nowadays enable them to climb to shower down on he fruits they gather; vatories founded by conspicuous for such

of the huge instruervatories mean that superseded and that worker with modest vell ask whether the ngine has put an end ss the contemplation s produced an uneasy that it is futile 'to pes in poor climates. before us is specially of this misconcepvere well-grounded, o great observatories. whether the great their cost. For the ches that much of the one by amateurs, usand in unfavorable this class of workers rious error, hardly to rvices the larger ob-Professor Hale

feeling on this mategan with small aporgotten the delights ne of the pleasures of I have enjoyed the and more powerful d the delight of the hich was done with apparatus of my own ng of his successive stage we realize more l learned how to pass ld use his experience antic. The seeds of e no doubt sown by What further boy. n scarcely be even the following characonclusion: "It is immensions that reflecn. Atmospheric disechanical or optical kely to stand in the these, by some proat last be swept aside. secure results far xpectations.

## R'S JOKE

Duke of Orleans is go-It is no secret that ways very careful of ctical joker is the pre-France he should be the Duke of Orleans use. He was yachting rranged that a multiieved to be willing to unes of the Fleur-de-Duke and lunch with BOUT 1769 Baron Kempelen of Hungary began to astonish the civilized world of Europe with his chess player. This was apparently a figure controlled by mechanical devices, and which was able, notwithstanding the fact that apparently no intelligence was concerned in its movements

and decisions, generally to beat its human antagonists, writes J. F. Springer in the Scientific merican. The cabinet connected with the aunaton appeared entirely too small to contain a hidden operator. And yet it did conceal a man who was an expert chess player. He was a Polish patriot who has lost both of his legsperhaps in the recent war over Poland. This man, Woronsky by name, was an expert player. With him hidden in the cabinet and yet

really on the spot, the rest was easy. The career of George Psalmanazar-as he called himself-was one of the most astonishing on record. This man was born in Switzerland or France, but during the time of his 'iame" claimed to be a native of the Island of Formosa. He had acquired a moderate education, but seemed indisposed to employ himself in any regular occupation. Instead, he roamed over Europe, serving with the Dutch and with the German army. At one time he pretended to be an Irishman, at another an unconverted Japanese, at a third time as a converted Japanese. In the last capacity he deceived the colonel of a British regiment at Sluys. The chaplain of the regiment-a man named Innes-however, did not seem to have been deceived. He and Psalmanazar proceeded to England; and there began a marvelous career. Psalmanazer masqueraded as a genuine native of Formosa converted to Christianity. The clergy received him with open arms. He had an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, however, was unable to understand his Latin. But then, who would expect a Formosan to speak Latin with perfection? He published an invented Formosan alphabet, together with forged examples of the native language, accompanying them with translations. The Bishop of London seems to have believed implicitly in his claim to know the language of Formosa, for he employed Psalmanazar to translate the church catechism into it. He was sent to the University of Oxford to finish his education. There he is said to have

to have left a candle burning while he slept to bear witness of his zeal in scholastic pursuits. He wrote a treatise upon Formosa in Latin. When this was translated into English, it had a very large success. To corroborate his claim of being a native Formosan, he would eat raw meat, roots and herbs. He was lionized, and was immensely successful. Although he carried on his deception with the greatest ingenuity, deceiving great and small, he tripped at last. In an unwary moment he joined with someone in exploiting a "white Formosan

ware." This led to his downfall. Detection being imminent, he confessed. This is one account. Another has it that he became conscience-stricken and voluntarily withdrew from the public gaze.

A self-educated man of humble origin of the name of Vrain Lucas, ignorant of both Greek and Latin, became the perpetrator of a fraud involving the preparation of twenty-seven thousand odd forged documents, many of them purporting to be letters written by celebrated, nistorical personages. Although written in French, they purported to be letters from Sappho, Thales, Dante, Petrarch, Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, St. Luke, Shakespeare, Lazarus, Newton, Pascal, Cleopatra, and others. M. Chasles, the great mathematician, was apparently ready to believe that all the ancients were proficient in this language, for he was completely fooled by Lucas. In. 1867, among other documents Lucas communicated to the Academie through Chasles two letters and four notes purporting to have been written by the celebrated French mathematician and thinker, Blaise Pascal (1623, 1662). If these letters had been genuine, they would have proved him to have anticipated Newton (1642-1727) in his great discovery of the law of gravitation. Chasles was attacked, but stood his ground, even producing other letters to bear him out-from Pascal to the boy Newton. The discussion lasted for two years. In 1869, the Academie made an official declaration in favor of the genuineness of the letters. France went wild. The people in the street cheered the name of Pascal. But shortly af-terward an official of the Observatory pointed terward an official of the Observatory pointed where the supposed ofder ink was in reality out that sixteen of the Pascal letters were to be found in "Saverien's History of Modern Philosophers," which had appeared a century before. But M. Chasles claimed that Saverien, genius devoting itself of forgery was that of

employed his waking hours in an idle way, but had used them without acknowledging his source. And so it went. But Le Verrier demolished the whole fabric of the fraud. Lucas was finally brought to trial, convicted, and sent to prison for two years. He had realized, however, about thirty thousand dollars from his activities.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Clever Rogues-Facts About Their Deceptions

Simonides was a past master in the art of literary forgery. His performances belong to approximately the same period, but were ac-complished on different soil. His greatest achievement was the forgery of a history of ancient Egypt written in Greek by Uranios. This he proposed to sell to the Germans for a great sum. In order to understand just what a marvelous piece of work he produced, it will be necessary to understand some of the difficulties. He undertook to produce a palimpsest-that is, an old parchment manuscript which has been used again for a more modern work. He took a manuscript of about the twelfth century, and wrote his history on the . same parchment. As this new writing was to masquerade as the older, he had to avoid getting a single line of the new upon any part of the old. This required wonderful care, as there was really but very little space. In addition, he had to make the Greek letters he used agree with the style of the century they were supposed to represent. Of course, the history itself and the character of the language had to correspond with the supposed period of composition. As Prof. Max Muller tells us, he followed Bunsen's "Egypt" and Lepsius's "Chronology." And so the finished fraud captivated Lepsius, great scholar that he was, for the dates were all correct, that was plain to be seen! However, the manuscript had to undergo a very searching investigation, which included chemical and microscopic tests, Dindorf, the great classical editor, was to edit it for publication, and the Clarendon Press of Oxford was to publish first specimens. In fact, the fraud had almost been accomplished when unfavorable news began to be received in Germany-probably accounts of Simonides previous doings. At any rate, a re-examina-tion was made, and inconsistencies in connection with the Greek letter M were found. In addition, a single, passage was discovered where the supposed older ink was in reality

the Italian Bastianini. Born in 1830 in the midst of abject poverty, he had, properly speaking, no systematic education, either literary or artistic. But he had real genius. An antiquarian of the name of Freppa employed him for two francs per day to produce "antiquities" which might be sold at a good profit. So this became Bastianni's life-work-the production of forgeries. One of his most celebrated works is the bust of Savonarola. Persuaded that here was a real fifteenth century bust, two public-spirited gentlemen collected 10,000 francs, and purchased it from Freppa to prevent its sale and exportation. One critic, Dupre, declared that he must assign it to Michelangelo for its force and to Robbia for the exquisiteness of its treatment, regarding it as a wonderfully beautiful work of art. Sir Frederick Leighton, the noted English painter, having received a photograph, placed it, like a sacred image, at the head of his bed." It is said that the Grand Duchesse Marie of Russia and Lippart seriously thought of building a temple to house this wonderful bit of art. But, notwithstanding the plaudits of those who "knew," the bust was a fake. Rumors having become current that the piece of terra cotta was not what it purported to be, one of the purchasers abruptly demanded of Bastianini one day at his workshop whether he created the bust. And he admitted that he did But this was not the only great "success" of Bastianini. A terra-cotta bust of Benevieni, a sixteenth-century poet of Florence, was regarded as a contemporary work of art, and purchased by the Louvre for 13,000 francs, and installed in a room containing work of Michelangelo himself. But it was a fake for all that.

In the late nineties an English magazine was founded with the avowed object of printting true tales of adventure and the like. One day a man calling himself Louis de Rougemont handed a letter of introduction from a member of parliament to the editor. The stranger told a harrowing tale of a life spent in Australia with cannibals in an unexplored region of that continent. Rougemont was proof against the most merciless cross-examination. He never contradicted himself. His narrative was taken down in shorthand, and published serially in the magazine. The editor introduced Rougemont to scientists, confident that the experiences of the man were of value to geography and anthropology. Two eminent

geographical experts heard his story, tested it from their wide and accurate knowledge, and risked their reputations by giving it full credit. They, too, were of opinion that it contained matter of especial importance to science. The British Association for the Advancement of Science began to be officially interested. Arrangements were entered into for the appearance of the hero before it at the Bristol meet-

Rougemont told a truly staggering tale. He enriched it with lively details of a fight with an octopus, of a wreck from which he was saved by a swimming dog to whose tail he clung, of an island on which he landed and where he lived on turtle meat and rode on turtles as if they were horses, of a visit of four starving blacks, one of whom, a woman, he married and to whom he even dedicated his astonishing narrative, and of his leaving the island to become the ruler of an Australian cannibal tribe for thirty years.

Long before the magazine had completed the story, Rougemont was found to be a fakir. His biography was fiction. He had, however, deceived for a considerable time a great mass of people, many of whom knew Australia, and some of whom were experts in the branches of knowledge having to do with the alleged facts.

The Louvre in Paris is both the largest and the finest collection of examples of art that exists anywhere in the world. And yet this great museum of art has been made within recent years the victim of a striking piece of forgery. There was submitted to its inspection and approval a wonderful example of the goldsmith's art. This was claimed to be the tiara of Saitapharnes, and to have been dug up in southern Russia. The Louvre paid £4,000 for the headpiece. Henri Rochefort, the noted editor of "L'Intransigeant," branded the headpiece as a forgery. It is possible that he did not act entirely independently, although he was an expert in art matters. To support the allegation of fraud, there was brought to Paris a certain M. Koukhomovski, a goldsmith of Odessa. Arrived in Paris, he demonstrated that he could indeed execute work the equal of the tiara. The upshot of it all seems to be that the tiara was partly genuine, but otherwise to have been the work of the accomplished M. Koukhomovski.

It's enough to make a woman sick if she can't dress well.

# Educating the Empire

URING Mr. Chamberlain's tenure of the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies a plan was broached whereby school chil-dren in the various parts of the British Empire might be enabled to form more accurate ideas of Greater Britain, says the London Standard. This was to be done through the distribution of lantern slide pictures, and a beginning was some years ago made in this direction. A committee was formed in which both the Indian government and the

years ago made in this direction. A committee was formed in which both the Indian government and the Colonial Office were represented. The Earl of Meath, whose name is widely known through his advocacy of many objects of imperial interest, was chairman, and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, at that time director of the School of Economics, London, and at present on a tour of Canada and Newfoundland, was one of the Members. Mr. Mackinder has now furnished further particu-fars of the scheme, and is convinced that a more thorough knowledge of the Empire could be imparted to school children by means of lantern slides. It is apparent, however, that the instruction should not proceed in a haphazard, capricious manner, but should be in accordance with a systematic plan. Ow should be in accordance with a systematic plan. Ow-ing to sundry administrative considerations, a small start was made, the three Eastern Crown Colonies, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hong-Kong, leading off. These Colonies undertook to introduce lantern-silde teaching about Great Britain. A selec-tion of slides was made by Mr. Mackinder, whose work as reader in geography in Oxford University and author of "Britain and the British Seas" pecu-liarly fitted him for a task of this kind. With the several sets into which the slides were divided lec-tures were prepared; these lectures were translated tures were prepared; these lectures were translated into the several tongues of the pupils in the schools and adapted to suit the requirement of each race; and the scheme was launched. Several years have gone by, and the scheme is working admirably. Next, the Indian Government took it up, and de termined to institute it in every province. A great termined to institute it in every province. A great number of lantern slides were sent out, sets of lec-tures were prepared, translated and adapted, and the aspect of Great Britain is being exhibited to Indian children of many races and creeds. Then, the West Indies, West Africa, and Mauritius followed suit. All those schemes, it will be observed, consisted of repre-sentations of Great Britain. Two things remained to be done to achieve an edgewate correstition of the be done; to achieve an adequate representation of the Empire to the people of Great Britain, and to bring the Great Britons into the scheme. The latter, in a sense, was a pendant of the former, as the carrying out of the former would make it a mere matter of dewrite tail to introduce the slides so prepared to the peopl of the Dominions and Commonwealth. Indeed, lan-tern slides and the accompanying lectures descrip-tive of the Mother-country for use in the various provinces of Canada and Overseas States of South Africa are in preparation and soon will be available for use. When it came to representing the Empire to the school children of the Motherland, the committee was anxious to do the very best work possible, and to surpass its former efforts. One difficulty was funds, While the innumerable educational authorities which While the innumerable educational authorities which exist would be willing enough to buy these slides when once they were prepared, the task of inducing them to co-operate in the difficult work of prepara-tion offered a difficulty. At this juncture the Prin-cess of Wales came upon the scene. Her attention happened to be drawn to the matter—as a result, it may be noted, of a lecture by Mr. Mackinder—and her intervention was so effective that a Princess of may be noted, of a lecture by Mr. Mackinder—and her intervention was so effective that a Princess of Wales Fund of some £4,000 was raised by private subscription to cover the preliminary cost. This made it plain sailing for the committee. The form the plan now took was to engage a competent artist, and send him through the whole Empire. The entire work would be done by one man, who would know vactive what mes desired who would empire arcticly. exactly what was desired, who would apply exactly the same principles of treatment to each country, who would neither present one part unduly nor treat another with insufficient attention, and who would preserve the same point of view throughout. This plan had the additional advantage that it would chable the committee to preserve a firm hold upon the whole design, and see that coherence and propor-tion ivere maintained. The financial part of the plan

is that this fund will bear all the preliminary ex-penses of collection and preparation; the slides, once prepared, can be purchased for the simple cost of

prepared, can be purchased for the simple cost of making. Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, A.R.E., was the artist selected. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy when twenty years of age, studied in Paris under M. Jean Paul Laurens and the late Benjamin Constant, and has ex-hibited at the Paris Salon, as well as at the chief London galleries. He is a member of the Royal So-ciety of Painter Etchers, and, in addition to special exhibitions of his paintings in London, a collection of his etchings was recently exhibited in South Africa. On being engaged by the committee, Mr. Fisher went to India, a country of particularly brilliant coloring, and spent a year there, also visiting Ceylon, Aden,

and a similar failure attended the Glacier expedition in 1397. Defano and Washburn have alone made the attempt in the past ten years, and their success was purchased at the cost of the most serious disconfort and hardship. The falls lie Inland 300 miles from the head of Hamilton Inlet, on the Labrador coast. This inlet stretches 145 miles back through the country from the outer scaboard, being navigable for steam-dys of this district. Thence the cance is the mode of progress, and very difficult it is owing to the tortuous course of the Hamilton River, and the many portages that have to be taken through the rapids with which the stream is frequently obstructed. The party were ten weeks in all making the trip, and lost one cance on the way. It was damaged so severely if the rapids that it was useless afterwards. In addition to their two selves, the explorers had three helpers, and they made their way through the country by means of the width of the falls is about 250 feet, and the depth 1,300 feet, and the rush of waters extends for many 1,300 feet, and the rush of waters extends for many miles through deep canyons, which narrow as the enormous volume of water is poured out, over the step, and becomes a veritable boiling torrent in the pool below. The roar of the cascade can be heard more than twenty miles away, and the site is constantly overcast by mist, which rises from the convulsion of the waters below. Only on the very finest days does the sun dispel this sufficiently to allow photographs to be made. It is rather a coincidence that Professor Bryant, who first reached these falls, is again in Lab-rador this year, crossing its northern coast in the hope of securing some felics of the Norsemen, as it is supposed that they discovered the country nearly 1,000 years ago, and that it is the Helluland, or Coun-try of the Naked Rocks, which is described in the sagas. ,300 feet, and the rush of waters extends for man

What to Do With Boys

ORD ROSEBERY, in a speech delivered some years ago, deplored the British weakness for "muddling through," and made an appeal for greater national effi-ciency. Closely connected with this vital question of efficiency is the training of the youth of the country, mentally, phy-sically, and technically. In articles which appeared in our columns during last week discussing the question. "What to do with boys," the necessity for some system was put forward whereby the headmasters of the country could be informed by an advisory inspector how best to bend the minds of desiring skilled labor rather than the chance work

"Naw—save it up to pay the teetotal lodge!" " "What, save up 1d. a week?" "Well, we sometimes get backward, y'know." "And your parents want you to leave school?"

'Yes "You yourself want to leave?" "Yes."

'Have you ever been to a trade school?"

"Have you ever been to a trade school?" "Only to learn carpentering." "And you do not want to be a carpenter, and, **pos-**bly, some day to have a business of your own?" "Naw-don't like the trade." "You prefer to be a carter, like your father, if you re lucky enough to get a job, and you will remain a

Carter all your life if no ill-fortune overtakes you?" Another broad grin and a ready nod of acquiescence.

he would do, the to empty the contents uest's glass. 'He has wonder,' he said, my salt.' The mil-ck in a looking glass nded not to have nohe objectionable mixthe Duke of Orleans e cause, and when he aid quietly to the sec-: 'Pray tell his highof offering him ar for the bird. I nover, that he-er-prerom doing so.'-Lon-

the Kaiser Wilhelm of Lippe-Detmold is, rdian, of long standom the time when Biesterfeld, the father Prince, Leopold IV., Lippe-Detmold on acpacity of the then Alexander. Accordles of the German Ernest was barred hrone himself on ache of his immediate of non-Royal rank. ippe were determinit. The arrangement Emperor, who had a the coveted post in e Adolf of Schaumwas a younger bro-Schaumburg. Prince ir to the throne if the ruled out as morganld a principality, he for his younger bror-in-law. However, nt, Count Ernest, his eeded to the Regency, that his mother also

on his nearly all he wants. on his neck doesn't to India, a country of particularly brilliant coloring, and spent a year there, also visiting Ceylon, Aden, Somaliland, and Cyprus. He has produced a set of photographs of these regions, taken by an artist with regard to composition, and also a set of color sketches regard to composition, and also a set of color sketches so that when it comes to making colored lantern slides the color will be authoritative. The Indian set will be issued and shown to the Princess of Wales-next spring. The sets of slides and the materials supplied by the India Government for the lectures, will be edited by Mr. Mackinder, and then the series,

will be edited by Mr. Mackinder, and then the series, at the cost of production of the sildes alone, will be available throughout the whole Empire. Mr. Fisher will next deal with Canada. He has been staying at Ottawa, looking about and planning his campaign, desiring, as he does, to place an ac-curate and real representation of the seasons, the coloring, the vegetation and fauna, and the occupa-tions of the people before the inhabitants of the Bri-tish Isles. The resultant slides will be both in color and in black and white. He has now gone west to see and in black and white. He has now gone west to see the prairie harvest and the Rockies. Then he will come East for the autumn, and visit the fruit districts, etc. At Ottawa he met Mr. H. J. Mackinder, the editor of the series. When Mr. Fisher's work has been completed the views of the British Empire will be arranged in sets; and will then be sold at the ac-Motherland and the various Colonies. When the scheme is fully carried out there will be in existence a uniform, coherent set of views of the whole Em-pire, colored and in black and white, all from the same point of view, arranged with regard to propor-

# THE GREAT FALLS OF LABRADOR

value, and all by a competent artist.

A St. John's, Newfoundland, correspondent

writes: Two Americans—Eugene Delaho, of Chicago, and George Washburn, of Philadelphia—have just return-ed here after a visit to the famous Grand Falls in Labrador. The existence of these was discovered in 1859 by one Duncan MacLean, a factor in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, who was crossing this vast solitude in the winter from Hudson Bay to Lab-rador, and came upon the stupendous cataract, far greater in width and depth than that of Niagaga. MacLean's account of his discovery remained almost unnoticed in the journals of the Hudson Bay Com-pany until 1890, when some researches through the records disclosed the fact, and it was announced to the world that such a cataract existed in the Labrador hinterland. Its existence, it is true, was known to the Indians of that region, but none of them would look upon it because of a tradition that anyone who did so would die within a year, and therefore, though they knew where it was and heard the thunder of its falling waters every time they passed in their migra-tions or hunting tours, they give it a wide berth, and denied its existence, or else gave the most grudging assent to the fact. There lived, however, in Hamil-ton Inlet, on Labrador, until 1395 an elderly half-breed who had been MacLean's companion, and he was a living disproof of the superstition, since he had seen the cataract, and yet lived to be nearly 100. He was the means of supplying Mr H G Bryant of was the means of supplying Mr. H. G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, in 1892, with information which enabled him to reach the falls, measure and picture them, and give a reliable account of their location, size, and and give a remained account of their location, size, and surroundings. For sixteen years Bryant and his companion Artell remained the only men to view it. In 1894 a party of Englishmen attempted the task, which is an exceedingly laborious one, but they failed

#### PRIVATE STAMPS

See Series

The private carrier stamps of the United States in use in the 40's and early 50's are among the most in-teresting memorials of progress from the qualit cus-toms of a century ago to the highly advanced me-thods of today's civilization. Every section of the country got its private mail carriers just as every section of the country today has its moving picture arcade and its diabole agency. More of the private concerns that did an extensive business and that issued one of the neatest. stamps was the American Letter Mail Company. Its postal service embraced the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, with connections in the principal cities of each State. Mr. W. Wyman, of New York, was one of the big competitors of the American company for New York

competitors of the American company for New York to Boston mail. His stamp bore a picture of a loco-motive of those days, drawing what was, presumably

Overton & Co.'s Letter Express was also in com petition for the same business, but was rather more ambifious than Wyman, for they extended their ser-vice as far south as Philadelphia, and had well or-ganized connections at that eity for distributing mail over a wide territory in Pennsylvania and adjacent

Still another rival of these mailmen was in the field in the person of the Hariford Mail, a famous old private mail carrier that operated between the cities of Hariford, Boston and New York. There were several smaller enterprises covering portions of the same ground, and the fact that they all thrived shows that even at that time the advantages of re-liable mail communicating methods were appreciated liable mail communicating methods were appreciated. Boston had a 'City Dispatch' in New York, as did Boyd, the latter's headquarters being at No. 1 Park

Place, and the long series of stamps he used covered the period from 1844 to 1887.—Boston Herald.

"We passed many icebergs coming home from trope," said a Philadelphian, "and on one of them a garden bloomed. "It was a beautiful sight. The great berg shone

"It was a beautiful sight. The great berg shone like an enormous emerald in the sun, and in one level recess, fenced in by pale green peaks, a yellow garden gleamed. The captain said that iceberg gardens are not uncommon. Moss, it seems, is brought on to the bergs by animals' feet. The moss grows, it decays, it forms a soll for the pollen of buttercups and dan-delions that is blown through the air during the brief Arctic summer. Soon the incredible sneetacle pre-Arctic summer. Soon the incredible spectacle sents itself of a great, cold berg adrift in the salt prewith yellow flowers springing from the hard, cold ice."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

desiring skilled labor rather than the chance work which so many boys in the elementary schools now drift into, says the London Standard. This advisory system might be useful in all classes of schools, but the desire of the parent of the elementary school boy is generally to make his son, at the earliest possible age, an earning factor in the family, and too often by unskilled means, with its resultant effect so markedly seen in the swelling of the unemployed Continuing his inquiries on the elementar ranks. ranks. Continuing his inquiries on the elementary school side, our representative has paid visits to dif-ferent schools, and has found the head-masters full of enthusiasm for the dis-covery of a method by which their boys on reaching the limit of school age might have their energies turned into useful channels rather than baim left to heave more or leasurance members of being left to become more or less useless members of society by earning a precarious living in the streets. A large school in Southwark was visited, and there our representatives interviewed three boys who had reached the age limit of fourteen and were about to go out into the world. They were interviewed separately: "How old are you?" The question was addresse

How on are your. The question was addressed to the boy who was first to enter the room—a pale-faced, rather sickly looking boy, well washed, with hair plastered over the forehead; a small red flower in his buttonhole, but his general appearance spoiled by having a black handkerchief round his neck in place of a collar.

"I'm fourteen next Tuesday." "And you finish your school life today?" "Yes!" with a sort of sigh of relief. What are you going to do?' dunno!' What is your father's occupation?" 'He's a bedstead maker." 'Cannot he find you something to do in his trade?' "I'm going home to see." "Ever earned money?" "Yes; sellin' papers; as much as a shillin' in a night-though not often all that."

"Is there any talk of apprenticing you?"

The headmaster, who was present, here interposed The neasuraster, who was present, here interposed and asked if the form "Suggestions to Parents" (is-sued by the County Council, advising the adoption of a trade), which the boy had taken home, had been read, and the response was in the negative. "Would you like a trade?", The boy looked blankly at his interrogator as he reiterated the answer, "I dunno."

The second boy examined was the tallest of the three, with a laughing countenance, full of good na-ture, but eloquent of "turning to mirth all things of earth" rather than of getting serious profit out of life.

Loui age.	S PART
"Fourteen on Sunday."	
"You would not like to stay a bit longer to	fit
vourself for-"	end for
A broad grin, a shake of the head, and a conv	inc-
ng "Naw!" nipped the question in the bud.	
"What's your father?"	
"A carman."	71234
	1000
"And what do you expect to be?"	ALC: NO
"I dunno."	
"Perhaps a carman, too."	A Carl
The lad nodded again.	120
"Have you ever done any work?"	
"Yus-sold papers after school hours, earnin"	24
or 3d., and sometimes as much as 6d. a night."	
"Do you smoke cigarettes?"	医肺管
A guffaw of assent.	
"Spend the money you earn on them?"	1977, MAR
	一路回到北方,4

"That boy," said the headmaster subsequently "has never given me any trouble all the years he has been at school-he is honest and truthful, though not a brilliant scholar. But such lads are easily led. I shudder to think of the dangers that beset their notes"

Then came the valedictory observations of hopeful No. 3, an undersized, rather misshapen little fellow, but carefully, cleanly attired and tended, who looked like the son of a well-conditioned mother.

"I've been here ever since I was three," he said, "and now I'm just on fourteen. I don't know what I'm going to do, but I'm leaving school for good. There's a lady who thinks she can get me into a shottower.

"To make shots and bullets?"

tower." "To make shots and bullets?" "No; to help in the kitchen!" "No; to help in the kitchen!" "In Rowland Turner, the headmaster of a large school off the "New Cut," in Mariborough street, who has taken a keen interest in endeavoring to get the boys at his school to take up trades, when spoken to, was full of enthusiasm for the discovery of some ef-fective method for accomplishing this object. "The boys who leave the school at the age of fourteen," he said, "are not turned adrift without a thought for their future; but what is lacking is organization, and the appointment of some such authority as The Stan-dard proposes, who would be familiar with the condi-tions of industry in the country and advise with all headmasters and parents as to what to do with the children on leaving school. It is a grand idea, and would be a godsend to us and all who are interested in the future; bettlement in Nelson square—of which Miss Helen Gladstone used to be warden—who inter-view the children on leaving school, but they are ham-pered by the ignorance of the parents and by their anxiety to see the young ones earning a few parent to help to keep things going. Ninety per cent of my old pupils become errand boys, van boys, and paper boys, and it is only a very few who ever enter a skill-ed trade. " "nee is, unquestionably, a serious gap in our

"There is, unquestionably, a serious gap in our system of education. When a boy reaches the fifth standard we can tell whether the bent of his talent is in the direction of literary or clerical work, or whether it is towards industrial occupation. Two doors should be open to him—one leading to the high-er grade schools, where classical and scientific edu-cation is carried on in an elementary way, and the other leading to what I may call a 'workshop school.' At present we pick the bright beys out for the higher grade schools—with the consent of the parents—but that leaves the dull and heavy boys all herded to-gether. At present they go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. I would have them in the 'workshop schools.' The present condition of affairs has, in-deed, driven me to a belief in conscription. We schoolmasters often talk about this amongst our-seives. We see these fellows who have passed out of the schools who, at the ages of seventeen, eigh-responsibility yet, and we cannot help thinking that they would be much better in the 'Army.' S "There is, unquestionably, a serious gap in

There is one advantage in arctic exploring. In the face of the gravest danger one can always keep cool,

VICTORIA COLONIST

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# THE POWER OF MONEY IS GREAT

That is a well-known fact, and when that power is used for the interests of the public, as in the case of a large business, the power and money are a benefit to the community. The purchasing power of a business like ours makes it possible for us to buy at the lowest prices, we handle such quantities of goods that we can obtain extra price concessions, which enable us to sell goods in many cases at lower prices than a small business house can buy.

# Some of the New Neckwear

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Some idea of the assortment of neckwear that we have can be gathered from our window display. We have lately received a big lot of neckwear novelties from New York of which we mention a few.

BAYADERE TIES, made of gold braid and cord, different widths, with gilt tassels, at 35c, 40c, 50c, 50c, 65c and ..... 75¢

BAYADERE TIES, in colored velvet ribbons, with fancy gilt ends, at ..... 85¢

FANCY STOCK COLLARS a big lot of new ones, in fancy chiffon, lace, ribbon and net, in all the newest styles and shapes. Prices 

WHITE NET RUFFLES, with colored velvet 

WHITE NET RUFFLES, with fancy tipped edges in fawn, brown, navy, pale green, pink and black trimmed, with good quality duch-esse ribbon. Price \$2.00 and ..... \$1.75

STOCK COLLARS, with plain colored lawn ties, in fawns, blue, pink and white. Price 75¢

# For the Cool Weather

SWEATER VESTS are what every man should wear. Nothing can equal them for genuine comfort, just as warm and not as cumbersome as an extra coat, just as effective and much more comfortable than a vest. We have just opened a new lot in blue, grey, brown, grey and red, maroon and white in plain and fancy stitch. Some of these have buttons the same color, others pearl buttons. Prices \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and ..... \$3.75

BOYS' SWEATER VESTS, size to fit boys ten to fourteen years, colors blue, grey, brown, and grey and red. Price .... \$1.50

# New Neckwear for Men

Just to hand, the very newest neckwear for men, the handsome polka dots that seem to be the strongest feature of the new neckwear. These are shown in light and medium colors with dark polka dots, some quite large in size, and are very striking and handsome. Fancy stripes are also strongly shown, some very handsome effects, including Roman stripes that are very effective.



# Another Special Sale of Couches

#### Special Prices for This Week Only

All these couches are new, fresh from our own factory, the good features of our make of couches are too well known to need any extended mention. The lines mentioned are duplicates which we must clear out to make room for holiday goods. These prices are for this week only.

MAHOGANY-FRAMED COUCH, in best green leather. Reg. value \$67.50. Special Sale ..... \$47.00 Sofia, Bulg teenth natio was convene this afternoo QUARTERED OAK FRAMED COUCH, in red Spanish leather. Reg. value \$60.00. Spethrone was nand, and w character. H of his gover cial Sale ..... \$40.00 COUCHES, in pantasote at \$32.50 each. Spe-A typical address to th "Peace and p cial Sale, each ..... \$21.00 ONE COUCH, in pantasote at \$28.00. Special the banner Sale ..... \$19.00 Tiernovo or ONE COUCH, in pantasote at \$27.50. Special me in the d cause, secur the work of kabs." Continuing reimburse a against his p Sale ..... \$18.00 TWO COUCHES, in tapestry, at \$45.00 each. Special Sale, each ..... \$30.00 TWO COUCHES, in tapestry, at \$42.50 each. reference to reference to his recent re-cis Joseph a nevolent atti He closed by Russia would empire, whic Special Sale, each ..... \$28.00 ONE COUCH IN TAPESTRY at \$24.50. Special Sale at ..... \$16.00 ONE COUCH, in/ tapestry, at \$23.50. Special Sale ..... \$15.00 THREE COUCHES, in tapestry, at \$22.50. Times from Britain, Fra sented an Bulgaria's r tion is due Bulgaria to Bulgaria to and give ass mobilization Special sale at, each ..... \$14.00 COUCHES, in tapestry, at \$21.50. Special Sale, each ..... \$12.00 WO COUCHES, in tapestry, at \$20.00 each. Special sale, each ..... \$12.00 ernational THREE COUCHES, in tapestry, at \$19.50 fact that fiv Berlin treat each. Special Sale, each ..... \$12.00 mony for th ONE COUCH, in tapestry, at \$19.00. Special arose, espec sale, each ..... \$12.00 ONE COUCH, in tapestry, at \$18.50. Special Sale ..... \$11.00 ONE COUCH, in tapestry, at \$17.50. Special an governm Sale ..... \$11.00 tion of mil part of Tu TWO COUCHES, in tapestry, at \$16.50 each. advice of t release ton Special Sale, each ..... \$10.00 have been hoped that the tension ONE BED LOUNGE, in tapestry, at \$25.00. Special Sale ..... \$16.00 ONE BED LOUNGE, in tapestry, at \$21.50. Buda Pes Aerenthal, i eign minist Special sale ..... \$12.00 SPENCER'S FAMOUS "BOX" COUCHES; at \$33.00. Special sale ..... \$22.00 SPENCER'S FAMOUS "BOX" COUCHES, at \$30.00. Special sale ..... \$20.00 the foreign is Austria's relieve the therefore the insist that i SPENCER'S FAMOUS "BOX" COUCHES, at \$31.50. Special sale ..... \$20.00 SPENCER'S FAMOUS "BOX" COUCHES, insist that tion of Boss be entirely gramme of although na that the find question the vinces, or at \$26.50. Special sale ..... \$17.00 Have You Bought Your vinces, or compensation On this there was up placing on a articles rela-zar. The *A* ment was the confere ernment's 1 clated at 0 extended for would also Bulgarian derstanding by no meal that view, other powe Coat Yet? If not, you will find that we have a fine assortment to show you, many new styles have been added to our range lately, and you can hardly fail to be pleased at what we have to show. Handsome tweed coats in large variety, and the popular covert cloths in fancy patterns, and everything that is new in plain cloth. Descriptions of a few: other pow ministratio WOMEN'S COAT, made of good quality heavy Sofia from calculated fancy tweeds, 52 inches long, colors brown, light greys, fawn and dark greys. The seams are double turned and stitched with silk. With reinegro he sinterfere in WOMEN'S COAT, seven-eighths length, in sideration. ter for the tical aims brown and blue, heavy all wool herringbone stripe, finished with stitched straps of self and inlaid collar of velvet, outside pockets. Price ..... \$21.00 WOMEN'S STYLISH COAT, made of light grade fawn covert cloth, in plain and stripe effect, seven-eighths length, with tight-fitting back and single-breasted, roll collar and cuffs, body satin lined. Priced at . . \$30.50 COAT, in dark plaids and stripe effect, semifitting back with stitched straps over shoulder, double-breasted with patch pockets, roll collar and cuffs. Price ...... \$15.00 WOMEN'S COAT, colors black and navy, inlaid collar of velvet, trimmings of silk mili-tary braid. The coat is made of fine broadcloth. Price .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. \$27.50 Afternoon Tea-Home-Made Cake-Tea

Parties Catered For at Our New

Tea Rooms

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Assembly

Other rich patterns are shown in fancy scrolls, giving a Persian effect that is very handsome, a splendid assortment of colors and designs 

# In Making Changes

About the house, brightening things up for the winter, you may want some couches or chairs recovered or repaired. It would be well to remember that we do this sort of work and at the lowest possible price, we employ only expert workmen and guarantee perfect satisfaction. / Draperies made and put up. Estimates gladly given.

# Little Ladies' Coats

For the little girl we have coats that are sure to please you, all styles, all kinds, short coats, long coats, three-quarter length coats. all colors and childish and attractive styles. One pretty style is made of heavy military serge, seven-eighths length, box back, double breasted with brass buttons and collar inlaid with red broadcloth and trimmed with gold braid and buttons, outside pockets finished 

# White Bear Coats

Probably the best coat made for small children; washes perfectly, always looks childish and attractive. Nothing can be got that wears so well, and they come in very pretty styles for small children. We have many styles and prices starting at ......\$2.75

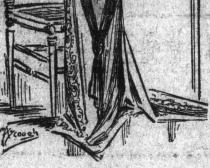
one to sell, the very daintiest and handsomest waists that it is possible to procure. For waists for afternoon or evening wear we can show you some beauties. These are descriptions of a couple of models.

DRESSY WAIST, made of black lace covered with sequin and trimmed with straps of velvet, this waist is made with postilion back with wide girdle belt, long shirred sleeves, high neckband with lace ruching, a very handsome waist. Price ..... \$35.00

ANOTHER HANDSOME WAIST is one made of chiffon and lace. This waist is suitable for dinner or evening wear, made with wide bertha edged on either side with squares of lace, which are bound with satin. The front is trimmed with ornaments and bands of chiffon, crush satin belt, short sleeve. Price ..... \$30.00

# The Question of Corsets

Is an important one this season, as the changes in the styles are most pronounced, for producing the long graceful line that the new styles of outside garments require special corsets are necessary. We are well equipped to supply your corset wants, as we have many new models especially designed to meet the requiremnts of Dame Fashion. In addition to other makes we handle the Royal Worcester Corsets exclusively for this city.



A nice assortment of rich, handsome evening gowns are now to be seen in our Mantle Department, many imported garments are in the lot, Paris creations that are exclusive and stylish. For reception and evening wear we have some magnificent gowns to show you. We give descriptions of four lines:



been added to our already large assortment during the last few days. As the season advances the millinery seems to get more handsome, if that is possible. Many of the new models received and some of the creations of our expert staff, seeming to excel all previously shown. Our showrooms are well stocked with everything that is new and up-to-date, and each day sees them thronged with appreciative women. Our showing of stylish and exclusive hats is a source of pleasure to everybody.

ished with silk embroidered insertion,

lined throughout with white silk.

Hot Lunches-Home Cooking-Soups a Specialty at Our New **Tea Rooms** 

