

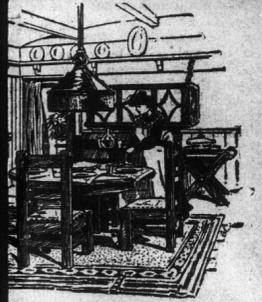
wear



and Here

Fall Suits at 75

quality French Venetian (nine inches), in the carefully lined with satin, not seam, trimmed with collar and cuffs, outside and buttons. Skirt and trimmed \$16.75



in the INTENTIONS of the COPIED and good materials are not always visible at once and furniture—but it is always there, and either honor the dealer or prompts us to avoid promiscuous use makers whom we know never in design and strict integrity in

Price \$18.75
housewife as exceptional value. sh in two different designs. Has for table linen and a genuine hanging back: The workmanship high standard—Price \$18.75
Price \$19.50
Golden Oak Extension Table at a low figure. Call today and

Price \$3.50
Table is something especially and our reason for selling them do not hesitate a moment. You need buy one—Today \$3.50
feet, in surface oak, square end tapering legs. Price...\$9.50
feet, in surface oak, very mas- gigan at \$12.00

Men's Lunch, 12 to 2, Third Floor

The Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. NO. 283.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

MILLEUMPARCULARS CLOSE AT OF PEARY'S HAND DASH

Dominion Government Declared to Only Wait Victoria's Wishes to Make an End of Songhees Reserve
Collingwood-Schreiber Renews His Plea For Asiatic Labor—More Time For Completion of Mountain Section
Explorer Was Accompanied By a Single Eskimo When He Reached the Top of the World
OTHER MEMBERS OF PARTY RETURNED
Harry Whitney, Cook's Companion, Falls in First Interview to Back Up Brooklyn Man's Statements

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The Indian department still awaits a reply from the city council of Victoria in reference to the Songhees Reserve. Mr. Peary is quite willing to meet all the desires of the city, but claims that it is necessary for the department to secure the reversionary rights of the city before any part of the land can be transferred for railway or other purposes. The moment the city acts the government is ready to do its part.
Collingwood-Schreiber arrived back in Ottawa with the same wall that he used on the coast to the effect that "the mountain section of the G.T.P. will never be built, at least until you are grey-headed, unless the contractors are allowed to get in other than white laborers. The interview follows the lines of those given to Coast papers and has little new, though it must be exploited considerably in the east. The Post can state with confidence that the government will not consent to the employment of Asiatic on the mountain section of the G.T.P. Mackenzie King, Minister of Finance, has added a wage scale must prevail, and that there is no possibility of admitting Oriental labor and in pursuance of that policy, it is quite possible that a bill will be introduced at the coming session extending the time for the completion of the mountain section.
The mayor of Cobalt has applied to the Dominion Government for federal assistance in meeting the losses sustained by that town last July and during the recent outbreak of typhoid fever. Nothing, however, is likely to be done by the federal authorities, because the fire was not so serious as it is considered a fire which therefore there would be no precedent for action and the typhoid fever epidemic is for provincial not federal consideration.

MANY GUESTS HAVE CLOSE CALLS

Long Island Hotel Sacrificed to the Centennial Incendiarist.
Eggenere, Ill., Sept. 13.—In a fire which destroyed the Holm Street Inn here before daylight today, seventy-five guests and twenty employees narrowly escaped. The fire, which the proprietor said was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, started in the basement and worked up through the frame structure as rapidly as the entire floor was ablaze before the guests were given the alarm. While most of the guests were able to leave by the stairways a half dozen, among them two women, leaped from a second-story balcony but were not seriously hurt. The guests lost practically all of their jewelry and clothing. They were cared for in neighboring cottages. The hotel building was valued at \$15,000. A high wind blowing in from the sea carried the sparks to the colony of cottages and the cottages formed bucket brigades to prevent the spread of the flames.

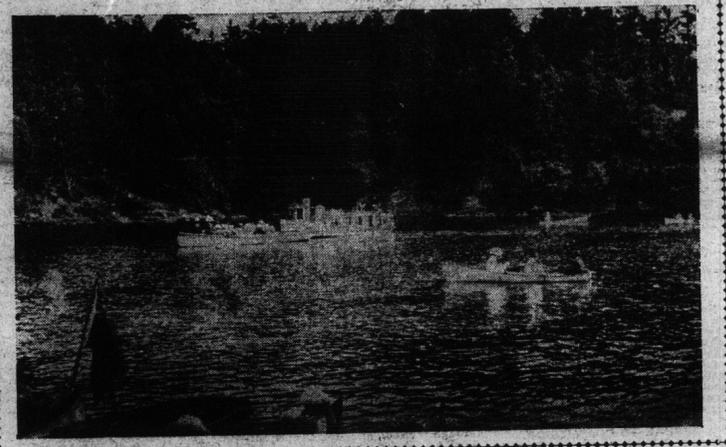
A Phantom Promise

SACO, Me., Sept. 13.—After three weeks' idleness the 2,200 employees of the York mill thrown out of employment by the strike of 150 weavers, returned to work today at the old rate of wages, the mill management promising to "do something for them as soon as possible."

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Peary reached the Pole with single Eskimo companion.
Lord Strathcona believes in future of Canadian West.
Mysterious murder of Italian children in Utica, N.Y.
Paul Jacobs will race Marsh or Strubb here.
Dominion awaits Victoria action to end Songhees reserve question.
Time for construction of mountain section of G. T. P. likely to be extended.
Canada claims the Pole.
B. C. Electric Co. cannot consider Nanaimo proposals.
Montreal's civic scandal produces startling developments.

General View of Gorge Course During Final Regatta Saturday



NO NEW EXTENSIONS FOR B. C. ELECTRIC COMPANY INTERESTING LIST OF BUSINESS TODAY MYSTERIOUS CRIME AGAINST THREE CHILDREN

Pending Large Propositions Make it Impossible to Deal With Nanaimo's Proposals For Tramway Service
Women's Council to Deal With Girl Teachers of Chinatown and Also Touch Race Betting
Two Italian Girls and One Boy Were Lured From Their Homes and Shot—No Motive Found

Utica, N.Y., Sept. 13.—A crime for which there is at present no explanation, was committed against three Italian children in this city last evening. They are Theresa Procipio, 7 years old, who is dead, shot through the heart; Fanny Infusino, 8 years old, badly wounded in the left arm; and Freddie Infusino, 2 1/2 years old, shot through the stomach and will die. The two last named are the children of a prominent grocer in Bleeker street, and the little girl who is dead lived with her parents over the Infusino store. It was at first thought that the crime was the work of the Black Hand, and when that theory was disproved, it was believed that mistreatment of the girls was intended and perhaps accomplished, but examination proves this is not so. There appears to be absolutely no explanation as to why the children were shot. The children were missed about 7 o'clock last night and their parents over the Infusino store. The police were notified and the city hall bell tolled for about two hours. All patrolmen throughout the city were on the watch for them during the night. It was developed this morning that they were seen at Third avenue in company with a man about 40 years of age.
This morning shortly after 5 o'clock a lady residing near the place where the girls were found, which is in a sparsely settled section of the city, saw a man moving about in some bushes. She sent some men to the place and they discovered the dead body of the other little girl and wounded boy. The wounded girl could talk little as she was nearly overcome with fatigue and the pain from her wounds. She said that she knew the man that shot them and to the police she gave some information, although it was very meagre.

CENTRAL FAIR OPENED TODAY

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The Canada Central fair opened this morning. There was no speech-making. Lord Charles Herford, who was to have opened the fair, sent a letter of regret to Mayor Hopewell in which he said that he found it impossible to come to the capital on account of his engagements in the southern States. Concluding the letter says:
"I shall have to go back to England and do what I can to secure for us an all-powerful navy. Nothing can exceed the loyalty, patriotism and general feeling that I have observed among Canadians for the Old Country. Canada is, anyway, determined that the Empire shall remain intact."

PIONEER LUMBERMAN DEAD

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Turlington Walker Harvey, one of Chicago's pioneer lumbermen and largely self-made, died yesterday in a hospital in Lytleton, N.H. of injuries sustained in a fall six weeks ago while entering a ferry boat at Jersey City. Of late years Mr. Harvey had lived in Lytleton, N.H. He was 74 years of age and was born in Silliam, N.Y. Mr. Harvey came to Chicago in 1854 and engaged in the lumber business. In 1889 he built in Michigan the first logging railroad ever constructed to transport logs from the camps to the streams and mills.

EXPERT WANTS ON THE CITY

Just when Victoria's reduced fire insurance rates will become effective no man knows.
As pointed out on several previous occasions, when reference has been made to the subject, the fire underwriters until the improvements made to the Victoria water and fire protection services have been inspected and improved by the underwriters' expert. This gentleman, Mr. Wagner of Portland, has for several weeks been here awaiting a telegram from Victoria that all is ready to start for this city, and perform his part of the contract.
The city has not yet notified the underwriters, however, that the system is ready—as indeed it is not. The water pumping system cannot be considered complete as yet, and new hydrants have lately been installed, the working of which is not quite to the liking of the civic officials.
As soon as the complete protective system is approved by the city departmental heads, the word "all ready" will be passed to the underwriters, and Expert Wagner will be here to perform his part. In all probability this expert inspection will take place about the end of the present week or the beginning of next week. September 30 is the date set, approximately.

CONDENSED STRATHCONA FAVORS THE RACE POOLS

General Manager of Imperial Bank Emphatic in Protest Against Gambling on the Ponies
HOW CANADA LOSES HER OWN YUKON TRADE
Better Transportation Facilities or Lower Tariff Requisite to Securing Natural Commerce
High Commissioner Has Confidence in the Future of Canada's Pacific Slope and Sea Ports
WILL NOT RESIGN HIS HIGH OFFICE
Wheat Belt Will Extend Northward and Grain May Be Shipped to Europe From This Coast

"The Imperial Bank is a great believer in British Columbia," said Mr. D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, who is visiting the city, in an Evening Post representative this afternoon. "I am disappointed, however, to find so little of the trade of the Yukon coming to this province. Practically all goes to the United States. It seems to me that only better transportation facilities or lower tariffs are required to bring this very important trade to Victoria and Vancouver, which would have a great effect on the growth and prosperity of these cities."

In reply to a question as to the general effects of the bumper crop, Mr. Wilkie said: "The farmers of the Northwest will receive in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000 for their crops this year. This will help British Columbia to a large extent, as the farmers will be prepared to buy a great deal of lumber and other by-products. The money that the farmers receive will principally be invested in the improvement of their own properties, in paying for any land or pre-emptions not already paid for; in buying new land; in paying for or buying more farms; and also in buying pianos or other household luxuries.
"It will not be spent on horse-races," Mr. Wilkie continued, "and in that connection I wish to say that the horse racing as it has been carried on in Victoria and Vancouver is a most damnable thing. It is most demoralizing, especially in its effect on young men, and it will be a great misfortune if the gambling spirit as encouraged at the race track cannot be curbed in this province.
"I notice great improvements all through the prairie provinces and British Columbia. The only thing that the future has to do is to be still more enterprising and not let the Americans get ahead of them.
"Canada has quite recovered from the financial depression of three years ago. The Imperial Bank is continually opening new branches throughout western Canada."

SEVEN LIVES LOST IN STORM—SWEPT AWAY LA PAZ

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13.—A special from La Paz, Lower California, says: "La Paz—the oldest settlement of the California—has been swept by a destructive storm in the night of Sept. 12. Seven lives are known to have been lost and the shore is strewn with wreckage from ships and boats in the roadstead. In many places the water was four feet deep in the streets.
"Great suffering exists, especially among the poorer people, the majority of whom have lost everything they had. From the country districts the news comes slowly indicating that the devastation is great.
"It was without warning that the storm burst accompanied by torrents of rain which deluged the streets and nearby hills from which the floods came down. The boats along shore and anchored in the bay were torn from their moorings and most of them battered to pieces."

Shot by Daughter-in-Law

London, Ont., Sept. 13.—Harvey Scott, 75 years old, was shot and killed by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wesley Scott, this morning. Mrs. Scott says she could not stand any longer threats and tortures which had been directed for years. Police have gone to the scene of the murder.

Plea Is Self-Defence

Gloucester, Sept. 13.—Jos. Nash, wanted on a charge of murdering Max Passerini, has been arrested. He is said to have admitted the slaying, but claims he did it in self-defence. During a fight Nash says he saw Passerini put his hand in his pocket as if to draw a revolver or knife and he accordingly used his knife first.

Railway Board Resumes

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The Railway Board resumed its sittings this morning, thirty cases being down for hearing, including that of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, left over from last spring and concerning the lumber tariff.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC

Regina's Public Schools Closed For the Safety of the Little Folks.
Regina, Sask., 13.—As a result of a fresh outbreak of scarlet fever at a city school closed this morning, and over six hundred pupils are thrown out of attendance. Several new cases have already been reported, and many schools where German students are in attendance have closed.

THE REMNANT COUNTER

Now that a Parisian advertiser aerial trucking and teaming, the romance of aviation falls with a dull sickening rind.
Up-to-date Seattle burglars now administer anaesthetics while extracting the coin and jewelry of chosen victims.
Might it be humbly suggested that the case of Cook's Peary be referred to British Columbia's new appeal court.
A Chinese laundryman put the Delta telephone system out of commission last week. It was literally a case of "wash out on the line."
What Cook and Peary will say when next they meet will not be a circumstance to the amusement of Meadams Cook and Peary at the next session of the Arctic Sewing Circle.
The Cook-Peary controversy gives promise of taxing the news editor's patience just about as sorely as the interminable Thaw trial.
A farmer's wife at Canoe Creek, this province, calmly flagged the C.P.R. Express one day last week in order to send out a forgotten can of milk. And yet they say women is incapable of exercising the franchise.

PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

Port George as long as the water will permit. There are mutterings of discontent among the Indians at Cache Creek...

Search is being made by the police and Nelson friends of Andrew P. Wilton for the body of that unfortunate man, he having lost his life while fishing near Slocan Junction.

Thomas McKale, a young Scotoman, lost his life at Cumberland a few days ago through the upsetting of a motor launch by one of its passengers...

users one day last week when finally in hearing subscribers and finally by a letter to all the interested parties...

Block of Buildings Burned. NEVADA CITY, Cal., Sept. 13.—An entire block of buildings at Great Valley burned Saturday, the loss approximately \$50,000.

Groceries by the Car Load

We Buy them but ANTI-COMBINE PRICES MOVE them OUT again, and that's what we intend to keep at for no matter what PRICES ARE ADVERTISED NOW by others...

- COPAS & YOUNG whose prices are down now and always were. JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 16-oz. bottle 90c. CHRISTIE'S SODA BISCUITS, per can 30c.

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phone 94 and 133

Red Jacket FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS



FOR A FINE APPETITE AND EPICUREAN GUSTO

UNRIVALED FOR FANCY ENTREES. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers 1317 Government St.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing various market items and prices: Flour, Beans, Apples, etc.

CITY "WORK SHOP"

WILL TAKE ON NEW LIFE

With an Assistant and New Road Making Machine City Engineer Topp Will Need Flying Machine

NEW BANK STAFF CHOSEN

The Dominion Bank will open a branch in Victoria in a few days.

Notice to Poultry Farmers

Seed Wheat, hard Northwest small quantity broken with few sound kernels mixed with perfect clean...

Poultry Feed Co.

A Popular Sheet Music

At Half the Regular Marked Price INCLUDING

"Liza," "I Love, I Love My Wife," "But, Oh, You Kid," "Rag Bag Rag," "Persian Lamb Rag," "Take Me Out for a Ride," "It's the Pretty Things You Say,"

Regular Price 5 NOW 25c

Regular Price 6 NOW 30c

We carry the largest best stock in B. C. or write for catalogue

FLETCHER BROS

The Music Store 4231 Government Street

Tuesday, September 14, 1906.

TOURISTS

Which all tourists and visitors and tourist indeed who doesn't travel. This establishment is offers hundreds of items not

high protective tariffs all but to have you spend some time

and Mirrors

English New Arrivals

First floor showrooms offer you the interesting new arrivals in a variety of items suitable for wedding prizes, etc. The assortment of ink wells, stationery racks, book racks, paper holders, writing pads, and decidedly attractive personally selected. Values are low. We listed some items here but here are a few more just

- Errors—"Gold plated" frames in square, round and oval design. Mirrors are bevel edged. Priced at \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.25
- Some splendid styles are here is a great value—4 ever design, with lady's head \$1.00
- Lead Well \$1.50
- Camel Well \$2.50
- Letter Clips: goose bill design 50¢
- Letter Clips: owl design 85¢
- Frames, in "gold plated" and "mass" at \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00



Comfort Couch Value

Choice offered here. Long should make you feel one of these comfortable are ideal for all seasons desirable when winter you to spend more time

a great choice of styles. ad, too. There is a style fit your home and you. ne up to the third floor, shown and see how com- ly are.

- Couches covered in velour or Priced at \$22, \$20, \$16, \$14, \$11
- Frame, upholstered in green \$25
- English finished oak frame, anish leather, \$55
- en oak frames upholstered \$70 and \$65

Wants Today Be Cleared

two or some loose covers We have a quantity of rem- is Summer's big business— would ask if they were of ou'll like. The pieces meas- ould visit the second floor ind these priced from 15¢

OS. FURNISHERS of CHURCHES SCHOOLS

An Hour with the Editor

BUNKER HILL

There stands a monument in Boston, which has been described as unique because it is the only one ever erected by a people to commemorate a defeat. As a battle the fight at Bunker Hill was a matter of no great importance, and the advantage, such as it was, rested with the English troops but it changed the American rebellion into a revolution, and made impossible a peaceful settlement of the difficulties that had arisen between England and her colonies. There was no valid reason for a lasting breach between the two branches of the English family. Indeed it was their rights as Englishmen, which the colonists asserted and to defend which they took up arms. Perhaps there is no matter of history about which so great misconception has occurred as about the breaking of the ties between the two countries. There was justice on both sides. It was just that the colonists should bear some share of the cost of the war with France, for it had been waged to a large extent in their interest. None of the leaders of the Americans offered any objection to contributing. It was also just that the colonists should have a right to say for themselves how they should contribute. So far as can be gathered from correspondence of the period, there was no difference of view on the western side of the Atlantic on this question, and the best opinion on the other side was to the same effect. It was little more than the stubbornness of George III., a king whose intellectual qualities were never very high, and whose only definite object was to live up to his mother's injunction, "George, be a king," that precipitated a crisis. The Loyalist party, as they called themselves, or the Tories, as they were called by their opponents, did not defend the course of the King; they were only opposed to the course of the dominant section of the colonists. They contended that the remedy for the undisputed ills, to which the colonies were subject, was within the Empire and not out of it. Later they came to be known as United Empire Loyalists, the name signifying the principle which underlay their action. Both the Rebels and the Tories, to use the names they applied to each other, appealed to the British Constitution in justification of the course taken by them. Time has shown that the Loyalists were right and that within the Empire there was ample scope for the fullest development of the principles of self-government and individual liberty. But this was not as obvious then as it is now; and it can be said with truth of the revolutionary leaders and the people who followed them, that they were as readily caught by phrases as any people of whom history tells us anything. An impartial student must concede that there were faults on both sides, and yet he must also admit that the colonists would not have shown themselves worthy of the stock from which they came, if they had not opposed force to force. Nevertheless it is quite possible that the Loyalist element would have prevailed, and that mutual concessions would have resulted in the retention of British sovereignty, if it had not been for the folly exhibited by the home government in sending foreign mercenaries to impose the will of the English King upon an English people. Whether Lord Chatham ever used the words attributed to him by Dr. Johnston and declared, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, and a foreign force were landed on my shores, I would never lay down my arms, never, never!" it is certain that thousands of people in England felt as he did, and that the employment of the Hessians was regarded with deep disfavor by the Loyalists.

There is another aspect of the American Revolution which cannot wholly be disregarded. It was to a large degree a struggle of the democracy against the aristocracy. Sabine, himself a resident of Massachusetts, in his History of the Loyalists, says that undoubtedly these people constituted the majority of the educated and refined element of the community. They resented the assumption of the lower ranks of the community of the right to control its affairs. Yet they were jealous of the right of self-government, and in the new homes where they sought refuge after the war was over, they were prompt to assert it to the fullest degree. There had grown up in the colonies under the laxity of pioneer life many conceptions of individual freedom, which are not entertained in any settled community today. It may be remembered that when the Tar promulgated a Constitution for Russia many of his subjects supposed it to mean that it conferred upon them the right to do exactly as they pleased, and some of them began to kill Jews, and others to take timber and other property of their landlords. While things were not quite as bad in the revolted Colonies, it is undisputed that many of the colonists understood the Declaration of Independence to mean that thereafter there was to be no government, but that each person was to be a law unto himself. The treatment accorded to the Loyalists in numberless instances shows that the rebellious element was lacking in appreciation of the simplest principles of fair play. This same spirit of individual independence was largely in evidence in Washington's army and did much to hamper his operations. Mention of Washington's name recalls the fact that he himself was an aristocrat by birth, education and instincts. He is one of the few conspicuous instances in which men of his class actively espoused the revolutionary cause. There is reason to believe that he would not have been unwilling to have returned to his former allegiance, if an honorable settlement could have been reached, and if it could have

been possible to have secured the consent of the people who were intoxicated with their new-found and little understood liberty. Washington's strength of character, his uncompromising manliness and his lofty patriotism undoubtedly saved his country from a period of anarchy, the outcome of which might not have been very different to that of the French Revolution, when absolutism in the person of Napoleon enthroned itself upon the ruins of democracy.

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on June 15, 1775. It was not the first collision between the royal forces and the Colonists, two minor engagements having occurred earlier in the year at Lexington and Concord. In the same year an expedition was sent to invade Canada under the command of Montgomery. It met with some success, but was defeated at Quebec, where Montgomery was slain. On May 15, 1776, a congress, composed of representatives of the several Colonies, declared that the authority of the Crown had ceased. This was largely due to the landing of 17,000 Hessians in the country. On June 7 the Congress declared the Colonies independent, and on July 4 the Declaration, as written by Thomas Jefferson, was proclaimed. The New York delegation refused to vote for independence. Hostilities continued with varying success. In 1778 a French fleet and land force came to the assistance of the Americans. Military operations dragged along until October 19, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis, hemmed in on the land by the Americans and French, and cut off from the sea by the French fleet, surrendered. This ended the war, although the formal treaty of peace was not signed until September 3rd, 1783. It is worthy of passing notice that the forces of France contributed to the success of the Colonies, although the first strain upon the relations between them and the Mother Country arose out of the wars waged by the latter to defend them from France.

The number of Loyalists who left the United States during and after the war was between 40,000 and 50,000. Most of them went to New Brunswick and Ontario, although some made their homes in Nova Scotia and others went to England. It was stipulated in the treaty of peace that the Loyalists, if they wished, might remain in the country, and Congress undertook to carry the agreement into effect, but was unable to do so because of the opposition of the State governments. The majority of the Loyalists did not, however, wait for any such action, but sacrificed everything they had and left the country. It is known that Washington greatly desired their repatriation, but even his great influence was unable to bring it about.

REIGNING HOUSES

The Royal House of the United Kingdom is in some respects unique. We have seen in the references to continental reigning families that there has been in every case a founder of a dynasty, a man whose commanding ability and great achievements secured the recognition of persons already occupying sovereign positions, or else they were able by reason of their own strength of character to impose their rule upon a people. In the case of the United Kingdom there has been nothing of this kind. At every stage in the development of the British monarchy we find the will of the people asserted in one way or another, going even so far as to change the line of descent. The King rules by a parliamentary title. Personally, he inherited the crown, as did his successors for nearly two hundred years but his title and theirs rests upon an Act of Parliament. The nature of this will be considered in its proper place. In tracing the history of the family it will be necessary to refer from time to time to the means by which the succession to the throne has been decided, and this can be done better in connection with the individuals immediately concerned than in any other way.

Edward VII. is son of Queen Victoria and Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He has no claim to a royal position in the United Kingdom by virtue of his father's lineage, but it may not be uninteresting to note in passing that he is descended in this line from the reigning family of Saxony. At the time of the Reformation, the Ernestine branch of the Saxon family occupied the throne, but was deposed because of its adherence to that movement, and the succession passed to the younger branch, which has continued to occupy it. This family traces to Count Conrad of Wettin, who in 1123 obtained possession of what is now Saxony and established a line of princes that has remained unbroken to the present. If His Majesty has any surname it is Wettin, for that is the family name of the House of Saxony.

Victoria was daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Therefore on her mother's side she traced back to the Ernestine branch of the Saxon royal family. This Saxon house was identified with the Guelphs in the famous struggle with the Ghibbelines, which for a long time disturbed Europe, and this is one reason why the British royal family is frequently spoken of as the Guelphs.

George III. was grandson of George II., his predecessor. His mother was a princess of Saxe-Gotha, and therefore sprang from the same lineage as gave kings to Saxony. His grandmother, wife of George II., was a daughter of Margrave of Anspach, who was of Hohenzollern descent, that is, of the family

from which the German Kaiser is descended. George II. was son of George I. He was son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and Sophia, granddaughter of James I. of England. His mother was declared heiress to the throne of England by the Act of Settlement passed in the year 1701. The Elector Ernest was descended from Henry the Lion of the famous House of Guelph, whose descendants founded the House of Brunswick, which is the official designation of the Royal Family of England. The Duchess Sophia's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of James I., of Great Britain. Her father was Frederick V., Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia. Thus it is seen how the Royal Family is traced out of Germany into England and Scotland, for, as every one knows, James I. of England was also King of Scotland. It will also be seen that the lineage of the King does not embrace either Anne, William and Mary, James II., Charles II., or Charles I. This is the reason why certain people yet hold that while he is king de facto he is not king de jure.

James I. united the crowns of England and Scotland. He was son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her husband Darnley. Darnley had royal blood in his veins, his grandmother being Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. Mary was of the great Scottish House of Stuart. This family traces its descent to Alan, a Norman baron, who came to England with William the Conqueror. One of the Stuarts, a Norman baron, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and married a daughter of Robert the Bruce, and his son ascended the throne of Scotland in 1370. The Bruces were descended from Robert de Brus, a Norman knight, who accompanied the Conqueror to England. It is impossible to trace the lineage of the King to the space at our disposal to the descent of Bruce through David I. and the long list of ancestors. It can be carried back with fair accuracy to Kenneth Macalpine, who assumed the crown in A. D. 844, and united the Picts and Scots under one rule. The story of Scotland antecedent to this time is one of romantic obscurity and may be told in another occasion. For the present it is sufficient to say that students claim to be able to trace the royal house of the Bruce to a very remote date. It is said to have come from Ireland, bringing with it the Coronation Stone of Stone, which now has its place in Westminster Abbey, and upon which all the British Kings are crowned.

James I. was held to be entitled to the crown of England by virtue of his descent from Henry VII. His title was parliamentary, but he had overthrown his predecessor, Richard III. before having his right to the crown sanctioned by the representatives of the people. He claimed the right to succession because his mother was granddaughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. On his father's side he was of Welsh descent, whereby a strain of the ancient British race was introduced into the royal house of England. Edward III. was son of Edward II., who was son of Edward I., who was son of Henry III. The last named was son of John, son of Henry II., who was grandson of Henry I., who was son of William the Conqueror. The Royal Family is descended in one line from the Norman Duke Rollo, a famous Norse chieftain, whose lineage is a matter of fact. Henry I. married a daughter of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, whose wife was granddaughter of Edmund Ironside, who was descended from Alfred the Great, and thus His Majesty traces back to the Saxon kings.

This necessarily incomplete review shows that the descent of the Royal House of Britain is indeed remarkable. If space had permitted us to follow out the family history on the female side previous to the time of Edward III. it would be seen that the line of descent ramified into nearly every dynasty in Europe before the rise of the present Continental reigning houses. Thus, while at several stages such for example as after the victory of William the Conqueror at Hastings, and that of Henry VII. at Bosworth Field, and at the time of the Act of Settlement in 1701, as well as on other occasions, Parliament exercised its unquestioned right to determine the succession, the crown has remained in the same line of descent from the Saxon kings of England, the Scottish kings of Scotland and the ancient sovereigns of Ireland. It is a wonderful story and it makes the lineage of every other ruler of today seem like a story of yesterday.

THE SHADOW OF THE ALMIGHTY

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, shall abide under the Shadow of the Almighty," with these strong words the Ninety-first Psalm begins. We do not know with certainty who wrote it, but there is no reason for disputing the claim that David, King of Israel, was the author of that wonderful poem. The Most High is also referred to therein as a refuge and fortress, and is likened to sheltering wings. The Seventeenth Psalm is directly attributed to David and there we find a prayer that he may be protected beneath the wings of the Almighty. We find the same thought of divine protection in the blessing which Moses gave the Children of Israel before his death. "The Eternal God is thy refuge and under thee are the everlasting arms." Throughout the Psalms we find the same idea put forward, so that it may be said to be one of the fundamental principles of the Jewish religion. The thought that one abides under the Shadow of the Almighty is an inspiring one. Of course the expression is a figurative one, and indeed, very many of the great truths of religion have been set forth in figures. A little thought will show that this

must necessarily be so. When we speak of the relation between the Almighty and humanity, we are driven to employ words intended to describe the relations between men or between men and nature. Language has its limitations. We must describe new things or express new thoughts in old words, and every one advancing a new proposition feels the inadequacy of words already in use to express exactly what he has in his mind. Herein is the source of much profitless disputation. Things are called by certain names and there is not quite an agreement between people as to what the names mean. Often in the end there is found to be harmony where once there was discord. Religious people would do well to bear the insufficiency of language in mind, for often what they condemn as new and unwarranted is only something that is old stated in a new way.

One has to think a little of the topographical and social conditions of Western Asia to appreciate just what the royal poet had in mind when he spoke of the Shadow of the Almighty. Isaiah speaks of a man being "as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." In a part of the world where there were long stretches of arid land upon which the merciless rays of the sun shone down for days together, the shadow of a great rock would be welcome to the weary traveler, and in communities where violence and warfare were common, the shelter of some rocky natural fortress would be of inestimable value. When we think of these things we gain some conception of the nature of that which the poet had in mind when he used the words with which this article opens. He desired to convey the idea of the protection of protection.

And now for a moment let us consider if it is all a mere figure of speech. Is there a "secret place of the Most High," wherein man may abide as if under "the Shadow of the Almighty"? Or, to state the thought in prosaic terms, is there a divine Being who will be a protection to those who look to him for protection? We think that the majority of people fail to find an affirmative answer to this question, because they are unwilling to open their minds to the operations of the Divine Spirit. When Jesus was on earth it was said that in certain places he could do no mighty works because of the unbelief of the people. There seems to be reason for thinking, apart from anything contained in the Bible, that a certain atmosphere—to use the word as signifying environment—is necessary before men can get themselves fully in touch with the Power, which is the only manifestation of the Deity which we are capable of comprehending. This atmosphere may pertain to an individual only or to a number of individuals simultaneously, but there seems good reason to claim that until it has been created the sense of a Divine Presence is impossible. It is hopeless for man to conceive of God as a creator, for we are unable to grasp the idea of a beginning of things. Neither can we grasp the idea of a God who is all-wise, all-knowing, everywhere present. These things are beyond the comprehension of human intelligence. Neither are we able with our limited understanding to explain how the existence of evil is compatible with the existence of an Omnipotent God of love. We cannot hope to measure the infinite with our finite standards. But unless the experience of humanity through the centuries is to be wholly discredited, it is possible for us to realize the idea of a Divine Protector. There are too many witnesses to the fact that there is a Shadow of the Almighty, wherein one may abide, to permit any one to deny it. And the proof is not a matter of belief; it is a matter of individual experience, not one for argument. If a person says his head aches, we believe him, though he cannot show us the ache. If he says his heart aches, we believe him though physicians may tell us that the heart cannot experience emotions. Why then should we not believe one who says that he is conscious of abiding under the Shadow of the Almighty? It is perhaps beyond all question that mankind has missed happiness because we all look for it at a distance and as attainable only by ceaseless toil and endeavor, whereas it is near at hand. We need only to step within the Shadow to be protected from all evil.

be a savior to their people, and to give back to their beloved land a little of the prestige she was lost, are the sole reasons for their imprisonment.

The Poles, in common with all the Russians belong to the great Slavonic race, which has a great many branches, and which originally spread itself as far west as northern Germany. Even now though the Slavs have lost in Western Europe they have gained in the East as "Russia has encroached upon the Ugro-Finnish tribes of the northern and eastern portions of the empire and many of those races are in various stages of Russification." The Slavs came from Asia and probably settled in Europe either at the same time or shortly after the arrival of the Teutonic families. As proof of this, Schafanek tells us that the Slavs were always spoken of by the early writers as if the race were an ancient European nation. Besides, had a great horde of people arrived in Europe at a comparatively recent date, history must bear some record of the fact, which it does not.

As early as the second century after Christ we find the Polish branch of the Slav race mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy, who designated them as Bulars. They were a quiet, industrious people, very different from the fierce and wandering Teutonic tribes. They cultivated the land and lived a pastoral life in villages which had a tribal government. Originally there does not seem to have been a class of serfs, but when war ensued and prisoners were taken in battle, the latter were reduced to the condition of slaves, and this was probably the birth of the different social classes of the community. Later on there were three divisions. It is a curious fact, and one that seems to prove the fallacy of some of the doctrines of socialism, that no matter what conditions a people may have to start with—if every man be equal to his neighbor in regard to birth, position and wealth—given time, they must resolve themselves into three distinct classes, which briefly may be termed the high, the middle and the low. Human nature is bound to vary and Ruskin was more correct than most of us care to admit when he insisted upon maintaining the difference in social position. Oliver Wendell Holmes was no less correct, however, when he said: "Our social arrangement has this great beauty that the strata shift up and down as they change specific gravity, without being clogged by layers of prescription." The division of the Poles was as follows: I—The nobility, who throughout Polish history constituted the nation so-called; II—A peasant class, who were free, but obliged to perform certain services, and were called the Polish Kmiec; III—A lower class of peasants, who had no rights or privileges and who were virtually the property of their masters. Gradually the nobles attained absolute power over the other two classes, and thus formed a proud military aristocracy which had complete control of the country and the king.

Polish history proper begins with the reign of Mieczyslaw I., 962-992. He was a very brave and able sovereign and said to have been possessed of all the manly virtues. The king of Bohemia had a charming daughter and the Polish king and the Bohemian princess, having met, fell in love with one another. Dabrowka, the princess, had become converted to Christianity however, and Mieczyslaw was a pagan, therefore, the girl feeling that in justice to her religion she could not marry her royal lover refused him with many tears. The Polish king went back to his kingdom sorrowfully enough for the old gods called him to be faithful to them, and yet his love for the princess was strong. Finally love triumphed and in 965 Mieczyslaw consented to become baptized and the two were immediately afterward married. Their reign was one of peace and prosperity. Boleslow, their son succeeded them.

With Boleslow began the trouble with Russia for the new king was eager to aggrandize himself at the expense of the latter country. The trouble thus begun over a thousand years ago has never ended.

Among the Polish heroes no name stands forth with brighter prominence than that of John Zobieski. Indeed, he may be described as one of the grandest figures in all history. He had already distinguished himself in the wars against the Turks when he was chosen king of his country. Michael, the former king, had died, poisoned, no doubt, and the diet had met at Warsaw to nominate a ruler. Zobieski, fresh from glorious victory entered the council chamber. He nominated as king, the Prince of Conde, but one of the nobles called out "Let a Pole rule over Poland. Let John Zobieski, the greatest of our countrymen, be chosen king." So the famous general was made ruler over the country he had served so well, and as his exploits have been treated on this page no more need be said, except that under him Poland enjoyed many peaceful years, and that before he died he distinguished himself as the leader of the victorious forces in one of the greatest battles ever fought.

Upon his deathbed he is quoted as saying, with that mysterious prophetic insight sometimes observed in those about to die, that he could foresee the downfall of the country he loved. His words proved too true. With him sank the glory of Poland, never to rise again.

"I'm sure I don't know why they call this hotel The Palms. Do you? I've never seen a palm anywhere near the place."

"You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise the waiters keep for the guests on the last day of their stay."

The Birth of the Nations
XXXV.
(N. de Bertrand Lagren)

The Poles

The very name of Poland is sufficient to awaken sympathy in the hearts of all patriots no matter what their nationality. Nowhere in history can we find a sadder story than the one of this country's fall from greatness and her final overthrow and absorption by the state which once owned her as its sovereign. There are said to be at present nearly ten million Poles, but Russia refuses to recognize even the name of the kingdom of Poland and has tried to obliterate it, referring to it always in official documents simply as the Vistula government. Nothing dies harder than loyalty to one's country, if indeed it can ever be said to die at all, and even today when Poland has become simply a part of Russia, her people will not relinquish their hope for eventual freedom and independence. Therefore are the number of her revolutionaries many, and the number of her suspects still greater. Therefore are the penal settlements of Siberia the home of many hundreds whose noble wish to

Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Paul Desjardins

Whatever deserves to be, deserves the best attention of our intellect. Everything calls for interest, only it must be an interest divested of self-interest, and sincere. But above all we must labor, labor hard to understand, respect and tenderly love in others whatever contains one single grain of simple intrinsic goodness. Believe me, this is everywhere, and it is everywhere to be found if you will only look for it.

The supremacy of the truly good—here lies the root of the whole teaching—the new way of looking at things and judging men.

There are many of us who have at times forgotten our personal troubles, however great they were, by picturing to ourselves the moral distress of those around us, and by meditating on the possible remedy for this universal ill. Some remain serene before this spectacle; they resign themselves to fatal evil and inextricable doubt; they look with cold blood on that which is. Others, like the one who speaks here, are more affirmative because they are more impassioned, more wounded, knowing neither how to forget nor how to be patient, nor yet how to despair peaceably they are less troubled by that which is than by that which ought to be; they have even turned towards that which ought to be, as towards the salvation towards which their whole heart is calling. It is their weakness not to know how to interest themselves for any length of time in what does not in some way assume the aspect of a duty that concerns them.

Are justice and love a sure good, a sure law and a harbor of safety? Or are they possible illusions, probable vanities? Have we a destiny, an ideal, or are we agitating ourselves without cause and without purpose for the amusement of some malicious demiurge, or simply for the absurd caprice of great Pan? This is the question which divides consciences. A great subject of dispute; surely greater than the divinity of Jesus Christ, for example, than that even of the existence of a personal God, or of any other purely speculative question you please; and, above all, one more urgent: for there are counter-blows in it, which frighten me in my everyday existence—me, a man, kept to the business of living from the hour I awake to the light until the hour I go to sleep; and according to the answer I may give myself on this point, is the spirit in which I dig in my little garden.

What must be understood by this word destiny? I do not know much more; I have only, so far, dreams about it, dreams born of some profound but incommunicable love, which an equal love only could understand; my conscience is not pure enough to conceive a stronger conviction; I only affirm that this destiny of humanity, if it were known, would be such that all men, ignorant or simple, could participate in it. It is already something to know that, in short, I see at least by lightning flashes, from which side the future will shine; and I walk towards it and live thus, climbing up in a steep, dark forest towards a point where a light is deigned, a light that cannot deceive me, but which the obtruding branches of a complicated and apparent life hide from me. That which will bring me nearer it is not arguing about the probable nature of that light, but walking; I mean fortifying in myself and others a will for the good.

In fact from top to bottom all that society lives upon is sensation; that is the common trait through it all, and it is graded according to the quality of its sensations. There are no terms less reconcilable one to another than research of sensation and moral obligation. There is nothing more opposed. Therefore he who expects all from his sensations depends absolutely on externals, upon the fortuitous things of life, in all their incoherence; he is no longer self-centred, he feels himself no longer responsible, his personality is dissolved, evaporated; it does not react, and ambient nature always absorbs him like some dead thing. Ever since that antique Media of Ovid uttered that cry, many others, one after the other, have groaned over the fact that seeing the best and approving it, they yet follow the worst, alas!

MUSICAL MISCELLANY

Dudley Buck Arrives in America

Dudley Buck, the veteran composer, has arrived in America, with his wife, after four years' stay in Europe. Before leaving Paris he declared he would write no more music. "The example of the illustrious Rossini," he said, "whose 'William Tell' I have recently heard, has not been wasted on me. I have done my best work and have stopped composing."

I have read in a Denver paper that the "Tannhäuser" chorus of that city, a body of 200 singers, began a recent concert with "Dich, theure Halle." I always supposed that that particular aria was the intimate expression of the love of a particular individual for a particular spot—the very antithesis of the choral idea. But here everything has to be the "biggest in America."

We shall soon be hearing MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose" on a brass band with an extra group of sixteen kettledrums as in Berlioz's

"Requiem." Mere bulk is still impressive to the ordinary American, who would rather hear the C. Major chord on 1,000 trombones than a melody in a Schubert string quartette. As Abraham Lincoln said, "If a man likes that kind of thing, that's about the kind of thing he likes."

But it would profit a lot of self-satisfied mortals to spend five minutes a day thinking if there isn't something more worth while thinking.—Musical America.

Canadian Singer

Much satisfaction is expressed here by the many friends of Eva Gauthier on her signal success in making her debut in grand opera. Miss Gauthier is a daughter of Louis Gauthier, of the Department of the Interior, and is also a favorite and protégé of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Miss Gauthier's debut was made at Pavia, Italy, near Milan. La Provincia Paese says: "Signora Eva Gauthier was greatly applauded, her name being called by the audience with persistence until she had to appear seven or eight times. She was singing the part of Micaela, in 'Carmen,' for the first time. Her voice is limpid, of great range and perfect intonation. She conquered the public instantly."

Melba in New Zealand

It would be difficult to count the voices that Nellie Melba has "discovered" and "taken an interest in" during her public career, but where are they all? And she has not stopped discovering yet. Over in New Zealand she has dragged out of more or less blissful obscurity a contralto with "a voice of two and a half octaves without a break." The possessor of this desirable organ was born in Scotland, but was taken in infancy to New Zealand, and has lived there ever since.

The Australian diva gave sixteen concerts in New Zealand, where her single disagreeable experience came in the form of an earthquake shock in Wellington. When she visited Roturua the Maoris treated her to the kind of hospitality with which they welcomed Teresa Marrenno two years ago. "As her carriage pulled up at Whakarewarewa the Maoris, who had assembled in force, honored her with a haka of welcome. This unexpected greeting greatly pleased her, and the weird cries and contortions of the haka were the more effective and warlike through being given in the semi-darkness."

Then the natives arranged an entertainment in honor of their distinguished guest. "The Maoris were effectively grouped on the stage, and as Melba entered the hall they began a chant of welcome. This was the "pōwhiri rau rakau," a characteristic Maori welcome, and it was made more than ordinarily beautiful because Maggie Papakura—the same Maggie that arranged the Carreno demonstration—having noted Melba's admiration for the lycopodium, had wreathed the shoulders of her choir and poi dancers with that exquisite plant." The song of welcome composed for the occasion was entitled "Hacremai ra Madame Melba."

Big Incomes from Concert Field

The many newspaper articles concerning the fabulous sums paid artists on the operatic stage have been largely the cause of convincing most people that opera offers, to the singer, the greatest income with the least effort, to say nothing of the glitter and glory. Mme. Schumann-Heink and her managers, the Wolfsohn Bureau, think differently.

They point out that an operatic star appears from twenty to fifty times during the season, and for such appearances earns from \$250 to \$2,000 per night, averaging from \$5,000 to \$100,000 per season. On the other hand, the work is exacting and strenuous and leaves little time for study along broader musical lines. As a contrast to this, they declare that Mme. Schumann-Heink's income from her singing last season was \$150,000 and that they have already booked that much for the coming season, with the expectation of doing more than \$200,000 worth of business. And all this in the legitimate concert field.

It is true that the constant traveling entailed is just as strenuous as some operatic work, but it is just as true that it leaves more time for the artist to acquire a broader repertoire, nor does it preclude operatic appearances. Mme. Schumann-Heink has made appearances in opera each year, either here or in Europe, but always at a sacrifice financially.

Nor does the fact of not belonging to any opera company detract from the great contralto's popularity. On the other hand, it probably adds to it, for it enables her to visit all portions of America and, by personal contact with people, make her individuality and art better known than could possibly be done by remaining in one place. This is not conjecture, for the receipts from Mme. Schumann-Heink's concerts prove it to be a fact. So certain has it become that the house will always be crowded when she sings, it has become the policy of her managers to book her on a percentage basis.

Some of her most notable concerts have been those in San Francisco, her farewell concert of last year, where she received over \$5,000 for her share; the two Sangerist concerts at Madison Square Garden, in New York, where the receipts were close to \$20,000; Paterson, N. J., where she was heard by over 7,000 people; Monmouth, Ill., where she sang before 5,000 people in a tent erected especially for the concert; Ocean Grove, where over 9,000 heard her, and various concerts in New York, Chicago, Boston and other great cities where

her receipts have been more than \$25,000, as her share for each appearance.

European managers complain that the American opera houses are taking all their great artists because they are offering exorbitant salaries. If the opera singers take a lesson from Mme. Schumann-Heink it will not be long until the managers of both America and Europe will be complaining that the more lucrative concert field is ruining their business.

Loie Fuller's Rehearsals

Loie Fuller is busy rehearsing in Paris the dancing act which is to be the big operatic sensation of New York next season. The performance, in which Miss Fuller is assisted by crowds of children, lasts three hours. Massenet, who provides the music for the act, is so enchanted with the performance that he declines to take any money in fees for the use of his music. "I have seen nothing like it," he says. "It is wonderful."

Miss Fuller says that her children teacher. They are turned onto the stage and are left to dance naturally, to gambol as if in a game. Suddenly the stage becomes a shower of butterflies, and the whole crowd of youngsters starts catching them to Massenet's music.

Many of the great thinkers, writers, artists and men of letters may often be seen at the rehearsals of Loie Fuller and her fifty muses, who are now preparing for their "symphonic dances" to be given next season. Camille Flammarion, the astronomer; Jules Claretie, director of the Theatre Francaise; Mme. Curie, of radium fame; Massenet and Florent Schmidt, the composers, and others whose names are household words in Paris are among the friends of the little American dancer.

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL

George Frederick Handel, whose name is usually written in English form, was born at Halle an der Salle on February 23, 1685. His father was a barber in early life and after-



Georg Friedrich Handel

wards a surgeon. Handel the elder was greatly opposed to his son's musical aspirations, but the lad was able to secure a small clavichord, which he concealed in the attic, and on which he played when the family were asleep. In 1692 young Handel, then seven years old, accompanied his father on a visit to his stepson, who was in the service of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, and he seized every opportunity of stealing into the Duke's chapel and playing the organ. The result was that the Duke, who chanced to hear, him overcame the father's objections and the lad was permitted to study music. In his eighteenth year he took a position in an orchestra in Hamburg, and from that time forward his progress was rapid. His first opera, Almira, was produced when he was twenty. In 1709 he entered the service of the Elector, George of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England, to which country he went the following year, and the remainder of his life was spent there, except for short visits to the Continent. In 1713 he composed his Te Deum and Jubilate in commemoration of the Peace of Utrecht, for which he received a life pension of £200. Subsequently he received another pension of like amount for having composed the "Water Music" for a fete on the Thames. He gave his attention to oratorio first in 1739, composing "Saul" and "Israel in Egypt" in that year. Two years later he produced "The Messiah," which is popularly regarded as his greatest work, although he himself preferred "Israel in Egypt." He died in 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The strength of Handel's genius lay in the manner in which he could combine grace, freedom and force, of which the "Hallelujah Chorus" is an example. It is told that when

George II. was present at the first performance of "The Messiah" he became wearied with sitting, and when the first notes of this chorus were struck, he arose to his feet. Out of courtesy the audience arose also, and thus arose the habit of standing during the singing of that part of the Oratorio. Another illustration of Handel's peculiar genius is the famous "Dead March" in "Saul," perhaps the most complete musical expression of an idea that was ever written. Personally he was liberal with his money, but impatient of restraint, and his circle of friends was not large. The last seven years of his life were saddened by total blindness.

IN REGARD TO PRISONS

A large percentage of people think our prison system a very deplorable one, and believe that the majority of the inmates are very much to be pitied, on account of having to suffer the degradation of what prison life means; still, again, many people would like to convince the rest of mankind that all prisons should be abolished; that incarceration for any but the gravest crimes is a mistake; and that the punitive effect of confinement is totally overbalanced by the evil influences engendered thereby. Just what such men would give us in lieu of the goal and penitentiary is not quite clear, and it is very probable that the most of people who condemn punitive systems really understand very little about them, forming their judgment principally on the evidence furnished by some one who has no scruples at all about telling what is untrue, and misrepresenting prison conditions entirely; or else they have retained as a sort of heritage the horror inspired in the breasts of their forefathers by such iniquitous institutions as the Bastille or Newgate. Many people otherwise worthy enough are doing their best to make a farce of the penalties demanded of those who break the laws, and they condone with those who not only do not deserve sympathy, but do not appreciate it in the smallest degree. The most daring murderer, if he has an enterprising counsel, can make his case appear to the highest extent romantic and pitiable, and if he has committed the crime in the United States will at the end of a farcical trial probably find himself acquitted on the plea of insanity or some trumped-up excuse. We do not speak here of the case of political prisoners, the punishment of this class of people is very often unmerited; but as far as our own prisons are concerned very few of us know anything about the real conditions. Therefore an article dealing with this question in the National Review for August is of peculiar interest. It is written by a man who has experienced prison life, and extracts from the article are as follows:

Towards the close of last year I chanced to fall into the hands of the police in connection with a matter which was very much before the public eye at the time and has not yet been entirely forgotten. As a result of my conduct I underwent a term of one month's imprisonment with hard labor in a West country prison. It is not my intention to discuss the incidents which led to my incarceration; suffice it to say that the sentence was regarded by my friends and by all those who understood my motives as unnecessarily severe and calculated to do me nothing but harm. For this the harrowing pen-pictures of the life of convicted criminals, which respectable, kind-hearted citizens read, shudder at, and believe, were mainly responsible. As an Oxford graduate, brought up in comfort if not in luxury, and accustomed to the enjoyment of considerably more than the necessities of life, it is only reasonable to suppose that I was less suited to the conditions of prison life than members of the class from which the majority of criminals are drawn. At home, at school, and at the university, my tastes had always inclined towards refinement, freedom, and intellectual pursuits. Though by nature an optimist, it was with some misgiving therefore that I regarded my sentence. Had there been cause for complaint, such cause would have escaped my notice, but experience quickly scattered all my preconceived notions of prison conditions to the winds. Many have on their release written despairingly and even bitterly of prison regime, but for the most part they have done so to further their own interests and, if possible, to excite profitable pity. I have striven to set forth in these pages a plain and truthful narrative, together with the conclusions which I have drawn, in the hope that their publication may do something to check false impressions.

The first two "ordeals" (pace the humanitarians) that await the criminal on entering prison are the medical examination and the hot bath. It is only reasonable to suppose that both these are luxuries to which the majority of prisoners are not accustomed. They are, moreover, luxuries which, had they been attainable, might have given fresh lease of life to many a neglected and emaciated body. The regular allowance of three hot baths per month leaves little to be desired from a hygienic point of view; while the doctor is in constant attendance with his cheery "All right this morning" to each prisoner as he files into morning chapel.

Prison clothing is made from thick, warm, and serviceable cloth, and I could not help making a mental comparison between my own condition and that of thousands of London hawkers. Prison bedding consists of three large,

warm blankets, a mat, a pillow, and two sheets. These are spread upon a large board composed of three planks joined together by cross-pieces which raise it from the floor. Short-term prisoners like myself are obliged to sleep without a mattress during the first fortnight of their sentence, but the regulation, it should be added, applies only to male prisoners between the ages of sixteen and sixty. My own recollection of it is one of distinct discomfort, followed by stiffness in the morning; but it was never sufficiently marked to deprive me of the requisite amount of sleep. When it is remembered that prison is intended as a place of punishment, not of reward, there appears less just ground for complaint in this temporary inconvenience. The criminals have no reason to envy the thousands who during the winter snowstorms spent their days on the London streets and their nights on the Thames Embankment.

It is sometimes stated by sentimental people that to force a prisoner to clean, scrub, brush, and polish is to degrade his better instincts. It would, however, be a problem of more than passing difficulty to suggest an alternative were manual labor forbidden. "Educate the criminal!" "Lift him out of himself!" "Appeal to his better instincts!" "Make him a nobler citizen!" These are a few of many suggestions. They look well as planks in a Socialist platform. They sound well on the lips of enthusiastic visionaries. But they lack that essential virtue—practicability. They are repudiated by the criminals themselves and by those who are conversant with the ways and peculiarities of criminals. They are intelligible enough to a mere Englishman; but they would be "practical politics" only to a citizen of Utopia. There may, of course, be one criminal in a hundred worthy of better things, but to abolish manual labor for the 99 per cent in his interests would be folly. Rather is there need to increase both the amount and the severity. In prison the British workman scrubs his own floor; in freedom he makes his wife do it.

History has proved beyond dispute that there is no time more precarious, no time in which it is more essential for governments to walk warily, than the time when old institutions (however worthless in themselves) are being subjected to alteration and improvement. It is the one great lesson of European history during the eighteenth century, when the benevolent despots attempted, with the very best intentions and the very worst results, to force sweeping reforms upon their respective countries in (what they considered to be) the interests of the people. Humanitarians are the benevolent despots of the twentieth century, and slum misery the institution which they set themselves to uproot. It is by no means a necessary institution. Humanitarians recognize this, but they do not recognize, sometimes, the delicacy of the task which they are undertaking. They set about it in the wrong way. It is a task which can only be accomplished gradually. As in demolishing to useless house, the work must be commenced at the top, lest the whole edifice tumble about the ears of the workers. Prison is one of the bulwarks which defend the workers from catastrophes while they work, and it must be maintained in an efficient condition for that purpose.

The ideal to which all movement ought to tend is admittedly the lenient prison. But the ideal can only be attained at the coming of that happy era when only the lenient prison is required. At present a much harder and more dour treatment of prisoners is needed, for this is the danger-time when society is being gradually and practically revolutionized. At such a stage of human progress humanitarianism is found to bless only those that give, not those that receive, for there is a ruffianly minority in every state or society, composed of men who do not appreciate kindness at its true value. Against these society is in duty bound to protect itself.

It has been my object throughout this article to give a truthful, unbiassed account of the chief features of prison life, together with some exposition of the danger that exists so long as the governing classes and public generally form their opinions of it from unreliable and interested sources. No practical system of social reform can be safely attempted if prison is not meanwhile exercising that wholesome restraint over the millions which is the primary object of its existence. The work of reform has been rendered trebly difficult by the vapors of the sentimentalists, which unsettle men's minds, and lead them, in the inevitable disappointment which ensues, to look to revolution and anarchy for relief. It will be rendered impossible if the sufferers discover the true state of affairs before society has agreed upon a remedy.

Isadora Duncan's Rivals Withdraw

Young women of the Fine Arts Society of Oak Park, Chicago, have tried dancing in their bare feet and do not like it. So they have given it up. They say the grass tickled their feet, and at rehearsals their giggles upset the orchestra.

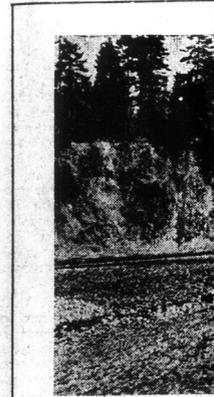
It was a dark night. A man was riding a bicycle with no lamp. He came to a cross-roads, and did not know which way to turn. He felt in his pocket for a match. He found but one. Climbing to the top of the pole, he lit the match carefully and in the ensuing glimmer read:

Wet Paint.

Hu

THE EVOLUTION OF FISHERMA

When the weather is warm and clear should be a good day for the fisherman. In the use of the dry fly, the fisherman is attracted from an article in the geographical success of a fly on waters similar to this country. About now of Cowichan the fish are lying in reaches below the deep pools is clear and quiet. The average flogs in vain, but probably the methods described in bringing better success. The I was spending the latter of Bruce, N. Y., on the fished every day with very day taking four fish, another day fourteen, and none over length. All were taken in termed "wet fly" fishing. Two three, were used, and every toward giving them what a lifelike appearance by dance



water—always keeping them times the fly would be taken more often after it had been down and across the stream trout took the dropper fly, stretcher. The fish I caught fly that was offered under they were always small fish.

Directly in front of the was stopping the large stream smaller one called the Mongolian is a very long pool, and was alive with trout up to length, feeding on the ephem hatching by the hundreds. I carefully every day for an hour and a half, and tried every fly no purpose. The moment my water all rising ceased, to directly they were taken off, at and indeed a poor ability. I carried in my fly others, a clipping taken from ing paper, describing the "how to fish it, and I read carefully. Two essential dwelt upon, and I felt certain lightly upon the water "and allowed to "float" down the other, in the language of was to the effect that, "the lute ly no drag upon the fly leader must be above and to fly, so the current could not them, and in consequence of stream at an unnatural pace (leader) provided the same but other words, the leader a greater resistance, they were more rapidly by the current a drag on the fly submerged the object of "floating the this to some extent he advised leader very lightly with ing an application of liquid hackle of the fly.

If these things were help knew how to cast a dry fly, bad way. I realized, of course might be such a thing as de was it to be found? And I sought the philosopher's stone "liquid" paraffine in Sullivan one had ever even heard of by no stretch of the imagination I had been said to fishman's description of a from the fact that they were the natural insects, the mate that the hackle and wings were tied at right angles wings being upright and op standing almost straight out this manner will float well casts without an application.

Counsel was taken of a g at the same house who fish and was somewhat of an said it was useless to try the

Every Dept. Aglow With Bright, New, Seasonable Merchandise

Every Department of THE BIG STORE has something new to show you, and every day adds more and more to the already large showing of New Fall Merchandise. Our buyer, who has been searching the principle markets of the world, has met with a most successful purchasing trip. These goods are being rushed to us with all possible haste and are opened up as soon as received, losing no time in having them on display. Especially noteworthy amongst the late arrivals are the beautiful creations in fine Fall Millinery, Costumes and Furs, while in this vast showing will be found something for the young folk.

Charming Modes in Ladies' New Fall Millinery



The Millinery Department is a most interesting place for ladies just now. The constant arrivals make it so. Not only is our showing of fine millinery extremely large, but it is one that would do justice to the larger stores of Eastern centres. Importations direct from London, New York and Paris are equally represented here, while the clever adaptations from our own workrooms are indeed well worth seeing. There are hats for all purposes, to suit all faces, and at prices to meet all purses.

Children's Dresses

That the little folks are not forgotten for the Fall season is amply demonstrated at this store. A more assorted and better stock could not be found elsewhere, and at all prices.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, in stripes and checks, latest styles and effects—**\$1.25**

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, in white pique, Buster Brown style, with sailor collar, at **\$2.50**



Beautiful Creations in New Fall Costumes

Our Mantle Department, on the Second Floor, is kept busy these days unpacking the many express parcels containing women's new Fall wearing apparel, and that this store is the style centre of Victoria is thoroughly evidenced by the number of people who are in daily attendance. Only distinctiveness and authoritative styles are shown here, in all the newest and most favored materials.

At Prices Ranging from **\$14.50** to **\$60.00**

Captivating Styles in New Fall Waists

A better or more comprehensive showing of new Fall Waists could not be found, while the prices are indeed moderate.

LADIES' WAIST, made of extra fine cashmere, in cream, with a number of tucks down front, with individual collar, long sleeves, and cuffs. Price **\$2.00**

LADIES' WAIST, made of fine quality velvet, with two rows of buttons, made of self down front, long sleeves. Price **\$2.00**



A Large Stock of New Fall Underwear for Ladies

LADIES' VESTS, high neck, long sleeves, in white and grey, made of fine quality wool and cotton. Drawers to match. Per garment **50¢**

LADIES' VESTS, extra fine quality, in natural shade. Per garment **50¢**

LADIES' VESTS, fine soft wool, low neck, long sleeves. Price **85¢**

LADIES' WOOL COMBINATIONS, in natural wool. Per garment **\$1.25**

An Exquisite Showing of Fine Furs

The season for these wearables is rapidly approaching. The splendid array of beautiful furs which is to be seen here is worthy of special note. Hardly can we remember having a more assorted or more select stock. No matter what your taste may be, here you will find a fur or muff to suit, while the prices of those much-desired wearables are indeed moderate.

LADIES' MARMOT FUR, 60 in. long, with double stoles on each side from neck, finished with heads and tails, satin lined **\$19.00**

MISSIE'S FOXALINE FUR, 60 in. long, satin lined **\$3.00**

MISSIE'S FOXALINE FUR, 60 in. long, four tails, satin lined **\$5.00**

MISSIE'S WHITE THIBET FUR, in the effect, 64 in. long, four tails, satin lined **\$9.50**

SAME STYLE, 4 in. shorter, for **\$8.50**

LADIES' COONSKIN FUR, 60 in. long, trimmings of heads and tails, lined with satin **\$12.50**

LADIES' GREY SQUIRREL, in the effect, 58 in. long, satin lined **\$8.75**

LADIES' ISABEL FOX FUR, made in the effect, 60 in. long **\$25.00**

LADIES' FUR COLLAR OF MARMOT, 56 in. long, with ten tails, satin lined **\$13.50**

LADIES' BROWN HARE FUR, 58 in. long, six tails, satin lined **\$4.50**



New Arrivals in Gloves

LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, 2-clasp, tan, brown, mode, slate, navy, new blue, green, white and black **\$1.50**

LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, 2-clasp, pique sewn, Trefousse make. Tan, brown, mode, slate, navy, reseda, red, mahogany, green, white and black **\$1.75**

Neckwear Just In

LADIES' FANCY EMBROIDERED COLLARS, all the newest patterns, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. deep, all sizes, 12 1/2c to **25¢**

LADIES' FANCY LINEN DUTCH COLLARS, with hemstitched edges and eyelet embroidery... **25¢**

LADIES' FANCY LACE COLLARS, in white and ecru, with new shape collar and jabot front **50¢**

Splendid Values from Furniture Department

Chiffonier Priced at \$13.75

You really need a Chiffonier to keep your clothes in order and free from dust. This style comes in surface oak, and contains three large drawers, one collar drawer, one handkerchief drawer, and a hat box, also square bevelled edge British plate mirror in carved frame. Well set up, and well finished. The price is—

\$13.75

BUFFET, in Early English. This offer will appeal to the economical housewife as exceptional value. A buffet in the favorite "Mission" finish in two different designs. Has two cutlery drawers, one large drawer for table linen, and a genuine bevelled British plate mirror in overhanging back. The workmanship and material are fully up to our usual high standard. Price **\$15.75**

EXTENSION TABLE, golden oak. Now is your chance to select a genuine golden oak extension table of exclusive design and choicely grained, at a low figure. Call today and inspect this line. Price **\$19.50**

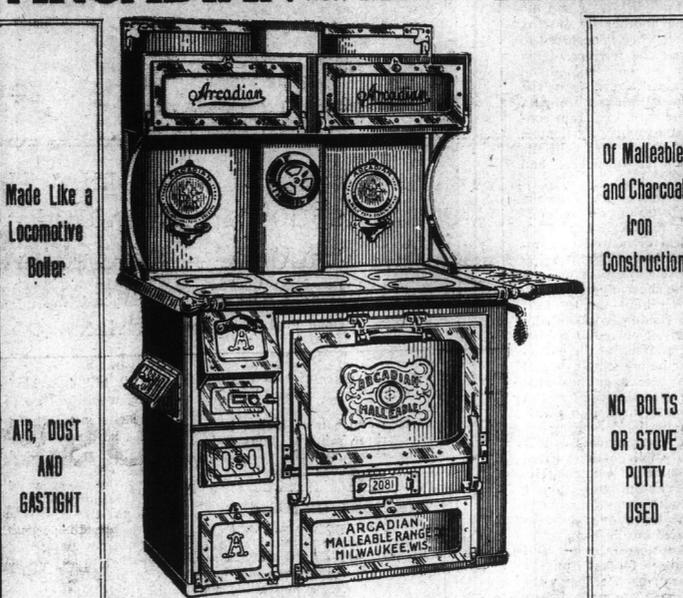
SQUARE END TABLE, extending 8 feet, in surface oak, very massive, with heavy colonial legs. A bargain at **\$12.00**

SQUARE END TABLE, extending six feet, in surface oak, square end top, very strongly built, with square tapering legs. Price **\$9.50**

Have Your Upholstering Done Here

Maybe you have a nice piece of furniture in the house that looks a little shabby through the upholstery being worn out. If so, we can and will make it as good as new. Our Upholstering Department is under the direction of an experienced upholsterer, whose capabilities are beyond reproach. Every bit of work done is of the "wear well" and guaranteed sort. Satisfaction—an assured fact. A trial order solicited. Ring up Carpet Department.

ARCADIAN MALLEABLE RANGE



Made Like a Locomotive Boiler

AIR, DUST AND GASTIGHT

Of Malleable and Charcoal Iron Construction

NO BOLTS OR STOVE PUTTY USED

IT COOKS AND BAKES BETTER USES LESS FUEL IS EASIER TO KEEP CLEAN LASTS A LIFETIME

Ladies' High-Grade Footwear for Fall

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in a combination of brown cloth top and fine French bronze, kid vamp. A strikingly smart boot for **\$6.00**

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, made of finest quality patent coltskin, with top of black suede leather. A genteel, dressy boot, for **\$6.00**

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, made of cravenette cloth, in dark grey and brown. This material has the same rich and dressy appearance, but without the faults of suede. They are watertight and easy to clean **\$5.00**

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, a most satisfactory boot for general wear, made of gun metal leather that doesn't peel, polishes beautifully and has exceptional wearing qualities. Heavy sole. Toe rather narrow, but comfortable **\$5.00**

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, for heavy out-of-door service in wet weather. Made of tan, oil grain leather, with waterproof sole. A more practicable and serviceable boot cannot be made of leather **\$5.50**

No caution given by a doctor is more important than his command to a girl not to get her feet wet. The health of many a woman has been undermined by neglect of this. This boot will prevent it.

LADIES' STRONG BOOTS, made of heavy selected dongola kid, with leather lining and extra stout soles. A fine wet weather boot **\$4.00**

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, a large variety of "Queen Quality" in vicci kid, gun metal and patent kid, in a variety of styles **\$4.00**

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, tan, calfskin, leather lined, stout oak tanned soles **\$4.00**



Cold Lunches for Business Men **35c**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Merchants' Lunch From 12 to 2 in Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor

VOL. L. NO. 284.

MINNESOTA'S GOVERNOR BETTER

After Restless Night, Governor Johnson Rallies From Effect of Second Operation Performed By Dr. Mayo

CHANCES OF RECOVERY ARE CONSIDERED GOOD

Illness Came Suddenly After Extended Trip Through Pacific Northwest—Not Out of Danger For Two Days

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 15.—Despite a restless and somewhat satisfactory night, the condition of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, who was operated on at St. Mary's Hospital in this city yesterday morning, complications resulting from a previous operation for appendicitis, is considerably improved. Hopes are held out for the recovery of the governor, and his friends, many of whom have hurried here to be near him the event of a crisis, have taken heart from the encouraging bulletins which were sent this morning.

At 9 o'clock this morning Dr. Ma the world famous appendicitis specialist, posted the following bulletin: "In spite of a restless night, Governor Johnson's condition is much improved and every hope is held for his recovery."

Yesterday's operation on Governor Johnson was an appendectomy, the operation performed some days ago, illness came most unexpectedly, after an extended trip to the Pacific Northwest, during which he enjoyed his usual good health and perfect spirits. Thousands of telegrams have been flooding the local office ever since first announcement that the distinguished chief executive of Minnesota operated on and in danger. The present his condition warrants it, they are many close friends ready to lend the hand of sympathy, and of the stricken man back to health and happiness.

FRANCE CLAIMS INVENTOR'S HONOR

The Steamship "French Invention Exploited in America"—Some Written History.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—George Montorgueil in an elaborate review of Robert Fulton's career in France, published to reproduce an official account of his trials on the Seine, June 26, and Fulton's own words, saying the real inspirations of his dream were the experiments of Mar Jouturey, at Lyons in 1783. Thus writer goes to prove that the steamboat is a French invention patented in France by an American exploited in America.

And he says for this reason France is sending a member of the Institute and a detachment of her fleet to the "tribute of gratitude which France is paying to her illustrious who in many ways made the World tributary to the New."

Continuing M. Montorgueil in that Fulton left France because Napoleon government would not accept his Nautilus, a prototype of submarine, with three of which he told Napoleon he could destroy English fleet. Subsequently he offered the Nautilus to England, England wanted to destroy the steamship Fulton went to America.

Novel Street Lighting Plant. NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 15.—Novel plan for street lighting is worked out on Columbia street, in city. The scheme is to erect iron towers to a block, in the middle of the thoroughfare, between the double line of the tram line, the pillars to carry are lights each, as well as the wires.

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Vancouver races extended.

Mystery deepens and sensations tiply in Nanaimo murder case.

Chambers of Commerce of Empire cause preferential principle.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota death's door.

Mexico on eve of centenary of dom.

Russia masses troops in Siberia preparatory for new war with Japan.

Ready duel to the death between women of Chicago.

Ketchell—Langford fight is of

Steamer Umbrell grounds in eleven lives lost.

Prosecutions for non-inspected imported trees.