

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 291.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1909

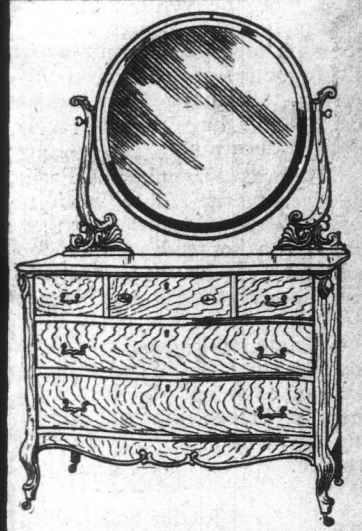
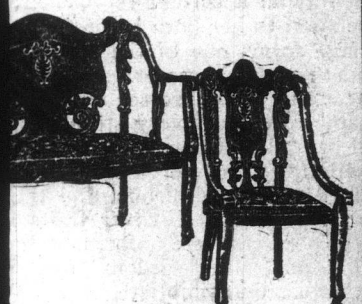
FIFTIETH YEAR

Woods Furniture

Values Like These
Are Well
Worthy of Your
Immediate At-
tention

great many
a stockroom,

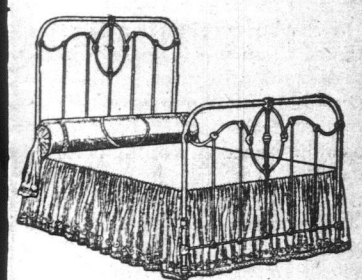
Suites
\$29.00



Bedsteads
\$15.75

We are showing an extremely
bedsteads in our Broad street
Friday. These are all full-
enamel, and beautifully lacquer-
\$15.75

Panel Bedsteads



Famous Rupert
Mattress at \$4.75
DRESSSES—A specially good
Friday. We strongly
commend it. Friday we are
offering them in single and three-
size sizes at, each, \$4.75

Our New Illustrated
and Winter Catalogue

PITTSBURGH BATS OUT TIGER GAME

Pirate, Sluggers Knock Tiger
Pitchers Out of the Box
and Win Hard-Hitting Game
By 8 to 6 Score

FIREWORKS COME IN THE NINTH

Both Teams Score in the Last
Inning But Detroit Just Fails
to Even the Score—Many
Disputes

DETROIT, Oct. 11.—In a game
which turned out to be a slug-
ging match between the hard hitters
of both teams, Pittsburgh annexed
third game of the world's champion-
ship series played here today, by a
score of 8 to 6. The game was sen-
sational in every department, two
Detroit pitchers being practically
knocked out of the box by the Pi-
rate sluggers. The real fireworks
came in the final inning, when Pitts-
burgh batted out three more runs and
Detroit scored twice after sensational
baseball.

The score—
R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 8 11 2
Detroit 6 11 3

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—A leaden
sky with an occasional glimpse of
the sun and a damp field greeted the
crowd as it made its way to Bennett park
for the first of the world's champion-
ship games between Pittsburgh and
Detroit in this city today. At no time
was it certain that it would not rain,
but thousands went to the park de-
termined to see the great battle.

The Detroit team was given a great
ovation as it emerged from the club-
house, led by Manager Hughie Jen-
nings. The local team trotted onto the
field and went about its work in a
determined and businesslike way. Ty
Cobb was cheered because he appeared be-
cause of his brilliant work Saturday
at Pittsburgh.

The selection of pitchers was puzz-
ling to Managers Clarke and Jen-
nings, and neither would make a de-
finite prediction as to his twirler dur-
ing the preliminary practice. Jen-
nings has both Summers and Mullin
warming up. The Detroit manager
wants to give Ed Summers a chance
at the National League championship
game, but he is afraid the damp weather
may affect his pitching. The dark day puts
Mullin's speed at a premium and Jen-
nings may send him in for that reason.
The Detroit team has a chance to
win, but the weather may be a factor
in the game of the series, working the kinks
out of their arms.

Gibson will schmidt will catch for
Detroit.

Following is the line-up of the two
teams—Pittsburgh: R. H. Lusch,
c.; Clark, 1b.; Wagner, s.; Miller,
2b.; Abstein, 3b.; Wilson, c.; Gibson,
c.; Leifield, p.

DETROIT—D. Jones, 1b.; Bush, s.;
Cobb, 2b.; Crawford, c.; Delehanty,
2b.; Moriarty, 3b.; T. Jones, 1b.;
Schmidt, c.; Summers, p.; Adams,
c.; Loughlin, p.

(Continued on Page 1.)

Dies of Heart Failure
CHIPPewa, Ont., Oct. 11.—John
Smith Macklem, one of the best known
residents of this section is dead of
heart failure, aged 68 years.

Falls From Tree to Death
LONDON, Ont., Oct. 11.—John G.
Rawlings fell out of an apple tree at
Westminster Saturday and broke his
back. It is not known if he will re-
cover.

Toronto Man Suicides.
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 11.—Henry J.
Orpen, 63 years old, committed suicide
by shooting himself this morning. De-
pendency over the death of his wife
was the cause.

Carnegie Gives to McGill
MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—It is in-
timated that Andrew Carnegie has made
donation of \$100,000 to McGill Uni-
versity, which sum is to be added to
the general fund of that institution.

**DECLARES HE
KILLED ETHEL KINRADE**
MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—A
special London cable says
Edward William Bedford
gave himself up to the police
here today on the confession
that he had murdered Ethel
Kinrade by shooting at Ham-
ilton, Ont., last February at
the instigation of another man
whose name he says he has
forgotten, but who gave him
\$500.

VANCOUVER CHILDREN RELEASE BRAKES OF WORK TRAIN WHICH RUNS AWAY AND DASHES INTO STREET CAR

Playful children loosened the
brakes of the work train, which was
standing over Sunday on sidetrack at
Central Park, six miles outside the
city.

TRAVELS EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR

Injured All Recovering Today
—Train Ran Over Street
Car Tracks and Caught
Loaded Tram

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 11.—A
runaway work train on a grade of the
British Columbia railway, over street
car tracks in the east end of the city
yesterday afternoon, ended its four-
mile dash by a collision with a city
passenger car, in which a dozen
people were injured. No lives were lost
and the injured are all doing well in
the hospital.

Playful children loosened the brakes
of the work train, which was stand-
ing over Sunday on sidetrack at
Central Park, six miles outside the
city. Eight cars slid over on one of the
main tracks of the double line enter-
ing the city, and gathering momen-
tum, whirled through east end sub-
urbs until at Cedar Cottage, three
miles from the starting point, the
runaways were going over sixty
miles an hour. There is an even
grade of 3 per cent. all the way into
the city, and the heavy cars made the
latter end of the trip in time that ap-
proached the district of Grandview
at Cedar Cottage, Foreman J. H.
Pearson of the workmen who were
on duty at the time, saw the train
week, was overtaken. He was on a
handcar, but he saw the runaways in
time to get his car and himself off the
tracks. When he started in pursuit
inside Cedar Cottage the cars struck
a sharp down grade and rushed
through the district of Grandview
like a streak of lightning. Here the
wreck occurred.

A car loaded with twelve passengers
was running toward town, when the
conductor heard the roar of the run-
aways behind. He yelled for the pas-
sengers to jump to the front of the
car, and then he leaped to safety be-
fore the crash came. Fifteen feet of
side car was crushed to match-
wood and the car carried bodily 200
feet before the runaways, now derailed,
came to a standstill.

A handcar was thrown
back through the front door to the
engine, and most of the passen-
gers, cut and bruised, fell on top of
him. The most seriously injured was
Mrs. J. Kidd, who was driving along
side the car when the crash came, and
on whom a section of one of the run-
away cars fell.

**SIR HENRI
TASCHEREAU DIES**

Passes Away at Montrovy, Near
Paris, Aged 68 Years—His
Career.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—Justice Sir
Henri Thomas Taschereau, K. C.,
Chief Justice of the court of king's
bench of Quebec, and nephew of the
late Cardinal Taschereau, died at
Montrovy, near Paris, France, to-
day, of kidney trouble. He was aged
68 years.

The Hon. Henri Thomas Taschereau
was the son of the late Hon. Jean
Thomas Taschereau, a former judge
of the Supreme Court of Canada, and
was a grandson of Hon. Jean Tach-
ereau, who fought for constitutional
liberty in the parliament of Lower
Canada. He was born in the city of
Quebec, October 6, 1841, being edu-
cated in Quebec Seminary and at La-
val University. In 1862, he graduated
from Laval with the title of B. C. L.,
and was called to the bar in 1863.
While yet a student, he published a
paper called the "Les Debats," which
was the first attempt made, up to that
time, to give a verbatim report in the
French language of the debates in par-
liament. Later, he was one of the edi-
tors of the Liberal publication "La
Tribune." The Hon. Mr. Taschereau
was elected to the city council of Que-
bec in 1870, and represented the city
on the North Shore Railroad board.
At the general election, 1872, he was
elected to the House of Commons for
Montmagny, and continued to hold that
seat up to the close of the third par-
liament, 1878. Throughout his politi-
cal career, he was an ally and support-
er of the Liberal party, led by the
late Sir A. D. Dorion and Mr. Mac-
donald. He was appointed a justice
judge of the Supreme court of the
Province, Quebec, in 1878, and has re-
sided in the districts of Kamouraska,
Tolte and Terrebonne, being ap-
pointed to the last named district in
1887. He received the honorable de-
gree of LL.D. from his alma mater in
1890. He was a member of the Ro-
man Catholic church and married in
1864, Severine, daughter of the late
E. L. Faucher, of the Province of Que-
bec, she passing away in 1882. He
married in 1886 Carole Angeline
Globoens, widow of Henri Masson, of
Montreal.



Uncle Sam—"Waal, waal, Bub, ther's quite a ship yev thar!"
Johnston Bull Canuck—"Yeth, an' it in'n't a toy, either; it goes!"

VICTORIA BOY IS BIG KILLED NEAR KAMLOOPS

A. Breidjord, Carpenter, Meets
Death When J. Myrtle, Also
of Victoria, Fires at Cougar
and Explodes Dynamite

KAMLOOPS, B. C., Oct. 11.—A
Breidjord, of Victoria, aged 20, a car-
penter in the employ of W. Drysdale,
contractor for the new hotel at Pen-
ny's, was instantly killed Sunday after-
noon by an explosion following upon
a shot fired into a cave by his com-
panion, Jack Myrtle, also of Victoria.

The latter knelt to fire at what he
supposed was a cougar and the explo-
sion followed immediately. Breidjord
received the full shock, his body being
terribly mangled. Myrtle escaped with comparatively
slight injuries. The supposition is
that cases of dynamite were stored in
the cave. Myrtle is in the hospital here.

Jack Myrtle's father received the
news of his son's injury today and is
making arrangements to go to Kam-
loops.

At the offices of W. Drysdale, this
morning no statement was forthcom-
ing beyond confirmation of the report.

LAST OF VICTIMS

Three More Miners Killed at Exten-
sion Interred at Nanaimo Today
—Investigation Still On.

NANAIMO, B. C., Oct. 11.—The last
of the three victims of the Extension
mine explosion were buried here yester-
day. They were Peter Nesland,
Herman Peterson and Andrew Moffat.
The examination of the mine is still
proceeding. It is understood that
an English mining expert, this
course was suggested to the govern-
ment, and was immediately acted
upon.
It is improbable that the examination
will be concluded in time for the in-
quest on Wednesday.
Permission was obtained from the
government to resume work in mines
Nos. 1 and 2. These mines were never
affected by the explosion and it is un-
derstood that work will be resumed in
them tomorrow.

Borden Asks Organization
MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 11.—Ad-
dressing the La Fontaine Club Saturday
night R. L. Borden said if the Conserva-
tive party wished to reach power
and do something for Canada, the
question of perfect organization was
of supreme importance and must be
immediately attended to. Success
could not be attained without united
action on the part of the Conservative
party, and more especially on the part
of young men.

SHIPS SUNK AND CITY PARALYZED BY TERRIFIC HURRICANE—THE STORM WAS FELT OFF COAST OF FLORIDA, TOO

Body of Chinese in North China
Disseminate Information
That Arouses Japan to An-
ger and Action

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—A storm of hurri-
cane proportions struck the city early
today, and raged with unabated fury
for several hours. No fatalities have
been reported this morning, but the
property losses from wind and rain
probably will be enormous. Many light-
ning bolts and other small craft in the har-
bor have been sunk or driven ashore.
All telegraph wires in the city are
down, the electric power service is
crippled, and scarcely a tree is left
standing in Havana.

Torrential rains have fallen cease-
lessly during the past two days. At
2 o'clock this morning a storm of tremen-
dous severity which had gathered in
the west, swooped down on the city,
and for six hours wrought damage
similar to that done by the great
cyclone of Oct. 17, 1906. The wind
tore down telegraph and telephone
poles, and broke down every tree in its
path, put out of operation the electric
light system, and flooded the city,
while others have been sunk at their
anchorage.

At 9 o'clock the storm had lessened
sufficiently so that some idea of the
damage could be had. It is enormous,
apparently, but what it will represent
in dollars cannot be said as yet. No
papers were issued this morning, the
newspaper plants being crippled by the
flood.

The steamers of the Ward and Plant
lines, as well as the steamer from
New Orleans, which are due today,
had not arrived this morning. As the
morning progressed the wind con-
tinued to subside, but the terrific sea
was still running.
Noted in United States
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—A
destructive hurricane which probably
will pass northward over Florida, is
indicated in a report to the weather
bureau today. The storm is blowing
fiercely off the Florida coast, shipping
has been warned all the way from
Mobile, Ala. to Charleston, S. C., and
hourly observations have been ordered
in hurricane territory.

Caught in Vancouver.
VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—A real estate
operator named W. L. Burgess was ar-
rested here today charged with high-
way robbery and theft amounting to \$4,000
in Truro last May.

An aged Thamesford man died while
ploughing. He ploughed but death
reaped.

DEFEND GODS TRIED DEATH OF THEIR FATHERS IN JAMES BAY

Chinese Laborers Cause Riot
at Meeting in Chinese School
Yesterday When Joss House
Abolition Comes Up

MERCHANT ASSAULTED IN RUSH ON BOXES

Coolies Refuse to Ballot on
Suggestion Made By Intelli-
gent Merchants and Police
Are Needed to Quiet Things

The question of whether the joss
houses in Victoria should be abol-
ished led to an unusual scene of turbu-
lence at the Imperial Chinese school,
Fisguard street, yesterday, which was
quieted finally by the intervention
of the police, but not before a local
Chinese merchant was assaulted and as
a consequence it is expected that a
summons for assault will be taken out
against a yellow laborer.

On Saturday, the birthday of Confu-
cius, the founder of the moral cult of
Confucianism, was celebrated. In con-
nection with the celebrations the ques-
tion of whether the joss houses in the
city should be done away with was
introduced. It was decided to hold a
mass meeting in the Fisguard street
school on Sunday and take a ballot on
the question among the inhabitants of
Chinatown. The ballot boxes were all
prepared, and the Chinese merchants,
who wanted to abolish the joss houses,
and the laboring element, who are
opposed to their abolition, attended in
force.

From the turmoil which attended the
meeting it was evident that an organized
plot to prevent the ballot being taken was
in the air. The meeting never came to order.
The laborers who were present, 300
strong, intimidated a body that they
and their compatriots up-country had
subscribed to the up-country for which
the gods which they had lifted up, and
that they refused to be coerced into
even balloting on the subject of their
removal from the joss house shrines.
Shouting, gesticulating, even yelling,
the discordant elements immediately
attacked the merchant, who was
standing in the doorway of the school
house and finally rising in a body rushed
at the ballot boxes, tearing them to
pieces. The scene of disorder finally
ended in a riot.

The merchants present made futile
efforts to restore order, and were soon
engaged in a fight with the laborers.
It was during this that one of the mer-
chants received a wound on his head
by a stone thrown by one of the labor-
ers. The police, who were on duty,
were unable to prevent the riot, and
no summons had been taken out
against any of the rioters.

ROBS G. N. OFFICE IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—Blind and
groggling the chief night clerk and his
assistant and carrying them to an un-
occupied part of the building, a lone
highwayman robbed the office of the
Great Northern here, securing several
sacks of gold and silver and a large
amount of paper money.

SHERMAN DIES OF STUBBORN ILLNESS

Late President United Mine Workers
Passes Away at Fernie—Family
in Poor Circumstances.

FERNIE, B. C., Oct. 11.—Frank H.
Sherman, late president of District 18,
United Mine Workers of America, died
this morning in the Fernie hospital at
10 o'clock after a long struggle
against a stubborn malady. The end
was not unexpected and his wife and
family were at his bedside at the last
moment.
Mr. Sherman leaves a large family in-
cluding a blind boy in straightened cir-
cumstances and his death is deeply re-
gretted by a large circle of friends
which reaches far beyond the organiza-
tion of which he was so long the leader.
The funeral will take place at 4:30 p. m.,
Wednesday, from Miner's hall, Victoria
avenue, Fernie.

ITALIAN WOMAN MAKES A DES- PERATE EFFORT TO COMMIT SUI- CIDE EARLY TODAY BUT IS RES- CUED BY FORCE

NOW RAVES IN STRAIGHT-JACKET

Employee of Victoria Truck
and Dray Company and C.
P. R. Wharf Superintendent
Pull Her From Water

Evidently in a fit of mental aberration
a middle-aged Italian woman of the
working class, named Mrs. Scaff,
made a desperate attempt
to end her life in the waters
of James Bay early this morning.
Shortly after 7 o'clock Charles Nelson,
an employee of the Victoria Truck &
Dray Company, was passing by the
J. B. A. club house when he noticed
a woman struggling in the water
near the boat house float. He im-
mediately went to her assistance and
succeeded in effecting a rescue. The
woman fought hard to make her way
to the water again, and Jack Camp-
bell, the C. P. R. wharf superintendent,
came to the assistance of Nelson. The
woman fought hard to make her way
to the water again, and Jack Camp-
bell, the C. P. R. wharf superintendent,
came to the assistance of Nelson. The
woman fought hard to make her way
to the water again, and Jack Camp-
bell, the C. P. R. wharf superintendent,
came to the assistance of Nelson.

The woman was taken to the police
station, where she was put in a
strait jacket. During the time
of her struggle with the two men,
she never uttered a word. Campbell,
when asked about the occurrence, said
that both he and Nelson asked her several
times for her name, but her speech was
evidently stifled by the amount of salt
water she had swallowed. It is not
known where she entered the bay, but
footmarks on the concrete at the en-
trance to the J.B.A.A. club house
indicate that she waded in, and had
reached deep water opposite the float
when her struggles were noticed and a
rescue effected.

The woman, who was apparently
about 40 years of age, was dressed in
a blue serge skirt and black jacket.
She wore a black hat with white
trimmings. On the right hand little
finger was an unpretentious gold ring.
Her hands were hard, indicating that
she had engaged in manual labor. She
is married, her husband being engaged
in civic work.

One would have thought that Arctic
temperatures would have been more con-
ducive to cold facts—and yet, perhaps
it is too much to expect Naked Truth
to survive such a climate!

We wouldn't mind the man who tells
us about his ailments if he'd take our
remedies.

There are better fish-stories in the
sea than ever came out of it.

Rev. Dr. Short, of the Methodist Mis-
sions, wants to send 27 missionaries to
Japan. The Japanese may take them
for an army.

Notwithstanding the specifications call
for vitrified brick the contractors con-
tinue to pave Wharf street with good
intentions.
Man fell from Seattle hospital win-
dow to his death. Perhaps he had good
reasons.
Crop reports from Vancouver predict
a record season's precipitation there.

U. S. Senate spilled 10,000,000 per-
fectly good words over the tariff but the
British Commons isn't far behind with
its budget.
The early bird catches a cold.
It's a long lane that tires the san-
itary inspector.
Hunting reports coming in prove that
there are still hunters who can't tell a
man from a deer.
Who? Which? When?
Who took the Pole?
"I" said Cook
"As you'll see in my book,
"I took the Pole!"
Who got there first?
"I" said Peary
"In reply to the query,
"I got there first."
Who's from Missouri?
"The people say—
"In their little way—
"We're from Missouri!"—Judge."

THE QUALITY of This Tea Has "LOOMED UP" Conspicuously Above a Hundred IMITATORS.

ADAM'S TEA

COMBINE GROCERS

EVERYTHING YOU BUY... GUARANTEED... SUGAR... \$1.00... \$5.60

YOUNG BINE GROCERS and Broad Streets

APPLES!

Per Box... Nathans, Grimes Golden, Alexanders, Ben Davis and Golden Fippin.

Cash Grocery Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

LIVE NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

A Speedy Trial. Deakin's Island continues to figure in Vancouver papers, and an echo of the exciting scenes enacted there...

Starts Next Spring. The plans of the British Columbia Copper Company affecting the Kamloops mine will not be put into operation until early next spring.

In Fighting Mood. At the annual fair held at Surrey John Oliver, M. P. in the course of a speech made an attack on the combines and middlemen who made out...

Discount Rate Raised. BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—The National bank has raised the discount rate on accepted bills to 3 1/2 per cent.

PITTSBURG BATS OUT GAME. (Continued from Page One) The Game in Detail. First inning, Pittsburgh—Byrne beat out...

Not Bankrupts. GLENN FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 11.—United States Judge Ray Saturday decided that the Hudson River Electric Co., the Saratoga Gas and Electric Light and Power company, the Hudson River...

Stories of Abdul Hamid. SALONICA, Oct. 11.—A rumor that the ex-sultan, Abdul Hamid is writing his memoirs is officially denied. He has, it is said, refused to touch a pen since the publication of the history of his reign by the Committee of Union and Progress containing a facsimile of his handwriting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The United States circuit court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the lower federal court sentencing Charles W. Morse to fifteen years' imprisonment in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

ROME, Oct. 11.—New rules affecting the bishops throughout the world were made known at the Vatican today. These prescribe that the bishops shall be allowed two years following their appointment in which to arrange the canonical visitations in their dioceses. Five years after that they must satisfy the obligation of visiting the Pope, such visits to be repeated once in every five years.

to Crawford in deep centre. Maddox filed to Cobb. Byrne out. Bush to T. Jones, after the ball bounded off Wilf's hands. No runs.

SEVENTH INNING, PITTSBURG—Leach made a high fly to Crawford. Clarke out. Whittet to T. Jones. Wagner singles to left for his third hit. Wagner out. Leach, Schmidt to Basch. No runs.

Each and every garment is carefully housed in its own petite wardrobe, being kept in dustproof receptacles. This new parlour and show room might well be called "The Hall of a Thousand Mirrors," for we have installed a complete set of the best bevelled edged mirrors obtainable...

"IN MEMORIAM" FOR EXTENSION'S DEAD. An "In Memoriam" service to the men who lost their lives last Tuesday through the disastrous mine explosion at Extension was held in the Metropolitan church last evening before a large congregation.

OLIVER IS IT. Provincial Liberals Name Their Leader—Believed Policy Will Show Voile Face Moves. John Oliver, M. P. for Delta, has been selected as the new leader of the Liberals in the "local" house in the province.

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—The last week of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, began yesterday, will be marked by entertainments of various kinds. The evenings are to be given over almost entirely to receptions and dances.

WIFE OF EZRA MEEKER PASSES AWAY AT SEATTLE. She and Husband Came Across Oregon Trail in 1851—Husband Was in Frisco at Time of Death. Eliza J. Meeker, wife of Ezra Meeker, the Washington pioneer who acquired fame by retracing the famous Oregon trail and erecting monuments along its course, died Saturday at the Sound View sanitarium in Seattle at the age of 73 years.

ALEXANDRA CLUB'S SPHERE OF USEFULNESS. Encouraging Reports Submitted at Annual Meeting—Election of Officers. Evidence of a flourishing state of affairs developed in the reports submitted at the annual general meeting of the Alexandra Club held last Friday.

PEACEMAKER LOSES LIFE BY ACCIDENT. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 11.—While trying to separate a pig and a dog which were fighting on Capt. Hanson's farm below Bessemer, David Brown, a member of a prominent Birmingham family, was killed last night. He was using the butt of his shotgun to separate the animals when the weapon exploded, the whole charge going through his heart.

Did You Remember to Order Some of These? Whether it is a "flask" for your shooting expedition, or wines, ales, or liquors for yourself and guests at your home, you'll find what you desire at Ross'. A few from out many: PERrier, the finest Mineral Water, per dozen \$1.15; GILBEY'S INVALID PORT, per bottle \$1.25; PENFOLD'S DOCTORS' FORT, per bottle \$1.25; HANER'S BEER, quarts, per dozen \$2.00; BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25; 3-STAR GLENLIVET SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.50; Imperial quart bottle \$1.25; MAPLE LEAF RYE, Imperial quart \$1.00; BURKE'S IRISH WHISKEY, Imperial quart bottle \$1.25; MITCHELL'S HEATHER DEW SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25.

Campbells' THE FASHION CENTRE 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET We Ourselves the Better Serve by Serving Others Best. SPECIAL BLOUSE SALE ON WEDNESDAY

"Will You Walk Into My Parlour?" Said Angus Campbell To The Elite of Victoria—His Customers

For there you will see the wonderful improvement we have made by adding a large, beautifully and newly furnished salesroom. Everything is quite recherche and up to date in absolutely the finest and most exclusive ladies, suits, costumes, mantles.



WE ARE DAILY unpacking new shipments of suits and coats, the variety of which is simply beautiful. Remember there are no extreme styles. This season's showing permits those of the most modest means to be well and neatly dressed, at unusually fair prices.

OUR SUITS and coats always were popular with Victoria ladies, and our present heavy sales proves that they are well aware where the best and exclusive can be had.

EXTREME EFFECTS have been discarded for more becoming, serviceable and durable productions. Many of them are very dressy but not gaudy—and easy to fit any figure.

OUR FITTING DEPARTMENT is replete with every known idea of saving time; we can fit you, and fit you well.

IT IS THE BEAUTY, together with the thoroughness of hand tailoring in our ladies' coats and suits which gives that air of distinction to the wearer, accompanied by the feeling of being well dressed.

LONG COATS are very popular; the colours are numerous and afford one the opportunity of choosing without difficulty. We mention some of this season's shades:—Camel's hair, shades of violets, copper, lavender, reseda, grey, artichoke, mignonette, walnut, mauve, rose (in various tints), brown, etc.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., 1010 GOV'T ST. Special blouse sale on Wednesday

MAN EVENTS WILL MARK LAST WEEK OF A.-Y.-P.-E.

"Farewell" Stamped on Each—Vancouver Singers Participating—Bryan's Reception Tomorrow Evening

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—The last week of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, began yesterday, will be marked by entertainments of various kinds. The evenings are to be given over almost entirely to receptions and dances.

WIFE OF EZRA MEEKER PASSES AWAY AT SEATTLE. She and Husband Came Across Oregon Trail in 1851—Husband Was in Frisco at Time of Death. Eliza J. Meeker, wife of Ezra Meeker, the Washington pioneer who acquired fame by retracing the famous Oregon trail and erecting monuments along its course, died Saturday at the Sound View sanitarium in Seattle at the age of 73 years.

ALEXANDRA CLUB'S SPHERE OF USEFULNESS. Encouraging Reports Submitted at Annual Meeting—Election of Officers. Evidence of a flourishing state of affairs developed in the reports submitted at the annual general meeting of the Alexandra Club held last Friday.

PEACEMAKER LOSES LIFE BY ACCIDENT. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 11.—While trying to separate a pig and a dog which were fighting on Capt. Hanson's farm below Bessemer, David Brown, a member of a prominent Birmingham family, was killed last night. He was using the butt of his shotgun to separate the animals when the weapon exploded, the whole charge going through his heart.

Did You Remember to Order Some of These? Whether it is a "flask" for your shooting expedition, or wines, ales, or liquors for yourself and guests at your home, you'll find what you desire at Ross'. A few from out many: PERrier, the finest Mineral Water, per dozen \$1.15; GILBEY'S INVALID PORT, per bottle \$1.25; PENFOLD'S DOCTORS' FORT, per bottle \$1.25; HANER'S BEER, quarts, per dozen \$2.00; BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25; 3-STAR GLENLIVET SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.50; Imperial quart bottle \$1.25; MAPLE LEAF RYE, Imperial quart \$1.00; BURKE'S IRISH WHISKEY, Imperial quart bottle \$1.25; MITCHELL'S HEATHER DEW SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers. 1817 GOVERNMENT STREET. TELLS. 52, 1062 and 1590

WIFE OF EZRA MEEKER PASSES AWAY AT SEATTLE. She and Husband Came Across Oregon Trail in 1851—Husband Was in Frisco at Time of Death. Eliza J. Meeker, wife of Ezra Meeker, the Washington pioneer who acquired fame by retracing the famous Oregon trail and erecting monuments along its course, died Saturday at the Sound View sanitarium in Seattle at the age of 73 years.

ALEXANDRA CLUB'S SPHERE OF USEFULNESS. Encouraging Reports Submitted at Annual Meeting—Election of Officers. Evidence of a flourishing state of affairs developed in the reports submitted at the annual general meeting of the Alexandra Club held last Friday.

PEACEMAKER LOSES LIFE BY ACCIDENT. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 11.—While trying to separate a pig and a dog which were fighting on Capt. Hanson's farm below Bessemer, David Brown, a member of a prominent Birmingham family, was killed last night. He was using the butt of his shotgun to separate the animals when the weapon exploded, the whole charge going through his heart.

Did You Remember to Order Some of These? Whether it is a "flask" for your shooting expedition, or wines, ales, or liquors for yourself and guests at your home, you'll find what you desire at Ross'. A few from out many: PERrier, the finest Mineral Water, per dozen \$1.15; GILBEY'S INVALID PORT, per bottle \$1.25; PENFOLD'S DOCTORS' FORT, per bottle \$1.25; HANER'S BEER, quarts, per dozen \$2.00; BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25; 3-STAR GLENLIVET SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.50; Imperial quart bottle \$1.25; MAPLE LEAF RYE, Imperial quart \$1.00; BURKE'S IRISH WHISKEY, Imperial quart bottle \$1.25; MITCHELL'S HEATHER DEW SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25.

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three months .50

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MILITARISM.

Mr. J. W. Paterson, president of the Canadian Federation of Labor, addressing the convention of that body said that he and his associates stood for the protection of Canadian rights and the safeguarding of our national happiness.

These views will command themselves to the majority of the people of Canada. They are statesmanlike. There are two elements in the community which are fond of denouncing what they are pleased to call militarism.

ABOUT "SAW-OFFS."

Commenting upon the unsetting of Mr. Fortin, recently M. P. for Lotbiniere on a charge of bribery, the Free Press of Ottawa asks why out of 21 election petitions only six should be brought to trial, and it alleges that the party managers got together and arranged for a "saw-off" in the other cases.

Why should they be compelled to be under the reproach of having carried the stigma which attaches to those who have been guilty of offences against the election law?

To all this the Colonist gives its unhesitating assent. We suppose that it never will be possible to secure elections so conducted that there will be no improper means at all employed on behalf of candidates; but if the practice of "sawing off" petitions were prevented, the chance of corrupt methods being resorted to would be materially diminished.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Near Yates Street

THE U. S. TARIFF

An influential element in the United States is undegradably anxious as to the effect of the new duties on pulp and paper, and generally upon imports from Canada.

But the United States senators thought that they could coerce Canada into permitting the continued exportation of pulp wood. The result was the reverse of what was anticipated. Quebec agreed to join Ontario in prohibiting its export, and as none can be exported from British Columbia, there only remain New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to get into line to stop the exportation of this wood entirely, for the forests of the Pacific Provinces need not at present be taken into account in this connection.

A BEER WAR.

If we may believe the comic papers and comic plays, a German without his beer is an unthinkable thing. Evidently it is not quite as universal a beverage as some folk pretend to believe, for we find that the average German only drinks 30 gallons a year, while the natives of Bavaria cannot get along with less than 50. Clearly, therefore, Germany could drink more beer if it wanted to. The prospects are that less instead of more will be drunk, for we learn that a strong total abstinence movement is in progress.

Why should they be compelled to be under the reproach of having carried the stigma which attaches to those who have been guilty of offences against the election law?

Been Shooting? BOWES' Liniment. Got tired out—ache in every limb—perhaps a sprain, bruise or lameness? Well, rub in this store only.

was not equal to the devising of such a scheme, and accordingly the brewers were called upon to pay. Now there is one almost infallible rule about extra or excessive duties: the man who pays them in the first instance collects the money from some one else.

At Bochum, so it is announced to-day, a large proportion of the publicans, who for a week or two had had centigram standing idle at the increased rates, have gone back to the old prices.

The Socialist leaders are trying to induce their followers to pledge themselves to an agreement that the new tax is repealed and replaced by one which only touches the weather classes.

The despatch sent out from London that the British government had decided to go to the assistance of Spain in her difficulties in Morocco must be received with caution.

Commenting upon possible changes in the directorate of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Toronto Star says that possibly some light may be thrown upon the resignation of Mr. F. W. Morse, formerly vice president of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Ottawa Citizen suggests that the Colonist cannot have seen Sir Frederick Borden in all his glory, or it would not have been dazzled by the splendor of J. J. O'Brien's Executive and his staff.

The marking of the 141st Meridian, which forms the boundary between the Yukon and Alaska is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The marking on the 49th parallel, which is the boundary between the United States and Canada from the Gulf of Georgia to the Lake of the Woods is very nearly completed.

The news that Spain is about to declare war against Morocco is disquieting. Just at the present time war anywhere, in which European powers are concerned, is likely to prove dangerous to the peace of the world.

Every necessary home need in cutlery is offered, and in big assortments. Our offerings in table cutlery are worthy of inspection. The choice offered is broad indeed and not equalled elsewhere in the city, all sizes and styles being kept.

WEILER BROS. 5 Floors of Home Comforts WEILER BROS. At Victoria's Fairest Prices—Always

Baskets and Basket Values of Worth SEE THEM IN THE WINDOW TODAY—PRICED TO CLEAR IN A HURRY

TAKE a glance at our Government Street window and see these excellent new arrivals in baskets. Latest ideas are shown and we have priced these at figures that'll prove no great strain upon your bank account.

Such baskets as these are needed in every home, and when you get such style combined with usefulness and priced at such little prices you should have one in YOUR home.

- WORK BASKETS, at \$1 and 50¢
COVERED WORK BASKETS, at 1.25
WASTE PAPER BASKETS, at each, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$1.50 and 1.25

You'll Like This Beautiful "Old Abbey" Limoges China

We Are Now Showing Some of the Daintiest China Ever Displayed in This City

TO SAY that you'll like this "Old Abbey" Limoges china is putting it mildly, we think—you'll go into raptures over its daintiness, unless you are differently constituted to those homekeepers who have seen it during the past few days.

- BON BONS at, each 75c to 60¢
SUGARS AND CREAMS, pair \$4 to 2.50
SALAD BOWLS, each \$4 to 1.75
CAKE PLATES, at each \$3 to 1.00

The Pieces Below Have Plain Decoration of Gold Band and Relief

- PLATES, at per doz. \$9 to 6.00
CUPS AND SAUCERS, per doz. 10.00
CHOCOLATE CUPS AND SAUCERS, doz. 7.00
CELERY TRAYS, at each 1.25
NAPPIES, at each 50¢



Stylish Dressing Tables Priced at \$16

These Useful Furniture Items Are Reasonably Priced Here

The lady folk find the dressing table a most convenient article of the bedroom's furnishings—find it almost indispensable after they have used one for a while.

We have dressing tables—stylish ones—priced at little prices, so reasonably priced in fact that almost any home may have this in the bedroom.

Another very attractive dressing table at a popular price is this one—has one drawer and a large square-shaped, bevel plate mirror.

GRIND YOUR OWN COFFEE WITH THESE

You'll Get Better Coffee—Know What You Drink

Grind your own coffee and know just what sort of a mixture you are drinking—know that there isn't a preponderance of "chicory." Then, too, it is better to be freshly ground—you get the best flavor from the freshly ground.

We have lately received a shipment of "Parker" coffee mills—the best make of small hand mills. We show 7 styles at 6 prices, and little prices too.

- 50¢, 60¢, 90¢, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.50

The World's Leading Cutlery Makers

Are Represented In This Store's Offerings

The world's best cutlery makers are represented in this cutlery department of ours—those whose products are backed with a guarantee of satisfaction, those makers who have a world-wide reputation for quality.

Every necessary home need in cutlery is offered, and in big assortments. Our offerings in table cutlery are worthy of inspection.

- JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, SOUTHERN & RICHARDSON, "BUTLER'S", JOHN DERBY.

Don't Miss These Interesting Furniture Pieces

These Early English finished bedroom furniture pieces, in the Mission design, offer an easy solution of the question "How can I have a bedroom that's different?"

- DRESSER—E. E. finish. Has 2 large and 2 small drawers with wood pulls. Square bevel plate mirror. Priced at each 3.35
CHIFFONIERE—E. E. finish. Has a bevel plate mirror, 4 large and 2 small drawers. Wood pulls. Priced at each 3.30
SOMNOLE—E. E. finish. Neat and new design. Priced at each 12.50

Out-of-Town Orders Are Packed and Shipped Promptly—Free of Charge

Out-of-the-city dwellers are reminded that we pack and ship promptly all orders entrusted to our care and make no charge for packing and shipping.

- WEILER BROS. Home Furnishers Since '62

Compare our regular, all-the-year-round prices with any sale or clearance prices; remember we give 5 per cent cash discount and quality of goods, then—use your own judgment.

- WEILER BROS. Home Furnishers Since '62

HE MAY RETIRE FROM LEADERSHIP

Rumor in Circulation in Reference to Lord Lansdowne

LONDON, Oct. 1.—An extraordinary rumor is in circulation to the effect that the Marquis of Lansdowne will shortly resign the leadership of the Unionist party in the House of Lords in which case Mr. Balfour would be expected to succeed him.

Lord Lansdowne has never enjoyed the confidence of the House of Lords in the same degree as the late Lord Salisbury did. He is not a Tory, still to the name of Liberal, and rightly preserves his own separate Liberalism.

It is significant that Lord Lansdowne has not said a word in the important debate of Wednesday last taken place in the House of Lords on the subject of the leadership of the House of Lords.

COMMON PEOPLE'S MAN

I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. Will Crooks of the Canadian Club.

And then up rose a pair of ponderous shoulders and a roughly bearded head, with a tremendous amount of black hair and beard, though the hair is beginning to be shot through with silver.

Everyone sat up with a start. So beautiful a Cockney accent had before heard out of London? The accents were wrong; but the accent, phrases and all were marked by peculiarities which betokened a man of low and clear, a little high-pitched English voice, but with the quality of sympathy with the masses and the sympathy with the people.

As the speaker went on it would seem to drop to a conversational tone and then, again in a low, but not feeble voice, he said, "I would like to quiver. And the tone was as low as the East End of London." The matter of the speech so formal a word may be used to describe a very informal talk—it is the unaffected, unpolished, unpretentious, talking about the biggest thing in the world to him, the lives and needs of the poor who were waiting for bread.

As the speaker went on it would seem to drop to a conversational tone and then, again in a low, but not feeble voice, he said, "I would like to quiver. And the tone was as low as the East End of London." The matter of the speech so formal a word may be used to describe a very informal talk—it is the unaffected, unpolished, unpretentious, talking about the biggest thing in the world to him, the lives and needs of the poor who were waiting for bread.

His pathos is of the same stamp, is raw and even brutal at times, yet his descriptions of strong men who "flee Christ's wife, with a man's eye—the kiddies are starvin' and by G-d I can't stand it," and his wretched men who come walking for bread, his famished little waifs clinging to their skirts and asking for something to eat, all this is crude, unadorned stuff, kind of thing we don't like to do about—very bad form to speak of especially at taking what is to be done. It doesn't care an awful lot about form and he does care with all the strength of his nature for the starving child and the men who are eating out of their hands for the work that doesn't go to them; and he has grown into an awkward habit of getting up in a son and out, and telling people things and asking what is to be done about it. And whether you like it or not, he makes you think about it, as he held the members of the Canadian Club on Tuesday, and made them consider this awful problem and its influence on the future of the Empire.

WEILER BROS.

of Worth

These excellent new... We want to clear...

When you get such... you should have...

tuited satin bottoms... \$2.50

moges China... In This City

ly, we think—you'll go... those homekeepers who...

... \$9.00... \$9.50... \$1.00... \$2.00

and Relief

... \$1.25... \$1.25... \$2.00... \$1.50... \$75¢

ed at \$16

Price Here... bedroom's furnishings—find...

asonably priced in fact that... show you an attractive dress...

Door Mats

QUALITY COCOA... \$1.25... \$1.50... \$1.75... \$2.00... \$2.50... \$3.00... \$3.50... \$4.00

TON COCOA DOOR... \$5, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$5... \$4.00... \$7.00... \$3.75

BORDERED COCOA... \$5, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$5... \$4.00... \$7.00... \$3.75

re Pieces

easy solution of the question... \$35... \$24... \$25

ree of Charge

sted to our care and make... tage of buying from a big

WEILER BROS.

Home Furnishers Since '62

HE MAY RETIRE FROM LEADERSHIP

Rumor in Circulation in Reference to Lord Lansdowne

LONDON, Oct. 8.—An extraordinary rumor is in circulation to the effect that the Marquis of Lansdowne may shortly resign the leadership of the Unionist party in the House of Lords...

Lord Lansdowne has never enjoyed the confidence of the House of Lords in the same degree as the late Lord Salisbury did. He is not a Tory, clinging still to the name of Liberal and rigidly preserving his own separate Liberal Unionist organization.

It is significant that Lord Lansdowne has not a word in the important debates that have recently taken place in the House of Lords.

COMMON PEOPLE'S MAN

I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. Will Crooks, M. P., said the president of the Canadian club.

And then up rose a pair of ponderous shoulders and a roughly hewn head, with a tremendous amount of black hair and beard, though the black is beginning to be shot through with silver.

"I'll bet he has stood over an anvil," said a man near me. And it would have been a safe bet, too, for Will Crooks started the hard life of a wage earner of the poor as apprentice to a blacksmith.

"Gentlemen of the Canadian Club—" Everyone sat up with a start. "Was before heard out of London? The injections were Cockney, the accent, the phrases and all which marked by the peculiarities which flourish within sound of Big Ben. The voice was mellow and clear, a little pitched for an English voice, but with a fine range.

As for the matter of the speech—if so formal a word may be used to describe so very informal a speaker, it was the unaffected chat of a man who was talking about the biggest thing in the world to him, the lives and needs of the poor who work and the poorer who can't get it to do, the common people.

His pathos is of the same stamp. It is raw and even brutal at times, with its descriptions of strong men who beg for Christ's sake, and women who—"the kiddies are starvin', an' by Gawd I can't stand it," and its wretched women who come weeping for bread to the famished little waifs clinging to their skirts and asking for something to eat.

There will be a practice of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Oak Bay park. All members are requested to turn out.

Hackett Wins Marathon... BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—Always running in a commanding position, and for nearly half of the distance in the front, Wm. J. Hackett, of North Weymouth, won the second annual Marathon run from the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse in Boston to the fair grounds in this city today.

GHOST STORIES FROM ENGLAND

Two Apparitions Seen by Immates of Baronet's Country House

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir George Sitwell, Bart., gives the following account of the appearance of two ghosts at Renishaw, his country place near Chesterfield. One of the ghosts was seen by his wife, Lady Ida Sitwell, and the other by Miss R., a member of the house party. Renishaw is an old house dating from 1250.

Even his faults, if they are faults, says the brilliant writer, "against which so much criticism has for a time been raised, have all this parting quality, that they are essentially the popular faults. This instinct for a prompt and practical and hand-to-mouth benevolence, this instinct for giving a very good time to those who have had a very bad time, this is the very soul of that immense and astonishing altruism at which all social reformers have stood thunderstruck: the kindness of the poor to the poor. This attitude may or may not be the great vice of the governors; there is no doubt that it is the great virtue of the people. The charity of poor men to poor men has always been spontaneous, irregular, individual, haphazard, therefore, in its nature, to some faults of confusion or of favoritism."

It wasn't what Will Crooks said to the Canadian club—vigorously and impressively as he did it—that really produced the striking effect on his hearers. It was the spirit of the man himself, his humor and his sympathy, his entire disinterestedness and his superb fighting qualities. He showed in himself the true spirit of the true Labor Party, which not only works for the betterment of the man and the woman who wants to labor, but is also bound by all the ties of sympathy and comradeship with these working classes, a laboring man, and not of social reformers. In looking on that short and burly figure, and black-headed, coarse-featured, with nothing of grace and refinement in its lines, but with the high courage and shrewd insight and all-embracing sympathy which are of far greater worth, in listening to that ringing voice, with its Cockney intonations, as it told of England's poor, what is being done with them, and what should be done with them, Canadians got a new understanding of a great and vital problem, full of instruction and of warning for themselves. They also made the acquaintance of one of the most striking figures in English political life, the great Labor Member who has never ceased to be a laboring man, Will Crooks, M.P., "Ernie" in bloom with it! —P.D., in Toronto Saturday Night.

SUPREME COURT CASES

Appeal Allowed in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company—Fayne Mine Appeal Heard

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—In the supreme court today the argument in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company was concluded, and the appeal was allowed, the trial court judgment reversed, and respondents ordered to pay costs in both courts below and disbursements on appeal. Appellant is to convey the land appropriated to the railway, and release her claim for damages for trespass.

Traves vs. Forrest was heard. One Smith was the lessee of the Payne mine, and made a working agreement with plaintiff Forrest, to have him win ore from the mine, receiving 78 per cent of the net smelter returns as his share of the workings. Smith gave Traves a chattel mortgage on one-third of the product. Forrest brought an action, which was dismissed, and Traves is now appealing to the supreme court of British Columbia. Judgment was reversed, and the 78 per cent share declared not to have been affected by the chattel mortgage. Traves now claims the right to be paid by priority out of the net smelter returns.

Wild Man With Gun. VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—A story reminding one of the days when the west was wild and woolly was heard in police court this morning, where Thomas Jackson, a colored man from the Yukon, was sentenced to serve thirty days at hard labor for carrying a gun. Yesterday morning a crowd of famished people eating breakfast in the Wanderer Coffee House were scared out of a few moments, till the police arrived, among them of Jackson armed with a rifle a foot long. For the space of a few moments, till the police arrived, Jackson in great grief had the guests performing gastronomic feats they never dreamed themselves capable of. Jackson told the court that the night before he lost his dog, the restaurant and he went there to try and find it. He denied that he was blood-thirsty. It happened that the gun he brandished was unloaded.

Novel Method Used by Police. BELLINGHAM, Oct. 8.—A new and in this case very effective punishment was meted out in police circles here yesterday, when O. M. Beeler, who had been drinking, was sent home to apologize to his wife for his actions instead of being taken before the police magistrate. At first it was intended to give Beeler his choice, but when he showed symptoms of favoring the court visit he was instructed to go home. He went, but not willingly.

Rich Find. A strike of \$34 copper-gold ore has been made on the Zodiac group on the Rossland mountains, not many miles from Rossland. The strike has caused much excitement in Spokane and Northport.

Ladies Will Practice. There will be a practice of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Oak Bay park. All members are requested to turn out.

GHOST STORIES FROM ENGLAND

Two Apparitions Seen by Immates of Baronet's Country House

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir George Sitwell, Bart., gives the following account of the appearance of two ghosts at Renishaw, his country place near Chesterfield. One of the ghosts was seen by his wife, Lady Ida Sitwell, and the other by Miss R., a member of the house party. Renishaw is an old house dating from 1250.

Even his faults, if they are faults, says the brilliant writer, "against which so much criticism has for a time been raised, have all this parting quality, that they are essentially the popular faults. This instinct for a prompt and practical and hand-to-mouth benevolence, this instinct for giving a very good time to those who have had a very bad time, this is the very soul of that immense and astonishing altruism at which all social reformers have stood thunderstruck: the kindness of the poor to the poor. This attitude may or may not be the great vice of the governors; there is no doubt that it is the great virtue of the people. The charity of poor men to poor men has always been spontaneous, irregular, individual, haphazard, therefore, in its nature, to some faults of confusion or of favoritism."

It wasn't what Will Crooks said to the Canadian club—vigorously and impressively as he did it—that really produced the striking effect on his hearers. It was the spirit of the man himself, his humor and his sympathy, his entire disinterestedness and his superb fighting qualities. He showed in himself the true spirit of the true Labor Party, which not only works for the betterment of the man and the woman who wants to labor, but is also bound by all the ties of sympathy and comradeship with these working classes, a laboring man, and not of social reformers. In looking on that short and burly figure, and black-headed, coarse-featured, with nothing of grace and refinement in its lines, but with the high courage and shrewd insight and all-embracing sympathy which are of far greater worth, in listening to that ringing voice, with its Cockney intonations, as it told of England's poor, what is being done with them, and what should be done with them, Canadians got a new understanding of a great and vital problem, full of instruction and of warning for themselves. They also made the acquaintance of one of the most striking figures in English political life, the great Labor Member who has never ceased to be a laboring man, Will Crooks, M.P., "Ernie" in bloom with it! —P.D., in Toronto Saturday Night.

SUPREME COURT CASES

Appeal Allowed in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company—Fayne Mine Appeal Heard

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—In the supreme court today the argument in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company was concluded, and the appeal was allowed, the trial court judgment reversed, and respondents ordered to pay costs in both courts below and disbursements on appeal. Appellant is to convey the land appropriated to the railway, and release her claim for damages for trespass.

Traves vs. Forrest was heard. One Smith was the lessee of the Payne mine, and made a working agreement with plaintiff Forrest, to have him win ore from the mine, receiving 78 per cent of the net smelter returns as his share of the workings. Smith gave Traves a chattel mortgage on one-third of the product. Forrest brought an action, which was dismissed, and Traves is now appealing to the supreme court of British Columbia. Judgment was reversed, and the 78 per cent share declared not to have been affected by the chattel mortgage. Traves now claims the right to be paid by priority out of the net smelter returns.

Wild Man With Gun. VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—A story reminding one of the days when the west was wild and woolly was heard in police court this morning, where Thomas Jackson, a colored man from the Yukon, was sentenced to serve thirty days at hard labor for carrying a gun. Yesterday morning a crowd of famished people eating breakfast in the Wanderer Coffee House were scared out of a few moments, till the police arrived, among them of Jackson armed with a rifle a foot long. For the space of a few moments, till the police arrived, Jackson in great grief had the guests performing gastronomic feats they never dreamed themselves capable of. Jackson told the court that the night before he lost his dog, the restaurant and he went there to try and find it. He denied that he was blood-thirsty. It happened that the gun he brandished was unloaded.

Novel Method Used by Police. BELLINGHAM, Oct. 8.—A new and in this case very effective punishment was meted out in police circles here yesterday, when O. M. Beeler, who had been drinking, was sent home to apologize to his wife for his actions instead of being taken before the police magistrate. At first it was intended to give Beeler his choice, but when he showed symptoms of favoring the court visit he was instructed to go home. He went, but not willingly.

Rich Find. A strike of \$34 copper-gold ore has been made on the Zodiac group on the Rossland mountains, not many miles from Rossland. The strike has caused much excitement in Spokane and Northport.

Ladies Will Practice. There will be a practice of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Oak Bay park. All members are requested to turn out.

GHOST STORIES FROM ENGLAND

Two Apparitions Seen by Immates of Baronet's Country House

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir George Sitwell, Bart., gives the following account of the appearance of two ghosts at Renishaw, his country place near Chesterfield. One of the ghosts was seen by his wife, Lady Ida Sitwell, and the other by Miss R., a member of the house party. Renishaw is an old house dating from 1250.

Even his faults, if they are faults, says the brilliant writer, "against which so much criticism has for a time been raised, have all this parting quality, that they are essentially the popular faults. This instinct for a prompt and practical and hand-to-mouth benevolence, this instinct for giving a very good time to those who have had a very bad time, this is the very soul of that immense and astonishing altruism at which all social reformers have stood thunderstruck: the kindness of the poor to the poor. This attitude may or may not be the great vice of the governors; there is no doubt that it is the great virtue of the people. The charity of poor men to poor men has always been spontaneous, irregular, individual, haphazard, therefore, in its nature, to some faults of confusion or of favoritism."

It wasn't what Will Crooks said to the Canadian club—vigorously and impressively as he did it—that really produced the striking effect on his hearers. It was the spirit of the man himself, his humor and his sympathy, his entire disinterestedness and his superb fighting qualities. He showed in himself the true spirit of the true Labor Party, which not only works for the betterment of the man and the woman who wants to labor, but is also bound by all the ties of sympathy and comradeship with these working classes, a laboring man, and not of social reformers. In looking on that short and burly figure, and black-headed, coarse-featured, with nothing of grace and refinement in its lines, but with the high courage and shrewd insight and all-embracing sympathy which are of far greater worth, in listening to that ringing voice, with its Cockney intonations, as it told of England's poor, what is being done with them, and what should be done with them, Canadians got a new understanding of a great and vital problem, full of instruction and of warning for themselves. They also made the acquaintance of one of the most striking figures in English political life, the great Labor Member who has never ceased to be a laboring man, Will Crooks, M.P., "Ernie" in bloom with it! —P.D., in Toronto Saturday Night.

SUPREME COURT CASES

Appeal Allowed in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company—Fayne Mine Appeal Heard

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—In the supreme court today the argument in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company was concluded, and the appeal was allowed, the trial court judgment reversed, and respondents ordered to pay costs in both courts below and disbursements on appeal. Appellant is to convey the land appropriated to the railway, and release her claim for damages for trespass.

Traves vs. Forrest was heard. One Smith was the lessee of the Payne mine, and made a working agreement with plaintiff Forrest, to have him win ore from the mine, receiving 78 per cent of the net smelter returns as his share of the workings. Smith gave Traves a chattel mortgage on one-third of the product. Forrest brought an action, which was dismissed, and Traves is now appealing to the supreme court of British Columbia. Judgment was reversed, and the 78 per cent share declared not to have been affected by the chattel mortgage. Traves now claims the right to be paid by priority out of the net smelter returns.

Wild Man With Gun. VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—A story reminding one of the days when the west was wild and woolly was heard in police court this morning, where Thomas Jackson, a colored man from the Yukon, was sentenced to serve thirty days at hard labor for carrying a gun. Yesterday morning a crowd of famished people eating breakfast in the Wanderer Coffee House were scared out of a few moments, till the police arrived, among them of Jackson armed with a rifle a foot long. For the space of a few moments, till the police arrived, Jackson in great grief had the guests performing gastronomic feats they never dreamed themselves capable of. Jackson told the court that the night before he lost his dog, the restaurant and he went there to try and find it. He denied that he was blood-thirsty. It happened that the gun he brandished was unloaded.

Novel Method Used by Police. BELLINGHAM, Oct. 8.—A new and in this case very effective punishment was meted out in police circles here yesterday, when O. M. Beeler, who had been drinking, was sent home to apologize to his wife for his actions instead of being taken before the police magistrate. At first it was intended to give Beeler his choice, but when he showed symptoms of favoring the court visit he was instructed to go home. He went, but not willingly.

Rich Find. A strike of \$34 copper-gold ore has been made on the Zodiac group on the Rossland mountains, not many miles from Rossland. The strike has caused much excitement in Spokane and Northport.

Ladies Will Practice. There will be a practice of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Oak Bay park. All members are requested to turn out.

GHOST STORIES FROM ENGLAND

Two Apparitions Seen by Immates of Baronet's Country House

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir George Sitwell, Bart., gives the following account of the appearance of two ghosts at Renishaw, his country place near Chesterfield. One of the ghosts was seen by his wife, Lady Ida Sitwell, and the other by Miss R., a member of the house party. Renishaw is an old house dating from 1250.

Even his faults, if they are faults, says the brilliant writer, "against which so much criticism has for a time been raised, have all this parting quality, that they are essentially the popular faults. This instinct for a prompt and practical and hand-to-mouth benevolence, this instinct for giving a very good time to those who have had a very bad time, this is the very soul of that immense and astonishing altruism at which all social reformers have stood thunderstruck: the kindness of the poor to the poor. This attitude may or may not be the great vice of the governors; there is no doubt that it is the great virtue of the people. The charity of poor men to poor men has always been spontaneous, irregular, individual, haphazard, therefore, in its nature, to some faults of confusion or of favoritism."

It wasn't what Will Crooks said to the Canadian club—vigorously and impressively as he did it—that really produced the striking effect on his hearers. It was the spirit of the man himself, his humor and his sympathy, his entire disinterestedness and his superb fighting qualities. He showed in himself the true spirit of the true Labor Party, which not only works for the betterment of the man and the woman who wants to labor, but is also bound by all the ties of sympathy and comradeship with these working classes, a laboring man, and not of social reformers. In looking on that short and burly figure, and black-headed, coarse-featured, with nothing of grace and refinement in its lines, but with the high courage and shrewd insight and all-embracing sympathy which are of far greater worth, in listening to that ringing voice, with its Cockney intonations, as it told of England's poor, what is being done with them, and what should be done with them, Canadians got a new understanding of a great and vital problem, full of instruction and of warning for themselves. They also made the acquaintance of one of the most striking figures in English political life, the great Labor Member who has never ceased to be a laboring man, Will Crooks, M.P., "Ernie" in bloom with it! —P.D., in Toronto Saturday Night.

SUPREME COURT CASES

Appeal Allowed in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company—Fayne Mine Appeal Heard

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—In the supreme court today the argument in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company was concluded, and the appeal was allowed, the trial court judgment reversed, and respondents ordered to pay costs in both courts below and disbursements on appeal. Appellant is to convey the land appropriated to the railway, and release her claim for damages for trespass.

Traves vs. Forrest was heard. One Smith was the lessee of the Payne mine, and made a working agreement with plaintiff Forrest, to have him win ore from the mine, receiving 78 per cent of the net smelter returns as his share of the workings. Smith gave Traves a chattel mortgage on one-third of the product. Forrest brought an action, which was dismissed, and Traves is now appealing to the supreme court of British Columbia. Judgment was reversed, and the 78 per cent share declared not to have been affected by the chattel mortgage. Traves now claims the right to be paid by priority out of the net smelter returns.

Wild Man With Gun. VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—A story reminding one of the days when the west was wild and woolly was heard in police court this morning, where Thomas Jackson, a colored man from the Yukon, was sentenced to serve thirty days at hard labor for carrying a gun. Yesterday morning a crowd of famished people eating breakfast in the Wanderer Coffee House were scared out of a few moments, till the police arrived, among them of Jackson armed with a rifle a foot long. For the space of a few moments, till the police arrived, Jackson in great grief had the guests performing gastronomic feats they never dreamed themselves capable of. Jackson told the court that the night before he lost his dog, the restaurant and he went there to try and find it. He denied that he was blood-thirsty. It happened that the gun he brandished was unloaded.

Novel Method Used by Police. BELLINGHAM, Oct. 8.—A new and in this case very effective punishment was meted out in police circles here yesterday, when O. M. Beeler, who had been drinking, was sent home to apologize to his wife for his actions instead of being taken before the police magistrate. At first it was intended to give Beeler his choice, but when he showed symptoms of favoring the court visit he was instructed to go home. He went, but not willingly.

Rich Find. A strike of \$34 copper-gold ore has been made on the Zodiac group on the Rossland mountains, not many miles from Rossland. The strike has caused much excitement in Spokane and Northport.

Ladies Will Practice. There will be a practice of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Oak Bay park. All members are requested to turn out.

GHOST STORIES FROM ENGLAND

Two Apparitions Seen by Immates of Baronet's Country House

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir George Sitwell, Bart., gives the following account of the appearance of two ghosts at Renishaw, his country place near Chesterfield. One of the ghosts was seen by his wife, Lady Ida Sitwell, and the other by Miss R., a member of the house party. Renishaw is an old house dating from 1250.

Even his faults, if they are faults, says the brilliant writer, "against which so much criticism has for a time been raised, have all this parting quality, that they are essentially the popular faults. This instinct for a prompt and practical and hand-to-mouth benevolence, this instinct for giving a very good time to those who have had a very bad time, this is the very soul of that immense and astonishing altruism at which all social reformers have stood thunderstruck: the kindness of the poor to the poor. This attitude may or may not be the great vice of the governors; there is no doubt that it is the great virtue of the people. The charity of poor men to poor men has always been spontaneous, irregular, individual, haphazard, therefore, in its nature, to some faults of confusion or of favoritism."

It wasn't what Will Crooks said to the Canadian club—vigorously and impressively as he did it—that really produced the striking effect on his hearers. It was the spirit of the man himself, his humor and his sympathy, his entire disinterestedness and his superb fighting qualities. He showed in himself the true spirit of the true Labor Party, which not only works for the betterment of the man and the woman who wants to labor, but is also bound by all the ties of sympathy and comradeship with these working classes, a laboring man, and not of social reformers. In looking on that short and burly figure, and black-headed, coarse-featured, with nothing of grace and refinement in its lines, but with the high courage and shrewd insight and all-embracing sympathy which are of far greater worth, in listening to that ringing voice, with its Cockney intonations, as it told of England's poor, what is being done with them, and what should be done with them, Canadians got a new understanding of a great and vital problem, full of instruction and of warning for themselves. They also made the acquaintance of one of the most striking figures in English political life, the great Labor Member who has never ceased to be a laboring man, Will Crooks, M.P., "Ernie" in bloom with it! —P.D., in Toronto Saturday Night.

SUPREME COURT CASES

Appeal Allowed in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company—Fayne Mine Appeal Heard

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—In the supreme court today the argument in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company was concluded, and the appeal was allowed, the trial court judgment reversed, and respondents ordered to pay costs in both courts below and disbursements on appeal. Appellant is to convey the land appropriated to the railway, and release her claim for damages for trespass.

Traves vs. Forrest was heard. One Smith was the lessee of the Payne mine, and made a working agreement with plaintiff Forrest, to have him win ore from the mine, receiving 78 per cent of the net smelter returns as his share of the workings. Smith gave Traves a chattel mortgage on one-third of the product. Forrest brought an action, which was dismissed, and Traves is now appealing to the supreme court of British Columbia. Judgment was reversed, and the 78 per cent share declared not to have been affected by the chattel mortgage. Traves now claims the right to be paid by priority out of the net smelter returns.

Wild Man With Gun. VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—A story reminding one of the days when the west was wild and woolly was heard in police court this morning, where Thomas Jackson, a colored man from the Yukon, was sentenced to serve thirty days at hard labor for carrying a gun. Yesterday morning a crowd of famished people eating breakfast in the Wanderer Coffee House were scared out of a few moments, till the police arrived, among them of Jackson armed with a rifle a foot long. For the space of a few moments, till the police arrived, Jackson in great grief had the guests performing gastronomic feats they never dreamed themselves capable of. Jackson told the court that the night before he lost his dog, the restaurant and he went there to try and find it. He denied that he was blood-thirsty. It happened that the gun he brandished was unloaded.

Novel Method Used by Police. BELLINGHAM, Oct. 8.—A new and in this case very effective punishment was meted out in police circles here yesterday, when O. M. Beeler, who had been drinking, was sent home to apologize to his wife for his actions instead of being taken before the police magistrate. At first it was intended to give Beeler his choice, but when he showed symptoms of favoring the court visit he was instructed to go home. He went, but not willingly.

Rich Find. A strike of \$34 copper-gold ore has been made on the Zodiac group on the Rossland mountains, not many miles from Rossland. The strike has caused much excitement in Spokane and Northport.

Ladies Will Practice. There will be a practice of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Oak Bay park. All members are requested to turn out.

GHOST STORIES FROM ENGLAND

Two Apparitions Seen by Immates of Baronet's Country House

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir George Sitwell, Bart., gives the following account of the appearance of two ghosts at Renishaw, his country place near Chesterfield. One of the ghosts was seen by his wife, Lady Ida Sitwell, and the other by Miss R., a member of the house party. Renishaw is an old house dating from 1250.

Even his faults, if they are faults, says the brilliant writer, "against which so much criticism has for a time been raised, have all this parting quality, that they are essentially the popular faults. This instinct for a prompt and practical and hand-to-mouth benevolence, this instinct for giving a very good time to those who have had a very bad time, this is the very soul of that immense and astonishing altruism at which all social reformers have stood thunderstruck: the kindness of the poor to the poor. This attitude may or may not be the great vice of the governors; there is no doubt that it is the great virtue of the people. The charity of poor men to poor men has always been spontaneous, irregular, individual, haphazard, therefore, in its nature, to some faults of confusion or of favoritism."

It wasn't what Will Crooks said to the Canadian club—vigorously and impressively as he did it—that really produced the striking effect on his hearers. It was the spirit of the man himself, his humor and his sympathy, his entire disinterestedness and his superb fighting qualities. He showed in himself the true spirit of the true Labor Party, which not only works for the betterment of the man and the woman who wants to labor, but is also bound by all the ties of sympathy and comradeship with these working classes, a laboring man, and not of social reformers. In looking on that short and burly figure, and black-headed, coarse-featured, with nothing of grace and refinement in its lines, but with the high courage and shrewd insight and all-embracing sympathy which are of far greater worth, in listening to that ringing voice, with its Cockney intonations, as it told of England's poor, what is being done with them, and what should be done with them, Canadians got a new understanding of a great and vital problem, full of instruction and of warning for themselves. They also made the acquaintance of one of the most striking figures in English political life, the great Labor Member who has never ceased to be a laboring man, Will Crooks, M.P., "Ernie" in bloom with it! —P.D., in Toronto Saturday Night.

SUPREME COURT CASES

Appeal Allowed in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company—Fayne Mine Appeal Heard

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—In the supreme court today the argument in Atwood vs. Kettle Valley Railway Company was concluded, and the appeal was allowed, the trial court judgment reversed, and respondents ordered to pay costs in both courts below and disbursements on appeal. Appellant is to convey the land appropriated to the railway, and release her claim for damages for trespass.

Traves vs. Forrest was heard. One Smith was the lessee of the Payne mine, and made a working agreement with plaintiff Forrest, to have him win ore from the mine, receiving 78 per cent of the net smelter returns as his share of the workings. Smith gave Traves a chattel mortgage on one-third of the product. Forrest brought an action, which was dismissed, and Traves is now appealing to the supreme court of British Columbia. Judgment was reversed, and the 78 per cent share declared not to have been affected by the chattel mortgage. Traves now claims the right to be paid by priority out of the net smelter returns.

Wild Man With Gun. VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—A story reminding one of the days when the west was wild and woolly was heard in police court this morning, where Thomas Jackson, a colored man from the Yukon, was sentenced to serve thirty days at hard labor for carrying a gun. Yesterday morning a crowd of famished people eating breakfast in the Wanderer Coffee House were scared out of a few moments, till the police arrived, among them of Jackson armed with a rifle a foot long. For the space of a few moments, till the police arrived, Jackson in great grief had the guests performing gastronomic feats they never dreamed themselves capable of. Jackson told the court that the night before he lost his dog, the restaurant and he went there to try and find it. He denied that he was blood-thirsty. It happened that the gun he brandished was unloaded.

Novel Method Used by Police. BELLINGHAM, Oct. 8.—A new and in this case very effective punishment was meted out in police circles here yesterday, when O. M. Beeler, who had been drinking, was sent home to apologize to his wife for his actions instead of being taken before the police magistrate. At first it was intended to give Beeler his choice, but when he showed symptoms of favoring the court visit he was instructed to go home. He went, but not willingly.

Rich Find. A strike of \$34 copper-gold ore has been made on the Zodiac group on the Rossland mountains, not many miles from Rossland. The strike has caused much excitement in Spokane and Northport.

Ladies Will Practice. There will be a practice of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Oak Bay park. All members are requested to turn out.

Henry Young & Co. 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Curtain Muslins Silkolines And Sateens SWISS CURTAIN MUSLINS—35 inches wide. Per yard 25c and... SASH CURTAIN MUSLINS—Bordered, dainty designs... COLORED SWISS MUSLINS—Assorted designs. Per yard... MADRAS CURTAIN MUSLINS—White, ecru, yellow, cream with red, cream with green, cream with yellow, green with red, cream with blue, cream with pink; green, blue and gold. Single and double tasseled borders. Per yard, 85c, 65c, 60c, 50c... SILKOLINES—For drapery, assorted designs and colors, 36 in. wide... SATEENS—Assorted colorings, floral designs, 27 in. wide. 25c and... WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BARRETT FLEXIBLE CURTAIN RODS HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

SLATINE ROOFING OUR STANDARD OF VALUE These are the days of keen, strenuous competition when tried and proven merit alone can win permanent success. It is astonishing how many men are wearing Fit-Reform garments in preference to any that the merchant tailor can make. The demand for Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats has never been so active and so widespread before. The Fit-Reform reputation has been built on value. Fit-Reform garments have proved their quality and today enjoy the esteem of gentlemen from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Raincoats and Fall Overcoats, made up in a variety of elegant Tweed effects—

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

A BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

From Workhouse to Westminster.—By George Haw

A book like this requires no criticism. The author makes no pretense to fine writing; the subject he deals with does not require such embellishment. He tells the straight, simple story of a man's life, showing his hero in all his crudity and all his nobility, sparing us no details, however humble, that will tend to give us a fairer idea of the character he writes about. And he has produced a narrative of fascinating human interest. We read on and on through the three hundred odd pages of the book, moved first by one emotion then by another, each successive feeling tending to inspire us with a broader outlook upon mankind in general, and more especially to open our hearts towards those who suffer. As we lay down the book we are conscious of a higher opinion of our fellowmen than ever we had before, and an increased confidence in the wide possibilities of human endeavor.

The Story

It is not difficult to understand from what source Will Crooks derived the courage of his convictions, the unwavering determination, nor the unlimited faith in his own efforts, which qualities, in the largeness of their possession, distinguish this man from the majority of mankind. We have only to read of his mother, the noble woman who supported her seven children and her crippled husband in the face of severest obstacles; and who, though meeting with setbacks that most of us would consider irretrievable failure, never lost her courage, but toiled ceaselessly on through storms of adversity, and before she died saw all of her children comfortably started in life. Dying she left behind her a record of such patience and courage that her memory must always stand as an inspiration to those who loved her.

Will Crooks was born in 1852, in a little one-roomed house down by the docks of Poplar. He was the third of seven children, and when he was a baby, his father lost his arm. From this time he dates all his troubles and privations. When he was eight years old the family were forced to enter the workhouse; the youngest children remained there, while the older ones were taken to the Poor-law School at Sutton. Such conditions prevailed in these institutions at this time that we can quite understand why the boy of eight wept to be parted from his baby brother. Owing to the mother's hard work and perseverance, the family were enabled, after some months, to leave the workhouse and to be again together, under one roof.

Will very early began to earn his living, though he attended school as well. When he was eleven years of age we find him taking an active interest in elections, and when he became a cooper's apprentice at thirteen he was chosen as spokesman by his older companions whenever they had a grievance that they wished redressed. After he had mastered his trade he married, and then followed months of trouble, for good craftsmanship and trade unionism were blended in Crooks, and we find him refusing to use inferior materials and rebelling against unfair conditions. He became known as an agitator, and for months walked the streets seeking employment. His first child died and his wife was ill. He suffered unspeakably in his helplessness, and he writes as follows on the subject of the unemployed:

"There are few things more demoralizing to a man than to have a long spell of unemployment with day after day of fruitless searching for work. It turns scores of decent men into loafers. Many a confirmed loafer today is simply what he is because our present social system takes no account of a man being out of work. No one cares whether he gets a job or goes to the dogs. If he goes to the dogs the nation is a loser in the double sense. It has lost a worker and therefore a wealth-maker. Secondly, it has to spend public money in maintaining him or his family in some kind of way, whether in workhouse, infirmary, prison or asylum.

"A man who is out of work for long nearly always degenerates. For example, if a decent fellow falls out in October and fails to get a job, say, by March, he loses his anxiety to work. The exposure, the insufficient food, his half-starved condition have such a deteriorating effect on him that he becomes indifferent whether he gets work or not. He thus passes from the unemployed state to the unemployable state. It ought to be the duty of a nation to see that a man does not become degenerate."

It would take too long to go into detail in regard to the story. Crooks' misfortune did not last, and when eventually he did find work, it was the beginning of a success that has attended him ever since. He entered public life as member from one position of responsibility to another until he was made mayor, and finally elected as representative for Woolwich in 1896. Since then he has been ceaselessly at work, being responsible for endless charitable institutions and for improvements in those which already existed. His influence towards the amelioration of poverty cannot be over-estimated.

Crooks discourages those who give money only. "Give part of yourself, rather than part of your wealth," he tells them. As an instance of this, we quote the following: "A person once called at the house during a bad winter and offered him five hundred pounds.

"I am anxious about the poor people, Mr. Crooks," said the visitor, "so I've brought down this money for you to help them."

"Have you?" was the response. "But what are you going to do?"

"Oh, I'm going to the south of France. I cannot bear England in the winter."

"Then I advise you to take the five hundred pounds with you."

"Do you refuse it?"

"Absolutely. It is cowardly for a man like you to offer five hundred pounds and then run away. You ought to do more than give it; you ought to spend it. Come down and see that the proper people get it. It is not so hard to raise five hundred pounds for the poor as it is to distribute it among the poor."

"In the course of one of his speeches, when he was pleading with the London County Council to pass a bill voting money to feed starving school children, he cited the following instance of distress: "A woman early the next morning as soon as the shutters were down, entered a pawn-broker's shop, and took from under her shawl, in a shamefaced manner, a small bundle. The pawn-broker's assistant opened the bundle, and there, clean-washed and scarcely dry, was the woman's chemise. She had taken it off her body, washed it and partly dried it, and to the pawn-broker's assistant she said:

"For the love of God, give me sixpence on this."

"I cannot," said the assistant; "it's not worth it."

"Then give me threepence," pleaded the woman. "I must give my children a mouthful before they go to school this morning."

Again: "One day a teacher in one of our schools showed a letter from the mother of her fatherless little girls it ran:

"Dear Teacher—Will you allow my little girls to come home at half-past three? I shall have earned sixpence by then, and shall be able to give them something warm to eat. They have had nothing all day."

And yet his motion was defeated. It is gratifying to learn, however, that Crooks gave the council no rest and his measure was at last carried, and his wife in the meantime distributing money and clothing, the gifts of countless donors to the suffering little ones.—*Cassell & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.*

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

George William Frederick Hegel

Critics of the works of Hegel tell us that the easiest method by which the student may arrive at the great thoughts of Aristotle and Plato, is to read his "History of Philosophy." He made a most exhaustive study of the old philosophers, and in his book reveals their true teaching, as he was able by his great power of discernment to look behind the mere words of Socrates and his disciples, and realize the ideas which lived in the minds of the past thinkers. Hegel was in short one of the greatest philosophical interpreters that the world has ever seen.

Hegel was born in 1770, at Stuttgart, and through his youth, though he was an industrious student, he showed little or no particular talent for the work which was afterward to make him famous. His meeting, during his college career, with Schelling, marked the turning point in his life. The two took up the study of philosophy together, the younger Schelling, invariably leading the older and slower Hegel, and with his brilliant insight explaining away difficulties to his friend and making abstruse problems clear. The two adopted different lines of thought later in life, Hegel still clinging to the teachings of the ancient Greeks, and Schelling inclining rather to Oriental philosophy. Hegel's books are many. He divided his time between writing and teaching, and made countless admirers and disciples. He died in 1831. His four treatises on Art, Religion, History and Philosophy are considered by many to be the greatest contributions to human thought of the nineteenth century.

God is recognized as Spirit only when known as the Triune. This new principle is the axis on which the history of the world turns. This is the goal and starting point of history. "When the fullness of the time was come, God sent His Son," is the statement of the Bible. This means nothing else than that Self-consciousness had reached the phases of development whose resultant constitutes the idea of Spirit, and had come to feel the necessity of comprehending those phases absolutely.

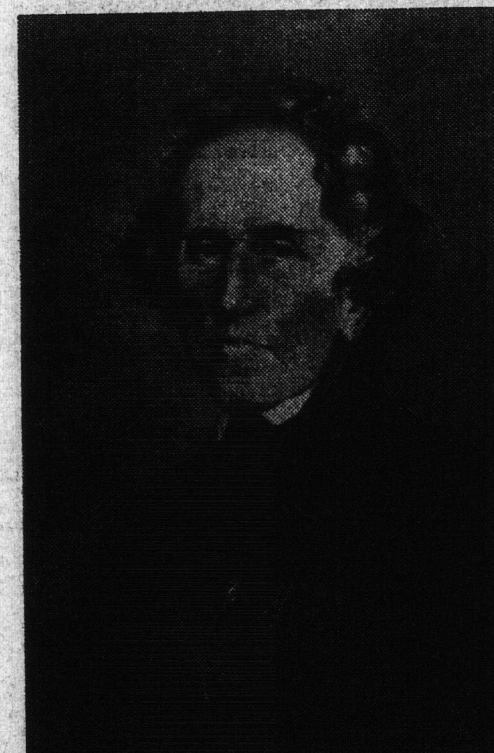
Man, created in the image of God, lost, it is said, his state of absolute contentment, by eating of the tree of knowledge of Good and Evil. Sin consists here only in knowledge; this is the sinful element, and by it man is stated to have trifled away his natural happiness. This is a deep truth that evil lies in consciousness; for the brutes are neither evil nor good; the merely natural man quite as little. Consciousness occasions the separation of the Ego, in its boundless freedom as arbitrary choice, from the pure essence of the Will, i. e., the Good. Knowledge as the annulling of the unity of mere Nature, is the "Fall"; which is of no casual conception, but the eternal history of Spirit. For the state of innocence the paradisaical condition is that of the brute. Paradise is a park, where only brutes, not men can remain. For the brute is one with God only implicitly (not consciously). Only man's Spirit has a self-cognizant existence. This existence for a self, this consciousness, is at the same time separation from the

Universal and Divine Spirit. If I hold in my abstract Freedom, in contra position to the Good, I adopt the standpoint of Evil.

The Oriental antithesis of Light and Darkness is transferred to Spirit, and the Darkness becomes Sin. For the abnegation of reality there is no compensation but Subjectivity itself—the Human Will as intrinsically universal; and thereby alone does reconciliation become possible. Sin is the discerning of Good and Evil as separation; but this discerning likewise heals the ancient hurt, and is the fountain of infinite reconciliation. The discerning in question brings with it the destruction of that which is external and alien in consciousness, and is consequently the return of subjectivity into itself. This, then adopted into the actual self-consciousness of the world, is the Reconciliation or atonement of the world. From that unrest of infinite sorrow—in which the two sides of the antithesis stand related to each other—is developed the Unity of God with Reality—i. e., with Subjectivity which had been separated from Him. The infinite loss is counterbalanced only by its infinity, and thereby becomes infinite gain. The recognition of the identity of the Subject and God was introduced into the World, when the fullness of Time was come; the consciousness of this identity is the recognition of God in His true essence. The material of Truth is Spirit itself—inherent vital movement. The nature of God as pure Spirit is manifested to man in the Christian Religion.

GRACOMO MEYERBEER

Jacob Meyer Beer, who is known to fame as Gracomo Meyerbeer, was born in Berlin, in 1791. His family was Jewish, wealthy and



Gracomo Meyerbeer, who is known to fame as Gracomo Meyerbeer, was born in Berlin, in 1791. His family was Jewish, wealthy and

talented. His father was a banker; two of his brothers gained distinction in astronomy and literature. He exhibited great musical talent very early in life. His first public appearance was in his seventh year, when he played Mozart's Concerto in D Minor; at nine years of age he was regarded as the best pianist in Berlin. He continued his studies, and in his nineteenth year was appointed court composer at Darmstadt. His first operas were flat failures and the young musician thought that he had mistaken his calling, but before abandoning it determined to study the Italian style. At Venice he was captivated by Rossini's work and forthwith composed seven Italian operas, which were accorded a brilliant reception. The only one of the group that has retained its position is *Semiramide*. He left Italy in 1826 and went to Paris in response to an invitation, resolved to abandon the invitation of the Italian school and went along original lines. The first fruit of this resolution was *Robert le Diable*, produced at the Paris Grand Opera House in 1831. Its thrilling romance, striking scenes, fine stage pictures and attractive ballet, caught the public imagination and all Paris was enthused. His next work appeared five years later, and was that majestic composition *Les Huguenots*. Meyerbeer himself regarded this as the greatest of his productions, although in the opinion of musical critics, it should have ended before the fourth act. Some years elapsed before the *L'Africaine* and *Le Prophète* were given to the world: Their merit is scarcely less than that of Robert and *Les Huguenots*. From Paris he returned to Berlin as Kapellmeister to the king. Three operas, two of which, *Rienzi* and *The Flying Dutchman*, have not yet lost their popularity. The last named was produced with Meyerbeer himself as conductor, with Jenny Lind as prima donna. It was a brilliant success. He died in 1863, while preparing for the production of *L'Africaine*. Meyerbeer's genius was not conceded by some of his contemporaries. Wagner said he was "a miserable music-maker, a Jew banker, who had taken a notion to compose operas." Mendelssohn thought his style exaggerated;

but the verdict of two generations of opera-goers is that in the field of romantic musical composition he has no superior, and that notwithstanding what to severe critics seem crudities and unequalties, he must be ranked among the greatest composers.

HAMLET REALISTICALLY STAGED

In the ancient abbey of Saint Wandrill, near Caudebec, in Normandy, Shakespeare's great drama *Macbeth*, was recently enacted under original conditions, with splendid effect. The famous Madame Maeterlinck took the part of Lady Macbeth, while M. Severin Mars appeared in the title role. The audience, which consisted of fifty privileged guests, who, however, paid about forty dollars apiece as the price of the privilege, were led about from scene to scene by attendants clad in eleventh century garb. The air in the old abbey was damp and chill, the corridors full of mysterious shadows, and the scenic effects were the more enhanced as candle and torch light was the only means of illumination utilized. The ancient walls ivy-grown, the dim terraces, the winding galleries, and the stately staircases, made a background eminently fitted to the action of the play. The on-lookers, breathless with awe, felt themselves transported back through the centuries to those tragic days so luridly pictured by the great tragedian, and the murders seemed bloody and real, the ghosts shadowy spirits from the world beyond our ken, and Lady Macbeth, with her death-white face and in her trailing robes, walking up and down the dim gallery and muttering to herself, the living incarnation of that long-dead woman who walked and wept that she could not cleanse her hands of "that foul blot" which incriminated her in her own eyes as the real murderer of Duncan.

The public was introduced into the refectory of the abbey, where Lady Macbeth was seen for the first time reading the letter in which Macbeth announced that he had been saluted by the King's messengers and the witches as Thane of Cawdor, and touches in the brain of his spouse the button which is to bring, as it were electrically, into the forefront of her consciousness that all-absorbing fixed idea which, looming there pre-eminently, obliterates all else and engenders splendid crime. Thence from the refectory the spectators passed out into the night to see Duncan and his cortege enter the chateau. It was but a short stay under the stars, for the great scene in which Lady Macbeth exhorts successfully her husband to murder Duncan took place in the refectory again, and Banquo's murder was perpetrated in a room close by. The spacious hall of the refectory was like a place in the refectory again, and Banquo's ghost appears. The witches danced and sang on the grassy area within the cloister while the Indian file of Banquo's ancestors passed along the ambulatories. Again for the sleep-walking scene, the guests were back in the refectory, Lady Macbeth being seen passing along a high gallery which dominates the vast hall, and finally descending a stately stairway. There, too, Macbeth fought with Macduff. And there the terrible drama ended.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED

It seems barely conceivable to us in this country where labor is at a premium, where contractors are advertising continually for trained men, and building of all kinds progresses slowly because the demand for help is so greatly in excess of the supply, that in the Mother Country the Local Government Boards are completely at a loss to know what to do with the great army of unemployed willing workers through the winter that is coming, and which Boards are suggesting all manner of expedients to keep them and their families from genuine want. In the Trade Unions 23 per cent of the ship-builders and 12 per cent of the engineers have no prospect of work, and this at the close of a hard season, "so that," to quote the words of the *London Morning Post*, "the winter will find many excellent men reduced to seek assistance."

One of these means of assistance afforded by the government is through the medium of artificially created work, and even last year committees were at their wits' end to discover additional works of utility. Parks have been improved, ponds have been dug, playing fields have been levelled, and "the distress committee die for lack of new worlds to conquer."

It is suggested that the Government Board should start experimental camps in various sections of the country, under the management of a central authority, in which the training would be rigorous enough to act as a test of genuine unemployment.

There is no country in the world where charitable people contribute more largely towards the amelioration of poverty than they do in England, and this year will probably find the same conditions as usual. To a certain extent this fact is a praiseworthy one, but the result of such gratuitous giving is decidedly questionable.

TWO INCIDENTS IN MISS DUNCAN'S CAREER

Isadore Duncan, the barefoot dancer, in a recent interview, tells of incidents in her career. In part she says:

"I was laughed at, discouraged and disheartened at first by this one and that, but will cherish, also, some precious encourage-

ment which gave me confidence—two, notably, the remembrance of which will always be dear to me. In New York a great virtuoso composer, Ethelbert Nevin, was, they told me, indignant to learn that I danced to some of his most beautiful pieces, written for the piano. I then decided to go and dance for him. He was moved almost to tears.

"I saw movements similar to yours," he said, "in composing the music to which you have danced, and I find in seeing you my first emotion of exaltation. Surely the same spirit descended upon us both!"

"At Bayreuth, where I danced in Tannhauser, Mme. Wagner gave me extreme pleasure. Among her husband's papers, she told me, she found a sheet containing instructions for movements conforming with the inspiration of my dance. The master, who, as we know, always saw the gestures of his creations in writing, had divined the postures which the music naturally inspired me."

THE ASTUTENESS OF THE LATE SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS

Sir Augustus had been commanded to come to Windsor and give a performance of "Carmen" before the Queen. That Mme. Calve should play the name part was also specified. Royal command performances mean more glory and honor to managers than they do actual financial profit, and Sir Augustus Harris was naturally somewhat anxious to economize upon his big salaries. He knew quite well that it would never do to tell Mme. Calve that the court had stipulated for her appearance, because he was shrewd enough to perceive that with that piece of information in her possession Mme. Calve would not consent to reduce her terms one penny, and it was at a reduction of terms that Sir Augustus Harris was aiming.

He confided to Mme. Calve the fact that a performance of *Carmen* had been "commanded."

"And I wonder," said Sir Augustus, "whom I can persuade to sing 'Carmen.' I thought—Delna?"

"Why Delna?" said the prima donna. "Why not Calve?"

"Mme. Calve would be ideal," said Sir Augustus, "but she is far too expensive. Mme. Delna would sing for nothing."

"I am the person," said Mme. Calve, "to sing the role of Carmen before the Queen of England, and when two queens meet there should not be any question of money."

She sang for nothing, and Sir Augustus Harris owed it to his own cleverness that he did not lose on the performance.

CARUSO IN AMERICA UNTIL 1914

Caruso has left the shores of England for Germany, where he will fulfil engagements in Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen, prior to his departure from Hamburg for New York on October 25. His tour in the United Kingdom was a most brilliant success.

In a communication to the correspondent of the New York Herald he wishes to convey to his thousands of friends in America the assurance that he is looking forward to a long sojourn in America with the most agreeable emotions. He has thoroughly enjoyed his tour in the United Kingdom, and has been blessed with the most perfect health. Wherever he went the audiences were immense and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

The unanimous verdict of the provinces is that the tenor's voice is golden. He did not wish to talk about himself, but he instructed his amiable secretary, Mrs. Neave, to speak freely with respect to the absurd statements in some American papers regarding the alleged operation on his throat as affecting his future engagements and movements.

There is absolutely no truth in the original or revised statements that his voice is impaired by surgical operations," said Mrs. Neave. "Owing to a very slight cold he had his throat painted once with a very simple lotion, but he was singing in perfect voice up to the time of this alleged operation and immediately after it. His voice was not impaired for a single moment, and," added Mrs. Neave, "wherever he has gone he has used his voice, so as to give the lie to statements that his voice had been impaired and that the American syndicate was hesitating about signing a contract for a lengthy period.

"Signor Caruso wishes the American people to know that so confident are the American syndicate that his voice is not impaired that they had sought a four years' extension to his contract with an additional £100 a night on the old deal. This renewed confidence as displayed by the American syndicate has pleased Signor Caruso immensely. He will now remain in America until 1914. He is at liberty to sing in other countries if the time between his engagements permits, but up to the present only one arrangement has been made, and that is a short season at Monte Carlo in 1912, for which an immense salary has been offered."

Herbert Witherspoon, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, returned last week from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Customer—"Are these shoes too far gone for repair?" Bootmaker—"No, I don't think so. A new pair of uppers, with soles and heels, will make 'em all right. The laces seem fairly good."

NOTICE

Seattle Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 300. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13376, intends, 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 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 282. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13376, intends, 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 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 283. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13376, intends, 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 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 12 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 284. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13376, intends, 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 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE

Eagle No. 7 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 287. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13376, intends, 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 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE

Eagle No. 8 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 288. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13376, intends, 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 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE

Seattle No. 1 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 287. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13376, intends, 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 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted on Thirlow Island at an angle on the southerly boundary at a point 89 chains east of the southwest corner of Timber Lease No. 24, thence north 49 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 29 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of commencement, for the JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL September, A.D. 1909.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Tupper, Baronet of England, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the District hereinafter mentioned for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "C. Tupper's N. E. corner,"

thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 60 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies immediately south of Morton Hattaway's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 17th August, 1909.

CHARLES TUPPER.

Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.



THE STONE TERRACE AND PERGOLA

Of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Boulter's Surrey home, Garston Park, near Godstone, it is recorded in Brayley's "History of Surrey" that, in the reign of King John, William, son of Eustace de Garston, granted the land to Hugh, son of Asketum del Chivinton, reserving a rent of 5d. In 1360, during the reign of Edward III., Roger atte Garston, son of John atte Garstone, granted the land to William de Barton, citizen and goldsmith of London. He, or one of his successors, presented the Manor of Garston to the Priory of Tandridge near by, and the Priors used to hold Courts there; one is specially mentioned as being held at Garston in 1505, in Henry VII's reign, by John Forester, then Prior. After the Reformation Henry VIII. gave the Manor of Garston to William Rede. In 1753 Henrietta, wife of Sir Kenrick Clayton, purchased the estate, and from her it descended to Sir W. Clayton, from whom it was bought by Mr. Stanley Boulter. The house, in exterior design and interior decoration, exhibits some of the best features of ancient and modern architecture; but it is the gardens of Garston with which we are principally concerned, and of which some characteristic and lovely features are reproduced in the accompanying photographs.

Raised about 400 feet above sea-level and facing the Surrey hills (which rise to a height of 800 feet) and the Pilgrims' Way, along which those visiting the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket used to walk from Winchester to Canterbury, is one of the most charming features of Garston, namely, a broad and spacious verandah, 15 feet wide, where during the summer all the meals of the family are served. Adjoining the verandah is a stone pergola, on the piers and cross-pieces of which, and also along the verandah, climb wisteria, clematis and honeysuckle, with Crimson Rambler, Climbing Captain Christy, Claire Jacquier and Dorothy Perkins roses, and many another exquisite climbing plant. In the crevices of the stone paving of the terrace may be seen stonecrops and poppies which raise themselves from seed blown from adjacent borders. In the vases at the edge of the terrace are grown King Edward geraniums, the blooms of which are of a very rich scarlet, and show up well on the grey stone surroundings. In front of the terrace are twelve rose beds surrounded by stone walks and edging. Each bed contains one hundred roses of one or other of the Bengal varieties. From the delicate salmon pink of Irene Watts to the bright red of La Vestue, the various shades of these Bengal roses present an exquisite effect somewhat resembling the delicate colors of a fine Aubusson carpet. Between the stone edging and the roses are borders of violas of varying shades. The terrace is indeed a blaze of harmonizing color and floral beauty.

The fine, undulating lawn, over an acre in extent, is bordered on three sides by well-chosen shrubs and herbaceous plants. Nothing could be more effective than these flowering shrubs and the deciduous and other plants which give a succession of lovely blossoms from May until September. Here are laburnums, lilacs of great variety (of which Souvenir de Louis Spathe may be noted for its beauty), azaleas, magnolias, syringas, spiraeas, brooms, Spanish gorse, Pyrus japonicas, delphiniums, peonies, Veronica traversii (flowering generally at the end of July in lovely terminal spikes of pale mauve), irises, lilies and a manifold selection of the brightest and best specimens for the purpose. The background of the borders is filled in with choice coniferae, Prunus pissardii (its copper leaves contrasting admirably with the silver effect of the tall Acaes Negundo variegata near by, double scarlet thorns, and Pyrus Malus floribunda, one of the most attractive of low flowering trees, and of which Mr. William Robinson truly says "no garden is well planted if this tree is wanting"). But it is not possible to enumerate the contents of these well-thought-out and delightful borders, which contain such an abundance of beautiful plants. There is no lovelier feature in up-to-date gardening than the herbaceous border, and those at Garston Park may well serve as models of their kind, this brief description of them being worthy of note by all who aspire to gain a like effect.

To come to another special feature of the Garston garden. Supporting the tennis lawn, which has been made out of sloping ground, is a dry wall about 7 feet high, constructed of a very suitable iron stone which is found in considerable quantities in neighboring sand-pits.



THE STONE WALL SUPPORTING THE TENNIS LAWN



THE OLD SPANISH WROUGHT-IRON GATE

Growing out of the wall are rock plants of every variety, and in the spring large trusses of aubrietia, phlox, arabis and Saxifrage Wall-accii give it a wealth of color. The blossoms of the early rock plants give way to those flowering later, such as helianthemum, campanula, saponaria, Timus rubra and alba, Veronica incana (with its lance-shaped silvery leaves and racemes of rich dark blue flowers) and a host of others.

Another pretty feature of this garden is a succession of tripods on the edge of the lawn constructed of stout oak branches to feet high. They are covered alternately with Lady Gay and Blush Ramblers, and give a very bright and pleasing effect. Growing up and along a stone wall, enclosing one side of the entrance courtyard, and covering little flying buttresses which support it, are William Allen Richardson and Felicite Perpetue roses and other climbers, and round an old Spanish wrought-iron gate clammers a Vitis Coignetiae (with its large leaves to inches wide and its autumnal crimson tint), a honeysuckle, a Rene Andre rose and a clematis.

A very attractive feature is a circular bed on the lawn containing nine large golden yews and one of pyramidal shape in the centre; plenty of space is given between the yews so that air and sun may reach each part of them. The ground of the bed is entirely covered with Lithospermum prostratum, the lovely blue flowers of which form a very becoming contrast to the golden tint of the yews.

The rose garden at Garston is a great feature, and visitors to the garden are always struck with the lovely beds of the various roses, which seem to be so healthy and abundant in bloom. Each bed is devoted to a separate and distinct rose, and generally contains about 200 plants. One of those that seem to do best at Garston is the very fine Madame Permet Ducher, which is most vigorous and free from such pests as green-fly and blight. Another bed of equal beauty is planted with Gustave Regis, the delicate color of which

ways commands the greatest admiration. Other successful rose beds are those containing Liberty, Marquise Litta, Lady Ashtown and Caroline Testout; while a bed of Captain Hayward was certainly one of the best of the present year, blooming in great beauty. The bright crimson color of this rose gives a remarkable effect when a mass of the flowers is seen, but great care must be taken to pick the roses as soon as they begin to fade, so as not to allow their purple color to clash with the fresh flowers, and so to take away from the brilliant effect of the whole of the bed. Mrs. John Laing can scarcely ever have appeared to greater advantage than in one of the beds at Garston. There must have been at least 1,000 flowers in bloom, and each of them was erect, and appeared to be full of the greatest vigor and beauty. Close by was a lovely bed of Viscountess Folkstone, some of the blooms of which were equal in size to those of a peony.

An excellent effect is obtained by a round bed containing about thirty Japanese maples, in the outer ring of which are those of a deeper shade of atro-purpurea, the colors of the maples approaching a lighter shade towards the centre.

Garden lovers and enthusiasts will realize from even this too brief description what pains, knowledge and taste are given to the planning of the Garston gardens, and our photographs may give them an idea of the success with which these efforts have been crowned.

PLANTING A FRUIT GARDEN

Whatever may be the dimensions of the area which the home-maker is able to use for a fruit garden—and I hope it may be liberal—there are some practical points that he should consider carefully before planting.

Have a Plan

Before planting a tree, make a plan of the garden drawn to a scale. Figure out on paper how you can dispose of the various fruits so as to secure the greatest economy of space.

A Beautiful Country Home

THE GARDEN AT GARSTON PARK

FROM LADIES FIELD



ONE VIEW OF THE GARDEN FROM THE EDGE OF THE LAWN SHOWING TRIPODS

Many fruit gardens are planted in a careless, haphazard sort of a way, and therefore have no definite and logical arrangement. If you have only a quarter of an acre to plant, or even less, it pays to make a plan. You can see things on paper that you cannot see in the field. Having made a good plan, preserve it and follow it consistently in all your planting.

Grow the Best Local Varieties

No matter where you are located, there is probably a great variety of fruits which you can grow. But the point is, which will grow best? The average home orchardist cannot afford to fool away his time on oddities and exotics. He should not be content with trees that will simply bear fruit; they must bear an abundance of good fruit. For example, if you are decidedly out of the peach belt, do not waste valuable space in your garden trying to grow peaches. I would not discourage the amateur who wishes to try fruits that are difficult to grow in his neighborhood. There is more fun in growing a peck of fruit of a variety that is not usually successful in the vicinity, than a barrel of fruit of a kind that everybody can grow. But the average home fruit orchard, in my opinion, contains too large a proportion of eccentricities. Cling to the standards. Examine the successful home orchards of your neighborhood, and seek the advice of the owners. Make the main body of your planting of standard fruits, and then if you have room tuck in a few others for trial. Remember, also, that if your space is limited it may be better for you not to try to grow staple fruits, such as winter apples and pears, but to give all your space to the early and tender sorts, such as small fruits, peaches, pears, and early apples; just as you would not try to grow the winter supply of potatoes in a small garden which can be used to better advantage in growing beets, radishes, and tomatoes.

Most fruits will thrive on a great many kinds of soil, but every one is more or less partial to soils of a certain character. It is usually out of the question to do much in adapting the different fruits to the different soils in the home fruit garden, but this point should be kept in mind and advantage taken of any little variation of soil. In general, the pome fruits (apples and pears) prefer a heavier soil than the stone fruits (plums, peaches, cherries and apricots). Apples seem to do especially well on a clay loam; pears on a heavy clay loam; plums and cherries on a medium loam; peaches and apricots on a light, sandy loam; quinces on a heavy, deep and moist loam; the bush fruits, such as currants, raspberries, etc., on a medium heavy and moist loam; strawberries and grapes on a rather light soil. Of all the fruits, the apple succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other. In laying out the fruit garden, respect these varying tastes and satisfy them whenever possible, but do not be deterred from growing any of the common fruits because you do not have the most favorable soil conditions for them. Good fruit can be grown on almost any kind of soil if it is not extremely sandy, rocky, or shallow. Then again, soils are very readily modified in texture and fertility by careful management. Usually, success depends more upon the man who cares for the trees than upon the soil on which they are grown.

The Best Exposure for the Fruit Garden

This is a subject of dispute among amateur fruit-growers. Shall I plant my orchard on a northern or a southern slope? That depends. Plant on the northern slope when lateness is desired; plant on the southern slope when earliness is desired. For example, if there is danger in your locality of the fruit being cut off by frosts, particularly peaches and Japanese plums, which blossom early, a southern slope should not be chosen, since the trees will blossom several days earlier than on the northern slope and so be more liable to injury. Again, you would not usually plant late-keeping winter apples on a southern slope, but you might plant early varieties, as Early Harvest and Astrachan, on a southern slope because you wish them to ripen as early as possible. The northern slope is apt to be cooler and more moist than the southern slope, hence it is better adapted for small fruits which love these conditions. If the home fruit-grower is fortunate enough to be able to choose between slopes, he will do well to consider whether he wishes earliness or lateness, and select accordingly. In a majority of cases a northern exposure is preferable.

If you have any choice in sites, choose a

gentle slope in preference to level land. A slope generally gives good water drainage; fruit trees cannot thrive with wet feet. Notice how they die out in the low places, which are also the wet places. Again, a slope gives the fruit garden good air drainage. Cold air is heavier than warm air and settles to the low places, which are therefore the frosty places. On the other hand, avoid very steep slopes which can be tilled only with difficulty and are likely to be wind-swept. A slope of four or five feet in a hundred is sufficient. Many home orchards are planted on a hillside so steep that they cannot be tilled or sprayed. Better have the trees there than to have none at all, but these are rarely satisfactory. The general point to be kept in mind is not to put the fruit garden on flat land or in a pocket, but to select a gentle slope.

Double Planting Not Usually Desirable

Double planting is the growing of more than one kind of fruit on the same land at the same time; as apples, with peaches between the rows, or currants with strawberries, etc. One objection to double planting is that different fruits require different treatment as regards tillage, pruning, etc., and it is an inconvenience in caring for them to have them mixed. Another and more serious objection to double planting, as usually practiced, is that the several fruits are crowded so that none have room to do their best. Usually the home fruit-grower does not realize that, when he plants several kinds of fruit thickly upon his land, he is placing a heavy tax upon the land, and ought to fertilize very much heavier than he would for one crop only. Double planting should be practiced only when it is absolutely necessary, as in the small city or suburban fruit garden. It is my observation that when several fruits are crowded on the same area, nine times out of ten the amount of fruit produced and the degree of satisfaction derived would be far greater if the owner had been content with fewer trees and given each room to grow. We often see apple trees with pears between them, currants between the pears, and strawberries tucked in between the currants. This is a very unsatisfactory combination except in the few cases where the grower keeps the soil very rich and gives each fruit special attention.

In the home fruit garden it is desirable sometimes to plant the trees more thickly than they should stand after coming into full bearing, with the idea of taking out some of the trees when they have borne a few crops. Thus peaches are often planted between apple trees, and early bearing varieties of apples, like Yellow Transparent and Wagner, between the standard varieties. This plan is all right if the peaches or early apples are removed when the other trees need the space, but the majority of home fruit-growers will not do this. In most cases these fillers are not cut out at all, and the orchard becomes a brush-pile. Others cut them out eventually, but not until the permanent trees have been seriously weakened by the crowding. In general, then, give each fruit a separate piece of ground; but if your space is so limited that you absolutely must mix them, be careful to keep up the fertility of the soil and to keep the several fruits from crowding.

Usually it will be best to have the tree fruits by themselves in one orchard and to plant the small fruits in connection with the vegetable garden. The ideal home garden has along one side a row or two of raspberries, then blackberries, currants, and gooseberries and strawberries; then the perennial vegetables, as asparagus and rhubarb, and finally the annual vegetables. It is much better to associate the small fruits with the vegetables—one that has been made rich and full of humus by liberal dressings of manure. If the locality is troubled with severe winds that are likely to injure the fruit it is well to plant a row of apples on the side that receives the prevailing wind. If the locality suffers from winter injuries, put the hardier fruits, as apples and pears, on the outside of the fruit garden, and the more tender, as peaches and plums, in the centre. Give early varieties a sunny spot. Why not use fruit trees for shade and ornament around the house? They are beautiful in blossom, in foliage and in fruit. The Transcendent Crab is especially desirable for this purpose. Oftentimes the grapes can be used to advantage on arbors or trained over fences.

How Much of Each Fruit to Plant

That depends upon the space available, the success you have in growing fruit, the number

in the family, and their personal tastes. I want a big bed of strawberries but am not so particular about raspberries. Your tastes may be different, to give definite plans for the garden, because of these varying fruit garden of one acre I would follow the following fruit plants or the other fruits that require the space: Eight apples, twelve cherries, sixteen plums, sixteen grapes, seventy-five currants, gooseberries, and two hundred strawberries. These fruits can be planted at reasonable distance apart and planting.

How Far Apart to Plant

Both tree fruits and small fruits planted too close together. This comes from a desire to get as possible from the land, and ahead and see what the trees several years after planting. Early true in the home orchard we see fruit trees planted too close together, when they ought to be feet apart. One tree that is for a healthy growth of top is profitable than three half-sized trees occupying the same space. The should be given very great clearances and on different soils locality may be more crowded feet apart than the same varieties are small growers, pruned closely, they may be home fruit-grower who has wishes to get just as many plants will do well. As a general rule, the following distances are suggested: sweet cherries, thirty to forty feet; plums, peaches and apricots, twenty-four feet; sixteen to twenty-four feet; raspberries, six to eight feet; currants and gooseberries, four to eight feet; strawberries, six to eight feet; blackberries, six to eight feet; strawberries, six to eight feet.

In case dwarf apples or other dwarf trees are used, the distances for these those recommended for the dwarf trees are not usually so large. They require but little space.

There are many good methods of stretching across the field on which the proper distance measured and marked with string or cloth. As soon as the row is set this line is moved. In this case it will be necessary to move the lines carefully when planting, used, it will be better to mark the ends of which are twisted together, it cannot slip. In case the line is not more than twenty rods long, a convenient and effective plan is to stretch two stout stakes across on a line with the row to be set at each end. The wire should be two feet from the ground, then be dug and the trees set, after which the wire is removed. No stakes are necessary, and the only measure necessary to do is the distance between rows of one kind or to be planted, or of several kinds requiring the same distances, trees in squares, but in hexagons can be grown on the land, a tributed more evenly. To plant get a hatchet and as many as eighteen inches long, and of these there are trees to plant. Take and make a loop in each end enough to slip over the top of the rings should be exactly the length of each wire from the tree to the next tree. By measuring and setting a row of stakes along one side of the site, marking the exact position of trees. To lay out the row of trees, slip a loop of wire over the first stake and a loop of wire over the second stake wire taut until the other two stakes are together, the whole forming the stake at the point of the tree. Place the wires over the stakes in the first row, and tree likewise, and so on for the number of rows. The trees in the rows will be opposite each other in the second row midway between the first and second rows. Fifteen per cent more trees can be planted in this arrangement than in squares, after every tree is every other tree; in squares

Supplement all methods by each way when planting. Straight. Crooked rows look better.

ON THE SAFE SIDE

"Doctor," said the caller, "I can't cure me."

"I can," replied the physician. "I take the case, I want to see you work for others?"

"I'm employed as clerk in a bank," answered the patient.

"Then you'll have to pay the doctor." "I'm not doubtful, but after I get through with you, are you will sleep so soundly job. Then you can't pay me."

THE JOHNSON BI-CENTENARY

in the family, and their personal preferences. I want a big bed of strawberries in my garden, but am not so particular about raspberries. Your tastes may be different. It is impossible to give definite plans for the home fruit garden, because of these varying factors. In a fruit garden of one acre I would suggest the following fruit plants or their equivalent in other fruits that require the same amount of space: Eight apples, twelve pears, twelve cherries, sixteen plums, sixteen peaches, thirty grapes, seventy-five currants, twenty-five gooseberries, and two hundred strawberries. These fruits can be planted on an acre at a reasonable distance apart and without double planting.

How Far Apart to Plant

Both tree fruits and small fruits are commonly planted too close for the best results. This comes from a desire to get just as much as possible from the land, and a failure to look ahead and see what the trees or plants will be several years after planting. This is particularly true in the home orchard. Very often we see fruit trees planted ten or fifteen feet apart, when they ought to be thirty or forty feet apart. One tree that has room enough for a healthy growth of top and roots is more profitable than three half-starved trees occupying the same space. The distances that should be given vary greatly in different localities and on different soils. Apples in one locality may be more crowded at thirty-five feet apart than the same variety would be at twenty-six feet apart in another place. Some varieties are small growers. If the trees are pruned closely, they may be set closer. The home fruit-grower who has a limited space should consider all these things, because he wishes to get just as many plants on his land as will do well. As a general guide, the following distances are suggested: Apples and sweet cherries, thirty to forty feet; pears, apricots, plums, peaches and sour cherries, sixteen to twenty-four feet; quinces, sixteen feet; grapes, six by eight to eight by ten feet; currants and gooseberries, four by six to six by eight feet; raspberries, four by six to five by eight feet; blackberries, four by seven to six by nine feet; strawberries, one or one and a half by four feet.

In case dwarf apples or dwarf pears are used, the distances for these may be half those recommended for the standards; but dwarf trees are not usually satisfactory in the home orchard. They require special skill to be profitable.

There are many good methods for doing this. One of the best for very small areas is to stretch across the field a line or wire on which the proper distances have been measured and marked with a tie of white string or cloth. As soon as stakes for one row is set this line is moved to the next. In this case it will be necessary to align the trees carefully when planting. If a wire is used, it will be better to mark the distances on it by wrapping around it a smaller wire, the ends of which are twisted tightly, so that it cannot slip. In case the orchard is to be not more than twenty rods long, a very convenient and effective plan is to stretch a wire between two stout stakes which are driven on a line with the row to be planted first, one at each end. The wire should be stretched two feet from the ground. The holes can then be dug and the trees planted immediately, after which the wire is moved to the next row. No stakes are required in this method, and the only measuring that it is necessary to do is the distance between rows.

If several rows of one kind of fruit are to be planted, or of several kinds of fruit requiring the same distances, do not plant the trees in squares, but in hexagons. More trees can be grown on the land, and they are distributed more evenly. To plant in hexagons, get a hatchet and as many stakes twelve to eighteen inches long, and of uniform size, as there are trees to plant. Take two small wires and make a loop in each end of both large enough to slip over the tops of the stakes. The length of each wire from centre to centre of the rings should be exactly the distance that it is desired to have the trees apart—say, two rods. By measuring and sighting, place one row of stakes along one side of the orchard site, marking the exact position of the first row of trees. To lay out the second and succeeding rows, slip a loop of the other wire over the first stake and a loop of the other wire over the second stake. Pull the two wires taut until the other two loops are together, the whole forming the letter V. Drive a stake at the point of the V. This marks the position of the first tree in the second row. Place the wires over the second and third stakes in the first row, and locate the second tree likewise, and so on for an indefinite number of rows. The trees in the first and third rows will be opposite each other, while those in the second are midway and alternating. Fifteen per cent more trees can be put on an acre by this arrangement than by planting in squares, and every tree is equidistant from every other tree; in squares they are not.

Supplement all methods by careful sighting each way when planting. Make the rows straight. Crooked rows look slovenly.—S. W. Fletcher.

ON THE SAFE SIDE

"Doctor," said the caller, "I'm a victim of insomnia. Can you cure me?"

"I can," replied the physician. "But before I take the case, I want to ask you one question. Are you in business for yourself or do you work for others?"

"I'm employed as clerk in a grocery," answered the patient.

"Then you'll have to pay in advance," said the doctor. "I'm not doubting your honesty, but after I get through with you the chances are you will sleep so soundly you'll lose your job. Then you can't pay me."

Exactly two hundred years ago, or, in other words, on the 18th of September, 1709, there was born at the little town of Lichfield, in Staffordshire, a man who dominated the literary circles of his day as no other Englishman has ever done. (Samuel Johnson was a remarkable man in many ways; his memory is happy in that he had for his biographer his friend and pupil, James Boswell of Auchinleck, whose "Life" still remains the best book of its kind to be found in the English language. In its pages the manners of the eighteenth century London come to life again, and it is easy for us to reconstruct the circles in which Johnson moved and reigned. Though it is not the aim of this article to estimate his great literary gifts or his prodigious learning, it may be worth while at this time to recall some of his doings and sayings to enable us to understand the awe in which he was held in his day and generation.)

Any ascendancy that the great "doctor" acquired in that old-world society was certainly not due to personal attractiveness. Miss Porter, his daughter-in-law, told Boswell that when he was first introduced to her mother, "his appearance was very forbidding; he was thin and lank, so that his immense structure of bones was hideously striking to the eye, and the scars of the scrofula were deeply visible. He also wore his hair, which was straight and stiff, separated behind; and he often had, seemingly, convulsive starts and odd gesticulations, which tended to excite surprise and ridicule. Mrs. Porter was so much engaged by his conversation that she overlooked all these external disadvantages, and said to her daughter, 'This is the most sensible man that I ever saw in my life.'" Many of his infirmities lasted in a marked degree to the end of his days, but like Mrs. Porter, most of his friends forgot them in admiration of his sound "sense."

A Bit of a Glutton

His manners were at first as unprepossessing as his appearance. His behaviour at table may be cited as a case in point. Boswell says: "I never knew any man who relished good eating more than he did. When at table, he was totally absorbed in the business of the moment; his looks seemed riveted to his plate; nor would he, unless in very high company, say one word, or even pay the least attention to what was said by others, till he had satisfied his appetite, which was so fierce, and indulged with such intemperance, that while in the act of eating, the veins of his forehead swelled, and generally a strong perspiration was visible. To those whose sensations were delicate, this could not but be disgusting, and it was doubtless not suitable to the character of a philosopher, who should be distinguished by self-command. But it must be owned that Johnson, though he could be rigidly abstemious, was not a temperate man either in eating or drinking. He could refrain, but he could not use moderately. He told me that he had fasted two days without inconvenience, and that he had never been hungry but once. They who beheld with wonder how much he ate upon all occasions when his dinner was to his taste could not easily conceive what he must have meant by hunger; and not only was he remarkable for the extraordinary quantity which he ate, but he was, or affected to be, a man of very nice discernment in the science of cookery. He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table where he had dined or supped, and to recollect very minutely what he had liked."

Johnson himself by no means considered his love of eating as discreditable, and with his usual candor did not hesitate to say so. "Some people," he declared on one occasion, "have a foolish way of not minding, or pretending not to mind, what they eat. For my part, I mind my belly very studiously and very carefully; for I look upon it that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else."

Great Talent for Conversation

Although he did not talk much while he was eating, Johnson was inimitable as a talker at other times. We have been told that he was essentially a "clubbable" man, and it is as a brilliant conversationalist that many people know him best. He was never so interesting as when surrounded by a coterie of eager listeners, he discussed upon literature, politics, and the problems of life in general. His learning was prodigious, and he also possessed phenomenal shrewdness. This combination, allied with an extraordinary facility of expression, enabled him at once to philosophize upon the most common affairs, and to clothe abstract conceptions in the language of everyday life. He touched nothing that he did not adorn. If he had no fresh idea about the actual matter in hand, he was sure to suggest some apt and original parallel. A few instances, taken at random, may be quoted.

He was a very religious man, and had little sympathy with the skeptical tendencies of certain philosophers of his day. "Hume and other skeptical innovators," he once said, "are vain men, and will gratify themselves at any expense. Truth will not afford sufficient food to their vanity; so they have betaken themselves to error. Truth, sir, is a cow which will yield such people no more milk, and so they are gone to milk the bull." "A woman's preaching," he declared on another occasion, "is like a dog walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all."

Johnson was himself a stout Tory, but that did not prevent his judgment from penetrating the sycophantic attitude which many of the lower social orders adopted towards the aristocracy. When Boswell confessed that he considered distinction and rank to be of so

much importance in civilized society, that if he were asked on the same day to dine with the first duke in England, and with the first man in Britain for genius, he should hesitate which to prefer, Johnson replied, "To be sure, sir, if you were to dine only once, and it was never to be known where you dined, you would choose rather to dine with the first man of genius, but to gain most respect you should dine with the first duke in England. For nine people in ten that you meet with, would have a higher opinion of you for having dined with a duke; and the great genius himself would receive you better, because you had been with the great duke."

His Love of Argument

There is no doubt that at the bottom of all Johnson's conversation there was a real desire to find truth, but he also, as Boswell was forced to admit, "loved to display his ingenuity in argument; and, therefore, would sometimes in conversation maintain opinions which he was sensible were wrong, but in supporting which his reasoning and wit would be most conspicuous. He would begin thus: 'Why, sir, as to the good or evil of card playing—' 'Now,' said Garrick, 'he is thinking which side he shall take.' He appeared to have a pleasure in contradiction, especially when any opinion was delivered with an air of confidence; so that there was hardly any topic, if not one of the great truths of religion and morality, that he might not have been incited to argue either for or against. Lord Elibank had the highest admiration of his powers. He once observed, 'Whatever opinion Johnson maintains, I will not say that he convinces me; but he never fails to show me that he has good reasons for it.'

Sometimes, however, this side of his nature asserted itself so much that he became aggressive and unsympathetic. Once when he was traveling with Boswell over night, the extreme cold made the latter shiver. Johnson, whose robust frame was not the least affected, turned towards him angrily, as if he were effeminate, and asked sharply, "Why do you shiver?" When Lord Stowell, a fellow-passenger in a postchaise, complained of a headache on another occasion, Johnson treated him in the same manner. "At your age, sir, I had no headache."

He treated Boswell with equal brusqueness, but more good humor in one of their discussions of music for which the "Doctor" had little taste. They were being entertained to a number of tunes on the violin. Johnson desired to have a certain piece, "Let Ambition Fire Thy Mind," played over again, and appeared to give it minute attention. When Boswell confessed that it affected him so much, and with such varied emotions that at one time he was ready to shed tears, and at another inclined to rush into the thickest part of the battle, Johnson replied, "Sir, I should never hear it, if it made me such a fool."

First Meeting with Wilkes

On certain questions Johnson was very touchy, and there were some men towards whom he had a profound antipathy. One of these was John Wilkes. Nothing could surpass the diplomacy with which Boswell arranged a meeting between these two men, but his difficulties were not over when he had them safe in the same house. He describes the scene as follows: "When we entered Mr. Dilly's drawing-room, he (i.e., Johnson) found himself in the midst of a company which he did not know. I observed him whispering to Mr. Dilly, 'Who is that gentleman, sir?' 'Mr. Arthur Lee.' 'Too, too, too,' said the great man under his breath. This was one of his habitual mutterings. Mr. Arthur Lee could not but be very obnoxious to Johnson, for he was not only a patriot but an American. 'And who is the gentleman in lace?' 'Mr. Wilkes, sir.' This information confounded him still more; he had some difficulty to restrain himself, and taking up a book, sat down upon a window-seat and read, or at least kept his eye upon it intently for some time, till he composed himself. His feelings, I dare say, were awkward enough. But he no doubt recollected his having rated me, for supposing that he could be at all disconcerted by any company—this was the bait with which the crafty Boswell had induced him to come—and he, therefore, resolutely set himself to behave quite as an easy man of the world, who could adapt himself at once to the disposition and manners of those whom he might chance to meet.

"The cheering sound. Dinner is upon the table," dissolved his reverie, and we all sat down without any symptom of ill-humor. Mr. Wilkes placed himself next to Dr. Johnson, and behaved to him with so much attention and politeness that he gained upon him insensibly. No man ate more heartily than Johnson, or loved better what was nice and delicate. Mr. Wilkes was very assiduous in helping him to some fine veal. "Pray give me leave, sir; it is better here—a little of the brown—some fat, sir—a little of the stuffing—some gravy—let me have the pleasure of giving you some butter—allow me to recommend a squeeze of this orange—or the lemon, perhaps, may have some more zest." "Sir, sir, I am much obliged to you, sir," cried Johnson, bowing and turning his head to him with a look for some time of "surly virtue," but in a short while of complacency. Merit of any kind was always sufficient to disarm his hostility.

Antipathy to Scotsmen

Scotsmen formed another of his pet aversions, and he never missed an opportunity of passing sarcasms about them. This, of course, was a common characteristic of the Englishman of his day, but in Johnson it was exaggerated, though he came to recognize many of the nation's good points. Certainly the number of Scotsmen who flocked to London then as now gave him ample scope for his gibes. Their poverty was the object on which he liked to sharpen his wit. Once, in conversation, Arthur Lee mentioned some Scots who had taken possession of a barren part of America, and wondered why they should choose it. Hereupon, Johnson remarked, "Why, sir, all barrenness is comparative. The Scotch would not know it to be barren." "Some, come, now!" cried Boswell, "he is flattering the English. You have now been in Scotland, sir, and say if you did not see me and drink enough there?" Johnson had his reply ready: "Why, yes, sir; meat and drink enough to give the inhabitants sufficient strength to run away from home." Talking of Lord Mansfield, the great judge, who was a Scotsman but who was educated in England, Johnson remarked that much might be made of a Scotsman "if he be caught young."

The most celebrated witicism in this connection, however, was a reply to a certain Mr. Oglvie, who was "unlucky enough to choose for the topic of his conversation the praises of his native country. He began with saying that there was very rich land around Edinburgh. Goldsmith, who had studied physic there, contradicted this, very untruly, with a sneering laugh. Disconcerted a little by this, Mr. Oglvie took new ground, where he thought himself perfectly safe; he observed that Scotland had a great many noble wild prospects. 'I believe, sir,' interposed the dictator, 'you have a great many. Norway, too, has noble wild prospects; and Lapland is remarkable for prodigious wild prospects. But, sir, let me tell you the noblest prospect which a Scotsman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England.'

A Good Man at Heart

Boswell, however, points out that his master's animosity to Scotsmen was not unmingled with admiration, and that he treated them no worse than his friends. In the words of Sir Joshua Reynolds, "he was fond of discrimination, which he could not show without pointing out the bad as well as the good in every character; and as his friends were those whose best opportunity for showing the acuteness of his judgment." Even in the expression of his prejudices Johnson always had in mind the checking of some exaggerated notion of his opponent in argument for the time being. In all that he said or did there was a marked devotion to truth. That was why he strove to master the two arts of reading books and guiding conversation. He held that the library and the club were the natural correctives of each other. In spite of his rough speech, there are many proofs of his kindness of heart. Unlike many other wits, he had always a joke ready which twitted with his own change of opinion, as when in spite of Jacobite protestations, he accepted a pension from a Hanoverian King. Though he never spared a friend in argument, he was always ready to defend him when attacked. Garrick is a case in point. One of his best qualities was that he loved young acquaintances because "young men have more virtue than old men," and "more generous sentiments in every respect." Those who cavil at Johnson's rude exterior should study his conflict with Lord Chesterfield. There they will learn that in a real test of anything that is good honesty and strength of intellect count for more than all the fine manners of the polished courtier.

A MAORI LEGEND

It was long before the Old World dreamed of the New, long before Columbus sailed in his cock-boats into the vast Atlantic, that old tradition says the Maoris left Hawaiki, their original home, and crossed to New Zealand over the stormy Pacific. Twenty-seven generations ago it was that Ngahue of the Poutini tribe brought back to war-swept Hawaiki news of Aotea, a beautiful island, far away, where there was jasper to be found in abundance, and the gigantic moa was as yet lord of creation. To many of the great chiefs his words were good: tribal warfare, unceasing and ferocious, was decimating their peoples, and Ngahue's glowing description of the beauties of this peaceful island decided many of them to emigrate there and dare the perils of the open sea.

So they set to work to build themselves double-decked canoes, which they hewed from tree trunks with axes made from green jasper, that were preserved till recently. The most famous of all these canoes was the Arawa, made from the trunk of a great totara tree felled in Rarotonga. It belonged to Tamate-kuapa, a mighty chief, whose stupendous strength and enormous size have been handed down in song and legend to this very day.

How They Left Hawaiki

All at last was ready; the canoes lay off the shore with their crews on board, and those who were staying behind clustered on the beach to bid farewell. Among the crowd were Ngatoro-i-rangi, the priestly chief of the Tainui, and his beautiful wife named Kearoo. Now Tamate-kuapa at times, like other heroes of the classical mythology, was singularly careless of the laws of honour, and he thought that as he had no particularly good priest on the Arawa—a priest, that is, who could be sure of getting heaven to grant them a good voyage—he had better kidnap Ngatoro. So he requested the unsuspecting chief to come on board and perform the necessary religious rites, and to bring his wife with him that she

might make an offering. Ngatoro consented, and stepped on board with his wife, but as soon as they were safely in the house on the deck, where they could not see what was going on, Tamate-kuapa ordered his men to hoist sail and heave up the stones by which they were anchored.

But this was not the only theft that this Polynesian Aeneas perpetrated; he also kidnapped Whakati-rangi, the beautiful wife of Ruao. For as the canoe was being shoved off he had turned to Ruao and begged him to run as fast as he could to his house and fetch the jasper axe, which he had forgotten to bring with him. Not wishing to disobey the chief's command his comrade leaped into the shallow water, waded ashore, and ran to Tamate-kuapa's palace. Despite his fleetness, by the time he had returned to the beach the Arawa, under press of sail, was far out to sea and a mere speck on the great waste. And with her went his wife!

Charybdis

In this way Tamate-kuapa set forth on his journey to Aotea, and as evening came on the various canoes in the fleet separated and proceeded on their separate courses. The stars rose before Ngatoro discovered the trick that had been played on him. He had climbed to the roof of the house to see how far the canoe was from land, and whether his own vessel was much out-distanced. The moon had risen, but by her light he could discern no land, rising black against the sky in front or behind, neither was his canoe in sight. Then he saw that he had been duped, and that he and Kearoo were at Tamate-kuapa's mercy. Just as he was preparing some enchantment with which to wreak his vengeance on the chief the night faded and the moon vanished, to be followed by the glaring noon-day sun. Swifter than telling night succeeded day, and again day night in one long rush across the heavens, sun and moon chased each other in their courses, and light and darkness alternately flickered across the ocean. For far away on the shores of Hawaiki the deserted Ruao had called aloud to the heavens to avenge him, and now Ngatoro joined in the curse. And he raised great winds which buffeted the canoe so that her crew could no longer manage her, and she darted hither and thither, heeled over, and drew on towards the terrible whirlpool the Maoris call "the steep Descent where the World ends." Irresistibly she was drawn into the vortex, and before those sleeping in the bows knew what had happened the waters were already seething over them. Gradually she was being engulfed; already the prow was under water, and the waves foamed in amidship. Tamate-kuapa cried to the priest, who stood silent on the roof, for help. Thrice he called, and in vain. The canoe was almost sunk by now. Arms and provisions and other goods were swept from the deck, and many of the crew were washed overboard and clinging hopelessly to the floating wreckage. Women and children shrieked, while the warriors cursed and cried aloud, and Ngatoro was moved to pity by the scene, and he uttered incantations of such power that the winds ceased to blow, the sky to change in alternate day and night, and so that the canoe was drawn safely from out the whirlpool into calm seas.

Thus it was that about the year 1350 the Maoris set foot in New Zealand, but it must not be imagined that the migratory expedition of which Tamate-kuapa was so noteworthy a member was the only one; there were several others, the most famous of which were those of Turi and Manaia. The reason for Turi's emigration is to be found in the cannibalistic customs of the day. Uenuku, a chief high priest, had some small fault killed and eaten Turi's little cousin, named Potikiroroa. In revenge Turi slew Uenuku's child and sent part of the flesh to his father, who only discovered, after he had eaten it, what it was. Consequently Turi thought it wise to put the broad seas between him and his tribe and the outraged father, Manaia—who was the progenitor of the Ngatiawa tribes—was forced to fly to Hawaiki after a severe inter-tribal war. He signaled his departure for a new land by sacrificing his brother-in-law as an offering to the gods.

WOMEN AND TUNNELS

Father Knickerbocker is two hundred and eighty-three years old, but he is still learning things about women. His latest experience may be of value to younger and callow cities, so declares a writer in Success Magazine.

Some time ago William G. McAdoe, who has built up a thriving little business under the Hudson River, running trains between New York and the United States, set aside a special car for the exclusive use of women. The people hailed the innovation with joy. Here, at last, women could ride, safe from jostling, seat-grabbing, tobacco-scented men. True, some fun was poked at the "Jane Crow" cars, and there were sly suggestions about mirrors, and perfumery, and powder boxes, but nevertheless Mr. McAdoe was hailed as a public-spirited business man and a perfectly lovely gentleman. Polite uniformed attendants at the stations informed ladies of the special car and everything went beautifully.

There was only one drawback to the scheme. The women would not use the car. Giving the uniformed attendants, oh, such a look, the ladies crowded into the co-educational department, leaving their special car half empty. After three months' trial the gallant Mr. McAdoe has ordered the ladies' car discontinued.

THE BETTER WAY

An aged Scot told his minister that he was going to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. "And while I'm there," said the pilgrim, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top o' Mount Sinai."

"Sanders," said the minister, "take my advice. Bide at hame and keep them."



MAN SHOWING TRIPODS

in preference to level land. A hill gives good water drainage; cannot thrive with wet feet. No plants die out in the low places, which are wet places. Again, a slope gives good air drainage. Cold air is warm air and settles to the low places and therefore the frosty places. In hand, avoid very steep slopes to be tilled only with difficulty and be wind-swept. A slope of four or five hundred is sufficient. Many plants are planted on a hillside so they cannot be tilled or sprayed. The trees there to have none these are rarely satisfactory. They to be kept in mind is not to put them on flat land or in a pocket, but gentle slope.

Planting Not Usually Desirable

Planting is the growing of more food from the same land as the fruit, with peaches between currants with strawberries, etc. on to double planting is that different treatment as re-pruning, etc., and it is an incon-caring for them to have them other and more serious objection to planting, as usually practiced, is that fruits are crowded so that none do their best. Usually the home does not realize that, when he plants kinds of fruit thickly upon his placing a heavy tax upon the land, to fertilize very much heavier than for one crop only. Double planting is in the small city or suburban as is my observation that when as are crowded on the same area, out of ten the amount of fruit produced is greater if the owner had been fewer trees and given each room to often see apple trees with pears in, currants between the pears, and tucked in between the currants. An unsatisfactory combination of few cases where the grower keeps rich and gives each fruit special

home fruit garden it is desirable to plant the trees more thickly than stand after coming into full bearing idea of taking out some of the they have borne a few crops. Thus often planted between apple trees, pear varieties of apples, like Yellow and Wagner, between the varieties. This plan is all right if the early apples are removed when they need the space, but the majority of growers will not do this. In most fillers are not cut out at all, and becomes a brush-pile. Others cut eventually, but not until the permanent been seriously weakened by the In general, then, give each fruit a piece of ground; but if your space is that you absolutely must mix them, to keep up the fertility of the soil to the several fruits from crowding.

It will be best to have the tree themselves in one orchard and to small fruits in connection with the garden. The ideal home garden has side a row or two of raspberries, berries, currants, and gooseberries; then the perennial vegetables and herbs, and finally the tables. It is much better to associate small fruits with the vegetables—has been made rich and full of humus ressing of manure. If the locality with severe winds that are likely to fruit it is well to plant a row of the side that receives the prevailing if the locality suffers from winter the harder fruits, as apples and pears, as peaches and plums, in the early varieties a sunny spot. Why cut trees for shade and ornament house? They are beautiful in blossom and in fruit. The Transcendent specially desirable for this purpose. the grapes can be used to advance or trained over fences.

Much of Each Fruit to Plant

depends upon the space available, the have in growing fruit, the number

in preference to level land. A hill gives good water drainage; cannot thrive with wet feet. No plants die out in the low places, which are wet places. Again, a slope gives good air drainage. Cold air is warm air and settles to the low places and therefore the frosty places. In hand, avoid very steep slopes to be tilled only with difficulty and be wind-swept. A slope of four or five hundred is sufficient. Many plants are planted on a hillside so they cannot be tilled or sprayed. The trees there to have none these are rarely satisfactory. They to be kept in mind is not to put them on flat land or in a pocket, but gentle slope.

No Matter What You Wish in Heaters, Stoves and Ranges, You Can Find It Here Priced Reasonably

Now is the time for Heaters. The chilly weather at present prevailing makes one a quick necessity. Our stock of good, reliable Heaters is extremely large this season—every one of the satisfaction-giving kind. The same may be said of Stoves and Ranges. We are sole agents for Albion Stoves and Ranges, and keep in stock duplicate parts which can be had within an hour or so's notice, which is a protection to our customers, enabling them to renew any part which may wear or burn out. A glance down the following list will readily convince you and give you an idea of what you may wish and pay.



Nugget Steel Range With Reservoir and High Closets

This range is made of 14 gauge blued steel and lined with asbestos. Has 6, 8 or 9 inch covers, duplex grates, bottom clean out. It is very handsomely finished with nickel plate.

- 66-17—Weight 530 lbs. Price **\$62.50**
- 69-19—Weight 550 lbs. Price **\$68.00**
- 68-21—Weight 575 lbs. Price **\$70.00**

SIZES

- 68-17—Oven 16½ x 21 x 2¾. Fire box 27 in. for wood.
- 69-19—Oven 18½ x 21 x 1¾. Fire box 27 in. for wood.
- 69-21—Oven 20½ x 21 x 1¾. Fire box 27 in. for wood.

If coil is preferred to reservoir deduct \$5.00 from above prices.

Empress Air-Tight Heater for Wood



This handsome Heater is of the latest design, made very ornamental, and lined with sectional cast iron linings, which will last for years. The body is made of heavy planished steel, and the top and bottom are of cast iron. Made in three sizes:

- No. 18—18 x 24 x 20 in. deep. Price **\$10.75**
- No. 20—19 x 15 x 22 in. deep. Price **\$11.50**
- No. 24—23 x 16½ x 26 in. deep. Price **\$14.50**

Franklin Parlor Heater



The Franklin is a very handsome heater, is suitable for burning either coal or wood. The doors can be slid back, giving it the appearance of an open grate. Made in two sizes.

- No. 12—For wood, fire box 8 x 13½, weight 120 lbs. Price **\$12.00**
 - No. 14—For wood, fire box 10 x 15, weight 150 lbs. Price **\$14.00**
 - No. 12—For coal, fire box 7 x 12, weight 135 lbs. Price **\$13.50**
 - No. 14—For coal, fire box 9 x 13½, weight 165 lbs. Price **\$15.00**
- For full nickel front, either size, add \$1.50.

The Albion Steel Range

Is especially adapted for the use of a small family. It is a highly ornamental range and made of best quality burnished steel, has duplex grates, can be changed instantly from a coal burner to a wood burner, or vice versa.

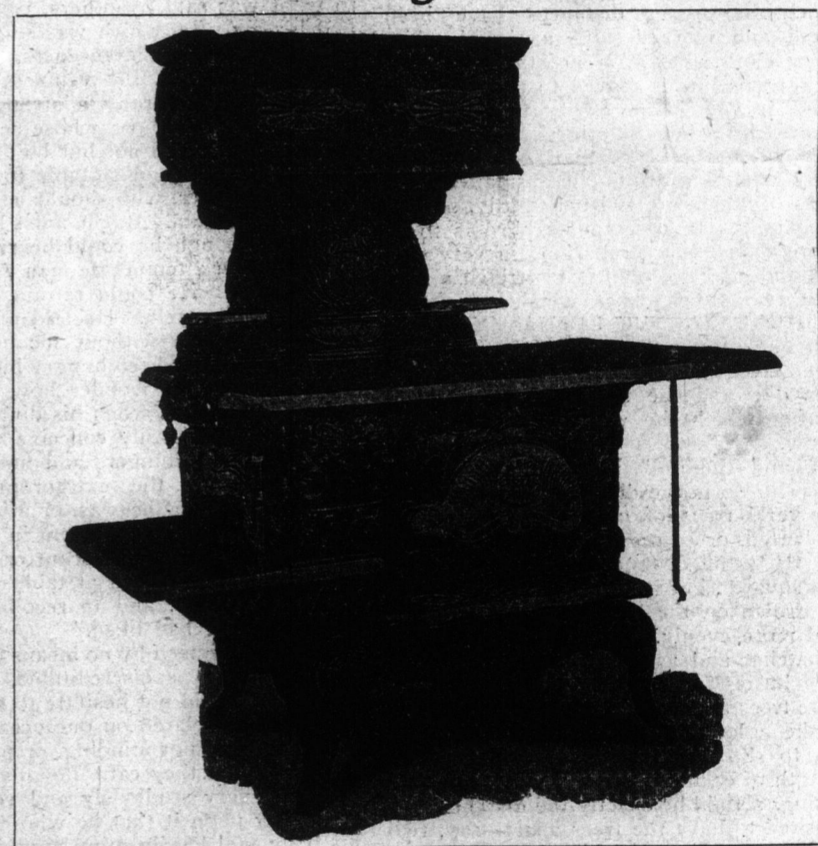
At these prices this range has no near competitor. It has all the advantages of a range costing \$70.00, and is as well made, only smaller. It is a splendid baker and water-heater. For small family use we strongly endorse it.

Prices of this handsome little Range, No. 8, 4 holes:

- Square Range only **\$25.00**
- Warming Closet (extra) **\$10.00**
- Reservoir (extra) **\$10.00**
- Coil waterfront **\$4.00**
- Same Range **\$30.00**



The Coronation Range With High Warming Closet



- 68-18—Weight 450 lbs. Oven 18 x 20 x 12½, fire box, for wood, 23½. Price **\$43.00**
- 69-20—Weight 485 lbs. Oven 20 x 22 x 22½, fire box, for wood, 26½. This range supplied with reservoir as shown in cut, \$10 extra. **\$48.00**
- 68-18—Price **\$35.00**
- With closet **\$43.00**
- With shelf **\$42.00**
- With reservoir **\$45.00**
- 69-20—Price **\$40.00**
- With closet **\$48.00**
- With shelf **\$47.00**

Arcadian Malleable, Non-Breakable Range



The Chief Cost of a Range Is Not the First Cost, But the Yearly Fuel Bill IT USES LESS FUEL

The Arcadian Malleable, Non-Breakable Range saves at least one-third of the fuel usually consumed by the cast or part cast and part steel ranges that are constructed with bolts and have putty joints, for, after a little use, the bolts loosen, and the putty dries up, and falls out, leaving air-sucking cracks, which force the heat and unburned gases up the chimney.

Perfect combustion of fuel cannot be attained with a range having leaky joints, admitting air into the flues which is in no way controlled. Such false drafts entering into a range cause a large waste of fuel. Whether hard or soft coal is burned, a great percentage of the available heating power is gas—soft coal is fully one-half gas. To properly consume the fuel, therefore, the range must be absolutely tight to successfully burn these gases.

The Arcadian Malleable-Charcoal Iron construction (made without either bolt or stove putty—all joints being riveted metal to metal) insures an absolutely airtight range, and which will remain airtight at every point, year after year, as long as used. The gases in this range cannot get away until they are consumed, and the fire can be held at all times under perfect control.

The Arcadian Malleable Range is the most economical and satisfactory cooking apparatus you can today buy. It will pay its original cost in fuel saving during several seasons. DOES THE QUESTION OF SAVING FUEL APPEAL TO YOU?

New Arrivals in the Shoe Dept.

Just received, a large consignment of Slippers, at prices from 25¢ per pair up:

- Felt Slippers. Plaid Slippers.
 - Kid Slippers. Velvet Slippers.
 - Carpet Slippers. Moccasin Slippers.
- All colors and styles and for all occasions.
- WOMEN'S COLORED FELT SLIPPERS, cork soles **25¢**
 - MISSES' COLORED FELT SLIPPERS, cork soles **20¢**
 - WOMEN'S FELT SLIPPERS, turned leather soles, in black, blue and red **75¢**
 - WOMEN'S FELT JULIET SLIPPERS, fur-bound, in black, red and brown **\$1.50**
 - WOMEN'S AND MEN'S RED FELT SLIPPERS, with collar and trimmings, without heels **\$1.25**
 - With heels **\$1.50**
 - MEN'S CARPET SLIPPERS, \$1.00 and **\$1.50**
 - MEN'S PLAID WOOL SLIPPERS **\$1.00**
- These are but a few of the many. Call and see our tremendous showing.

Oil Stoves

One of these should be in every country home. Should there be a sick person in the house and you do not wish to keep your range going, you will find them very useful in preparing food. We quote three makes:

- GOLDEN STAR OIL STOVE, one burner. Price **90¢**
- TRIUMPH, two burners. Price **\$1.50**
- SUMMER QUEEN—Two burners. Price **\$2.25**



New Scarfs and Veilings

- LADIES' SILK CREPE DE CHINE SCARFS, with embroidered polka dots and wide silk edge. Colors, champagne, mauve, peacock, reseda, cream, pink, sky, Alice, emerald. 2½ yards long, 24 inches wide. Each **\$4.50**
- LADIES' SOFT CHIFFON MOTOR VEILS, with striped edges. Colors, Alice, reseda, taupe, white, cream, navy blue, olive, Rose, Pink, sky, mauve, praline and black. 2½ yards long. Each **\$1.50**
- NEW VEILINGS, in fancy net, in different sized meshes. Colors, blacks, magpie, browns and navy blues. Per yard, 25¢, 35¢, 50¢, 65¢, 75¢ and **\$1.00**

Latest Effects in Gloves

- LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, two clasp. Colors, tan, brown, grey, mauve, navy, green, beaver and black. Per pair **\$1.00**
- LADIES' DOGSKIN GLOVES, "Dent's," one and two clasp. White, tan and black **\$1.25**
- LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, "Trefousse," two clasp. Colors, tan, brown, beaver, slate, reseda, navy, ox-blood, green, black and white **\$1.50**
- LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, "Trefousse," pique sewn, two clasp, heavy quality kid. Colors same as our \$1.50 gloves. Per pair **\$1.75**
- LADIES' MOCHA GLOVES, two clasps, in slate and brown. Per pair **\$1.25**

Our Winter Catalogue Is Free for the Asking; Brings Our Store to Your Home for 2c stamp

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Send for Our New Illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue

VOL. L. NO. 292.

TIGERS TAKE ANOTHER GAME

Bat Out Victory From Pittsburg in a Game That in Doubt Up the Very Last Inning

TOMORROW'S GAME DECIDES CHAMPIONSHIP

Mullin's Pitching the Feature of Brilliant Game—Pirates Use Three Twirlers Try to Stem the Tide

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—In a game, the result of which depended on the chances for premier baseball honors the world, the Tigers rallied not only their second base, but celebrating their second victory by winning the sixth game of the series from the Pittsburg National League team. The game was a fielding sensation, and play kept the crowd on its feet in every inning. The Tigers and Pirates now have five games each, and tomorrow's game will decide the series, and the champions of 1909.

There was a distinct falling off in the attendance and when the game started there were not 10,000 people within the park. Umpire Evans announced the batter as Willis A. Gribble for Pittsburg, and Mullin for Detroit. Play was started at 2 o'clock. Gribble used up three pitchers in an effort to hold down the Detroit batters, who led against the Tigers for a total of 10 runs. Mullin, the star pitcher, pitched every off five ball, except in the first inning when he was touched by a single. He pitched nine hits that the Pirate batters cured off his delivery. Mullin pitched his way into the hearts of all Detroit fans by pulling out the game today, and he received a great ovation when he came to bat in the eighth inning. Willis, who started in the box for Pittsburg, was replaced in the first by Camnitz, who gave way to St. Pipp in the next inning. T. Jones, who so badly injured in the ninth when he collided with Gribble near first that had to be carried from the field, was a fielding sensation of the game. Bush's great one-handed stab of throw to second that completed a double play.

The score:
Detroit 5 10
Pittsburg 4 9

The Game in Detail.

FIRST INNING, Pittsburg: By single to left, Leach's single was hot for T. Jones and Byrne went third. Clarke singled to right scoring Byrne and sending Leach to first. Clarke went to second on the throw to get Leach to third. Wagner pitched a double just out of D. Jones' reach and Leach and Clarke scored. Mullin out, Delehanty to T. Jones. Wagner pitched to third, Abstein struck out. With out, Mullin to A. Jones. Three runs. Detroit: D. Jones lined to Mullin. Bush drew a base on balls. Gribble struck out. Crawford doubled to scoring Rush and Crawford went third on the throw to the plate. Delehanty sent a high fly to Leach. Two runs.

SECOND INNING, Pittsburg: Gribble struck out but Schmidt forced the third strike and was forced to throw him out to T. Jones. Willis Mullin to T. Jones. Byrne got a party to Jones. No runs. Detroit: Moriarity out, Byrne Abstein. T. Jones out, Schmidt. Schmidt fled to Leach. Two runs.

THIRD INNING, Pittsburg—Leach was safe on Bush's fumble. Gribble sacrificed, Moriarity to T. Jones. Leach going to second. Wagner pitched to Delehanty to T. Jones. Willis Mullin to T. Jones. Miller stole second and Schmidt reached to make the throw to get him account of the possibility of Leach scoring from third. Abstein struck out. No runs. Detroit—Mullin singled to left. Jones lined to Byrne and Mullin doubled up off first, Byrne to Abstein. Bush was hit by a pitched ball. Abstein second. Cobb popped to Moriarity. No runs.

FOURTH INNING, Pittsburg—Gribble out, Bush to T. Jones. Gribble out, Moriarity to T. Jones. Willis Delehanty to T. Jones. Leach going third. Miller drew a base on balls. Miller stole second and Schmidt reached to make the throw to get him account of the possibility of Leach scoring from third. Abstein struck out. No runs. Detroit—Mullin singled to left. Jones lined to Byrne and Mullin doubled up off first, Byrne to Abstein. Bush was hit by a pitched ball. Abstein second. Cobb popped to Moriarity. No runs. Moriarity scored when Clarke made error on it. T. Jones went to second but Umpire Klem put him back second, because of the ground rule the ball rolling into the crowd. Schmidt drew a base on balls. Mullin sent a high fly to Clarke. D. Jones filed. Clarke. Two runs.

FIFTH INNING, Pittsburg—Bush out, Bush to T. Jones. Leach filed. D. Jones. Clarke out. Bush to T. Jones. No runs. Detroit—Bush singled to center. Cobb grounded to Abstein and was at first, Bush going to second. Crawford sent a hot liner to Wagner, dropped it but recovered it in time to throw Crawford out at first. Bushing to third. Delehanty doubled.

(Continued on Page Two)