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TUESDAY

VICTORIA B. C., -EDIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1908

FLEET ARRIVES

Assemble in Vast Japanese Crowds to Welcome U. S. War Vessels

VOL L. NO. 191

STRIKING HARBOR SCENE

Used in Greeting Big Battleships

Yokohama, Oct. 17.—The United States battleship fleet dropped anchor in the harbor at 9:30 o'clock this

in the harbor at 9:30 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

Owing to a fog that hung heavy over the bay, there was some delay in the fleet's arrival.

At 8:45 a. m., the guns from one of the sixteen Japanese battleships boomed a salute as the tender Yankton which was slightly in the lead of the transition.

Service of the hard burst parter of the company of

Toronto Firm Assigns Toronto, Oct. 17. —W. H. Goulding & Co., Indian and souvenir goods merchants, have assigned. The liabilities are heavy.

Sir Wilfrid's Tour Montreal, Oct. 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed two meetings vesterday afternoon, one at St. Scholastique and the other at St. Therese. Over three thousand electors were present at each meeting.

Nominations in Quebec Montreal, Oct. 17.—The following nominations for the Commons were made yesterday: Three Rivers and St. Maurice, P. E. Panneton, Conservative; Missisquoi, G. E. Ford, Independent; Brome, W. U. Cotton, Independent; L'Assomption, T. Panguelo, Conservative.

Help for Missionary Movement.

Calgary, Oct. 17.—Calgary made a good record in the raising of funds for the Laymen's Missionary movement. The local committee decided to increase the amount for missionary purposes from \$15,507, as given last year, to \$40,000. There are 5,000 members of the denominations donating and this is an average of \$8 per member. The Baptist church is endorsing the report and has promised to raise an average of \$13 per member. Four meetings were held today at the various churches throughout the city, and over sixty delegates from outside places were in attendance.

RECKLESS SLANDER

Charges Made by Mr. Meinnes Are described in the present until the American addrained commanding the feet had paid an official call upon him. Every vernacular newspaper in Yokohama and Tokio printed special illustrated editions this morning, containing enthusiastic articles with references to the coming of the American fleet. The entire circulation of these newspapers probably will reach one million.

Heat Prostration in New York.

New York, Oct. 16.—A warm wave which followed the crisp weather earlier in the week sent the mercury up today to a point which has been exceeded only once on October 16 in the last thirty years. From 66 degrees above zero at eight o'clock this foremon, the temperature increased steadily until two this afternoon, when the weather bureau reported 88 degrees, Wm. Tell was overcome by heat in import Third avenue, and was taken to a hospital.

VIEWS CONTEST

Leading Papers See Small Hope of Liberal Government Success

CHARGES OF GRAFT PROVEN

Private Profit, Deplorably Common"

Montreal, Oct. 16.—A London special cable says: "A London Times editorial strikes the first authoritative note of doubt in English press regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chances garding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chances

their allegiance to Sir Wilfrid and the Liberal government.

"Sir Wilfrid's personality," the writer asserts, "is no longer the dominating factor."

The writer regards the Fraser incident at Ottawa as significant.

"The campaign literature of the opposition, alleging graft, seems certified by the official reports. Sir Wilfrid's services to Canada are cordially recognized. He is not personally incriminated, but even if the ministerialists can count on his great reputation to save them from defeat, their majority will be considerably reduced."

The Morning Post aditorially

Hanged Himself.

Whitby, Ont., Oct. 16.—W. Cawker, a butcher, committed sulcide last night by hanging himself. He had been drinking heavily for some time, and several times had threatened to kill himself. He was 50 years of age.

Three Months for Theift. Three Months for Theift.

New Westminster, Oct. 17.—Barney Johnson, a Norwegian sailor, was arrested by the city police yesterday afternoon on a charge of having sold a dozen chickens at the market yesterday morning, he having been mistaken for the owner of the birds by a purchaser. The monetary consideration involved was \$9, the ruling price for the birds. Johnson was sentenced to three months with hard labor.

Building V. V. & E. Road.

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—Pat Weich, of Foley, Weich & Stewart, announced today that the Great Northern would rush work on the V. V. & E. Hallway from Hedley to the coast, so as to have trains running next year.

Second Death from Collision Toronto, Oct. 17.—Fireman Wm. Jarvis, injured in the railway collision at Mimico on October 1, died in the hospital yesterday. As a last resort, in the hope that it might save his life, his right leg was amputated, but he died soon after the operation. This is the second death as a result of the collision. Engineer Quinn being inthe second death as a result of the collision, Engineer Quina being matantly killed. The jury last night brought in a verdict holding Operator McTaggart responsible for the wreck for having left the switch open and having missed the danger signal. McTaggart has not been seen since the wreck

garding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chances of success at the coming elections. It declares that the Canadian people are showing a disposition to reconsider their allegiance to Sir Wilfrid and the Liberal government.

"Sir Wilfrid's personality," the writer asserts, "is no longer the do-

TO GENERAL NODZU

Death of Noted Japanese Field Marshal, Who Fought in

Tokio, Oct. 18.—General Count fichitsura Nodzu is dead.

Michitsure, Nodzu is dead.

General Count Nodzu, whos death is reported from Toklo, was suffering from a blockade of the pylorus, and his life was practically despaired of when R. M. S. Empress of China, which arrived yesterday morning, left Japan. Surgeon-General, Sato, who had been called, decided that an operation would be too dangerous, and the patient was not operated upon.

General Nodau was a field marshal of the Japaness camy, and during the war with Russia, he commanded the Pourth arms, which landed at Takushas and fought its say through the valley toward Liaoyang, effecting a juncture between Kurodis army and Okuis army and Okuis army and Okuis army and Juneture between Kurodie army and Chu's army use before the position was taken up by the combined armies which fought at Liaoyang. He was a thorough soldier, and it was generally expected that he would have been promoted to the post vacated by the late General Kodama as chief of start of the Japanese army instead of General Oku.

against China, and after the war was made Inspector-General of Education. When the war began with Russia he wa sappointed Commander of the Fourth army.

Representatives of the Emperor visited his residence several times during his illness, a messenger being sent with a present of fish from the Emperor a few days before he died.

McNivin's boarding house, which was situated about twenty yards from the powder house, was blown to match-wood, the inmates fortunately escaping serious injury. Plate glass on Dunsmuir avenue, in the business section of the town, was all demolished. The powder house was a shed a short distance from the boarding house, and was used as a powder house by the boarders, who stored their powder there. It is thought one of the men dropped a match, and this being stepped upon ignited the loose powder, causing the explosion.

Grayson Suspended.

London, Oct. 16.—Albert V. Grayson, the Socialist member of the House
of Commons from Yorkshire, who
created a scene in the House yesterday by denouncing the members for
not succoring the starving thousends
of the streets of London, after which
he was obliged to leave the House
amid the cries of disapproval from his
colleagues, was today suspended for
the rest of the session.

Schooner's Deck House Washed on the Rocks Between Tsusiat and Nitinat

MAY INDICATE DISASTER

Believed to Have Come From Small Fishing Vessel-Victoria Boats Safe

Part of a small deck-house, whitepainted with brown top having three windows at either side, looking as though it might have come from a small fishing schooner found on the beach on the Vancouver Island coast between Tsusiat and Nitinat, indicates disaster or serious demonstrates. between Tsusiat and Nitinat, indicates disaster, or serious damage, to some of the Seattle fishing fiest engaged in fishing for halibut off Cape Flattery. A fleet of small vessels, many of which have deck-houses similar to that washed on to the rocks off the island coast following the recent gale, is engaged off the entrance to the Straits and probably one of the number has suffered during the severe blow of a few days ago in the gale from the southeast blowing at the rate of 51 miles an hour.

Lightkeeper W. P. Daykin, the veteran of Carmanah, sent the news of the wreckage. David Logan, the lineman whose work in connection, with the Vaiencia wreck will be remembered, made the discovery while patrolling between Cloose and Tsusiat and telephoned the news to Mr. Daykin, who telegraphed it to Victoria yesterday afternoon. The message said: "Part of a small vessel's deck-house, painted white with brown top, and with three windows on each side, has come ashore between Tsusiat and Nitinat. It looks as if it came from some fishing schooner. There are no marks to identify it."

Both the fishing schooner's hailing

halled as a victory by one side or another.

The Greek minister here has expressed his satisfaction with the document, but the Servian diplomatic representative does not conceal his discontent. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador has declared that article 7 is unacceptable to his government.

POWDER EXPLOSION

SHAKES CUMBERLAND

Four Men Injured And Much
Damage Done to Town
Property

Nanaimo, Oct. 16.—The explosion of a powder house at Cumberland occurred at 6:45 this moraing while several men were getting their powder preparatory te going on shift in the mines.

Four men were injured, and two of them, Alex Armstrong and John Baird, are now in the hospital.

McNivin's boarding house, which was situated about twenty yards from the powder house, was blown to match.

SHAKES CUMBERLAND

Content. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador has dectared that article? 7 is of unacceptable to his government, while the German deport William, displayed the greatest reticence. The Italian representative says nothing.

Montenegrin Mission.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Oct. 16.—General Vakotics, former Minister of city with leave here tomorrew for Belgrade on a special mission to the Servian government.

Germany Supports Austria.

Budapest, Oct. 16.—The emperor will am expressings his approvation of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzelovian, and assuring the Austrian the present situation. It is stated that the German Emperor has promised for not only diplomatic but military assistance to Austria-Hungary, if it is needed.

Bridge Blown Up.

SHAKES CUMBERLAND

Content. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador has dectared that article? 7 is of his government, while the German mambassador has cerumed to Paris after an interview with Emperor William, displayed the greatest reticence. The Italian to Paris any on the government.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Oct. 16.—The emperor with a support and the presentative says nothing.

Montenegrin Mission.

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Bridge Blown Up.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—A despatch to the Novoe Vremya today received from Beigrade says that the railway bridge over the Bosnia river at Vramduk, Bosnia, has been blown up and destreyed, thus cutting off communication with Berayevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Run Down by Bicyclist Toronte, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Paterson, wife of J. A. Paterson, a well known King's counsel, is in the general hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and is in a very dangerous condition as a result of being run down by a bicyclist last night as she alighted from a street car.

Typhoon's Ravages.

Amoy, Oct. 16.—A typhoon yester-day demolished all the buildings erected for the reception to the officers and men of the American fleet, with the exception of the main reception hall. Many stores in the town were badly damaged, and the electric lighting plant is under six feet of water.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 17.—Toni Makaie, the Finn convicted of man-slaughter in connection with the death of Isaac Saari, was sentenced to five years in penitentiary.

Baptist Union Proposal

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The congregationof Jarvis Street Baptist church at a
meeting last night, decided to oppose
the proposed Baptist union of Canada,
on the ground chiefly that it would be
impossible.

President's Tour London, Oct. 18.—With reference to the proposed visit of President Roose-veit, the Sunday Observer says that the President will make an automobile tour of England and Ireland.

New York, Oct. 17.—A cheque for \$10,000, the contribution of the Tammany society to the Democratic national campaign fund was received by Herman Ridder, treasurer of the national Democratic committee, today. This is the largest contribution yet received by the national committee.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Elicion Degeon, an Austrian, 46 years old, fell down stairs in his boarding house. West Craig street, last night, and broke his neck. He died afterwards. He had been drinking, and when going upstairs he missed his footing and fell over backwards, striking his head.

CAUGHT IN TYPHOON

Lightkeeper W. P. Daykin, the verteran of Carmanah, sent the news of the wreckage. David Logan, the lineman whose work in connection, with the Velencia wreck will be remembered, made the discovery while patrolling between Cloose and Tsusiat and telephoned the news to Mr. Daykin, who telegraphed it to Victoria yesterday afternoom. The message said: "Part of a small vessel's deck-house, painted white with brown top, and with three with with brown top, and with three between Tsusiat and Nitinat. It looks as if it came from some fishing schooner. There are no marks to identify it."

Both the fishing schooners hailing schooners hailing the first the fishing schooners hailing at the fishing arrived yesterday a morning and the Sunbeam came the Athens having arrived yesterday a morning and the Sunbeam came the day previous with 24 tons of halibut. The schooner, which is owned and operated by Appanese, spent three weeks on the island coast, being decease of the sunbeam came the day previous with 24 tons of halibut. The schooner, which is owned and operated by Appanese, spent three weeks on the island coast, being decease of the sunbeam came the day previous with 24 tons of halibut. The schooner, which is owned and operated by Appanese, spent three weeks on the island coast, being decease and the sunbeam came the day previous with 24 tons of halibut. The schooner, which is owned and operated by Appanese, spent three weeks on the island coast, being decease of the island c

Calgary Libel Suit

Calgary, Oct. 17.—The court was browded yesterday at the Mccilliouddy trial. E. Taylor and Colonel Walker were the justices. J. A. Nolan appeared for Edwards, and Clifford Jenes for the defendant. Three linotype operators testified that they set up the letter signed "Nemesis," written in a hand they would swear was Mccilliouddy's. News Editer Quayle said the correspondence didn't go through his hands, McCilliouddy handled that. He saw the manuscript in the hands of the printers and it resembled McCilliouddy. Business Manager Hammend said a thousand papers had been sent to a man named Campbell, at Edmonton, and the same number to Fisher of Brandon, but he didn't know by whose orders. The justices bound over accused to appear for trial for criminal libel at the supreme court on November 3. The ball was fixed at \$5,000.

With improved communication the course of the destroyed and many miles of wires are down.

With improved communication to appear the destroyed and many miles of wires are down.

Milton, Ont., Oct. 17-Inspector Par-Mitton, Ort., Oct. 17—Inspector Par-kinson of the Dominion Secret Service, with Crown Attorney Dick and Chief Constable Chapman made an examina-tion of the premises recently owned by Thomas W. Crozier, who is now in the Milton Jail, charged with uttering counterfelt bank bills. After digging in conteagues, was today suspended for the rest of the session.

Smallpox in New Brunswick.

Fredericton N.B., Oct. 16.—There has been a serious outbreak of small pox at Edmunston, on the upper St. John river, In all there are about forty cases. There has been no deaths.

Many stores in the town were badly damaged, and the electric lighting on a lod barn, the searchers found two cans labelled "Lipton," and a small lard pail, all containing bills, amounting to \$7,510. The bills consisted of those of the Quebec, Standard, Farm perior of Llanthony Abbey, Abergavenny, died this morning after a lingering illness. He was born in forty cases. There has been no deaths.

WILL BE LONG

FIFTIETH YEAR

Growing Horror of Forest Fire Ravages in Northern Michigan

VAIN FLIGHT FROM PERIL

Women And Children Caught in Train Wreck And Were Burned to Death

Alpena, Mich., Oct. 16.—Fifteen people lost their lives last night in the burning of the Detroit and Mackinsw railway train which was carrying the linhabitants of the little village of Metz, 23 miles north of here, to safety from the forest fires which were sweeping away their homes. The ill-fated train was ditched by spreading rails at Nowicke siding, a few miles south of Metz, and the terrified refugees were forced to abandon the cars and rush for safety down the track with burning forests on either side.

side.

The victims were women and children who were unable to escape quickly enough from the gondols car which they were occupying. Their charred bodies were found there today when rescuers reached the scene. Two of the victims were members of the train

was a saturant and the was generally expected that he would have been such that the saturant and the was generally expected that he would have been standard arms as clark for a saturant that the saturant that t

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—Dispatches from Alpena, Mich., indicate tonight that the number of deaths in the forest fires of Presque Isle and Alpena counties will exceed fifty, and run well up towards one hundred. In the vicinity of Mets, Bolton and Posen the fires have burned out sufficiently to leave several hundred women and children camping with comparative eafety in the open fields, but near the city of Alpena tonight the fires were so threatening that Mayor McKnight called out a volunteer service of several hundred people in the Mets relief train is steadily growing. Presque Isle and Cheboygan counties are all ablaze, and the 75 miles between this city and the city of Cheboygan is reported to be an almost solid mass of tire. Alpena county is ablaze in every direction. Reports of fixed proper from Sauit Sts Marie that the toward of Gere Bay, on Manitoulin Island toward of Geres Bay, on Manitoulin Isla

With improved communication to-morrow it is feared that the death list and the amount of property loss will be materially greater.

Night of Terror.

Sixty passengers on a southbound Detroit & Mackinaw railway train, which left Cheboygan last night for this city spent a night of horror at Laroque. Flames surrounded the train, and it was impossible to proceed or retreat from it. Huddled in their cars, the terrified passengers spent the night in momentary amacks.

Victoria Theatre Crowded to the Doors to Hear Conservative Speakers

GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED

G. H. Barnard, the Candidate, Premier McBride and Others Deal With the Issues

(From Sunday's Daily) A most enthusiastic audience faced the speakers at the grand Conservative rally at the Victoria theatre last night. The auditorium was fairly well filled at 8 o'clock and by the time Mr. Barnard had got well into his speech there was not a vacant seat left in the door of the house, with exception of one or two in the boxes. Every seat was taken and there were rows of at tentive listeners lining the back of the auditorium, the same being true of

the lower gallery. The audience, which counted among its members quite a sprinkling of the fair sex, followed keenly and with relish the points made by the various speakers, and roared with laughter when Mr. Beckwith announced that the amazing political postcard issued by Ralph Smith, bearing the device Vote for Smith and watch Esquimalt grow," was a misprint. It was intended to read "Vote for Smith and watch Bullens grow.

Mr. McBride's Reception Another feature of the evening was the tremendous reception accorded to Mr. McBride. He was a trifle late and failed you then. Mr. McBride. He was a trifle late and endeavored to slip unostentatiously endeavored to slip unostentatiously into his seat on the platform. He was observed, however, and thunderous into it at length tonight. Mr. Templeman's attitude throughout the controversy was hostile to British Columbro.

his points. One of the sensations of his speech was his treatment of Mr. Templeman's latest prescription for Better Terms. The speaker referred to the minister's recent speech at New Westminster, when he repeated that Better Terms was as dead as Julius Caesar and went on to say that the kind of Better Terms that British Co-lumbia needed was more liberal appro-priations from the Federal government for public works of various kinds. Mr. Barnard took up the principal appro-priations in the current estimates and showed that where British Columbia got fifty cents, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a dollar apiece, a kind of Better Terms hardly calculated to appeal to a province which is admitted to have special claims on the Dominion purse. Mr. Barnard again evoked rounds of applause when ridiculing Ralph Smith's egregious postcards with the inscription that Laurier would bring the neet back to Esquimalt. He

"In the campaign of 1896," said Mr. Beckwith, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier made this statement at one of his public meetings: "The expenditure of the country has grown until the people are unable to bear it. If returned, I

ada by the Liberal party had furnished food for comment to the London press, and it was probably the first time that it had had such an opportunity. He closed his remarks by asking for a fair hearing for all the speakers, adding that he had no doubt speakers, adding that he had no doubt about its being accorded as nowadays Victoria meetings were always orderly. Years ago it was not always so, as certain persons were wont to go to the upper gallery in order to break up meetings. Mr. Beckwith then read a letter from Senator Macdonald evpressing regret that he was not able to be present, after which he introduced Mr. Barnard.

The Conservative candidate was re ceived with salvos of applause. After congratulating the audience on the splendid turnout, he said in part: The Candidate's Address

"In the present fight Mr. Temple-man is asking for election because he man is asking for election because he has obtained certain appropriations for the province. He tells you about a dredge, a trail on the west coast, an immigration shed, and so forth, but he does not tell you about the larger needs of the province. In fact he reminds me of a story about a parson, a poor man with ten children. The stork came again, and he was breaking the news to one of his children and telling how there was another little sister, when the child replied:

"'Well, dad, that's good news, but there are things we needed more.'
(Laughter.) (Laughter.)

"Now, I think that there are things that British Columbia has needed more, and which Mr. Templeman has never tried to get. The first of these larger issues is the Grand Trunk Pacific. When the contract between the railway and the country was before the House, Mr. Templeman falled signally in his duty to the province. All the other provinces through their rethe other provinces through their re-presentatives caused stipulations to be entered into that construction should be commenced promptly and practically simultaneously in their respective ly simultaneously in their respective provinces. It was most important that construction should have begun at once from the Pacific seaboard, but did it begin? No. Mr. Templeman put up a notice of motion in the House on the question, and then said that he had got a letter of some kind from Mr. Hays and promptly took it down again. The construction has not begun properly yet. Mr. Templeman

endeavored to slip unosciptoring endeavored to slip unosciptoring endeavored, however, and thunderous cheers rang out, a spontaneous tribute which must have been very gratifying to the premier.

Mr. Barnard was in splendid fettle, arrected with round after was effected with round after arrected with round after was before the House he said absolutely nothing, although the leader of little province, and alwas before the House he said absolutely nothing, although the leader of his party in this province, and allowed it to go as an unanimous resolution to the British House that the final and unalterable terms were to he a pairty \$100.000 a year for ten be a pairry \$100,000 a year for ten years—a miserable crumb from a rich man's table. (Cheers.) And this al-though it had been admitted by the Liberal party in British Columbia and the other provincial premiers that we were under permanent disabilities which would not be removed in ten years or in a hundred years. Then Mr. Templeman comes out here, and I see that the other night at New Westminster he used his famous phrase once more—'Better Terms is as dead as Julius Caesar.' Then he goes on to talk of a better kind of as dead as Julius Caesar.' Then he goes on to talk of a better kind of better terms. The right kind, according to Mr. Templeman, are Dominion appropriations, leaving the province at the emercy of the politicians so as to give them an opportunity to throw the electors a sop at election time by way of bribing the constituencies.

I nave another criticism to make of his conduct in the House, and that is on the Asiatic question. Here again he is deserving of censure. You are de la aware of Mr. Bordens stand, how he has declared for a white British Columbia. Mr. Templeman said nothing, but he voted against a white British Columbia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said that he does not share our sentiments in this question, Mr. Fisher 100,000 or so of Japan.

A Dutch Auction.

enquiry by commission, one comp

A Dutch Auction.

"The Songhees reserve is another most important question from the standpoint of Victoria, and has been a burning question for the last twenty years. Mr. Templeman went to the senate in 1897 and joined the government four or five years afterwards, yet he told us himself the other night that he did not take up this question until 1906. Why did he not take it up the fore? And why did he take it up the elections were coming on. What did he do? Why, he ran a kind of Dutch auction. He bid so much, and then so much and then so much and then so much and then so much and then so he thought that that he was getting near his limit so he stopped, and the Indians stopped too. And there they both are. We have his authority for saying that an offer was made and refused in 1908. Thus the matter is in the same position that it was 35 years ago. So how far has he brought you

"This question can be settled, if it do justice to British Columbia. It was a humiliating position for Canada to have to send Hon. Mr. Lemieux to Japan to beg for consideration of Canada's wishes. Mr. Drury was sent to back up Hon. Mr. Lemieux's plea, and Preston was also sent, but what for God alone knows. Hon. R. L. Borden had declared that this question should be declared that the records of British Co. "This question can be settled, if it is properly handled. He had no trouble in getting the Indians off the Kaien island reserve when his friends the G.T.P. wanted it. It is only a question of giving the Indians what is just and passing the necessary legislabe decided as the people of British Co-lumbia wish. But Laurier, by his fall-ure to protect the interests of Canada, has shown himself a weakling. just and passing the necessary legisla-

"Harry For Ottawa" tion. But the Liberal government does not want to give more to British Columbia than it can help. We had an instance the other day when the Scotch agriculturists came out here under the auspices of the Liberal government. They gave them half a day in the Okanagan, five hours in Victoria and two weeks in Now Proventies. Hon. Dr. Young, in complimenting Mr. Blakemore on his remarks on the Asiatic question, declared it to be one of life or death for this province.
Complimenting Mr. Barnard, Hon.
Dr. Young declared that "Harry is going to Ottawa and the rest of us will stay at home and celebrate." Discussing the issues in general and and two weeks in New Brunswick. That is better terms of the Templeman why the provincial ministers were on the platform, Hon. Dr. Young agreed with the Times that the provincial brand. Mr. Borden has promised us an sioner to be appointed by British Col-umbia one by the Dominion and one by the Imperial authorities, and he has ministers had their coats off and were going to show why the Conservatives would be returned to power. Sir Wilagreed to abide by their verdict. (Loud frid Laurier had grown fat on the Con-

servative platform, so had many of

Some Red Herrings

"These are some of the chief issues, but Mr. Templeman does not care to discluss them. Instead he tries to draw a red herring across the trail by take the properties of his followers.

Sitton was one of the chief issues, but Mr. Templeman does not care to discluss them. Instead he tries to draw a red herring across the trail by take the properties of his followers.

Sitton was one of the chief issues, but Mr. Templeman does not care to discluss them. Instead he tries to draw a red herring across the trail by take the properties of the properties

wish there was a magic lantern here it's up to Sifton, it's up to the Times, so I could throw it on a screen. You it's up to "Manitoban" to explain where will see that it has a picture of a boat all the yachts, automobiles, the milwith Laurier in it dressed as an old pilot. It bears this inscription: 'Vote Dr. Young declared it was time for for Ralph Smith and watch Esquimalt a change and the electors in electing grow. The old pilot will bring the Mr. Barnard a pative son a man

with Laurier in it dressed as an old pilot. It bears this inscription: 'Vote for Ralph Smith and watch Esquimate grow. The old pilot will bring the navy back.' (Laughter.) If the navy can be brought back by Templemun, Laurier and the rest of them, why in the name of goodness did they ever let the navy go?' (Cheefs.) Look at the way the government has treated the Fifth Regiment here, a regiment which sent its quota to South Africa and left its dead on the field. If Lau-

rounds of appliance when ridiculing the mercy of the politicians & as to give them an opportunity to throw the mercy of the politicians & as to give them an opportunity to throw the sunted to know why, if ne could bring the neet back to Esquimait. However let it go.

Templeman's Better Terms.

"Now, what does he propose in this way? And remember that the Liberal in their desire to secure advantageous seats. The curtain did not rise till a few minutes after eight, and the audience began to manifest a certain amount of impatience. Meanwhile the platform seats were being filled and level chairman, H. G. Barnard, K.C.
Hon. R. McBride, Hon. Dr. Yong, H. F. W. Behnsen, M.P.P., F. Davey, M.P.P., as the work is to be built by the platform seats were being filled and herbors? British Columbia gets with platform seats were being filled and herbors? British Columbia gets with platform seats were being filled and herbors? British Columbia gets with platform seats were being filled and herbors? British Columbia gets with processed his pleasure in being present his quota to South Africa at all But that were well as the does not the filled to more like the seat of the province and the premiers of the platform seats were being filled and herbors? British Columbia gets with price. But he does not platform were challenged by the platform seats were being filled and herbors? British Columbia gets with price. But he seat a contingent to South Africa at all. But that will do for the province and the premiers of the filled to more like and the conservatives in conceding that British Columbia gets with price and herbors? British Columbia gets part to constituence to south the filled to more like and the conservatives in conceding that British Columbia gets with price and the work is to be built by the province and the premiers of the fill the does not the platform seats were being filled and herbors? British Columbia gets and the conservatives and the premiers of the platform seats were being filled and herbors? British Columbia gets

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

Dainty Neckwear

T HIS SEASON, dainty neckwear is an absolute necessity to the lady who would be well dressed; that is why CAMPBELL'S neckwear department is an absolute necessity to every lady in Victoria. One of our windows gives a slight idea of the dainty and exclusive creations we are offering in this department-a comparison of prices will also show the great saving you effect by purchasing your neckwear at CAMPBELL'S.



Choice New Furs

OUR NEW FURS have already attracted considerable attention, not merely on account of the very moderate prices, but chiefly, because of their excellent quality and superior styles. They are fashioned on the very latest models, to wear in comfort, with the knowledge that the wearer has her furs to match her costumes and is not encumbered with something out-ofdate. We cater for the children as well as the grown-ups at CAMP-

Fraser river bridge? Not one cent, though British Columbia asked for it, and contributed \$1,000,000 herself.

"But they did say that if we would form a company we might get some. No doubt if we had put their friends in the company we would have got the money and all we wanted."

Mr. McPhillips quoted Hon. Mr. Borden's words concerning the gravity of the civil service investigation. No wonder the old country papers were beginning to take cognizance of the corrupt state of affairs here and predict that on the 26th the Conservative party will be returned.

Mr. McPhillips showed by figures the enormous increase in the per capitate of the ladies are very in generally with the Conservative party with the tonservative party with the conservative party will be returned.

Mr. McPhillips showed by figures the enormous increase in the word the words of the ladies are very in generally with the Conservative party in the would have got the some. (Applause.) For I always feel that the generally with the Conservative party in that their presence on this occasion is significant of the fact that we sare going to be most successful in this great campaign. (Hear, hear, and applicate). "This brings me, ladies and gentlemen, to my friend, Dr. Young, and I was glad to observe that you were beginning to take cognizance of the corrupt state of affairs here and predict that on the 26th the Conservative party with the Conservative party in that their presence on this occasion is significant of the fact that we sare going to be most successful in this generally with the Conservative party in that their presence on this occasion is significant of the fact that we sare going to be most successful in this generally with the Conservative party in the tonservative party in the tonservative party in the tonservative party in the company we were going to be most successful in this generally with the Conservative party in the company of the at their presence on this occasion is significant of the fact that the generally with the Conservative par

dict that on the 26th the Conservative party will be returned.

Mr. McPhillips showed by figures the enormous increase in the per capita tax until now it has reached enormous proportions, an increase which many may not notice, but the fact remains that that increase is paid by the people of Canada whose necessities of life are daily growing higher in price.

Hon. Richard McBride. Hon. Mr. McBride, who had an exceedingly warm reception, which de-layed his speech for several minutes,

(Hear, hear.)

"I am pwself, I may say, under obligations to the Times, for when I first came to this city, after I had entered upon my political career, I was a mainlander, and prætically a stranger, but my very good and faithful friend, the Times, kept at me, in season and out of season, until it had me elected to the local House and triumphantly placed at the head of the poll. (Laughter and applause.) And I now say to the Times: Keep hammering at my good friend, Dr. Young, to keep up the good work, as I am quite satisfied that in such circumstances, on the 26th day of this month it will hammer Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. Harry Barnard into office and into the House of Commons, while Mr. Templeman will be down and out. (Laughter and applause.)

Issues Not Personalities.

"I am pwself, I may say, under obligation after Tory but after Grit votes, and the tougher the voter the harder, will I work to convince him that he should favor our side in this contest. (Applause.) And if he belongs to British Columbia, and knows what a great work has been set for the hands of Canadians to do, or if he has only come among us recently and having cast his lot in with us prizes the high duties attending upon our common citizenship, I appeal to him to join hands with us in the development of this wonderful country, to take some which we are making, with regard to the policy of the Liberal party towards Western Canada, and then let us all go forward together, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, and man to man diverge the tour after Tory but after Grit votes, and the toughter the tought in the tought in the toughter the tought in the toughter the bounds of the sould favor our side in this contest. (Applause.) And if he belongs to British Columbia, and knows what a great work has been set for the hands of Canadians to do, or if he has only to me among us recently and having the strike the light in the tought i

"For my own part, ladies and gentlemen, I always hold the view that the proper plea for the public men of British Columbia to pursue upon these occasions is to all the proper plea for the public men of British Columbia to pursue upon these occasions is to all the proper plea for the public men of Canada!

all aware of Mr. Borden's staind, how his statement at one of his public meetings: The expenditure of the statement at one of his public meetings: The expenditure of the expension of the great ex

ply endeavoring to throw dust into the eyes and to deceive the electors. (Hear, hear.) This is but a good sample brick of their general tactics at this election, and while I am mentioning this apposite circumstance I do not wish to appeal to Conservatives, I wish to appeal to the Liberals. (Hear, hear.) For these are the chaps I am after! (Laughter and applause.) I am not after Tory but after Grit votes, and the toucher the voter the harder, will I work to convince him that he

"Mr. Barnard has referred to a certain picture postcard, very pleasantly, but this particular postcard should not give any cause for surprise, for if there was ever a nervy performance disclosed before the electorate of British Columbia, it was the part which the Liberals played during the whole of the campaign to which reference is postcard. (Hear, hear.) And just fancy, a serious argument being made in support of the bellef that the Liberals can bring the navy back to Esquimalt! (Hear, hear.)

The Incident Explained the sive wharf was the expensive wharf which was built some months ago in the interior, where after the wharf was finished a channel had to be dredged in order that this precious wharf might be used for wharfage purposes. (Laughter.) There laddes and gentlemen, are merely sample bricks, but at the same time, they serve as excellent object lessons to show you how things are done from Ottawa, and why the people of Canda ada cannot be blamed for in this great crisis in their national history rising in their might and destroying the Laurier administration. (Cheers.)

The Incident Explained "With respect

last couple of weeks I have been addressing large audiences, and following the work which is being done by the different parties as closely as possible, and I have simply this to say to mainat Eswou tonight, that as far as Nanaimo,
vou tonight, that as far as Nanaimo,
vancouver, New Westminster and
victoria citles are concerned, the Liberal party is not only on the run, but
is literally down and out. (Cheers.)
"Ladies and gentlemen, I am encitled to lay some claim to the gift of
prophecy, because during the last Provincial elections the people of Vicladies toria were good enough to come here

vincial elections the people of Victoria were good enough to come here and listen to my prophecy that the Conservative party was going to win in Vancouver as well as Victoria, and we did so. (Cheers.)

"I think that tonight we all rejoice in the splendid victories which came to our cause upon that occasion, and the wonderful margins by which the Conservatives headed the polls in their different constituencies, give me some right to consider myself a prophet, and taking up again that role this evening, I venture and with the

(Continued on Page 3.)

Carl

Ashcroft Island Po

Cowichan

Aldergrove Alberta D

Cor. Yat

Victoria Prairie R

Each exc Sugar C Wax Be Tomatoe Pumpkin Peaches Apricots Pears, pe Strawber Raspberr Cherries Sliced P

DIX

Up-to-d

Tend

fronting on estate of the known as SECTION 14. This is one tates in the watered, and and ferry fre Tenders to KER," care

P. O. Box Office Add For further apply at offic der may not

STANDARD I pullets and up, from C laying stra Ernest T I V. I,

RALLY P

(Continu utmost confic stituencies will be all in 26th, and will roll call of t roll call of the party. (Che party. (Che row, ladi will not he have the ma our side, or splendid org have so muland solely istory to tell, the people of intelligent pheen following elosely as with the state of city of Otta watched the events, have this conclust and more the Laurier and And IT IS (Cheers.)

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The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

ice Furs

RS have already nsiderable attenaccount of the ces, but chiefly. excellent quality They are fashlatest models, to with the knowarer has her furs umes and is not mething out-ofr the children as -ups at CAMP-

> Governm't Street

o make, nothing, ab-was done, and the 9 were almost conmpled under foot at hear) and the navy

Smith circulates this d, and asks you to be-fluence which the Lib-sses will be employed sitions which are con-Liberal platform, simto Conservatives. I nd if he belongs to ia, and knows what a s recently and having with us prizes the high making, with regard to the Liberal party up and fully develop this nd great and important Dominion of Canada!

was listening with to Mr. McPhillips very as very interesting ad-ticularly to his refer-(Hear, hear.) works. what Mr. J. G. H. Ber-was here told us about of thousands of dolhad literally been l over Canada siminfluences which equence good substantial cause (Hear. hear.)

(Hear, hear.)
for instance, of the Scotia where a dredge and used to deepen a r to make some sort necting the outer with ostensibly for the ating a place of refuge no sooner was this ment of the Conserva-water from this inner the interior, where af the interior, where at was finished a channel edged in order that this firmight be used for poses. (Laughter,) There gentlemen, are merely, but at the same time, excellent object lessons excellent object lessons w things are done from why the people of Can-blamed for in this great national history rising t and destroying the

ion in Province ct to the situation gen-sh Columbia, during the

sh Columbia, during the weeks I have been adaudiences, and followwhich is being done by
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I gentlemen, I am enome claim to the gift of use during the last Pro-ns the people of Vic-od enough to come here od enough to come here my prophecy that the

d victories which came headed the polls in constituencies, give me inued on Page 3.)

Everything of the Best Advertised by Me

Island Potatoes, per sack
Comox Butter, per lb
Cowling Butter, per lb
Cowling Butter, per lb
Victoria Butter, per lb
Prairie Rose Creamery Butter, per lb
Aldergrove Creamery Butter, 3 lbs
Alberta Dairy Butter, per lb
256

W. O. W.

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

Phone 312

The purpose of a saw is to cut.
It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.
I prefer an Atkins Saw. Its blade is "Silver Steel", recognized the world over as the finest stuicible steel ever made in ancientor modern times. It is hard, close-grained and tough. It holds a sharp cutting edge longer than any other Saw. Its blade tapers perfectly from thick to thin, from handle to tip. Thus it makes leeway for itself, runs easily and does not buckle. It is temper is perfect. When bent by a srooked thrust, it springs into shape without kinking. The Atkins Saw cats—and does it best of any. We make all types and sizes of saws, but only one grade—the best. FEW

We Guarantee

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Look for Change in This Next Week

RAYMOND&SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES ENGLISH ENAMEL and AMERI-

CAN ONYX TILES Full line of all fireplace goods Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

Carloads of Fruits and Vegetables Just Arrived

Each exceptionally fine, maximum quality for minimum prices. Each exceptionally fine, maximum quality for minimum prices.

Sugar Corn, per tin

Early June Peas, per tin

Wax Beans, per tin

Tomatoes (large tins), two for

Pumpkin, two tins

Peaches, per tin

Apricots, per tin

Strawberries, per tin

Raspberries, per tin

Raspberries, per tin

Strawberries, per tin

Raspberries, per tin

Strawberries, per tin

Raspberries, per tin

Strawberries, per tin

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY Up-to-date Grocers 1317 Government Street

Phones 52, 1052, 1590

Where you get good things to eat and drink.

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

Tenders Wanted

Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of November, 1908, for the purchase of the same as will be given at the polls upon the 26th of this month will be precisely the same as will be given here in this great province of British Columbia. (Cheers). Of course the Dominion government is making a large and lavish expenditure of public money, while they must have here and there strong and influential friends, while the clivil service which is pap-fed to the limit, feels inclined to go to lengths which under a Conservative regime would not be tolerated, but out there in the great west we have a pretty fair field before us, and I say, and I wish you to take me very seriously, that we are going to win this election, and not only here in this city, but thronghout the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers). Mr. Templeman, as a minister of Inland Revenue, adds to his political strength. When Senator Templeman, as a member of the Senator Templeman, as it the fact that he is the minister of Inland Revenue, adds to his political strength. When Senator Templeman, as a member of the Senator Templeman as a member of the Senator Templeman as a member of the Senator Templem

No Use To Victoria. For has he since he has become the leader of a political party in British Columbia and since he has held high

one question, to which I desire an answer: What has he done for the city of Victoria? And I answer and say blankly and absolutely nothing, (Hear, hear and applause). For it something has been spent on public works surely to goodness Victoria with the tremendous revenue, which she sends to Ottawa every year is entitled to some substantial recognition from the federal government (Hear, hear and applause.)

So that as far as any extra or any

"So that as far as any extra or any special effort on the part of Mr. Templeman is concerned, the answer to this question clearly is that he has done nothing for this city and his constituency beyond what is always done in the ordinary course of things, show ing that you are not at all benefitted by the fact that he is a minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear and applause.) But then I proceed to ask this pertin-ent question, has he done anything against you? And I answer that most assuredly he has (applause), and any person who has followed Mr. Barnard's very eloquent speech must arree with very eloquent speech, must agree with me that upon every count in the indictment which he has presented in it, Mr. Templemen would be found guilty if he were on trial. (Hear, hear

only too evident that even in the next twenty-four years, were they given him, he would get very little further. (Applause.) But we do not want that question settled; it should be settled and it is due to the people of Victoria to say that it must be settled. (Applause.) "And Mr. Harry Barnard is just the

"And Mr. Harry Barnard is just the man to settle it, (cheers), and in a perfectly fair and just and straight forward manner." (Cheers.)

Having dwelt at some length upon the Kaien island settlement, the Asiatic question, and Better Terms, Mr. McBride remarked that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends had in carrying out their policy, done absolutely nothing that would justify the people of this province in passing a vote of confidence in them, while they had done everything to repel the people of this province.

in them, while they had done every-thing to repel the people of this pro-vince. (Hear, hear.)

"Indeed, they tell us that Mr. Bor-den has insulted Ontario in standing up for Better Terms for this province. (Hear, hear.) On the 16th Inst. the Victoria Times published the following statement as having been made by Mr. Fielding at Athens, Ont.:

statement as having been made by Mr. Fielding at Athens, Ont.:

"I think Mr. Borden miscalculated public opinion in British Columbia when he made that bid for votes. However, I don't believe the people of that province are worrying themselves over getting a larger sum to be expended by their provincial government, while the heading of this article is, "R. L. Borden Has Broken Faith."

RICH PAY DIRT

Promising Ground in Stewart River Country is Hard to Work Be-cause of Water

Seattle, Oct. 17.—Among the Northern creeks that have given encouragement to a lot of discouraged men is Duncan, in the Stewart river district, in Yukon. Men whe, after getting to pay dirt and finding pans that made their hearts jump with joy, saw their work undone by the flood of water from the underground stream that courses its way on what is thought by many to be the richest pay streak in that territory, are still trying to overcome this obstacle.

Pumps were tried in 1902, but the

Sealing Schooner Jessie Brings News From Bering Sea of the Victoria Fleet

THOMAS F. BAYARD'S CATCH

Took 28 Sea-Otters And 720 Sealskins-Two Men Lost From the Schooner

and applause.)

Everything Against Us

'I say that he has done nothing for us, while he has done everything against us. For, ladies and gentlemen, what are the two most prominent issues in this campaign as affects the interests of the people of British Columbia? They are surely the Asiatic question, and the question of Better Terms. (Cheers.) While I will for a moment put on one side that other important question—the Songhees Reserve. (Hear, hear.) Although if it has taken him twelve years to do nothing to evident that even in the next on October 2. The biggest catch, and (From Friday's Daily) the average of 483 skins being higher than that for five years, up to the end of September, when the Jessie left the sea, sailing from Ounaiaska for home on October 2. The biggest catch, and the most valuable that has been taken for a great many years, was made by the schooner Thomas F. Bayard, Capt. Blakstad, owned by Thomas Stockham and associates of Victoria, which took 28 sea-otter, whose pelts range in value from \$500 to over \$1,000, according to their condition, and 710 sealskins. The catch will bring not far short of \$20,000. The men were lost from the Thomas F. Bayard, J. McLean and another, and the mate, Jans Blakstad, had a narrow escape. McLean and another, and the mate, Jans Blakstad, had a nerrow escape. They were swept away in a big sea shipped over the bow while they were taking in the headsails. Two Indians, Billy, of Kyuquot, and his klootchman, were lost from the schooner and man, were lost from the schooner and had an awful experience, being twelve days at sea in their cance before being picked up starved and almost exhausted. They are on the Markiand, which is reported on the coast with \$10 skins. The Pescawha had two boats and some cances broken, and another schooner had her cances broken in one of the September gales, the splinters of the broken cances being sighted from the Libbie.

The catches of the Victoria sealing

The catches of the Victoria sealing fleet as reported by the Jessie are: Thomas F. Bayard, 719 sealskins and 28 sea-otters; Markiand, 829 sealskins; Libbie, 632; Jessie, 471 sealskins and 5 sea-otters; Allie I: Alger, 429; Umbrina, 360; Dora Siewerd, 340; Pescawha, 109; total, 3,668 sealskins and 33 sea-otters.

ment, while the heading of this articles, and the Core of the control of the cont

The Bayard's Accident.

The Thomas F. Bayard lost two men when running for Bering sea in August. The mate, Jens Blakstad, was at the wheel and the schooner was running before a strong breeze. Not looking for any seas to reach over the real, the mate left the wheel and went forward to take in the headsalls. While he was doing this the vessel get up into the wind and shipped a sea over the bow. It was very dark, the time being about midnight. J. Mc-Lean, who was standing with another man, whose name Capt. Voss did not learn, was swept over, together with his companion, and Blakstad also went over. He clutched the fore rigging as he went over, and hung on, being extricated and dragged on board by rescuers. Capt. Blakstad, the mate's brother, san up and brought the vessel round, the crew on deck meanwhile shouting at the top of their voices, but nothing more was heard from the men who had gone over. They had been swallowed up in the dark waters.

On August 13 Indian Billy and his

PRINARIA BRIEF & C. Wisters, the store of that Decorate the offstate, and a political party in British and the store of the Decorate the offstate, and a political party in British and the store of the Decorate the offstate of a political party in British and the store of the Decorate the Offstate of the State of a political party in British and the state of the State

of the boats of the Markiand spoken by one of the boats from the Jessie, reported that a little while before they had sighted the wreckage of some canoes, indicating that in the storm one of the schooners had its deck swept and some canoes broken by the seas. The Jessie rode that gale of September 25, one on September 9 and one on October 1 with storm foressils, close-reefed, and a plece of staysall riding splendidly.

Capt. Voss spoke one of the many Japanese sealers in Bering sea, the Hoko maru, which had 340 skins. The Japanese sealing fleet, her captain reported, numbered twenty-six schooners in Bering sea. All hunted close to the seal rookery, with firearms. They maintained a close cordon about the rookeries, being permitted under the international laws—they were not amenable to the Bering sea regulations which restricted the Victoria schooners to the use of spears and to a limit drawn sixty miles about the cookeries—to go to within three miles of the seal islands. The Japanese for Catholic institutions by

a limit drawn sixty miles about the rookerles—to go to within three miles of the seal islands. The Japanese were poor hunters, though, and despite their advantages they got fewer skins than the Victoria sealers, who hunted far outside them, and the seals which had ran the gauntlet of the Japanese lines were wild and hard to kill with spears.

No further news was brought regarding the seizure of the Kinsel maru and Sakai maru than has already appeared. The Jessie had two branded skins amongst her catch, relics of the work of Prof. Starr Jordan's notorious branding machine of many years ago. No skins have been branded for eight or nine years. The Jessie is lying at the Hudson's Bay wharf and will probably land her catch this morning.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Royal Household, a bag
Lake of the Woods, a bag
Royal Standard
Wiid Rose, per bag
Calgary, a bag
Hungarian, per bbl
Snowflake, per bag
Snowflake, per bbl
Drifted Snow per sack
Three Star, per sack
Bran, per 100 lbs

Bran, per 100 lbs.

Shorts, per 100 lbs.

Shorts, per 100 lbs.

Middlings, per 100 lbs.

Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.

Oats, per 100 lbs.

Oats, per 100 lbs.

Barley, per 100 lbs.

Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs.

Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.

Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.

Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.

Hay, Fraser River, per con

Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton,

Yegstables

Celery, per head

Celery, per head
Lettuce, two heads
Garlic, per lb.
Onions, 8 lbs. for Onions, 5 lbs. for
Green Onions, 5 punches
Potatoes, per sack
Cauliflower, each
Cabbage, new, per lb,
Ked Cabbage, per lb.
Green Peas, per lb.
Beans, per lb.
Figg Plant, per lb.
Tomatoes per lb.

Beans, per 1b.
Figg Flant, per 1b.
Tomatoes, per basket.
Beets, per lb.
Cucumbers, each
Carrots, per lb.
Sweet Potatoes, lbs.

Batry Freehoe
Eggs
Fresh Island, per dozen
Eastern, per dozen
Canadian, per lb
Neufchatel, each
Cream, local, each
Cream, local, each
Sutter
Manitoba, per lb.
Victoria Creamery, per lb.
Comoz Creamery, per lb.
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.
Alberni Creamery, per lb.

CLAIMS BONDED

roperties Near Spence's Bridge Are Now Provisionally in Hands of Capitalists

Vancouver, Oct. 16.—Four of the copper claims owned by Messrs. Saw-

necessary for power is right at hand. The claims are two and a half miles from the Canadian Pacific railway.

FERNIE COAL SHORTAGE

AT COPPER ISLAND

Japanese Landed on Rookery Stole Skins, and Looted

Suppressed reports of raids on Copper islands by Japanese sealers who landed on the rookery, clubbed and skinned seals, fought with the Russian guards, and looted the village on Copper island, were made public in Japan, following the return of part of the attend the state universities. His holiness recommended that they do not attend, with a view to encouraging the faculties of Catholic institutions by the preference given them over state institutions. It is reported that Father Romelo Murri, the leader of the Catholic demonstration, will shortly be excommunicated, not for heresy, but for disobedience in writing and lecturing in a spirit of disapproval on the policy of the pope.

CI AIMS RONDED news of the raid was suppressed. It per island sealing grounds and the remote islands between Saghalien island and Bering Sea, have been withheld from the public. Incidents are now reported for the first time which would seem to indicate the truth of the

Vancouver, Oct. 16.—Four of the copper claims owned by Messrs. Sawyer and E. G. Fryer, near Spence's Bridge, have been bonded to an Old Country syndicate for \$200,000. This is a copper proposition and bids fair to be one of the best group of claims in British Columbia.

The vendors have still a group of six other claims one the same lands and it is understood that negotiations are on foot to acquire these also. In the meantime the work done on the first four will demonstrate the value of the group.

Development work has only been done on one claim into which a tunnel of 50 feet has been run and is now were fired on by the head of the Administration in the Commandersky islands and is to the following effect. The Japanese schooners first appeared on April 17th, at a time when the Russian guard was not at its post. When the guard turned of the defined walls. The peculiar advantage of this group of claims is that they are a tunnelling proposition entirely, being on either side of a deep canyon, so that no sinking is required to develop the claims and all water necessary for power is right at hand. The claims are two and a half miles tion of the coast and found the Rus Hampering of Mines by Fire And Accidents Will Affect Large Territory in States

Seattle, Oct. 16.—Great Northern officials declare that the Fernie, B.C., coal mines, which had been relied upon to supply from 1,300 to 1,800 tons of fuel daily for the domestic trade, and will not be able to yield more than 200 tons. Practically all that Eastern Washington territory hitherto dependent upon the Fernie mines will have

Small Bank Closed:

Washington, Oct. 16.—A telegramwas received by the comptroller of the
currency today from Bank Examiner
John B. Cunningham, stating that he
had closed the Union National Bank of
Summerville, Pa. The bank has a
capital of \$50,000 and is said to have
accumulated a considerable quantity
of paper of doubtful value, which necessitated its suspension. Mr. Cunningham has been appointed temporary receiver.

Signs of Wedding

Turin, Oct. 16.—The fact that the Duke of Abruzzi will shortly leave for the United States has been confirmed, but the members of his household are exercising reserve in connection with his trip. The duke recently nurchased a number of articles of ly purchased a number of articles of jewellery, and has left additional erders with the jeweller to be filled. It is supposed that these are intended as wedding presents.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the

THE CAMPAIGN.

should permit himself to be influenced by the possible general result. There are principles at stake in this elecwhich call for a decision on the tion which call for a decision of the propert of the electorate, and these principles are not affected by the probabilities as to the defeat of the government. The Conservative outlook all over the Dominion is excellent. Mr. borden, who is not given to making extravagant claims, is confident of success. Very unreasonable claims are being made on behalf of the Liberals. As both sides cannot win, the duty of each voter is to cast his ballot as he each voter is to cast his ballot as he thinks the interests of his constitu-ency and his duty as a patriotic Can-adian demand. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken a very lofty tone. He de-clines to discuss what he calls "petty matter" and save "his soul is turned has taken a very lofty tone. He declines to discuss what he calls "petty matters," and says "his soul is turned toward greater things." This sounds very well, indeed, but knowing as we all do, the exceeding astuteness of the Premier as a politician, is there a man who supposes that if he could confound his opponents on these "petty issues" he would not long ago have done so? It is all very well to centre your soul on great things, but it would be better for the country to stop the leaks in the treasury. It is undoubtedly an unhappy thing for Canada that so many things affecting the honesty of the administration of its affairs have been alleged and not only not been dilsproved, but been established beyond all question. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, greene in the contemplation of plans all question. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, serene in the contemplation of plans whereby he may link his name with whereby he may the fact that gross that of his country, the fact that gross extravagance, monumental recklessness and downright dishonesty have been brought home to his government, may seem "petty," but fortunately for the country there are tens of thousands of voters who, with as keen an appre-ciation of the future of the Dominion as the Premier, consider that honesty in administration is as vital to the

THE "NEAR EAST."

In the United Kingdom, Turkey, the Balkan principalities, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and, to a certain extent Persia are spoken of as the "near East." A very remarkable movement is in progress in that part of the world. There is no occasion to movement in Egypt and direct it rather than oppose it. One suggestion made is that "limited self-government" should be granted to certain munici-palities, but Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who palities, but Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who knows almost as much about Egypt as knows almost as much about Egypt as any man living, doubts if the people of that country will be satisfied with anything less than an elective parliament and a responsible government. If the "Young Turkey" movement is successful, and constitutional government is established in that country, it is difficult to see how it can be refused to Egypt, which is much better fitted to exercise it than the European country, especially as in its case the new system would be inaugurated and conducted under the supervision of Great Britain, which is under a pledge it or retire from the country as soon as it is in a metitor.

prevented is one of the most promising signs of the times. The conditions, which have arisen in the Balkan Pennsula, are of such a nature that less than half a century ago hostilities would have been the immediate consequence, if they had occurred then. The Treaty of Berlin was a compact of great importance, yet it has been violated by one of the parties to it, name. Austria-Hungary, and been inferior position, denying them rights

disregarded by one of the beneficiaries of it, namely, Bulgaria. The whole agreement, out of which Disraeli brought "peace with honor," has been overturned and a new adjustment of boundaries has become necessary. The dual monarchy has taken a step, which in the very recent past would have set all Europe by the ears. It formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Servia, resentful at this, has clamored for war, and her soldiers have driven of a declaration of independence on the part of Bulgaria, hitherto a tributary principality of Turkey. recall that not so very long ago the movement of an army corps was looked upon as a sufficient provocation for hostilities, we must realize dict upon the Laurier governmen, and the gentlemen who are candidate; in its behalf. No one can forsee the way in which the ballots will fall, and we do not think that any intelligent voter should permit himself to be influenced by the possible ossibility of international rupture is

It is a matter for profound satisfaction that such serious questions as have arisen out of the action of Bulgaria can be dealt with by the powers Doubtless the terrific consequences of an European war make for the solution of all international ques-brought about, does any man, who not ground for the belief that an improved tone in the sentiments of rulers and peoples has much to do with it? No longer is the ambition of one man able to determine whether or not the giant armies of Europe shall meet in condict. Doubless the growing that such a demand could be refused that an improve the sentiments of the sentiment of the se conflict. Doubtless the growing strength of the popular will has much to do with this, but may we not also believe that among the rulers there is a greater appreciation of recognition. a greater appreciation of responsibility than obtained in the time, say, of were being denied rights accorded Napoleon? The world is growing betto all other people? If we adter. We may be a long way yet from a period of disarmament and the estab-lishment of an international police to take the part of standing armies, but we are moving in the right direction.

BRITISH HOME TRADE.

British foreign trade is enormous, but it sinks into insignificance whe compared with its home trade. In a speech by Mr. Asquith we find the statement that whereas British foreign trade in 1907 was £426,294,596, the home trade was £4,262,045,960, or nearly ten times as great as the foreign We take one industry out of The British export of shoes and leather was valued at £2,000,000 whereas the home consumption was worth £45,000,000. The total wage-bil of the United Kingdom is, according to Mr. Asquith between £700,000,000 and welfare of the country as the "greater things" for which only he has eyes.

In conducting the present campaign the Colonist, as its readers know, has dealt chiefly with the gentleman who has represented this constituency for the last few years. We have referred to the general policy of the government, but our principal object has been to analyze the record of Mr. Temple-£750,000,000, whereas the wage-bill of the last few years. We have for the government to the general policy of the government, but our principal object has been to analyze the record of Mr. Templeman as a public man, as the representative of this city in the House of Commons and of this province in the Dominion cabinet. In doing this we have presented numerous matters which seem to us to call for explanation. As yet no explanation of any kind has been forthcoming. We infer that none can be given. We feel justified in assuming that there is no possible answer to the criticism made upon his course. It seems hardly credible that, if he had any answer to give, he his course. It seems hardly credible that, if he had any answer to give, he would remain silent. We think that in saying that he stands convicted before this constituency of inefficiency as a representative of the province we are fully justified by the facts.

The outlook for Mr. Barnard's election is excellent. It is exceptionally good. From all sides he is in receipt of promises of support, and among mand from foreign competitors. What-ever may be the result of the indus-

THE RACE QUESTION.

Dr. John Beattle Crozier has been movement is in progress in that part of the world. There is no occasion to make any additional reference to the don Daily Mail, and in the course of Bulgarian incident, the Young Turkey movement, or the action of the Cretars. Those have all formed the subject of many news items and editorial can befall a nation, this mixing of ject of many news items and editorial comments. The development of a very active public sentiment in Egypt has not received much attention, and yet it is very pronounced, and of very great importance to Great Britain especially. A very strong feeling of nationalism has arisen in that country, and it seems to have a quesi-religious origin. At least it is akin to the movement that is taking place among Mohammedan peoples in Persia, Turkey and elsewhere—a feeling that the time has come when the followers of Islam ought to assert their right to govern themselves. The best observers realize that the British government must take cognizance of the growing national movement in Egypt and direct it rather than anyons with the point and the pointer can befall a nation, this mixing of incan befall a nation, this mixing of increds, and codes of morality is the one which, when once it has been allowed (it matters not for what reason) is of all political complications the most irremediable by any and every known instrument for the uplifting of mankind—whether by the exhortations of the pulpit or press, by legislation, by the goodwill of all concerned, or even (if the races are any way evenly matched) by physical force itself, short of a war of extermination—as indeed, the negro problem in America. Austria-Hungary, in the Balkans, in Ireland and in India bear only too elo-quent and despairing witness.

to retire from the country as soon as it is in a position to govern itself.

Still less will it be possible to deny to Egypt what is granted to Persia, and we must remember that the still response to the still response t we must remember that after Egypt comes India. Truly Asia is pregnant with tremendous problems.

THE BALKAN QUESTION

ciple, because there can be no solid social, economic or political structure that rests upon "an inferior race."

Any superstructure built thereon would be as unstable as water. Those It is too soon to say that peace has been assured in southeastern Europe, but the mere fact that war has been so far averted and apparently will be prevented is one of the most promising signs of the times. The conditions

town there would be small colonies; throughout the country districts they would be found singly or in groups everywhere. They would drive the everywhere. They would drive the workingman out of the country; they would drive the fishermen from the sea; they would drive the farmers from the fields. They would do this because they would work more cheaply, live more frugally and labor more persistently than white men. Their very presence would not only prevent white men from coming to the country, but it would force out the white men, who are here, for one of the men, who are here, for one of the axioms of racial relationship is that the white man and the yellow man will not work and live side by side. ions by peaceful means; but is there knows anything whatever of Japanese a few days' sail from our shores, would be the ships of one of the greatest of the world's naval powers, whose people mit the Japanese without restriction. and Japan may sooner than we expect demand that we shall do so—we cannot expect to treat them differently from the manner in which we treat other immigrants, whose coming is

> tions as to health and the amount of money they shall have in their pockets. What is today true of the Japanese may tomorrow be true of the Chinese China may have just as great a surprise in store for the rest of the world as Ja-pan had. We will be mad if we delude ourselves into supposing that we can deal with the Oriental question on the supposition that the Oriental races are "inferior" and will be content to be treated as inferiors. And herein lies the secret of the great wrong done to Canada by the Liberal ministry in refusing to obtain a qualification of the Japanese treaty reserving the right of Japanese treaty reserving the right of state papers to remain in hiding that Canada to restrict immigration. Japan length of time. was willing that there should be such a qualification a few years ago; but no one imagines that she will be willing when the term of the treaty expires. The mischief has been done, and it will require greater efforts to undo it than are likely to be made by a Premier who declared in the content of the region a Premier, who declares himself out of sympathy with the demand for Japanese exclusion, or by a government which maintains such a man as Mr. Preston at Tokio, who is a declared advocate of free admission of Japanese

unrestricted, save by certain regula-

ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

Some one has been writing to the Lotbiniere is seriously ill will occasion ing that a young Englishman, arriving in that benighted burg, has a poorer elsewhere throughout the Dominion. Chance of getting employment than the representative of any other nationality. He also complains that Englishmen has been in poor health, and as he is now the lack-halled at the clubs simply representative of any other nationality. He also complains that Englishmen are black-balled at the clubs simply because they are Englishmen, a statement which is probably founded upon the experience of some one who failed of election. It is not a very serious a marked degree he endeared himself matter anyway. The first part of the complaint is worthy of notice, and we have the proposes to discuss it upon the hy-

sult of our own observations, preference will be given to him if he is of British nationality. We do not say English, because preference is not given to the Englishman over the Scotsman, or the Englishman, or the Australian, or the Canadian. Most Canadian employers prefer a Canadian, because he is more likely to know the ways of the court appetite for turther information, but though details of the project are lacking, it is understandable that it cannot be otherwise than a most incompanion. likely to know the ways of the country, but between the others there is not any preference. It all comes to the adaptability of the applicant for the adaptability of the applicant for joint display of colonial manufactures the work for which he applies. Not very long ago a rather good-looking fellow came into this office and announced: "I am a British journalist."

Now that expression sets the average newspaper man's teeth on edge, nevernession sets the average newspaper man's teeth on edge, nevernession sets the average of newspaper man's teeth on edge nevernession sets the average of newspaper man's teeth on edge nevernession sets the average of newspaper man's teeth on edge nevernession sets the average of nevernession sets the average of nevernession sets the average of the less he was asked what he could do, and he replied that he had written several leading articles for papers, which it was the misfortune of the Colonist never to have heard of, and he would be glad to write leaders for the Colonist never to have heard of the colonist never to have heard of the plan will be awaited with great interest. the Colonist upon European topics. He supposed that there ought to be a place in the Colonist for such a man. He was told that there was no opening for him. Later another nice-looking young fellow came in, and he introduced himself in the same way. He also was asked what he could do, and he said that he could report speeches, go out and get news and generally make himself useful. He was asked to leave his world's governments. The editor-in-"Canada," replying to Dr. Crozier, says that the only real danger of an Oriental influx into British Columbia will arise from their exercise of the franchise. It says there are occasions when "an autocratic government is the only possible government," and it would have the government of British Columbia autocratic as regards the Orientals. "If they come, they must accept the position of an inferior race, and there must be no trifling with that position by the short-sighted humanitarian."

To the newspaper writer in some for correct of England it may be very sattation for an British Columbia resting upon in British Columbia resting the the was asked to leave his and generally make him self useful. He was asked to leave his in daily communication with the self useful. He was acked to

that are given to all white men and all black men, indicates an exceedingly superficial comprehension of the question. The man who says that, if the says that, if the Japanese are allowed to enter the

tion. The man who says that, if the Japanese are allowed to enter the country freely, they must ultimately be given the franchise and every other privilege accorded white men, may be "a short-sighted humanitarian," but he is more likely to be a man of practical common sense, who knows what he is talking about.

Let us suppose a case. Throw down the bars against Japanese immigration and in a few years they would be in this province by hundreds of thousands. In every city there would be great colonies of them; in every small town there would be small golonies;

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that Connection of the Board of Trustees to provide separate quarters for the Christian and Japanese children attending the public schools of the city is in accord with the wishes of the community on the matter, and as the arrangement is said to be satisfactory to the parents of the Oriental pupils, it would appear that what promised to be a very knotty problem has been amicably adjusted.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that the double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific between Winnipeg and the Great Lakes is "the greatest engineer-ing triumph that has been witnessed on this continent." This is because the exceptionally difficult work, involving much blasting and operations of great magnitude, was carried on with nterruption to traffic. Sir Thomas says that his company has now four hundred miles of railway under construction.

The extraordinary revelations at the trial of Messrs. Morse and Curtis, of-ficials of the National Bank of North America, now in progress in Nev York, are hardly calculated to inspire renewed confidence in the financial institutions of the United States. A youth in his teens was used as a "dummy" to draw funds from the bank to the extent of \$310.000. Our friends to the south of the line always do everything on a large scale. All bank-looting records have now apparently been broken.

Chief Justice Hunter has made som Chief Justice Hunter has made some recommendations in respect to street car equipment which we trust the B. C. Electric Railway Company will take to heart. While we are disposed to believe that the company takes every possible precaution to ensure the safety of its passengers and prevent accidents, in the face of the remarks of the Chief Justice it is clear that the religious took in the safety is in rolling stock in use in this city is in some important respects not so well equipped as similar stock in other

When boundary disputes press for settlement our friends to the south of the line have the convenient faculty of being able to unearth from their archives maps tending to clearly es-tablish their claims. This has hap-pened in respect to the dispute over the boundary about Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine, which, it is said, was con tinued for no less than one hundred and twenty-four years. The amazing thing about this announcement is that It was possible for these valuable

The terrible disaster which overtook the continent of America. One of the continent of America. One of the impressive features about the matter is that in the very districts which are now being laid waste by fire, a few days or at most a few weeks, may bring all the rigors of winter, with its blizzards and heavy have raged in the eastern portion of the continent, of America. One of snow storms arise the east extremes follow fast on the keels of each other.

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For the Bedroom, this is an ideal carpet. Perhaps the room treatment is blue—the blue and ivory Brussels

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The "taking in" of the plants will probably necessitate the purchase of a new Jardiniere or two. You have many plants worth "saving," and ugly pots or boxes won't do for the

We have provided an excellent collection of Jardinieres, and at present are offering these at interesting prices. Some splendid styles from the best makers at home and abroad are shown, and all are priced most reasonably, indeed. See these on our first floor.

The Linen Shop The Bedding Store The Drapery Dept.



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There is an excellence about Weiler Linens which is unmistakeable. Fineness, of course, but body too-the durability and lustre that only pure flax properly treated through every process of manufacture can give. Ours are the kinds that every housewife takes most kindly to, and the reasonable prices should arrest the attention of every economically ineper. We you to remember, when comparing prices on linens, that these goods of ours represent the best productions of the largest Irish mills, and the quality is fully guaranteed by these mills, backed also by our own guarantee of satisfaction. Visit this department on our Second Floor, and view the offerings.



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Keep your eyes open when buying Blankets—open the blankets also. Look for burrs. Look at the color. Weigh them. Feel them. Don't buy blankets because the price is little—the quality may small indeed.

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All sorts of other bedding needs also, and it matters not what your bedding necessities may be, we confidently believe there is no establishment better vestigation.



We have a Drapery Department in charge of experts in the adornment of homes, which is prepared to carry out your schemes in lace decoration. Or if you are not decided upon your "Scheme" come in and let this department discuss the matter with you. There is absolutely no charge for this advice. In materials we show by far the largest and best choice equipped to supply your needs of most modern ideas. You'll than this shop. We court inget modern goods and expert service here. Try it.

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One of our Government Street windows is filled with sample pieces from the last big shipment from the famous Doulton Potteries, just placed on show. Royal Doulton Ware is world famous, and that it is popular with Victorians is evidenced in the way past shipments have disappeared from our showrooms, and in the eager manner in which the many choice bits have been purchased by shoppers who chanced to see the marking of this shipment dur-

To the collector there is much in Royal Doulton that should appeal, and for the homekeeper who desires something of unusual distinctive merit for her table, there are many choice pieces We advise that you at least see the window showing, though we would much prefer that

you come inside and handle these pieces, for they are just as delightful to handle as to gaze

upon. May we not have the pleasure tomorrow? TOBY JUGS-Plain, several sizes at, each, 50c, 35c and 30¢ TOBY COCOA JUGS-At, each .. \$1.50 SUGARS & CREAMS, at, per pair, \$1.50, \$1.00 and

styles, at, per set, \$6.50, \$4.50, \$2.50, \$2.00

MUSTARD POTS-At, each 30¢ SALT, PEPPER & MUSTARD-At, per set \$1.50 JUGS-Decorated styles. Very rich. At, each, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.00 JARDINIERES-A very wide choice, ranging in price from \$8.50 down to .. \$2.00 TEAPOT, SUGAR & CREAM-Many TOBACCO JARS-At, each, \$1.25 and \$1.00 VASES-Wide range of these, at prices and \$1.50 from \$8.50 down to \$1.50

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That Ara Bett er

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR.

FOUR CHAPTERS OF JOB

In all ancient Oriental literature as we have it tethere are many irregularities, or what appear irregularities to the modern Occidental mind re are sudden transitions, not exactly from the blime to the ridiculous, but from the exalted to the mmonplace. This is the case with the mns, the sayings attributed to Zoroaster, those ribed to Buddha, the Psalms of David, the Book Job and so on. These irregularities may be due to veral causes. They may arise out of errors of traniption, interpolations, errors in translation, the failof the translator to catch the exact meaning of the Oriental text, and perhaps even in a greater de-gree to the fact that the Oriental mind has its own y of regarding things, which western people do not only appreciate. The existence of these irregularities to some extent mars the beauty of some of the ancient poems, that is if they are judged by the standards of modern trade, but they may be ignored out detracting from the value of what is left. Of all ancient poems, perhaps one might go further and \mathbf{s}_{ay} of all literature ancient or modern, there is nothing comparable to the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st chap-ters of the Book of Job, and if you have not read them, lately do so today. You may find them a little even in places, but they are exceedingly free from irregularities above spoken of. They display an ent of knowledge, a power of description, a majesty of conception absolutely unequalled. The great array of questions and statements moves along like some tremendous procession, and the imagination must be indeed sluggish that is not stirred by this wonderful series of literary moving pictures. There is graphic discription and scathing frony, profound wisdom and brilliant imagery. Except for a few verses in which Job is repre-

sented as speaking these Chapters are assigned to "the Lord," who speaks "out of the whirlwind." We are accustomed to use the expression, "the Lord," chiefly in connection with Jesus Christ, but it is to be remembered that the unknown writer of Job lived nturies before Jesus was born. The Lord speaking out of the whirlwind is to be understood as the voice of the Deity Himself. It is not necessary to suppose that God actually spoke to Job. If we stop to discuss the probability of such a thing we lose the value of what follows. It is time enough to think about this after we have read the remarkable things uttered by the voice from the whirlwind. Therefore do not trouble yourself with the possibility of the Lord's speaking to man, but read the utterances themselves; then reflect that the report of them is many centuries old, and you will find yourself face to face with somethin that defies explanation. Chapter 38, after a few introductory words begins with a reference to the Creation which reads like the words of one who performed that marvellous work. There are some sentences in it that are a forecast of the discoveries made by geologists perhaps forty centuries after they were writ-ten. Speaking of the sea, the voice out of the whirl-wind said, "When I made the cloud the garment thereof and thick darkness a swaddling band for it." Geology tells us that when the seas first formed they Geology tells us that when the seas first formed they were covered with clouds and darkness. After long ages the clouds were dispersed and "the dayspring knew its place." Then the poet takes us up and whirls us along in a very tempest of mighty thoughts. He seems to have the whole panorama of creation spread out before him, and pictures with graphic sentences the beginning of the great natural phenomena, such as the rain, the dew, the frost. Then he lifts up his eyes to the starry vault and asks questions which seem startling. "Canst thou guide Arcturus and his sons?" Did the poet see that magnificent star with its attendant planets coursing through space as astronomers with their telescopes have told us it as astronomers with their telescopes have told us it does? The procession of pictures moves along with a vividness that is amazing. It speaks of things of which until within a comparatively few years we had no knowledge. It tells us of Behemoth, "chief of the ways of God, and of leviathan, some monstreus creature of the deep. Until geologists told us of the monsters of the Tertiary Period those references seemed meaningless. But the chapters must be read to be appreciated.

The lesson of these wonderful sayings is of the supremacy of God and the relative insignificance of man. They seem like the thoughts that crowded in upon a thoughtful well-informed student of creation. does not seem necessary to suggest any supernatural authorship or inspiration, but only a better knowledge of the story of the earth than most persons have enjoyed. It is not the voice of a Deity which seems to speak out of the whirlwind, but only the voice of human wisdom. It is not a miracle. It is only a splendid triumph of human intelligence.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXVI. When Genghiz died, Ogotai, his son became Grand Khan. The office of Grand Khan was, in a sense elective, but the family of which Genghiz was a member seems to have had a prescriptive right to it. Ogotal made efforts to carry out his father's policy for the Conquest of China. For many centuries it had been the ambition of the Mongols to conquer China, and it was to keep out their incursions that the Great Wall was built in B.C. 220. This immense structure, which is 1250 miles long, 20 feet high, 25 feet thick at the pase and 15 feet at the top, with towers at every 100 yards, measuring 40 feet square at the base and having a height of 50 feet, is probably the greatest work in point of magnitude ever accomplished by human abor. It served its purpose for a long time, but not sufficient to retard the progress of Gerghiz and his successors. At this time, A.D. 1232, two dynasties contended for supremacy in China, the Hins and the Sungs, the former being in the ascendant. When Ogotal attacked the Hins in the front, the Sungs selzed the opportunity to attack them in the rear, which made the work of the invader comparatively easy. The decisive battle of the was fought beneath the walls of Kaifong, a city timated to have a population of 7,000,000, which, if correct, shows it to have been the most populous that the world has ever known. When Kaifong surrendered the Mongol general proposed to put all the indoing by one of his associate commanders. The Sunga having assisted the conquerors, hoped that would be allowed to remain in possession of Southern China, but they were disappointed, for the Mongols resolved at a great kuriltal, or council, that the con-quest of China should be completed, and accordingly 1235, Ogotal despatched an army of 500,000 men for that purpose. This force met with censiderable success, although the Grand Khan did not himself paripate to any great extent in its leadership. On the ticipate to any great extent in its leadership. On the contrary he attempted the organization of his newly acquired country by peaceful means. He built him self a magnificent palace, adopted the Chinese methods of taxation, exhibited a partiality to Chinese customs and made himself exceedingly popular with his new subjects. Contemporary writers describe him as a man of many excellent qualities.

During the decade after the death of Ogotal the chiefs of the western provinces of the great empire established by Genghiz asserted their independence so that his successor in the Khannate found his do-

ninions confined to the lands around the head waters of the Amur and those parts of Northern China which Ogotai had conquered. Mangu, who was Ogo-

tal's nephew succeeded him; and the former's brother Kubial came at once into great prominence. He vir-tually had charge of the operations for the subjection of China. In 1259 Mangu died and Kubial became or China. In 1259 Mangu died and Kubiai became Grand Khan. He pushed his military operations with vigor and soon had all China, except Annam, under his sway, and had brought Korea to a condition of de-pendency. He sought and found an excuse to declare war against Japan, his ambition apparently being to become ruler of all Eastern Asia. He raised an enor-mous fleet, numerically speaking, and despatched a large army for the conquest of the Island Kingdom, but the expedition met the fate of the Spanish Arbut the expedition met the fate of the Spanish Armada. All the vessels were destroyed and those of the crew, who were not killed in battle, were taken prisoners. The Japanese slaughtered every Mongol, but preserved the Chinese and Korean members of the expedition as slaves. This and the defeat of his operations against the Annese were the only unsuccessful efforts of Kublai's reign. He did not conduct many movements in the field, his armies being generally under the control of Bayan, perhaps the most successful commander of his time.

The several authorities in regard to the reign of

The several authorities in regard to the reign of Kublai are somewhat inconsistent as to the extent of his dominions. He seems to have restored the glories of the Grand Khannate, as it was in the days of his grandfather Gerghiz and to have been Lord of all Asia from the Arctic on the North to the straits of Malacca on the South and from the Pacific Ocean to Asia Minor, only Hindustan and Arabia, the swamps of Annam and the securities bordering on the Medianof Annam and the securities of Medianof Annam and the securities bordering on the Medianof Annam and the securities bordering on the Medianof Annam and the securities and the sec of Annam and the countries bordering on the Medi-terranean refusing to acknowledge his sway. The Russian grand dukes paid him tribute and went to his court at Pekin, where he prociaimed himself Em-peror of China, to do him homage. Marco Polo visit-ed him. He describes his palace grounds as being stateen miles in diroumference, "with all kinds of rivers, brooks and meadows" within the enclosure, and "all kinds of wild animals excluding such as are of a ferocious nature." He tells of Kublai's habit of riding through his park with a leopard sitting behind him on the croup, and says that when the monarch saw an animal which he wished to secure as food for his falcons, of which he kept hundreds, the leopard his falcons, of which he kept hundreds, the leopard was despatched to catch it. Kublai became very rich, richer, says Marco Polo, than all the kings of the world, and the way he became so exceedingly wealthy is related by the same authority. He cut up the bark of the mulberry tree into pieces of convenient size and having stamped his portrait upon them declared that they should form the only currency of his realm. Then he issued a proclamation that no person should sell gold, silver or gems within his jurisdiction to any person except himself and he paid for them in pieces of mulberry bark, which the vendors of the precious articles were glad enough to take hecause with them. of mulberry bark, which the vendors of the precious articles were glad enough to take, because with them they could buy the products of the country. In this Kublai illustrated a grasp of finance, which has never been exceeded by the money kings of our own day. Marco Polo's accounts of the wealth and magnificence of Kublai's court and his ten thousand post houses scattered over all Asia, where horses were kept addled day and night ready for his special messengers of the almost innumerable little forts, where corps of foot-runners were maintained in the imperial service indicate a mastery of organization unequalled by anything told of any other age or country.

As an administrator Kublai was wise and tactful. He realized the superiority of Chinese customs over

As an administrator Kublai was wise and tactful. He realized the superiority of Chinese customs over those of the Tatars, and adopted them as far as possible. He kept great stores of feed constantly on hand so that his people should not suffer from famine, and in more than one city he erected great ovens, where every one might go daily and receive a lost of freshly-baked bread. So popular did he become that the people worshipped him as a god. He was the first foreign ruler to establish himself as among of Chine the people worshipped him as a god. He was the first foreign ruler to establish himself as emperor of Chins, and even Chinese historians, whe were by no meana disposed to regard their alien rulers with favor, describe him as an enlightened, well-meaning prince. He was very tolerant in religious faith. His leanings were towards Buddhism, and the office of Grand Lama owes its origin to him. He died at Pekin in 1284, and it perhaps may be said of him that for the extent of continuous territory over which his sway extent of continuous territory over which his away was acknowledged, the wealth and luxury of his court. and his personal pre-eminence among hundreds of millions of people, he stands sione above all the rulers of whom we have any record. More people acknowledged him as their sovereign lord than have ever before or since, so far as we know, paid allegiance to any single ruler, and though he was the last of the Grand Khans, and his dynasty did not long rule in China, his place in history is large and his fame will last as long as men are attracted by stories of great achievements and splendid surroundings. In him the glory of the Orient culminated. The family, from which he sprang, gave many princes and rulers to Asia. Whether there are yet living some of the deacendants, who may revive the departed supremacy, which for centuries seemed theirs by divine right, time only can tell. time only can tell.

"SPIRITUAL INSIGHT"

What Public Opinion describes as "the most im portant article in all the recent reviews and magazines and papers," is in the London Quarterly. It is entitled "Does Spiritual Insight Keep Pace With Material Knowledge?" The author is Rev. E. J. Brailsford, a Wesleyan minister. The article is very brilliant in its composition, and Public Opinion advises Mr. Brailsford to expand it into a book. The talented essayist presents the triumphs of man in relation to the physical universe in sentences of extreme beauty. We quote one of them: "By the aid of the microscope the man of the twentieth century lives in a vaster world than his ancestors—a leaf is an inhabited con-tinent, and each raindrep is teeming with life. Spec-trum analysis has shown him that the stars are compounded of the precious metals and that each ton of salt water contains a grain of gold." Mr. Brailsford defines the spiritual as "Reality without Appearance," which seems rather a happy phrase. He thinks "the manifestation of the Spiritual are like tidal movements." swelling into special manifestations and creating distinct periods or epochs. The energy behind these movements "reveals itself both in the material and the spiritual," and this energy he defines as the Divine Spirit. The great movement which followed the Middle Ages, whether in architecture, literature, commerce, discovery, religious awakening, political enfranchisement or otherwise, he regards as the manifestation of this Divine Spirit. So also "the regenerating impulse of the Victorian Bra," and he sees it working in the movement for imperial unity, in the drawing together of all classes of society and in the progress of Church union. The great work of the Divine Spirit, which is "the conveying of the life of God into human experience," is not ended. "Malachi was not the last of the prophets, nor John the last of the Apostles. The Bible is not the final word. "God is not dumb that he should speak no more."

This admirable essay is calculated to give a new impetus to thought. Its author has stepped outside of the beaten track. He has had the keenness of vision to see unity of Purpose where so make have found only confusion; he has discovered harmony where so make have found only discord. It is a distinct gain to human thought that some one should kave directed if to a new channel, and have suggested to it an explanation of human progress, which though not wholly nevel, has never before been presented with such skill. We shall endeavor to print the article in full next Sunday, pounded of the precious metals and that each ton of salt water contains a grain of gold." Mr. Brailsford

the article in full next Sunday,

الكراني بالمراور ويتدارفه المحارجات فرمان كرواني والمراوي والمواري والمستحصوص والرواع والمتحروص

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugria.) MARAT, DANTON, THE GIRONDINS

AND ROBESPIERRE

Marat, Danton and Camille Desmoulins had formed a club called the Cordellere's Club which became famous as a railying point for the extreme revolutionists. After the death of the king the voice of this club and of others of a similar nature directed the affairs of the Assembly through the members of the National Convention. Henceforth the strength of the Girondins was to grow weaker and weaker until finally they were to succumb to a power they had themselves helped to raise.

Marat became the natural mouthpiece of the mad sentiments of the "Mountain," and against him the Girondins directed all the force of which they were capable. So eloquent were their pleadings, so plainly true were their accusations that for a brief time Marat was confined to the Abby. But the imprisonment only aided him in his struggle against the moderate party. He was liberated, crowned with flowers, and carried on the shoulders of his devoted aders, and carried on the shoulders of his devoted aders, and carried on the shoulders of his devoted admirers back again to the Assembly. It is not difficult to imagine the depression of the Girondins when the grotesque little figure was set down in triumph among them, while, the bloodthirsty instigator of evil exclaimed to the assembled multitude 'You see a re-presentative whose rights were violated, but justice has been accorded him. I swear anew to maintain

Accusations now began to be made against the Girondins who still had the courage to hold out against the extreme measures of the "Mountain" and to denounce with eloquence and bitterness the massacres for which the leaders of the National Convention were responsible. From being the leaders of the Revolution in the first place, they were now com-pelled out of respect to their principles to take a

Danton, who with Robespierre and Marat had now practically assumed control of affairs, tried to persuade Vergniaud, the leader of the Girondins to

persuade Vergniaud, the leader of the Girondins to operate with the convention. "Why should we be at war?" he asked Vergniaud, "Join us. You will perish for the stand you are taking." "I would rather be murdered than a murderer," replied the Girondin.

The Girondins who alone of all the members of the Assembly retained the right to any respect were now condemned for political reasons, and by the populace who had been taught by Marat and others of his stamp to look upon the members of this party as a last remnant of the hated authority which had its beginning in the person of royalty that they had so lately executed. Some of the Girondins were argested, others escaped to nighboring towns.

rested, others escaped to nighboring towns.

"Marat" writes Guizot, "was now as much dreaded as despised, because he kept violently working on men's anarchical passions; and all feared Robespierre's jealous hatred and windictive distrust which "He had neither an idea in his head, nor a sentiment

"He had neither an idea in his head, nor a sentiment" in his heart." Cordurcet said of him. Of Danton we read but little during these few uncertain months, though he was to come to the front later. It was said that the massacres of September had had an effect upon his mind, so that he feared for very conscience sake to be responsible for any more crimes.

Thanks to the self-sacrifice of a courageous woman, the eareer of one member of the evil trio was to be absurbtly terminated. Marat had been ill, suffering for months from a disease which he had contracted in the slums. His affection, however, did not deter him from dictating the names of those whom he wished to be proscribed. On the 13th of July 1793, a note was brought to him bearing the unknown signature of Charlotte Corday. The note read, "I have just arrived from Caen. Four love for the country allows me to assume that you will learn with pleasure the unhappy events in this part of the Republic. I shall wait upon you in your house about one o'clock; be good enough to receive me and grant me a moment's conversation. I shall wait upon

one o'clock; be good enough to receive me and grant me a moment's conversation. I shall give you an opportunity of rendering France a great service."

As Marat was too ill to reply she wrote a second time, so eloquent a letter that the man in spite of his exhaustion decided to see her. He was in his bath when the young woman was admitted, and his surroundings were fittingly squalid and sordid to be in keeping with his deprayed nature. The sight of his hideous face, his menacing eyes, might well have intimidated a stronger woman than Charlotte Corday, but so fired was she with her resolve, so full was she of righteous anger against the perpetrator of so many crimes, that fear of Marat did not exist for her. She had but lately come from Gaen where a large numcrimes, that fear of Marat did not exist for her. She had but lately come from Caen where a large number of the Girondins had taken refuge. Their tale of injustice had aroused all her sympathy. From earliest childhood she had been a student of Greek and Roman philosophy and jurisprudence and an ardent admirer and follower of Rousseau. Born a royalist she had nevertheless become attracted by the republican ideal, and grieved to see the fate of unappy France dependant upon the will of unscrupu-

Marat, flattered by the supposed adulation of such a charming young woman expressed his pleasure at seeing her and asked her many questions concerning seeing her and asked her many questions concerning affairs at Caen. Upon Charlotte Corday giving him the names of the Girondins in refuge there he said grimly, "I shall make out a list of them and in eight days they will all be in Paris and guillotined."

"That word decided his fate." wrote Charlotte. She drew a knife which she had concealed beneath her muslin scarf and with marvelous swiftness and dexterity plunged it to the hilt in Marat's heart.

He had time only to call once, "Here my dear," to the servant who had been living with him as his wife, and then he fell back quite dead.

Charlotte Corday met with the fate she expected.

Charlotte Corday met with the fate she expected. She was imprisoned for several days and then tried. "I killed him," she said, "for his crimes. I murdered one man to save a hundred thousand. I am not sorry. It was quite premeditated, and I think justly done."

She died bravely and the crowd around the scaffeld accustomed to hoot and jeer at victims, watched the proceedings in almost perfect silence. She was young and she was beautiful and she had done an almost inhumanly brave thing, knowing all the time that her life must pay the forfeit but never for an instant faltering in her purpose.

She failed tetally, however, to accomplish what she sought. Instead of showing to the people the baseness of the character of the an she had killed and the falseness of the principles for which he had stood, she succeeded only in raising Marat to the rank of a martyr who in the eyes of his fanatical admirers died in defence of a righteous cause.

"It is a law of human nature," writes Guizot, "that we must worship before a new alter when the ancient altars are overthrown. The anarchical masses blindly led forward had forsaken the eternal God, and their veneration had turned toward Marat."

We all have our opinions, but none of us know

THE STORY TELLER

Making Up

Old Beau—Williams, are my eyebrows on straight and is my wig properly crumped?
Velet—Yes, sir; but your chest has slipped down a bit.—Life.

First society matron—Fve just paid \$300 for a fascinating little rag to wear to your bridge.

Second society matron—Se charmed. Who is your

Overdoes

Aubrey (after a searching gaze from Bruce)—New, old chap, candidly, what's the matter with the tie?

Bruce—Well, dear boy, I should have suggested something less alluring. It hardly gives your face a chance—Punch.

Truthful Tommy Triumphs "Tommy," said the boy's father, sternly, "where are those six apples I left on the table." "Father," said the boy, "I did not touch one." "Then how is it that there is only one apple left?" demanded the father. "That," replied Tommy, "is the one I didn't touch."—Chums.

It Looked Suspicious "I guess my father must have been a pretty bad boy," said one youngster.
"Why?" inquired the other.
"Because he knows exactly what questions to ask when he wants to know what I have been doing."—Washington Star.

Rules for Waiting at the Church

A Texas weekly has found something new. A pastor who is annoyed by young men appearing in the vestibule and peering through the doors of the church now proposes a bobs just on the inside of the vestibule, where every young lady is expected to register her name. The young men may call and ascertain just who is present and who is not without annoying the congregation.—Beaumont (Tex.) Journal.

Reserved Her Verdict A gentleman who was no longer young, and who never was handsome, said to a child in the presence of her parents:
"Well my dear, what do you think of me?"
The little girl made no reply, and the gentleman

"Well, you don't tell me. Why won't you?"

Two little fat hands tucked the corners of a pinafore into her mouth, as she sald archly, in a timic

whisper:
"'Cause I don't want to get whipped."—Philadel-

Parable for Suffragettes

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is against votes for women. At a luncheon of suffragists in New York, by means of a parable, she pointed out her belief that the immediate home circle, not the distant polling booth or Senate Chamber, was the true feminine sphere of usefulness. She said an aged Scot told his minister that he was going to make a pligrimage to the Holy Land.

"An' while I'm there," said the pligrim, complacently, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud fracthe top o' Mount Sinal."

"Saunders," said the minister, "tak" my advice. Bide at hame and keep them."

Out of Their Dapth.

The brothers Billstein were being entertained by one who was anxious to avail himself of their financial acumen. But as ill luck would have it, the talk veered to other things.

"Do you like Omar Khayyam?" thoughtlessly asked the host, trying to make conversation.

It was the elder brother who plunged heroically into the breach.

"Pretty well," he said, "but I prefer Chianti."

Nothing more was said till the Billsteins were on their way home.

"Willie," said Sammy, hitterly, breaking a painful silence, "why can't yer leave things that yer don't understand to me? Omar Khayyam ain't a wine, yer cuckoo; it's a cheese!"

A Promise Unfulfitled O. Henry, the well-known storywriter, once prom-

ised the editor of a magazine that he would deliver a short story to him on the following Monday. Several Mondays passed, but the Muse was refractory and the story was not forthcoming. At last the wrathful editor wrote this note:

"My dear O. Henry: "If I do not receive that story from you by twelve o'clock today, I am going to put on my heaviest-soled shoes, come down to your house, and kick you down-stairs. I always keep my promises."

Whereupon O. Henry sat down and wrote this

Whereupon O. Henry sat down and wrote this characteristic reply:
"Dear Sir,—I, too, would keep my promises if I
could fulfil them with my feet."
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The Art Critic

Sir John Millais was down by the banks of the Tay, painting in the rushes of his famous landscape, "Chill October," which has thrilled us all with the ineffable sadness and mystery of the dying summer. He worked on so steadily that he failed to observe a watcher, until a voice said: "Eh, mon, did ye ever try photography?"

"No," said the artist. "I never have."

"It's a deal quicker," quoth his friendly critic, eyeing the picture doubtfully.

Millais was not flattered, so he waited a minute before replying, "I dare say it is." His lack of enthusiasm displeased the Scot, who took another look and then marched off with the Parthian shot:

"Ay, and it's a muckle sight mair like the place, too."

Good Customers

John D. Rockfeller was advising a reporter one day to be careful and cautious in all business matters.

"Look about you," he said. "See that you get your money's worth. If you den't—

"John Sullivan, of Cleveland, was proud of his reputation for generosity. Everybody sought his patrohage—tailors, grocers, tobacconists, and so forth—and this delighted John.

"But one day at his tailor's he overheard something that gave him food for thought. He had been trying on some golf trousers, and still in the dressing room, but the tailor thought him gone.

"What shall I charge Mr. Sullivan for these golf trousers?" John heard the clerk ask 'Eight dollars a pair, the same as our other patrons?

"Sullivan,' said the tailor, in a tone at once thoughtful and enthusiastic, "is a good customer. He always pays up promptly. He never haggles. Charge him \$12."

When Taft Was a Poet

Very few persons know that William B. Taft has written poetry. Most people have an idea that a poet is a lean, long halred creature, who looks as if he had lest his best friend. The genial Republican nomined appears too well fed to be a rider of the steed Pega-aus. But—

Once, before the world had heard about Mr. Taft, he made a visit to the home of a favorite aunt in Iowa, who knew not of his courtship of the muse, When he had told his beloved relative "how all the falks were" and answered her one hundred and one questions, and dined with especial attention to the fatted calf, he proudly took from his pocket a couple of clippings from the newspaper which had printed his "soul songs." He admits the verses were claven.

The aunt of the future great statesman read them dilligently.

"Will," she asked simply, "do they print these

WITH THE POETS

Come Back

Come back and bring the summer in your eyes.
The peace of evening in your quiet ways;
Come back and lead again toward Paradise
The errant days!

Of old I saw the sunlight on the corn, The wind-blown ripple running on the wheat; But now the ways are shabby and forlorn That knew your feet.

Forget the words meant only by my lipst Could you not understand The language of my fevered finger-tips When last you took my hand? -John G. Neihardt in The Outlook

The Land of Dreams

The Land of Dreams

Ah, give us back our dear, dead Land of Dreams!
The far, faint, misty hills—the tangled maze
Of brake and thicket—down green woodland ways
The hush of summer—and on amber streams,
Bright leaves affoat, amid the foam that creams
Round crannied boulders, where the shallows blaze,
Then life ran joyous through glad, golden days,
And silver nights beneath the moon's pale beams,

Now all is lost. There glooms a dark morass, There throbbed the thrush across the dappled lawn. Oh, never more shall fairy pageants pass, Ner dance of light-limbed satyr, hymph and faun, Adrift among the whispering meadow grass, On wind-swept uplands, yearning toward the dawn, Henry M. Hoyt, Jr., in Smart Set.

The Floor-a Toast

The Floor—a Toast
Here's to the floor,
Our best friend of all,
Who sticks to us close,
In the time of our fall.
When benches are fickle
And tables betray
And rugs are revolving
He meets us half-way.
Our stay and support,
When we can't stand alone
With the floor for a backer,
We'll never be thrown.
Here's to our best friend,
In life's every stage!
Dry nurse of infancy,
Wet nurse of infancy,
Wet nurse of age!
A health to our floor!
Supporter and stay;
Though he often be full,
May he never give way!
liver Herford; from Collier's Fig.

-By Oliver Herford; from Collier's Fiction Number, September 26.

When autumn winds are high They wake and trouble me, With thoughts of people lost A-coming on the coast. And all the ships at sea.

How dark, how dark and cold, And fearful in the waves, Are tired folks who lie not still And quiet in their graves;— In moving waters deep. That will not let men sleep As they may sleep on any hill; May sleep ashore till time is old. And all the earth is frosty cold.— Under the flowers a thousand springs They sleep and dream of many things.

God bless them all who die at sea!
If they must sleep in restless waves,
God make them dream they are ashore,
With grass above their graves.
—Sarah Orne Jewett in McClure's Magazine

At the Top of the Road "But Lord," she said, "my shoulders still are strong; I have been used to bear the load so long; And see, the hill is passed, and smooth the road." "Yet," said the stranger, "yield me now thy load."

Gently he took it from her, and she stood Straight limbed and lithe, in new found maiden Amid long, sunlit fields, around them sprang A tender breeze, and birds, and rivers sang:

He turned to her, with strange deep eyes aflame—
"Knowest thou not this kingdom, nor my name?"
"Nay," she replied, "but this I understand—
That Thou art Lord of Life, in this dear land,"

"Yes, child," he answered, scarce above his breath,
"Lord of the land—but men have named me death!"
—Charles Buxton Going, in the New Zealand Theesophical Magazine.

As the Flowers of the Grass They're sending out the calendars
For nineteen hundred nine.
How clear their type, how gay their art,
Their pictures, ah! how fine!

The grocer's is a pretty card,
Displaying fruit, nuts, grain.
The butcher's choice, sleek Holstein herd,
Slow grazing on the plain.

A fire scene the insurance man Selects, a choice most wise. The milliner shows flowers and plumes Smart hats of wondrous size.

The undertaker, thoughtful wight,
Sends out a hayfield scene—
A slanting shower, the distant barn,
Mad dash o'er meadow green.

Religion, business, art combine
In sty, suggestive mode,
His picture's marked by pith and point—
Its title, "The Last Load!"

-Ella A. Fanning.

We Two in Arcady We Two in Arcady
When we two walked in Arcady
(How long ago it seems!)
How thick the branches overhead,
How soft the grass beneath our tread!
And thickets where the sun burned red
Were full of wings astir, my dear,
When we two walked in Arcady
Through paths young hearts prefer

Since we two walked in Arcady
(How long ago it seems!)
High hopes have died disconsolate:
The caim-eyed angel men call Fate
Stands with drawn sword before the gate
That shuts out all our dreams, my de
Since we two walked in Arcady
Beside the crystal streams.

Bayond the woods of Arcady
The little brooks are dry.
The brown grass rustles in the heat.
The roads are rough beneath our feet.
Above our heads no branches meet.
And yet, although we sigh, my dear,
Beyond the woods of Arcady
We see more of the skyl

-London Dispatch

Henry Young

&

Company

SAYS GOODBYE THEN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Yesterday Morning

(From Sunday's Daily) While seated with a party of friends n a box at the Empire restaurant yes-lerday morning about 4.15 o'clock, Garfield Johnson, for the past two or three years a member of the lower stratum of Victoria life, deliberately committed suicide by swallowing a committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid from a bottle which he produced from his pocket. As he swallowed the deadly draught Johnson arose from his chair and with the remark "good-bye people" stagger-ed out of the box into the main part of the restaurant where he was seized by Nels Nelson, the waiter, and placed in a chair, while one of the others ran for a doctor. An emetic was given the dying man but it failed to work, and

in a few minutes Johnson was dead.

Just why Johnson should take his own life is not apparent but he had been drinking heavily for the past few weeks. Practically every night when he came to the restaurant for a meal he was under the influence of liquor, and yesterday morning when he came into the restaurant he was again drunk. He sat at a table and ordered a meal, at the same time time pulling out of his pocket the bottle containing the poison and remarking to Nelson: "This is the real dope to take." The sound of voices from one of the boxes attracted his attention and risboxes attracted his attention and ris-ing he went into the box where sev-eral of his friends, including two seal-ers and a woman, an employee of the Grand Pacific restaurant, were seated. He was not communicative and had been in the box but a minute or two when he quickly raised the bottle to his lips and drank off the contents. As he did so he rose from the table, the

he did so he rose from the table, the bottle falling upon the floor, and staggered out of the box.

Dr. George Hall was called but Johnson was dead when he arrived, having swallowed nearly an ounce of the poison. It is not known where the suicide secured the poison, as the bottle bore no label.

Yesterday afternoon an inquiry was held by Coroner Hart into the circum-

held by Coroner Hart into the circumstances of Johnson's death, but beyond the above facts little additional in-

Johnson had been in the city for the past four years, but where he came from is not known, though he is sup-posed to have hailed from Chicago. He was a waiter on the Sound boats for was a waiter on the Sound boats for some time, had engaged on a sealing trip, and last winter had been employed as teamster. For the past few months he has been doing nothing. His career in the city has not been a very creditable one and on more than one occasion he had fallen foul of the police, having been convicted of vagrancy and drupkonesses. vagrancy and drunkenness, his acquaintances being formed among the low characters of the city. The body was taken to Smith's un-

dertaking rooms, but the arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. The coroner's jury was composed of Thomas McManus, foreman; Robert Murray, Gus Young, Samuel Dowell, Fred Johnson and F. Johnston.

TAKES YEAR'S HOLIDAY

Pioneer Returns Home to England
After Successful Career on,
Vancouver Island

After twenty five years' residence in this province, during which time he has amassed by his efforts a competancy, F. Lloyd of Westholme left yesterday for his old home in England, while the house committee urged the necessity for providing for the proper furnishing of the new nurses' home at an early date. The committee upon making careful investigation has dis-

NEW INCORPORATIONS

capital given is \$10,000, and the company has very wide powers, from maintaining docks and wharves, operating ships, running sawmills, to acting as brokers and including many other dorms of hysiness extinting the control of the con

as brokers and including many other forms of business activity.

The Kootenay Telephones Lines, Limited, is incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. As its name indicates it is formed for the purpose of constructing telephone systems, but it has wide powers including all the rights incidental to the production and selling of electric power. of electric power.

The Kootenay Jam Company, Limit-

\$50,000, with the object of making jam, candy and preserves, as well as the canning of all kinds of provisions. It may also acquire and farm lands as well as do many other kinds of busi-

the first lady to be elected a member of the institute. It is noteworthy that when, several years ago, Miss Watson (now Mrs. Young) was elected an associate member of one of the British mining institutes, she was also the direct leafy member of the state of the sta mining institutes, she was also the making artificial clou-first lady member of that institution, yards from the sun.

GOOD TEMPLARS OPEN LOGAL OPTION FIGHT

nesday When Speakers Will Be Heard

Commencing on Tuesday, the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars will convene at the Knights of Pythias Hall, Douglas street. In addition to the representatives from the local lodges there will be in attendance about fifty delegates from the local lodges there will be in attendance about fifty delegates from the local lodges and on Wedner provincial points. On Tuesday evening the delegates will be banquetted by the local lodges and on Wednesday evening an important public meeting in the interests of local option will be held in Institute Hall, View street. At this meeting Mayor Hall has consented to preside and addresses are to be given by Hon. Geo. F. Cotterill, of Seattle, National Chief of the Good Templars' Order in the United States; the Right Rev. Bishop of Columbia and Dr. Ernest Hall, chairman of the Victoria local option committee, and others. Musical numbers will also be rendered. The meeting may be regarded as the opening of the local option campaign, and all sympathizers with this movement are requested to be present. A collection will be taken to defray expenses.

The order, since its inception here has shown great growth until at the present time there are nearly 1,000 the listing to do business and showed the stranger a list of various likely properties which he thought the visitor would make no mistake in purchasing.

DIRECTORS CONSIDER

Jubilee Hospital Too Cramped For Accommodating Pay-

a very lengthy meeting on Friday even-ing, when the vexatious problem of altogether insufficient accommodation formation was secured. The jury, after but a minute's consideration of the evidence, brought in a verdict that Johnson had taken his own life by of the patients which at the present time, as well as for several months past, are heing and have been treated absolutely free of all charge, was again considered from several pertinent points of view. For out of the 159 considered from several pertinent points of view. For out of the 159 patients which were treated during the month of September no less than 83 were free patients. The only satisfactory solution of this problem in the opinion of the directors lies in the preparation of a comprehensive scheme of hospital enlargement, which, in due course, will be laid before the citizens for their approval and menetary support. For not only do they think that this policy is desirable, but moreover they cannot possibly see any other way out of their present pressing difficulties, which are indeed so great cations for private rooms must of very necessity be refused, leading to inevitable loss of revenue, while it furfile frequently happens that the immediate treatment which is often so very necessary cannot be accorded to the indigent sick. And neither of these things should be at all possible in the capital city of the province of British Columbia.

The recommendation of the finance

London, England, and came direct to Victoria. Shortly after his arrival he purchased 600 acres of land at Westholme, where he has resided ever since. By constant application to business, he accumulated an estate of which any man might be proud, nearly every venture with which he was connected proving a financial success. His farm today is one of the best upon Vancouver island, while his residence is equal to many of the finest of city homes.

His present trip marks his retirement, practically, from business, Many of his friends attended him to the steamer to wish him bon voyage.

NEW INCORPORATIONS NEW INCORPORATIONS

The British Columbia Gazette Contains Announcements of New Ventures

Among the new incorporations and the consequence of two hours. Among the new incorporations announced in the current issue of the absence of the president, Mr. Pemberton, the vice-president, Mr. E. A. Lewis, was in the chair. The other capital given is \$10,000, and the com-

> daily average of 82.23. W. J. ROBINSON ALIVE Death of Another Man of Same Name Causes Report of His De-

The Kootenay Jam Company, Limited, is incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, with the object of making jam, candy and preserves, as well as the canning of all kinds of provisions. It may also acquire and farm lands as well as do many other kinds of businesses.

Friends of W. J. Robinson will be glad to hear that the story of his death by drowning, which had obtained wide credence in the press from one end of the continent to the other, is not founded in fact. It is true that a man man to be the cheque on which he had attempted to raise the \$200. Friends of W. J. Robinson will be

JACOBSON'S VENTURE LANDS HIM IN JAIL

Garfield Johnson Suicides at Meeting To Be Held Next Wed-Man From Bremerton Fails to Empire Restaurant Early nesday When Speakers Work His Smooth Scheme In Victoria

has shown great growth until at the would make no mistake in purchasing present time there are nearly 1,000 Hellsing, as Jacobson stated to Mr. be made by John Jacobson in favor of John Hellsing for \$1,000, and which, said, was the purchase money for

SERIOUS SITUATION

SERIOUS SITUATION

BE Hospital Too Cramped Accommodating Paying Patients

Serious Situation

Accommodating Paying Patients

Solution Helising for \$1,000, and which, he said, was the purchase money for his Bremerton property.

After some further conversation Mr. Abbey and the alleged Hollsing visited a house situated near the corner of Vancouver and Richardson streets. The premises were examined and Hellsing admitted that he was so pleased with it that he decided right on the spot to purchase it. As they were coming from the house an adjoining residence similar in style to the one they had just looked over, struck the fancy of the investor from the other side of the the investor from the other side of the In spite of the fact that the order which denotes the man with means paper contained few items, the direction with the willingness to pay for what tors of the Royal Jubilee hospital held he wants, he informed Mr. Abbey that he would take both the residences.

A Veritable Plunger As Mr. Abbey was agent for As Mr. Abbey was agent for the whole property he was naturally glad to be able to make the larger sale. The price for the property was \$7,000 and on their return to Mr. Abbey's office, Hellsing after some further conversation produced one of the cheques which he gave to Mr. Abbey. The cheque was already endorsed "John Hellsing," and was taken by Mr. Abbey who gave his customer the regular real estate receipt setting forth the

thing that was so illegible that Mr. Abbey could make nothing of it. Hellsing then stated that the name purporting to be his on the cheque was not written quite correctly, but was about as near to the right thing as could be done in English.

Telegram Reveals Deceit

This circumstance somewhat aroused Mr. Abbey's suspicions and he was ed Mr. Abbey's suspicions and he was watting until the bank advised him relative to the first cheque when Hell-sing came along with the second cheque and asked for the loan of \$200. He was told to leave th echeque and

may also acquire and farm lands as well as do many other kinds of business.

FIRST LADY MEMBER

Canadian Mining Institute Receives Mrs. Young, wife of Provincial Secretary of the western branch of the Canadian Mining institute received official notification from the head office of the institute Montreal, Quebec, of the election as a member of Mrs. Rosalind Watson Young, M.A., wife of Dr. Young, provincial secretary. The election took place at a meeting of the council of the institute held in Victoria when the C. M. I. excursion party was here last month, and Mrs. Young was then the recipient of congratulations from several of the officials of the institute and others on the distinction of being the first lady to be elected a member of the institute. It is noteworthy that when, several years and Missing in the pressure of the institute. It is noteworthy that when, several years and Missing was a content of the institute. It is noteworthy that when, several years and Missing Market and well and that a man and distinction of being the first lady to be elected a member of the institute. It is noteworthy that when, several years and Missing Market and well and that the came here with several others on the distinction of being the first lady to be elected a member of the institute. It is noteworthy that when, several years and Missing Market and well and that the came here with several others on the distinction of being the first lady to be elected a member of the institute. If is noteworthy that when, several years and Missing Market and well and that the came here with several others on the distinction of being the first lady to be elected a member of the institute. If is noteworthy that when, several years and Missing Market and well and that the first lady to be elected a member of the institute. If is noteworthy that when, several years and Missing Market and well and that the first lady to be elected a member of the man of the cheques and adulted that his mame dound the them well and that the will be the cheque



Henry Young Company

> Grand Values in Ladies' and Children's Flannelettes

> > pretty, well-fitting garments, price, each. .75¢ Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in pink and white, trimmed with frills, well made, excellent fit,

> > Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, prettily trimmed with embroidery, extra large sizes. Price, each \$1.85 Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, favorite Dutch neck:

> > Ladies' Night Gowns, Flannelette, trimmed with lace and frills. Price, each \$1.45 and \$1.50 Ladies' Slip Night Gowns, very prettily trimmed with lace, others with beading and ribbon, price,

Ladies' Drawers, good flannelette, well made, excellent fit, price, per pair 50¢ and \$1.00

Children's Flannelette Night Gowns, warm, comfortable, well made garments, price, each .. 80¢

Children's Flannelette Drawers, just the nice garments careful mothers like to purchase for their

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BOWLING GREEN FOR

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty A large and expert staff.

Well equipped rooms

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in the Park

There has hitherto been no such form of amusement here though in the eastern cities and in the Old Country the game of bowls has reached such a stage of popularity that its devotees may be numbered in the thousands.

Mr. Oliphant, who is an enthusiast in the game, stated that there were a large number of Victorians, particularly those who have come from the east, who are desirous of introducing the ancient game here. He wishes the parks board to grant a green near

the parks board to grant a green near the Albion Cricket grounds at Beacon Hill park, those interested to pay all

BOWLING GREEN FOR

BEAGON HILL PARK

Coast Company's steamer, who were taken back to Seattle, whither the crippled steamer also proceeded. Those who arrived on the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday say the Cottage City was severely wrecked forward, presenting a sorry-looking picture with her upper works wrecked. The Bainbridge was in tow of the Tyee with another schooner, and was being towed astern when the Cottage City crashed into her just under the schooner's bowsprit. The entire upper works of bowsprit. The entire upper works of the Gottage City flattened out and all the locupants of staterooms in that portion of the ship were hurled from their berths. Five Italians occupying a stateroom in the forward part of the parks board who turned up last night at the regular monthly meeting of the board but who had their trouble for nothing as no quorum was present and no business could be done, be adopted by that body it will not be long before Victoria is equipped, with up-to-date bowling green. There has hitherto been no such form of amusement here though in the eastern cities and in the Old Country the green of bowlis has reached such a five Italians among the number who bowsprit. The entire upper works o

EMPRESS OF CHINA

Royal Mail Ship Had Silk Valued at Nearly Million Dollars on Board

Sente and Overcoats, \$15 to \$35.

**Mail orders receive prompt attention of the sent of th

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B.C. SADDLER The.

To every gra

"GULTUS

AN EX Sportsman Giving 9

The applica writ of cobefore the clamarkable statu. F. B that U. F. B cently in A where he ca of fish. An John helped and carried hotel. He t get him a which he sa use in makir

freely having of lemon ext no idea it whe gave it has given a bottle "Worcester to rice to the state of the s was the repl The order granted, and on its return Mr. Twigg s technical irr

NOT RE Special Mee Saanich

By reason of the Mu special meet the municiproved abomeeting was of an officia Municipal (where a special business) where a spe reeve shall ed on the was duly p the reeve's Councillor I been posted notice, and deputation borhood of Chinese wa meeting, bu pearance. municipal afternoon, during the ings shall i moon. Owin of several probable the At the neipal counceipts and in the variality will upon. The greater par has been source of hitherto ab the year's afternoon.

the year's have been the main r had occasio trunk roads of the important the work do

In two d to carry 27 in which th at Wrafton, Ask for wear

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Tuesday, October 20, 1908

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"CULTUS JOHN" PROVES AN EXPENSIVE PORTER

Sportsman is Fined \$50 for Giving Siwash a Bottle of Lemon Extract

The application of H. D. Twigg for a writ of certiorari, made yesterday before the chief justice, revealed a remarkable state of facts. It appears that U. F. Bender of this city was recently in Alberni on a fishing trip, where he caught an unusual amount of fish. An Indian known as Cultus John helped Mr. Bender with the fish and carried some of them up to the hotel. He then asked Mr. Bender toget him a bottle of lemon extract, which he said his daughters liked to use in making cakes. This Mr. Bender did, making a present of the bottle to the Siwash by way of recognition of his services.

he gave it him just as he would have given a bottle of Worcestershire sauce. "Worcestershire sauce is also intoxicating. Fifty dollars and costs," was the reply of the rural dignitary. The order nisi for the writ was granted, and the matter will be argued on its return on the 30th of the month. Mr. Twigs says that there gras or many.

N UPPER YUKON Casca and White Horse River With Many assengers osed, as far as the concerned, on Friday, mers Casca and White-from Dawson with 400 my of them from Fair-er lower Yukon river running in the Yukon old snap will likely see

e river.
sing of navigation the
of mail stages started
e left Whitehorse yeswson, carrying passen-The stages wil trail difficulty, for the een taken for the last private houses have by the men from the ts have been crowded

Carbolic Acid. oct. 17.—Ralph Graves, oyed by Charrest and ers, committed suicide hers, committed suicide

ator Burned. Ian., Oct. 17.-The Winthis point was totally vill be total loss.

stal revenue was in-0 in the first six months fiscal year.

Sumatra and the Straits Settlements.

D. Ikuno, a Japanese railway expert, arrived on his way to London, on a mission of investigation for the Tokio government, which controls the main railways of Japan. He will inspect some of the railways of the United States and Europe. Other passengers were: Mrs. K. Kojen, and N. Ito, a merchant, bound to San Francisco; Prof. Y. Gamo, of the Commercial college at Yamazuchi, bound to Chicago: Prof. Y. Gamo, of the Commercial college at Yamaguchi, bound to Chicago; T. Haratu, a merchant, on his way to Boston, and A. J. Hall, who has been employed at the naval docks at Hongkong, bound to Portsmouth naval yard to take up his work there, accompanied by his sister, Miss Hall. Mrs. Akoolima Varzin, a Russian woman, with her child, arrived from Vladivostok to join her husband in Iowa. There were 4 steerage passengers for Victoria and 47 for Seattle.

The Kaga Maru encountered heavy weather for two days when near the meridian, being tossed for 48 hours by northeast, east and southeast gales, but no damage was sustained. The cargo, which was the largest brought cargo, which was the largest brought for some time, consisted mostly of tea, bamboo poles and matting. The cargo was made up as follows: Tea, 15,565 cases; bamboo poles, 7,840 bundles; matting, 9,733 rolls; curios, 2,355; rice and beans, 2,186 bags; porcelain, 1,952 cases; raw silk, 1,665 bales; wet provisions, 1,650 tubs; illy bulbs, 836 cases; pineapples, 800 cases; camphor, 465 cases; straw braid, 339 cases; dry provisions, 359 cases; sugar, 200 bags; petantes, 200 bags; silk and linen goods, 63 bales; conee, 50 bags; and 69 packages of sundries, a total of 47,380 packages. The cargo landed here was 404 tubs of wet provisions, soy, misu, etc.; 400

The cargo landed here was 404 tubs of wet provisions, soy, misu, etc.; 400 bags of sugar, 213 bags of rice and beans, 173 cases of dry provisions, 172 bags of cocoanuts, 75 cases of tea, 67 packages of curios, 46 rolls of matting and bamboos, a total of 1,564 packages. There were also 771 cases of tea for optional landing at Victoria. Mr. Perkins' Tour.

Mr. Perkins, in an interview with

of his services.

An Indian policeman was in the vicinity and saw the lemon extract incident. Next morning Mr. Bender received a summons citing him to appear before the local magistrate to answer to the charge of selling an intoxicant to an Indian. He admitted freely having given the man a bottle of lemon extract, but said that he had no idea it was intoxicating, and that no idea it was intoxicating, and that he gave it him just as he would have given a bottle of Worcestershire sauce.

"Worcestershire sauce is also in the standard of the stand

when the guards are relaxed the natives come in, fire upon the guards, and there is war again. The merchants for the crown.

NOT REGULARLY CALLED

Special Meeting Summoned by South Saanich's Reeve Proves of No Avail

When the guards are relaxed the natives come in, fire upon the guards, and there is war again. The merchants foment this and agitate it, their idea being to charter the steamers and sell goods to supply the expeditions sent against the Achinese. When he was at Batavia in May last two shiploads of troops were sent off them, and many ships carried supplies to them. Two months later when he was at Singapore the rebellion was over—for the time.

Standards and the standards of the policy of the standards of the Cholera In China.

ON WATER QUESTION

WHATCOM WILL RUN

FROM YOKOHAMA

FROM YOKOHAMA

Brought Big Cargo of Bamboo,
Tea and Matting—Valuable Silk Shipment

MERCHANTS AND REBELS

with fixed bayonets and formed a cordon about some Chimese coolles who dug up the cement walk and put the telephone posts back in the centre of it. The German hotelkeeper protested, but could get no satisfaction.

Mr. Lutrell, who spent some time in Manils and more recently at Sourabaya and Singapore, said the merchants of the Straits Settlements had suffered much of late owing to the decline of the price of tin, upon which much of the district depends, about a year ago. The price fell from £200 to £125, and the merchants lost considerably. He said there is a great awakening among all the Oriental peoples, and all, from Saigon to Vladiyostok are looking toward the west for learning. Council Interrogated (From Saturday's Daily)

Publisher From Sumatra Tells of Century-Old War With Dutch Being Revived

(From Saturday's Daily)

With a cargo of 5,000 tons of general freight including 1,800 bales of silk and silk goods valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, and 70 passengers, 12 in the saloon, 7 second class and 51 steerage, the steamer Kaga Maru, Capt. G. S. Lapraik, of the Nippon Yusea Kaisha, reached port yesterday morning from Hongkong and the usual ports of call, leaving Yokohama two days late, on October 2. The passengers included Charlton B. Perkins, who has been touring the Orient to gather material for a book descriptive of the cities of the far east, and Mrs. Perkins; G. Frankfort, a clothing man from Helena, who made the round trip to Yokohama; J. E. Luttrell, who has been resident in the far east for ten years, and has been recently in Java, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements. D. Ikuno, a Japanese railway expert, arrived on his way to London, on a missioh of investigation for the Tokio New Members of Institute.

ANOTHER SEALER IN

Allie L. Algar Returned With 445 Skins—Deserter on Hand With Welcome

Another sealing schooner returned yesterday, the Allie I. Alger, Capt. Gus Whidden, with 445 sealskins, and

Gus Whidden, with 445 sealskins, and no sooner had the schooner moored at the wharf of the Victoria Sealing Company than a hack drove up with one Louis Pinzer, lolling back in his overalls, his feet uplifted and an air of content on his face.

That the sealers of the Allie I. Alger were surprised to see the visitor can be imagined when it is stated that he ran away when the schooner was on the northern coast many months ago, taking a boat and a rifle belonging to the schooner.

"He has his nerve, all right," said one of his former shipmates. facilitate the chase. The fugitives were found at an Indian village and then taken back on board. A few days later Pinzer sneaked off afternightfall with one of the schooner's boats and a rifle when thirty miles off the land and the craw did not see him.

boats and a rifle when thirty miles off the land, and the crew did not see him again until he appeared in the hack at the sealing company's wharf to meet the steamer.

Like the Jessie the Allie I. Algar brought news that the Japanese seal-ers had made sealing difficult for those nationals who were not so fav-orably situated. The Japanese ves-sels were anchored close to the is-lands, blazing away at the seals. No later reports of the other schooners than those brought by the Jessie were received.

Telephones for the use of all, on payment of a "nickle" will be installed at different public places throughout the city. This has been decided on by the management of the B. C. Tele-

POLICE FORCE OBJECT TO THE NEW HELMETS

Who Bears Expense of Redis- Excessive Weight Makes Head-tribution in Municipality? Excessive Weight Makes Head-gear Almost Unbearable— **Petition Commissioners**

Whether the Victoria corporation or the manicipality should take the responsibility for the distribution of was the subject discussed at a special meeting of the council of that section is westerday afternoon at the offices of Clerk J. S. Floyd. Reeve Cliver occupied the chair and those present, were Councillors Henderson, Fernie, Noble, Newton and McGregor.

The question referred to was introduced without delay and it was dealth, as the agreement which has been prepared by the officials of the municipality and submitted to the civic fathers of Victoria had not been endorsed, the elacetd representatives of the residents of Oak Bay had not power to processed, on their own initiative. Without some formal recognition. In the first place they could not raise the funds meeded for such an enterprise without some understanding. That being the case it was essential that it should be known what the city intended to do. Nothing has been heard since the passing of a resolution by the city council, on the city intended to do. Nothing has been heard since the passing of a resolution by the city council, on the city intended to do. Nothing has been heard since the passing of a resolution by the city council, on the city intended to do. Nothing has been heard since the passing of a resolution by the city council, on the city intended to do. Nothing has been heard since the passing of a resolution by the city council, on the city intended to do. Nothing has been leard since the passing of a resolution by the city council, on the city intended to do. Nothing has been leard since the passing of a resolution by the city council, on the city intended to do. Nothing has been leard since the passing of a resolution by the city council, on the city intended to do. Nothing has been leard since the passing of a resolution by the city council of the council son the tenderson to be commissioners to provide other believes with a cane.

The men have at last petitioned the police commissioners to provide other believes with a cane.

The men The local police force, at least that portion of it, which is compelled to wear the helmets recently received from the Old Country, are up in arms against the head gear. After a trial of two months the men have come to the conclusion that the new helmet is about the most uncomfortable of any

IMER SEALER IN

FROM BERING SEA

Algar Returned With Skins—Deserter on land With Welcome

Algar Returned With Skins—Deserter on land With Welcome

That at a joint meeting of the two Councils of this Municipality are to be made through this municipality is concerned, we would be the North of the Victoria Skins, and ner had the schooner moored wharf of the Victoria Skins, and ner had the schooner moored wharf of the Victoria Skins, and ner had the schooner moored wharf of the Victoria Skins with the Skins with the Skins and ner had the schooner moored wharf of the Victoria Skins, and ner had the schooner moored wharf of the Alite I. Alter the council in the endeavor to obtain an are ent on his face.

Impous opinion that something should be done in the endeavor to obtain an armous with the more with a more definite reply from those in authority from those in authority from the city city of Victoria Councils of the state of the two Councils held on the 18th of June, the Council of this Municipality was led to understand that the City of Victoria was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council of this Municipality was led to understand that the City of Victoria was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council of this Municipality was led to understand that the City of Victoria was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council of this Municipality was led to understand that the City of Victoria was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council of the sale was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council to forward you the following and the money will be paid and deed given that the City of Victoria was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council of this Municipality was led to understand that the City of Victoria was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council to forward you the following waterfront was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council to forward you the following waterfront was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council to forward you the following waterfront was placed on file yes-tendured by the Council to forward yo ceeded with so far as Oak Bay municipality is concerned, we would be shore. The depth, without any dredgrad to hear from the City of Victoria ing varies from 16 to 20 feet. So far how and when the extensions through the Grand Trunk Pacific has made no this municipality are to be carried out and if the Municipality of Oak Bay is expected to dear any part of the expense of laying the watermains.

J. S. Floyd, Clerk.

G. T. P. becomes an actual fact.

Other matters were discussed, after which it was decided that another special meeting of the council should be held next Monday afternoon in place of the regular gathering which, in the ordinary course, would take place on the 26th inst.—election day. Then all outstanding business will be dealt with, it being the desire of Reeve Oliver to wind up the affairs of the municipality as far as possible before leaving on his forthcoming trip to the Old Country. DAMAGES AGAINST THE B.C. ELECTRIC COMPANY

Chief Justice Holds it Negligent to Operate 15 Ton Car Without Air Brakes

(From Friday's Daily) INSTEAD OF CHIPPEWA Chief Justice Hunter has handed down judgment in favor of the plain-tiff in the case of Winter vs. the B. Smaller Steamer Will Run on New Schedule For the International S. S. Co.

The steamer Whatcom will replace the Chippens of the Esquimal road and so could not get out of the ear track on the Esquimal road and so could not get out of the way of an approaching

The Aligar left Unimak Pass on October 4th and made a smart run home, encountering three south-east and Seattle today. The Whatcom is the old Majestic and will be a rather insignificant running mate for the steamer Princess Victoria in the rate was that he steamer Princess Victoria in the rate was that he steamer Princess Victoria in the rate was that he steamer Princess Victoria in the rate was that he steamer Princess Victoria in the rate was that he steamer Princess Victoria in the rate was the demandation of the desired princess victoria in the rate was the princess victoria in the rate was the princess victoria in the rate was still prevailing. It was announced some time ago that this change would be made, but the announcement was rational Steamship company. A change will also be made in the schedule of the International Steamship company. A change will also be made in the schedule of the International Steamship company. A change will also be made in the schedule of the International Steamship company. A change will also be made in the schedule of the International Steamship company. A change will also be made in the schedule of the International Steamship company.

Twenty Instruments Centrally Situated for General Convenience

Telephones for the use of all, on payment of a "nickle" will be installed at different public places throughout the city. This has been decided of the falling off et travel as does the rival company contending with it, the falling off et travel as does the rival company contending with it, the city. This has been decided of the city of the defendant company. The text of the judgment follows:

Meanwhile, instead of taking off its much more expensive steamers with the falling off of travel as does the rival company contending with it, the C.P.R. will maintain its steamers Princess Victoria and Princess Royal on the route. The International Steamship company's animouncement says the steamer Iroquois will run to Vancouver from Seattle all winter but the Chippewa will be laid up until the spring, as it is the company's custom to place one of the smaller and more economical steamers on the Victoria run from fall until spring. The Whatcom has been used between Seattle and Port Angeles and Port Crescent. On board one of the company's other steamers, the Utopia, a fire took place

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Victoria, B. C.

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rley's Hosiery

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ills in England, in the world.

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by experts who

workroom. art of the work

FIT-

REFORM

antee

BACK FROM CONVENTION UPON TUBERCULOSIS

world's congress of those interested in the fight against unberculosis. "We left Victoria," he continued, "in August, and attended at Winnipeg the meeting of the American Public The attendance was large and influwere able, highly scientific and at the same time very practical in their char-acter. We then went on to Ottawa, where acting under instructions which septic tank system, and they have at I had received from the Hon. Dr. the present time almost the whole Young, I had some departmental work to do. Three or four days subsequently we proceeded to Montreal, where, in is simply magnificent both as regards the most agreeable fashion in the world, I combined pleasure and busifamiliar purlieus of the famous Uni-versity of McGill, meeting a lot of same kind, which was finished some wersity of McGill, meeting a lot of same kind, which was finished some medical men. It was at this important two years ago, and this is merely an fact not only the burning issue there, brought into play have proven to be but the whole world over. My instructions from Dr. Young being to look into the whole question in the tanks right into Chesapeake bay. And most thorough manner possible, see what was being done in the older states and report to him with the view cause the law which is being thorof possibly determining the lines upon oughly enforced demanded that the

supplies are handled, depends essentially and principally the basic welfare lives attained a higher degree of importance in view of the fact that so many of the children of the present day are reared upon cow's milk. Nathan Strauss' Work.

"The attitude of a man in New York where I passed five days, interested me intensely. His name is Nathan Strauss, and he is a Jew, but he is a man of very large means, being a multi-millionaire, and is at full liberty to push to the uttermost any hobby or any project upon which be may centre his attention. He owns the great Macey departmental store, and his income is enormous. Well, what he is doing for the good of New York humanity, slum and all others, is simply this, and the direction which his wide spirit of generous and wise-ly conceived philanthropy has taken at once explains the deep interest which I soon began to take in his en ergies. Mr. Strauss is now and has been for some time past, purchasing milk in tremendous quantities, and despatching it to numerous milk de-pots which he has established in every quarter of that immense hive of strug gling and eager hunanity. He has this milk pasteurized, which means that i is carefully heated up to about 145 de grees fah. in order to kill certain and the majority of the germs, being prepared for the use of children be-



AMERICA'S **EX-CHAMPION** WRESTLER

"After my great wrestling match with J. Mellor, of Staleybridge, at the Crystal Palace, England, for the International Championship, I was covered with cuts and bruises. I applications of the Cambridge Cambridge Cambridge. plied my favorite balm, Zam-Buk, and in a marvellously short time the abrasions and cuts were healed and I was fit and well again. At another time I had a piece of flesh almost torn completely off my arm above the elbow. I anticipated being unable to do anything with the arm for a long time. To my delight, however, Zam-Buk closed up the wound in two days. In three days it was covered with new skin, and a the injury. I recommend Zam-Buk bruises or skin injuries of

any kind. Yours truly HUGH LANNON. HUGH LANNON.

The above testimony given by Mr. Lannon when visiting Torouse shows the great value of Zam-Buk for injuries received in out-door sport.

Baseball. Football and Lacrosse Players should always keep Zam-Buk handy. It prevents cuts and injuries "saking the wrong turn." It stops the pain and smarting, and heais. It is also an excellent embrocation, curing stiffness, sprains, twists, etc. Used and recommended by Sherring, the Marathon winner, Madrali, the world's second greatest wrestler, etc.

For all Injuries & Skin Diseases



and Stores, or from the ZAM-BUK CO., TORONTO, for pri C Boxes for \$2.50. (C. B. Fulford, Limited)

deed how many thousands of infant lives he has saved since he began this great and this precious work, the al-most unutterable misery of how many homes he has sweetened and alle-viated! I also examined into this question in the other places and cities which I visited, such as Toronto, Nlegara, Philadelphia and Baltimore. "The burned over section of Balti-more has practically been all rebufit but what interested me more than anyential, some 400 of the leading medical thing else in this principal city of men of Canada and the United States Maryland was their immense sewage being present, while the discussions plant or works for the treatment of sewage, which, when they are com-pleted, will cost fully \$16,000,000. They are using the sand filtration and the

its size and the immense importance of the work which in this manner wil ness. I spent a day or two in the be achieved. They tried in the first Canadian centre that I took up the enlargement of that smaller system, milk question, which is in point of The principles which they have

which similar legislation will proceed affluent from all this city's sewage in this province. 'In regard to this paramount issue, most modern and the most highly I may at the moment say this, it is improved processes it could possibly now clearly recognized that upon the way in which our town and city milk of that enactment. And the principal cause lies in the immensely valuable oyster beds which are found in the waters of Chesapeake bay, and which a period when this feature in our are sent to the value of something like or something over eight millions of dollars annually all over the United

> Canada. "I was very much interested in these commonsense methods, and I met the chairman of the commission which has this matter in charge. He took me down to see the engineer, with whom I spent a day examining every detail with the most profound attention, and receiving a very great deal of very valuable information. We have indeed septic tanks in Victoria, but they are used merely for liquefaction and not for purification purposes, although it should be neither permissable as it is not advisable to let unpurified sewage pass into the waters of the har-

Anti-Tuberculosis Conference "The world's anti-tuberculosis conress or convention opened in the very splendid city of Washington, D.C., on the 21st day of September. This great congress is held every three years. The last one which took place in beautiful Paris I attended, while the others were convened in Lendon, and in Berlin. The next one, three years hence

will be celebrated in imperial Rome.
"It was certainly a great convention,
as you will readily imagine, when I tell you that over 6000 doctors were present at the somewhat momentous deliberations which occurred in the different departments of scientific medical work. You can also imagine the difficulties which had to be overcome in handling so large a concourse, but although the attendance was, com paratively speaking, so enormous, while of course, a great many visitors were attracted to the beuatiful capital of the United States by a convention of this importance and magnitude, no trouble at all was experienced in obtaining ample accommodation at the wines of the choicest—champagne, etc. great hotels which adorn this metropolis. But although the hotels are very high and very spacious it may be added that the prices charged were almost equally spectacular. The convention was divided up into seven sections, the first was devoted to the pathology and the bacteriology of conthe second to the study and therapeuthy of tuberculosis the third to surgery and orthopedics tubercular; the fourth to tuberculosis in children; the fifth to the hygienic, the social and the industrial and the conomic aspects of tuberculosis; the sixth to state and municipal control of tuberculosis, and the seventh to tuberculosis in animals and its rela-

excellent, it was somewhat difficult to get round and see as well as hear all that one would naturally desire in such rather extraordinary circumstances to include in his enquiries, but I was busy and active, and I do not think that I really lost anything that was of very great moment to the medical profes-

Dr. Koch's Theories

"Of course, the famous Prof. and Dr. Koch was the very centre of a most prodigious amount of interest and at-tention, and in a somewhat unused phrase at the present day, he was in the very strictest sense of the word, the cynosure of all eyes. But he bore the steady gaze of the throngs and the remarkable attention which was universally paid to all that he said and to Work Upon New Building Start STORMY TRIP OF versally paid to all that he said and to all that he did, with the most perfect "At the opening meeting of the convention, the man who got the greatest reception was Dr. Koch, and when he reception was por king frame, the whole work upon the new courthouse which the platform, the whole changes were made.

Change tinguished member of the medical profession and of the professional staffs, for fully some ten minutes, but this old man stood quietly facing the vast and excited throng, his arms and hands hanging carelessly and loosely at his sides with an old and wrinkled face, which resembled nothing so much as the face of a Sphinx, his features betraying absolutely no expression at all. The whole scene was almost historic, and one of the most intense interest.

Changes were made.

The building is to be constructed of brick and stone on a new site received by the government from the municipality in exchange for the old. The building is to be three stories in height and way ports after a stormy trip, being delayed on that account. At Winter harbor the steam-er was compelled to anchor for four-teen hours after putting back owing to a heavy gale encountered off Quatisino and way ports after a stormy trip, being delayed on that account. At Winter harbor the steam-er was compelled to anchor for four-teen hours after putting back owing to a heavy gale encountered off Quatisino and way ports after a stormy trip, being delayed on that account. At Winter harbor the steam-er was compelled to anchor for four-teen hours after putting back owing to a heavy gale encountered off Carmanah for Tees was anchored off Carmanah for Stapley-Rees.

The provincial government in view nd one of the most intense interest. Lithough he speaks English very well deed, as almost all educated Germans lo. he almost always spoke in German out in some instances when the sub-lects happened to be of very great ublic interest, his statements were at once translated. The Germans are cer-tainly a wonderful people, for they sent to this congress no less than thirty-

or say they have not the money, these in laboratory work, studying among mothers get this carefully and scientifically prepared milk absolutely free sickness of Africa. Another great Ger-Secretary of Provincial Board of Health Returns to the City

The City

From Friday's Daily)

From Friday's Daily

From Hole And Daily

From We had with us Dr. Theodore the read world-wide to the crowded tenements and populous quarters will be appeared in the way of metalling from the standing world and proving Road

Within the past few days extenny wat to deal upon the limperial Board of the same freathing world world-wide introduction with Glenford Road. While the roadway at present is not the tuberculosis question. The abstance of the same freathing world world-wide introduction with Glenford Road. While the roadway at present is not the table introduction with Glenford Road.

From We late Introduction world-wide introduc

or 16 of the very best kinds of the most modern sanitoria. Their principal methods consist in handling these patients through dispensaries in getting these people to live in better houses, to breathe more of and purer air and to place themselves to a greated extent under the influence of more sunlight, either direct or diffused. These are their principal methods and the results have been very satisfactory indeed. They educate these patients, telling them what to do and how to live.

Supplies for Waterworks.

The waterworks department is calling for tenders for a large amount of lead pipe and brass goods to be used in the house connections. The lead pipe of various sizes will amount to some forty-five tons in weight while the brass goods consisting chiefly of cocks and the necessary fittings total up into the hundreds of dozens. Tenders must be in by 4 p. m. on Monday, November, 30.

Building Figures Grew. or 16 of the very best kinds of the most modern sanitoria. Their principal methods consist in handling these

the last of these occasions, suddenly, and in the very midst of our procedure, a cry of "the President! the President!" suddenly arose, and on the platform came Mr. Roosevelt with a rush, almost before we knew precededly what was been purply But every closely what was been purply But every the procedure of the platform came Mr. Roosevelt with a rush, almost before we knew precededly what was been purply But every closely what was been preceded. States as well as over portions of cisely what was happening. But every one at once stood up, and the band began to play their national air, which is the same as the air of our national anthem. The President, who was in-

> arcund him and surrounded him in granted. These rates will shortly be a rather spectacular way.
>
> "The most striking function of all was the state dinner. Secretary Root, who is evidently a man of very unusual ability, presided, and every member of the cabinet save the president was present. This was an entertainment and celebration of the finest and superior of the capinate and superior of the superior of the capinate and superior of the capinate and superior of the sup member of the cabinet save the passident was present. This was an entertainment and celebration of the finest and most impressive character possible. There were everywhere rare flowers in profusion great palm trees, and gorgeous decorations of the most elaborate description. This great dinner was given on the top of the tenser wa

"The great question before this congress was the possibility of the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to the human being. It was fought out vigorously, practically the universal opinion being that Prof. Koch, who now holds that this is not possible, was in the wrong. I inquired of several emitted with the wrong I inquired with the wro the wrong. I inquired of several emi-nent men why in the face of such an overwhelmingly crushing opposition to his views he still maintained them un-

municable diseases was, in addition,

strongly and favorably urged.'

FERNIE COURT HOUSE Immediately

appeared upon the platform, the whole audience, which, including both physicians and what may be termed the laity numbered some 8,000 persons, rose and cheered this most remarkable and distinctions.

to this congress no less than thirtyfour eminent scientific and sanitation
experts.

"Prof. Koch is chiefly celebrated for his discovery of the consumption and been lost owing to the report made by a prospector of the finding of part of a launch resembling theirs at Lawn point, Klaness of city sportsmen who persist in skino. Other passengers were J. Gibhis discovery of the consumption shooting in such close proximity to son, J. Donahoe, a well known timber-

tween the ages of 3 and 9 months, after which it is bottled and either sold at a very reasonable figure to the waiting mothers, or if they have not the money, these or say they have not the money, these in laboratory work, studying among

wished gettleman left from the system son woodhead, of Cambridge university, and Dr. Callmette of Lisle, France, were also there.

"Although Engiand, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, every State in the Union and indeed all mations were represented at the congress, Germany sent the largest individual number of members.

"The higgest men from the whole of the Unived States was Dr. Trudeau, of Saranac Lake, Dr. Flick, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Herman Biggs, who has charge of the health department of New York city, and who since he may taken a special interest in the work of install-ing the market and is being used in practically all the larger cities in the east. When it is installed the city will be divided into several districts each of which will be much of New York city, and who since he matter to tuberculosis, has led the whole world in practical work, in the way of affording effectual relief to consumption and of handling consumption and o

Supplies for Waterworks.

live.

"I spent a day with Dr. Biggs in New York, and received a great deal of information, which I hope will be useful to me in my own department. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, representing the United States government, presided at all the convention's public meetings, and on the very midst of our procedure, a cry of "the President!" suddenly arose, and on President to cost \$2,400 and the other \$1,800 and to Roland H. Powell for a stable on Pandora street to cost \$2,00. Building Figures Grow.

Exposition Rates Announced

Mr. Elworthy, the secretary of the board of trade, is in receipt of a letbegan to play their national air, which is the same as the air of our national anthem. The President, who was introduced very simply, spoke for half an hour. He is a nervous speaker, and his gestures are rather awkward, but he has a strong face and a striking appearance. He spoke well and to the point, and upon leaving the platform he went as he came, like a whirlwind. He came in with a rush, and he went out with a rush. And as he left us some fifteen young men who were evidently detectives, rushed around him and surrounded him in a rather spectacular way.

"The most striking function of all" board of trade, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Charlton, acting as chairman on behalf of the Transcontinental rate association, transmitting the transcontinental Passenger association, transmitting the rates which will be available next season for Seattle exposition travel from such points as Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Council Bluffs and Kansas Citysetc. Rates in respect to Chicago, St. Louis and other points east of the Missouri river will follow at a later date. The Seattle exposition travel from such points as Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Council Bluffs and Kansas Citysetc. Rates in respect to Chicago, St. Louis and other points east of the Missouri river will follow at a later date. The Seattle exposition travel from such points as Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Council Bluffs and Kansas Citysetc. Rates in respect to Chicago, St. Louis and other points east of the Missouri river will follow at a later date. The Seattle exposition travel from such points as Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Council Bluffs and Kansas Citysetc. Rates in respect to Chicago, St. Louis and other points east of the Missouri river will follow at a later date. The Seattle exposition travel from such points are spected to the laying of the salt water high pressure system main on Blanch-district has commenced, a gang of the salt water high pressure system main on Blanch-district has commenced. The seattl

in itself was, of course, A1, and the wines of the choicest—champagne, etc.—while there were 200 waiters.—while there were 200 waiters.

"Secretary Root spoke slowly, very thoughtfully, and as his remarks were cast in philosophical moulds, he took my fancy very strongly. Prof. Koch sat on his right hand, and a French savant on his left hand. It was all very instructive in the very highest degree.

The Great Question.

"The great question before this con-"

"The great question befor

the wrong. I inquired of several eminent men why in the face of such an overwhelmingly crushing opposition to his views he still maintained them undaunted, and the answer was that he was a pig-headed German. Very few resolutions were passed, but the advantages attending upon sanatorial treatment for incipient cases, as well as for advanced cases, was strongly and was turning around to denosit it. treatment for incipient cases, as well as for advanced cases, was strongly impressed upon the delegates.

"Then, of course, there is the home treatment, for all else is almost perfectly useless, unless the home conditions are made right. The importance of teaching children in the schools how to live and how to avoid communicable diseases were in addition. and the celestial lay unconscious for several minutes, but after being carried into the store revived and a half an hour's time was sufficiently recovered to start on his homeward journey, the only evidence of his mishap being a lump on the back of his head, the size of an orange.

THE STEAMER TEES Was Held Storm-Bound at Winter Harbor For Fourteen Hours— Brought Whale Meat

(From Friday's Daily) The steamer Tees, Capt. Townsend. returned yesterday from Cape Scott,

Starley Rees.

The provincial government in view of the fact that the librarles of practically every lawyer in Fernie were burned in the recent fire will place a new library, fully equipped with ret ports and works of legal reference in the new buildings.

This was adjusted and the steamer in proceeded. Among the passengers of the steamer were Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw, who were thought to have been cost owing to their long absence from Quastion with their cruising launch. They had remained at Klaskino and their safety, it being generally believed that they had been lost owing to the report made by a prospector of the steamer were Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw, who were thought to have been Quastion with their cruising launch. They had remained at Klaskino and their safety, it being generally believed that they had been lost owing to the report made by a prospector of

Ing some fresh fruit every day. "Eruita-tives" combine the medicinal properties—many times intensified—of
oranges, apples, prunes and figs, with
the best tonics and internal disinfect—

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

man from Kyuquot, Von Trotha, store-keeper from Quatsino, Frank Green and J. Pearson, mining men, and many others. There were about fifty passengers. The cargo of the steamer included 200 barrels of whale meat the control of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE. shipped from Kyuquot where the meat is being put up for the Japanese mar-ket, 340 barrels of oil, 60 barrels of fins and tails, 22 packages of gill bone, and 10 barrels of blubber. Bad weather has been interfering with the catches of the whalers of late. Tees will sail again tonight for

WORK PROGRESSING ON HIGH PRESSURE SYSTEM

Thirty Workmen Employed on Laying of Mains-All Pipe

is largely due to the care used in the cultivation and preparation, and to the fact that it is packed in sealed lead packages, which prevent its coming in contact with articles that would affect its flavor.

ESTATE OF ANNIE CAMP, LATE OF SAANICHTON, B. C. Take Notice that probate of the last will of Annie Camp has been granted by the Supreme Court to Marian E. Dow-ney, the executrix of said will to whom all moneys due to the deceased are pay-able forthwith at the office of the un-

dersigned.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to send full particulars of the same duly verified to the undersigned before 1st November, 1908, after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to such claims of which she shall have notice. CREASE & CREASE,

Solicitors for Marian E. Downey. Dated 15th September, 1908. NOTICE TO ANGLERS.

Form of Motice. Victoria Land District—District of Victoria.

SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, J. C. Billings,

LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE—Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that i, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13858, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE.

ROY C. PRICE,

ants added.

Their action on bowels, liver, kidneys and skin is as natural as Nature's own, but quicker and more effective. Sold by all dealers—25c for trial box—50c for regular size—6 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

NOTICE.— Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE—Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS Work on the laying of the salt water high pressure system main on Blanchard street has commenced, a gang of thirty men being employed. This main, which is an eight inch one, will run from Broughton street to Herald street and will be the most easterly one of the system. The twelve inch main on Government street, from Johnson street to Herald street will, it is expected, be completed by Saturday when it will be tested. The Broughton street main of the system of the system of the system of the system. And further take notice that action, ander section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Take NoTice, that I, James A.
Moore, free miner's certificate No. B
13858, intend, sixty days from date
hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder
for a certificate of improvements, for
the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant
of the above claim.

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

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

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Sunrise mineral NOTICE—Sunrise mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, west Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action.

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that 1. James A Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 31, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.-Eureka No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

before the issuance of such certificate of

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE—Eureka No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A, Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE—Red Bug No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 18853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

2220 and ROY C. PRICE.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Bug No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, fixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I. James A. Woore, free miner's certificate No. R.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE.

An experienced Scottish angier wishes to form a connection with B. C. angiers in order to furnish them with the finest fishing materials at moderate rates, from the largest gut manufacturing establishment in the world.

Gut (specialty) from finest drawn to strongest salmon, fresh and good from the 1908 crop. Salmon and trout rods of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; distinct books and cases and all other fishing materials for river, lake, or sea supplied of best quality at almost wholesale rates.

State what you wish and prices will but, and prices will but, and further take notice that action, and good from the 1908 crop. Salmon and trout rods of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; lines; distinct of the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, and further take notice that action, and further take notice the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE.

Agent.

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS Victoris.

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

SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY.

J. C. Billings,

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

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

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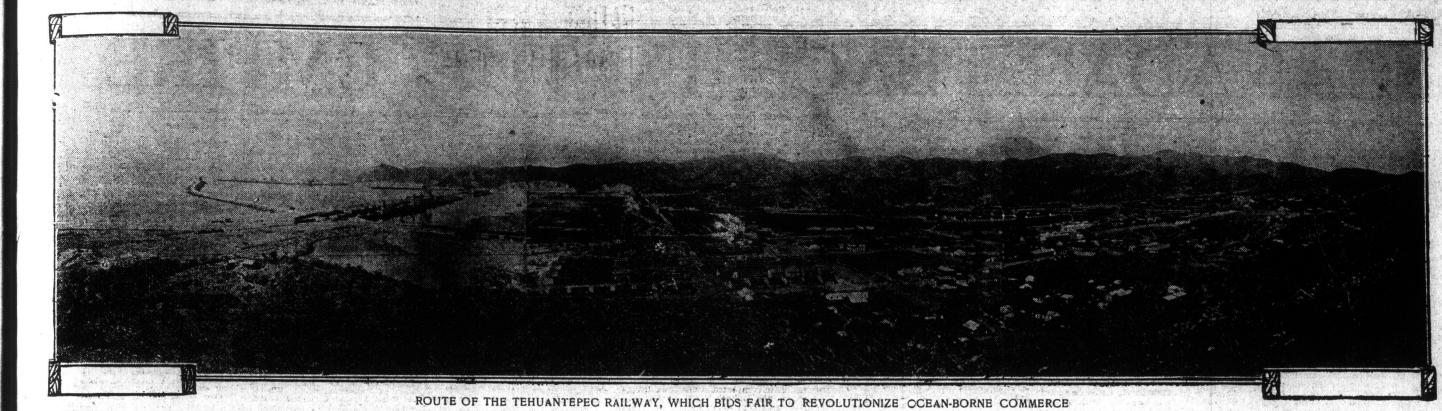
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in United States territory crossed the Isthmuses of Panama and

States, including the Hawaiian Islands in this times as much as that of any earlier year.

those oceans is chiefly due to the opening,

ORE than forty million dollars' side. This enterprise of connecting the two worth of merchandise originating oceans was planned before the construction of the same manner. The time occupied in shipthe earliest transcontinental railway in the United States, the first concession for the road Tehuantepec in 1907, most of it having been granted by the Mexican Governbeing interchanged between the ment in 1857. This and subsequent conceseastern and western ports of the United sions having failed to produce results, the Mexican government in 1882 itself took up the term. This total of more than forty millions of work, making a series of contracts under trans-Isthmian traffic in merchandise originat- which a road was completed from ocean to ing under the American flag is more than three ocean in 1894, but owing to defective conditions its partial reconstruction became neces-This sudden and large increase in the inter- sary, and this reconstruction was accomplished changes between Atlantic and Pacific ports through a partnership arrangement entered invia the narrow strip of land which separates to by the Mexican government with a British firm, the road having been actually opened for early in 1907, of the Tehuantepec Railway, business in January, 1907. Modern steel docks which connects the waters of those two oceans at the eastern and western termini permit the by a land haul of but 190 miles, its termini be- transfer by steam and electric power of merng Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic or Gulf of chandise from the hold of the vessel direct to for use in the construction of the 1sthmian

vessel and the retransfer from car to vessel by ment across the Isthmus is less than twentyfour hours, and the entire time occupied in the transfer from the hold of one vessel to that of the other vessel less than forty-eight hours. Regularly established steamship lines now run between Coatzacoalcos at the Gulf end and Philadelphia and New York, and between Salina Cruz at the Pacific end to the western ports of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, while various lines connecting with foreign countries also touch at the eastern and western termini

Meantime the Panama route materially increased its business over that of the preceding year, despite the fact that large demands are made upon it in the transportation of material

in United States ports and shipped over that flour, cotton goods, mineral oil, mining maline to other parts of the United States or for eign countries amounted during the year to between 12 and 15 million dollars Of this, about four million dollars' worth was merchandise sent from New York to Central and South American countries fronting on the Pacific, while between two and three million dollars' worth was merchandise sent from San Francisco to the eastern ports of the United States. The shipments via Panama from New York to the west coast ports of the United States were distributed to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane, and those to foreign countries by this route included Chile, I'eru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico, and the British Columbia ports of Carada. These include practically all classes Mexico side and Salina Cruz on the Pacific the car standing on the dock alongside the canal The value of merchandise originating of merchandise, but more especially meats, miles.

clinery, manufactures of iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactures. The movements from San Francisco via Panama to the eastern ports were sent to Tampa, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Boston, and include wines, pig lead, quicksilver, hides, and skins, and miscellaneous merchandise.

The distance between New York and San Francisco are, direct by land, 3,191 miles; via Tehuantepec, 4,415 miles; via Panama, 5,305 miles, and via Magellan Straits, 13,089 miles. From New York to Port Townsend direct the distance is 3,199 miles; via Tehuantepec, 5,190 miles; via Panama, 6,080, and via Magellan Straits, 13,848 miles. From New York to Honolulu direct via San Francisco the distance is 5,288 miles; via Port Townsend, 5,569 miles; via Tehuantepec, 5,806 miles; via Panama, 6,-686 miles, and via Magellan Straits, 13,269

"The Power of a Lie"—A Powerful Norwegian Story

HE Power of a Lie," by Johan Bojer, is a very dramatic and powerful story, and has already been over on the other side. crowned by the French Academy. by Jessie Muir.

It is a pitiless tale, and yet without exagas inevitably as day follows night so ill follows for Wangen, the merchant, to the extent of 2,000 krones, and when Wangen failed the far-drop down.

"O God, be merciful to my soul!" believed that Wangen had forged his name as

The Lie Starts

"He was on the point of nipping the report didn't. He was not unwilling to harm his fairly to put right a wrong done. neighbor, whose former prosperity had been an offence to him.

The power of the story lies in the way in which the farmer's conscience works; how he argues with and defends the lie: makes his better instincts give way to the lowest; and how finally begins to feel that he himself is the injured man. The setting of the story is most refreshing. We get among the pines of Norway; we drive in sleighs across the snow; we see the simple, quiet life of the peasant. But even here conscience doth make cowards.

Here is one of the passages in which the novelist shows how the farmer's conscience

The Liar's Soliloquy

'That evening, when he and his wife were in bed and the light was out, he yawned heavily, and said in a tired voice: 'Isn't it a strange thing that we human be-

ings, who may die at any moment, should pass all our time in doing evil to others?' "Marit sighed and smoothed out the sheet

over the counterpane. 'Yes,' she said, 'it is.'

"'And when we look into our own hearts, we see that even those who go wrong and commit crime need not be any worse than one

'After a brief pauce Marit answered: 'No, not if they repent; there is pardon for them too, then, I suppose.'

"It was very quiet during the pauses in their conversation. The winter night was dark and cold, and now and again the wind was heard whistling past the corner like a dying howl.

"In this feeling of death and the dark night, Norby again saw the parish—his parish; but this time all the people were alike, they were all ready to die, all cold, pale, suffering beings, such as one ought to be good to.

Consequences 'Do you know what I'm thinking about, Marit?

"'No.' came the rather sleepy answer. "'Why, that if we do something downright bad it's not at all certain that the consequences will be obliterated if we die. It's very likely they go on living and doing harm to others for a long time.'

"'But can you tell me then how such a man can have peace in his grave?'

"Marit expressed her opinion that our in- the end, should I be finished then? No. I came close up to him and seated himself so

"The old man lay long, however, seeing a It has been translated into English long string of Wanger's descendants having to be saved and sit in heaven? He lay there lookgeration. A lie is told or allowed to exist, and ing and looking, until he grew hot with anxiety lest he should not get any sleep that night evil. The man who lets the lie exist is Knut either. He began to be sure that he had some Norby, a prosperous Norwegian farmer—but a disease or other, perhaps heart disease. And little afraid of his wife. He had become surety then, while he stood in the witness box and held up his fingers, it would come. He would

"At last he sat up in bed and quietly struck a match. Heaven help us! It was past two already, and he had not slept yet.

"When he once more tried to go to sleep, in the bud by explaining matters"—but he he began to see how difficult it is honestly and He lay with closed eyes and saw it all.

He Must Forget

"'If I wanted to make it all straight again," he said to himself, 'neither getting forgiveness from God nor taking my punishment in a prison would help, for my wicked accusation would still live somewhere. But if I could find out all the ways it had gone, and follow all the threads to

telligence was not sufficient for that, and turned should have to give compensation for the evil over on the other side. Should have to give compensation for the evil consequences. One will have forgotten the falsehood, another will have laughed at it, but a third will remember it and make Wangen suffer for this. Could he then at the same time suffer for it. But suppose I could make up for this too? Would that be the end of it? No. There would still be need to pay for what he suffered all the time people believed him guilty. Can that be paid for? No! No! And he involuntarily shook his head as he lay with closed eyes. How was he to get to sleep?

"The next day he roused himself and went up to Budbrandsdal, where he owned large forests, and where his men were driving timber. He felt that he must get away-he must

The Laborer's Question

Next day he has a visitor: "When he came down he found it was an old farm laborer, Lars Gleven, who wanted to speak to him,

"'Come into the office!' said Norby. "He was vexed that it was only this old man who had frightened him and made him hasten his dressing.

"'What do you want?' he asked, sitting down before his writing table. "To his great astonishment the old man

that he could look Norby straight in the face. "'It's a hard task I have today,' began the old man. "'Indeed?' said Norby impatiently.

to cough—'whether you've laid this matter with Wangen before the Lord."

"Norby stared. He leant back in his chair and stared still more; and, wretched as he felt, he could not help bursting out laughing. He thought, as he had so often done, that it was his father who sat there listening to this. And to think that one of his small tenants, an old clod, whom he kept alive up on the hill out of kindness, that he should come here and want to interfere in a matter that concerned only himself and Providence! No, that was too much! And Norby laughed. It was like an avalanche falling, and he shouted and could not stop, until the floor shook under him. Finally he did not know whether to give this poor fellow a krone or kick him out of the room."

Holding Out "Norby remained standing at the window with his hands in his pockets. It had done him good to be able to laugh for once; but it was still better to be able to be angry with someone besides one's self.

"They'd better just come and interfere in matters that concerned only himself and God Almighty! If they did, he was still man enough to show them the door. They'd better begin "'Indeed?' said Norby impatiently. suspecting that he was not happy! If they did, "I've come to ask you, sir'—he stopped he would be man enough to show them something else. It would not be that poor old fellow at any rate who would make him break down. There would be no confession today. Some way out of the difficulty could still be found.

The Son's Dilemma

The farmer's son, a student in Christiana, heard of the charge and knew it was false from what his father had said. Here is how he strug-

gled in his conflict between duty and love:
"I must come to a decision! There are only two days left! And if I sneak out of it now it will not exactly be a heroic deed, and ever after I shall have to keep quiet when anything is said about justice and truth.' "He looked at his watch. There was a train

in a couple of hours. But just as he was about to get out his bag and pack it he was once more seized with uncertainty. Suppose his father would not be persuaded? What should I do then! I ought to have some plan of what

I am going to do if I am going to interfere."
"He seemed to see his father, and Norby Farm in the summer, waving cornfields, and the calm waters of Lake Mjosen. Go and give evidence? Break with them all? Bring unhappiness upon them? Never more have a home at Norby? He sank upon a chair and sighed heavily. 'No, I can't do it!'

Here is a glimpse of the mind of Wangen, the idealist, who had failed so far as money

A Reformer's Defeat

"When he really thought about it, he had long seen signs of something brewing among his connections outside as well as inside the district. Rich men were rich men, whether they called themselves farmers or merchants. They were all afraid of him because of his eight-hours working day. And they not only wanted to force him into bankruptcy in order to be able to say, 'That's how things go with such a short working day.' No, they wanted revenge. They wanted to send him to prison. They wanted to dishonor him so greatly that he would henceforth be harmless. He understood it now. Like many others, he had fallen a victim to the demoniacal brutality that wealth and capital breed.

"For this very reason the work people began to be unspeakably dear to him. He no longer feared them in consequence of having deceived them; they had become his brothers and fellow sufferers; it was in fact for their sakes that he was now persecuted."

Worst of All

The last lines of this striking story show the full "power of a lie," for they show Norby, the farmer and liar, convinced of his own uprightness.

"He felt so near to God, and the respect and sympathy of the whole district now shone into his conscience, but he would thank God

"'But there is one thing I can't under-stand,' he thought after a while, 'and that is how people can stand like Wangen with a calm face and lie in court. God help those who have no more conscience than to do it!"

Co-operation of Colonies in the Empire

PEAKING before the members of ducting its own affairs, and it was recognized. It took time to give effect to such co-operathe Empire Club in Toronto, Mr. Howard d'Egville, honorary secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee of London, England, proposed that Canadians should co-operate with the people of the Old Country by forming a committee which would keep in touch with the public thought in the centre of the Empire. He expressed a hope that the Dominion would rise to such high patriotism; that if would subordinate its own ideals to the good of the Empire, and that it would realize that its own destiny was involved with the destiny of the united

In opening, Mr. d'Egville explained that his mission was one of investigation, and at several well attended meetings he had advanced plain and straightforward reasons and shown that the solution of the problem of Imperial defence must involve the future of the Empire and the Anglo-Saxon race. At present the state of affairs was anomalous. One country directed the whole foreign affairs of the Empire and treated in questions that might precipitate the whole in war. Through the extraordinary growth of the over-sea states and their wide extent, the Imperial policy had largely become a colonial policy. It was realized in the expansion of Canada that she was determined to realize her own destiny and to assume her responsibilities. Each nation of the Empire was loyal to itself, as well as loyal in a larger sense to the whole Empire. The main element of cohesion lay in a true metern of Imperial co-operation. Each had the fullest scope for the development of is individuality and for con-

that it had a partnership under the style of tion, and it was impossible to rely on what John Bull & Sons. One proposal, due to the national aspirations and the desire to keep control of the expenditure, was to set up separate colonial navies. But it was only by one navy that the possessions over seas could be defended. The possession of one navy was the dominant factor in strategy. The sole reason why Napoleon was prevented from overcoming Great Britain was the naval supremacy of the British flag. In the South African war, not one soldier could be sent without having the command of the seas. The soldiers there knew that although thousands of miles of ocean rolled between them and their homes, they were safe by the protection

of the navy Speaking of the land defences of the Empire, Mr. d'Egville remarked that, perhaps, the interchanging of the troops and officers was the best that could now be done. Unity of command, discipline and supplies was as essential for the navy as for the army. In Canada something was done for the general defence by garrisoning Halifax and Esquimalt. The Cape, Natal and Australia contributed to the navy. Premier Deakin, of Australia, had said that the Commonwealth would be open to attack but for the supremacy of the British navy, Australia could not expect to be defended without bearing a share of the cost. In the future they had to face the possibility of a new war power. Ten years ago only three nations in the world had first-class battleships. Six powers had these battleships now, not only in European waters, but in the Pacific ocean. The Empire could not be protected by voluntary and spontaneous efforts.

forces would be available when needed. Hon, Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, had said that they should prepare for their defence and not wait for war to be declared. Canada should recognize that while she was growing other nations had grown too. In ten years, Germany had trebled her naval expenditure, and the United States had quadrupled theirs. Great Britain had determined at all costs to defend the Empire, but in the next decade it would strain her to the utmost to meet the exigencies of a world-wide state. She had allied herself with Japan, and was determined not to ask for contributions from the colonies. But she would welcome an effective combination. In Great Britain it was believed that the thoughtful people of Canada were giving attention to the problem and that they realized that it was economical and most efficacious for them to take part membership in the greatest navy of the world.

Better machinery for consultation should be provided. An Imperial office could be established in London, outside the Colonial office, to serve as, a real intelligence department. Colonial conferences should be more frequent and an Imperial council should be instituted. He desired to ascertain the state of public opinion in Canada in regard to representation in connection with this move. Was it true that Canada did not need protection by sea because she depended on the Monroe Docrine.

Anyway Eve never had occasion to worry Adam by asking two or three times a day if she was the only woman he ever loved.

CANADA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE

dress delivered by Lord Milner at the Canadian Club luncheon in Van-

couver the other day:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first time I have had the privilege of addressing one of these Canadian clubs, which now I believe exist in most of the great towns of the Dominion, and which, affording as they do, free expression for the most varied forms of opinion, are calculated to exercise a most important influence on the development of the word in its best sense, of the political life of Canada. (Hear, hear.) I'am very grateful for the opportunity you have afforded me. I hope you will not expect a long or momentous oration. I am not by training an orator, but an administrator, and I have come to Canada not to preach, but to learn. For many years I have heard and read a great deal about this country. It is one which looms large and ever and ever larger in the thoughts and interests of all those who care about the British empire. (Applause.)

Ever since I have thought about such things at all, I have striven to be a devoted citizen of Greater Britain, (cheers), I have spent the best years of my life in its service. and now that I am out of official harness I have no higher ambition than to come to be regarded as a man who, though he may live almost entirely in the Old Country, does not belong to it exclusively, but belongs to the whole empire (applause); one who, at any rate, is capable of understanding and sympathizing with the people of what I may call the younger nations of the empire, who realizes their difficulties, sympathizes with their aspirations, and who can always be relied upon to take at any rate a fair and intelligent view of any questions affecting them in their relations to the United Kingdom or to one another. (Cheers). Now, that you will say is a tall ambition. I am quite aware of it. I know that it is a big ambition to be an all round British citizen, not to say an all round British statesman. I daresay I may make a great mess of it, perhaps no man living can make a complete success of it, but whether I succeed or whether I fall, an ambition it is, and one with which I think you are bound to sympathize. (Cheers.)

At any rate, you will see that it was a matter of supreme interest to me to become better acquainted with Canada. I have long been a student of Canadian affairs. I have many Canadian friends made in the Old Country, and made perhaps more particularly in South Africa. I have never actually been in Canada till the last three weeks. It is just twenty days today since I landed at Quebec, and I have never felt more than during my present visit what an enormous difference it makes, however much you may have studied the subject or thought about it, to be able to see things for one's self. I know that my visit has been very superficial, that it does not entitle me in the least to pose as an authority on Canadian affairs. Nothing could be more contemptible-don't I know it?-than the globe trotter. (Laughter). I assure you, gentlemen, I have suffered from him in my time just as much as others and I am not going to imitate him.

Take British Columbia alone. It would take months to go through it and years to know it; but for all that I do know it a great deal better than I did a week ago. And this is true of all my experience in this country. I feel I realize with greater vividness than I expected, not only the vastness and the immense possibilities of the Dominion, but also the differences. I may say almost the contrasts which exist between different parts of it. That is my dominant impression. I may be entirely wrong; you will not be hard upon me if I am. I am merely telling you frankly as I believe you would wish me to speak how the matter strikes me coming here for the first

I have been deeply impressed not only by the extent of the country, but by the fact that I have been travelling not through one, but through four different countries, and that although to my great regret I have not been able to visit, and I fear I will not be able to visit on this occasion, the Maritime Provinces, I realize better than ever, how bold was the conception of those who first grasped the idea of moulding all Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island into one great Confederation. (Cheers). They were great political architects, who leaped the intervening wilderness, as it then was, between Ontario and British Columbia. Of course, it was only a common flag, it was only the fact that the flag had been kept flying in British Columbia, here on the shores of the Pacific which made that achievement possible. (Loud cheers). Had you and those before you not kept it flying here, as I believe you always will keep it, (hear, hear), that great transcontinental state. the creation of which presented such difficulties in any case, would have been a sheer impossibility but for the existence of the old colony of British Columbia. (Applause). The old Crown colony, that outpost of Empire has therefore an importance in world history that is not generally recognized.

And, after all, the common flag was only a great opportunity, it may mean everything or it may mean very little, according as the opportunity is neglected or developed. In

built better than they knew. But it is one thing to bring the different and distant and diverse communities into one political union; it is another to inspire it with a common soul. Many people doubted when the Confederation the British communities of North America, with all their differences of race, with all the physical obstacles to their intercourse, with all external attractions drawing them away from one another, to develop a common national life. The event has proved that the fear was unfounded.

But immense as has been the development of material resources in this country, and it is only just beginning, there is another development, not less important, not less momentous, though it has perhaps attracted less attention in the world, I mean the growth of a common devotion to their common country among the inhabitants of all parts of Canada, the growth of the Canadian spirit and Canadian patriotism. (Applause). And that with-

out the loss of individuality in the different communities. If it had been sought to ignore the differences of character and history, if it had been sought to force what are now the provinces of Canada into one common mould of Confederation, it would have been a failure, but it was by recognizing the local life and the local independence, it was by combining independence in local offairs, by bringing about unity in diversity, that this country had been built up. (Applause.) Canadian patriotism has not grown at the expense of local patriotism, but in addition to it there is a greater and wider lesson than that. How will Canada, with this growth of Canadian patriotism, affect Imperial interests?

There are people, perhaps many people, who think that Canadian patriotism will

tend to draw Canada away from the sister nations into an isolated existence, isolated though no doubt powerful. I don't, myself, share that feeling. (Cheers). May I tell you how I have had it put more than once during my visit to Canada? People have said to me, people whose opinion I feel bound to respect, Canada is a land inhabited by people of various races and of different origin. It is possible to make them all good Canadians, but it is not possible to make them all good Britshers.' In a sense, no doubt, it is true, but I for my part shall be satisfied if they all become good Canadians. (Applause.) I don't fear that the growth of a distinct type of character, of a strong Canadian patriotism, is a danger to the United Empire. (Hear, hear).

My faith in the British Empire, which is something different to the Empire of England or even of the United Kingdom, is stronger than that. It is not reasonable to expect that men who are not of British race, who may not have British traditions, may have become alienated from British traditions, that these men will become Imperialists for love of Great Britain, but I think the time will come when they may become Imperialists from love of Canada. (Cheers). Let them only learn to love Canada, the country of their adoption, or in the next generation the country of their birth, let them care greatly for Canada and let them and those Canadians who are of British birth unite in the development of a strong local patriotism, for the more they all care for Canada, the more ambitious they are for her and the more proud of her, the more I believe they will appreciate the position of membership, and the position and power that is involved in a membership of that world-wide group of states which we describe by the name of the British Empire. (Applause).

Now, I am not speaking of today, I am thinking of the future. How are these things going to work out? Canada is going to be a great country, in any case one of the great countries of the world. But she will not be unique in that. There are some other countries equal in extent, and that even with her vast development will be far more than her equal, will have double or treble her population. The time may come when with the growth of her population and trade she will have interests in every part of the world. How is she going to defend them? Sooner or later she will have to enter the field of world politics. What will she find there? Nations, not a few now, and there are going to be more, who count their armed by millions, and their battleships by scores. Is she going to compete with the armaments of the great world Powers, or is she going to take a back seat. this case, human genius and energy made the and a back seat, mind you not only in war

OLLOWING is the full text of ad-dress delivered by Lord Milner at beyond all human anticipation. The builders more illustrated in the daily operations of peace than in the rare struggle of war. Wars between great nations are going to be rarer and rarer as time passes. (Applause). They will be very rare occurrences, but every year and every day, not only on the rare occasions was first formed, whether it was possible for that nations actually fight, the power of fighting exercises its silent, decisive influence on the history of the world. It is like the cash reserve of some great solvent bank. How often is it necessary to produce millions and actually use them? And it is credit which determines the power and influence of nations ust as it does the fate of any business. Credit in business rests ultimately on the possession and command of cash, and so the influence and strength of a nation, its power to defend its rightful interests, depends ultimately on that fighting strength in war, which it nevertheless may never be called upon to use. (Cheers). Look what is happening in Europe today. International boundaries are being altered, solemn treaties torn up, but not a shot has been fired, probably not a shot will be

have a strong foothold in every corner of the Lord Meath success. The institution of Imworld. That group only needs to hold together and be properly organized in order to command with a comparatively small cost to its individual members, all the credit and all the respect, and therefore all the power, and all the security which credit and respect alone can give a nation among the nations of the world. (Applause). No doubt Canada, if she is to take her place in such a union, will have to develop, as I believe she will desire to develop, her own fighting strength, but not to a greater extent than would be necessary in any case, or even than would be desirable for the development of her own manhood, and certainly nothing like to the same extent as would be absolutely necessary if she stood in an isolated position. Without any loss of individuality, without any excessive strain upon her resources, it is within her power to enjoy all the glory and all the benefits of that position, not only on this Continent, but throughout the world, to which every born subject of the Crown, Canadian or Australian, not less than an Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman,

is by birth entitled. (Cheers.) Her career would be greater, far greater, as a member, perhaps in time the leader, of that group of powerful though pacific nations, than she ever could be in an isolated existence. (Applause.)

One word in conclusion, to obviate any misunderstanding. If I contemplate a future in which Canada will contribute more than she does today to the fighting power of the Empire, do not suppose that I underestimate what Canadians have done or what they are even now doing to add to the prestige, potentiality and strength of that great union of States to which Canada belongs. I should be the last to forget, and II never will forget what Canadians did at a supreme crisis in the history of the Empire South Africa. (Cheers.) Much more when I fully realize

that the remarkable development of a great country like this within the Empire is in itself a constant and almost immeasurable addition to its reputation and prestige through-

out the world.

The last thing that would occur to me would be to lecture Canadians on their duty to their country. It is in no such spirit I have ventured to point out that the greatness of the Empire to which they belong is a matter of deep concern to Canadians, as Canadians, whether they be of British origin or not, and, that there is no contract, but rather a necessary connection between Canadian and Imperial patriotism. Let that once be recognized, and I have no doubt whatever that the people of Canada will draw for themselves the interferences which their interests and their dignity alike dictate. They will claim, and no doubt rightly claim, to have a greater voice in controlling the policy of the whole Empire. I am of opinion that that will be an unmitigated advantage. I could quote instances. but it will take me too long, in which I think the Imperial policy would never have gone. astray if the opinion of the younger nations could have been brought to bear upon it. It seems to me that it is high time that those. who guide the destiny of the Empire should learn to look at the international problems, not only from the point of view of the United Kingdom and its immediate dependencies, but from that of the Empire at large. The younger nations will wish to make their voices heard, and the sooner they do it the better. (Applause). And in proportion as they claim an influence on the Imperial policy they will recognize of themselves the necessity of increasing the Imperial strength. I thank you for the kindness and patience with which you have listened to me. I hope I have not trespassed too much upon your time. The questions I have discussed are questions about which there must be great differences of opinion here as in any other portions of the Empire. I have stated my own position, and have stated it frankly, and I leave these matters for your own consideration: the necessity of national strength not only for purposes of war, but for purposes of peace and peaceful develpment; and the inference which your own history affords, that there is no incompatability between local and national interests. as there is in my opinion no incompatability between the patriotism of Canada and patriotism for the Empire." (Loud and prolonged applause).

The suggestion made by the Earl of Meath that an Empire Association should be formed -with the object of strengthening links of unity, and co-ordinating existing bodies making for closer Empire union, and forming new bodies or branches to serve the same endhas aroused much interest. We heartily wish

perial clubs in centres of population would be copying the Canadian Club movement in Canada. That movement has done much in the Dominion towards teaching the people to put the common good before merely local interests. Everyone who has been in Canada knows what these clubs do, how they entertain oversea visitors at a simple and inexpensive luncheon and elicit their views upon matters of Imperial interest. These clubs exist in every large town, and their members meet periodically-sometimes it is once a week. If there is no visitor, the members discuss affairs among themselves. One need not be a Lord Roberts to be invited to lunch at a Canadian club; any stranger of good standing is welcome. The benefit is obvious. The visitor feels that he is being hospitably entertained, and the hosts are glad to exchange views with the stranger. We commented the other day upon the difficulty of showing this particular kind of hospitality in the Mother-country. A movement that would organize something similar to the Canadian Clubs deserves consideration and support. A better man at the head of such a scheme than Lord Meath could hardly be wished for. Lord Meath is an Imperialist of the staunchest sort. He is widely known as the promoter of the observance of Empire Day in this country.—Canada (Lon-



It is only during the past few years that market gardening has been conducted by the white population in this province. Previously, it has been controlled by Chinamen, who sold their produce at so low a figure that it was considered unprofitable for others to engage in the business. Since the \$500 head tax on Chinamen has been in operation, however, numerous enterprising whites have entered the arena, and developed the business to such an extent that not only have they supplied the home market, but they are building up an extensive export trade for early vegetables to that portion of British Columbia which lies east of the mountains, and to the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In these provinces, where the rigorous winter forbids the cultivation of the soil for five or six months in the year, there is an inexhaus-

by a beginner contemplating entering the business, a great many things must first be taken into consideration. If it is intended to cater to a local market, it is important that he must locate near a large city. On the other hand, if the intention is to supply the eastern market, then it is a question of climatic conditions which will enable him to furnish the market with vegetables for the out-of-season

The southern portion of Vancouver island is probably the most favored section, owing to the large amount of sunshine and practically no frost or snow in the winter. Many gardeners make a specialty of supplying the out-ofseason trade with greenhouse lettuce and tomatoes. Others are contemplating forcing rhubarb in dark sheds; cauliflower and kindred vegetables in cold and hot frames. As the winter is so mild, it is not necessary to have such substantially constructed glass houses as it is in the east, or to consume so much fuel and the possibilities in this direction are un-

All the vegetables of the temperate zone are grown to their fullest development, as in the south of England. The writer last year secured ten bushels of thoroughly ripe tomatoes from twenty-four plants-six tomatoes weighing exactly five pounds. The method of cultivation was as follows: In the fall the soil was prepared by trenching and working in thoroughly rotted stable manure into the sub soil. This was left in a rough condition until spring, when the surface soil was incorporated with well prepared manure, and made as rich as possible. The plants were secured from a local nurseryman, and permitted to develop until they had attained a height of nearly four feet, when they were severely pruned of side shoots, merely leaving three or four bare stalks which were trained to stakes driven into the ground about six inches asunder. The plants required (or received) no further attention, with the exception of an occasional watering until the fruit was about two-thirds grown, when most of the new leaves where partially cut away to admit all the sunshine possible to develop and ripen the fruit. This year the single stem plan has been followed out with the result that ripe tomatoes were gathered on the 20th of

If these results can be accomplished by an amateur, surely a person who understands the business should be able to do at least as well. There is no reason why tomatoes should not be ripened in the open during the latter part of July, by potting in five inch pots, and keeping in a cool frame until the roots begin to fill the pots, and fruit to set upon the vines, before transplanting outdoors. Other growers have had success in different lines. Some making a specialty of raising brussels sprouts and savoy cabbage during December; borecole in February, and green onions, etc., to meet the

early spring demand. There is no doubt that the future prosperity of the British Columbia market gardener depends on his ability to supply the needs of the great northwest, and enthusiasts look forward to the time when this favored section will be known as the California of Canada.



fired, but the strong will prevail and the weak will go to the wall.

Is Canada, as she grows and her external relations increase, going to allow herself, I will not say to be dictated to, but just to be hustled and pushed off the pavement, whenever it suits any strong Power, or is she going to rely for protection on some friendly neighbor such as the United States? (Cries of "No, never"). I do not think that course would be consonant with the dignity or self-respect of Canadians. (Cheers). But are they, then, to be compelled to compete with armaments on the scale of the great World Powers, to have to turn aside from the development of this great country, which demands all the energies and resources of a far larger population than it has, in order to build up great armies and navies? Not at all. There is another alternative, easier, much easier, much more natural and much more effective.

I have said that Canada is not unique in being a great country. But she is unique in being one of a group of countries which

WHEN WE HAVE SAID GOOD-BYE

The sunset plumes shall deck the purpling west, In pomp of splendid cloud on royal sky; The roads and woods we knew and loved the best Shall be by faint and tender breeze caressed When we have said good-bye.

The fragrance of the jessamine will swoon Through the still night, its rich perfume will vie With honeysuckle and magnolia bloom, il morning come, as once for us, too soon, When we have said good-bye.

Across the vault of heaven in lace-like foam
The star-shine of the Milky Way shall lie,
One changeless thing of comfort, when I roam
Far from a wormwood mockery of home,
And we have said good-bye.

The sun's kiss on the south shall be as bright,
As green shall be the wheat fields and the rye;
While the long lanes should wat for us bedight
With ferns and flowers and soft summer light,

Yet, for us, all these things shall henceforth be Seen through a mist of tears, with choking sigh; Full well I know your own heart, achingly, Shall feel the stab of myriad memory. When we have said good-bye

Vain, now, my warning and reproachful tears; Go! Pride sufficeth; and your bitter cry, When you have shed the superstitious fears That wrecked our pure Arcadia of the years And bade you say good-bye.

The woven fabric of our lives in twain Is rent. To what avail? For we so soon must lie where nevermore the sunshine or the rain May see us, laughing, hand in hand again, When we have said good-bye.

-Grace Kirkland in Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine.

Ah, love, the years' oncreeping will be slow Without you. Dumb with grief I long to die. That, dead, I may forget I let you go, And never wake, in weary pain, to know That we have said good-bye.

TH

GARDEN

Plant: H nials, Hardy Trees, Bulbs Shrubs, Flo tions, Pansie Wallflowers, streams, Pot Pot Narcissi Bulbs, in W Cabbages.

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E SIMPLE LIFI



THE HOME GARDEN GARDEN CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Prepare Borders, if not yet done.

Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Bienals, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit races, Bulbs. And especially—Paeonies, Evergreen rubs, Flowering Shrubs, Phloxes, Irises, Carnans, Pansies, Violets, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Pansies, Violets, Canterbury Bells, Pansies, Violets, Vio alliflowers, Roses, Alliums, Chives, Watercress in cams, Pot Crocuses, Pot Tritonias, Pot Hyacinths, Narcissi, Pot Tulips, Lilles, Anemones, Conifers, lbs, in Window Boxes; Cabbages, Coleworts, Savoy

hages. Sow: Sweet Peas, Broad Beans, Mushrooms, Cyc-en, Corn Salad, Mustard and Cress in heat, Cu-

PLANTING BULBS TO BLOOM IN THE SPRING



ULBS planted with a liberal hand in the fall give a delightful profusion of beautiful flowers early in the spring of the following year, when they are most appreciated.

Narcissi, tulips, crocuses, scillas and snowdrops all bloom early and produce exquisite flowers. There are a great many varieties which might be recommended; but, after all, perhaps, there is no better way for the owner of a suburban place to do than to rely upon the advice of a seedsman who is familiar with the locality and the conditions which exist there.

Particularly charming results can be produced by planting bulbs in the grass in order to secure natural effects; but they should not be used where the grass is to be cut early, if the bulbs are expected to flower a second year, as the foliage must not be removed until it begins to turn yellow.

Bulbs may be planted in the grass by means of a crowbar or a dibble, marked in some way from four to six inches from the end, so that bulbs of the same size may be planted at an equal depth in order to have them come up at the same time. Another way of planting bulbs in the grass is to insert a spade or fork, lifting the soil so that the bulbs may be dropped into the ground.

Bulbs may also be grown to advantage in the hardy border, remembering that scilla, grape hyacinth and snowdrops are to be used at the front and narcissi and tulips further back. Bulbs are especially effective when planted among early-flowering plants in the border.

When bulbs are planted in beds and borders, it is necessary to prepare the soil carefully if the best results are to be secured. Especially is it necessary to spade the ground deeply, pulverizing the soil as finely as possible. Success with bulbs depends entirely upon getting the strongest kind of root growth. If the bed can be prepared some time before the arrival of the bulbs, which is a good plan, well-rotted manure may be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Fresh manure should never be used, and in no case should the manure be allowed to touch the

These popular spring-flowering bulbs may be grown in ordinary garden ground but a judicious incorporation of different soils is in some cases essential, while in others very little attention to this matter is required.

The most suitable soil for Daffodils ally and May-flowering Tulips is loam which is neither too clayey nor too sandy. The subsoil must be taken into consideration, such as, for instance, a heavy clay supporting a shallow loam. In such a case deep digging and a dressing of lime, burnt earth, wood ashes, gritty sand and oyster shells well worked in should be resorted to. The latter will help to keep the border open. On the other hand, a light sandy soil may be materially improved by an admixture of well-rotted turfy yellow loam and a good layer of stable manure dug in 18 inches below the surface. This also is beneficial to limestone

soils in general. For early flowering Tulips and Hyacinths the ground should be dug out to a depth of 3 feet (on light soils a foot less) and a thick layer of stable manure, to ensure drainage if the subsoil is clayey, placed in the bottom. Upon this the bed may be formed by making a compost of yellow loam, leaf-mould, silver sand and decayed manure, all thoroughly incorporated together. May-flowering Tulips, as already stat-

d, flourish in a somewhat heavier soil. When the ground has properly settled down, which takes usually three or four weeks after t has been prepared planting may be proceeded with. A half-shady position is preferable to one fully exposed to the direct rays of the midday sun, although very fair results are often obtained with many kinds even when planted in the open. As a general rule planting may begin n August with Daffodils, which then usually egin to form new roots, following in Septemer with Hyacinths and early-flowering Tulips, and in October with the May-flowering varicties; but in every case locality and climatic conditions must be considered.

The depth to plant depends as much upon the growth and size of relative varieties as the lature of the soil. Shallow planting must be woided, and on light soils the bulbs may be planted slightly deeper than on heavy ones. Similarly, in the colder districts of the North, hey succeed better when planted deeper than in the warmer South. For the stronger growing Daffodils and May-flowering Tulips, 6 inches eep and 8 inches apart; and Hyacinths, with he top of the bulb 4 inches below the surface and 6 inches to 8 inches apart, will generally uffice. A common rule with some growers is to plant the bulb from one and a half to twice ts own depth below the surface.

It is the practice with some to place silver

sand under and over the bulbs. This, however, is hardly necessary except in very heavy soil; it is sufficient if the base of the bulb is pressed evenly in its place so that there is no hollowness in the soil below. After planting the holes should be filled in and the beds raked level, when they require but little attention for some time, save an occasional light forking before as well as after growth above ground is discerned.

Except as a medium for efficient drainage in the preparation of the soil prior to the recepfor any kind of soil than soot well worked in, and also as a top-dressing. Short decayed stable manure for Daffodils, Tulips and Hyacinths, dug in sufficiently deep to avoid contact with the roots, is beneficial. Crushed bones and basic slag may also be applied with safety either at planting time or as top-dressings, the former at the rate of 2 oz. and the latter 8 oz. to a square yard.

Daffodils should be tastefully grouped in clumps in preference to rows or straight lines, and so arranged as to ensure a successional bloom. Tulips and Hyacinths, on the other hand, may be symmetrically arranged. The latter, comprising as they do more varied colors, lend themselves to the attainment of a rich effect if one end of a bed is planted with dark purples and violets and the other with dark reds. The purples and violets may be followed by blues light porcelains and white. Next to these should follow the yellows, then pinks, reds and, finally, dark crimson.

Water should be withheld from Hyacinths and early-flowering Tulips as soon as their

variety and pull them apart you will I think, of the garden or woodland. It produces an in every case find that young rootlets have already formed on each of them inside the portion of the base where they are joined together. These little embryo roots fit into each other somewhat after the manner of the teeth of a with a knife, making a cut right through the root-base between them, you would almost certainly have severed every one of these young rootlets; by pulling them apart without using a tion of the bulbs, the use of fresh or raw man- knife, you are very likely to strip off the base of ure is a mistake. There is no better dressing one of the bulbs. The only way out of this difficulty that I have found is to make a slight cut on each side of the base where the bulbs join, then very gently press the tops outwards and downwards until they are separated; you will then find that the young roots of each bulb will be preserved, and if the base is too tough to part, it may be cut through from underneath without the danger of cutting the little roots.

THE SNOWFLAKES

The Snowflakes form a small but valuable family of bulbous plants, the various members of which produce a succession of flowers from early spring to late autumn and winter. Among the most useful are the spring-flowering L. vernum and its variety carpaticum and the summer-flowering L. aestivum. Formerly the more frail members of this genus, such as-L. autumnale, were separated and formed the genus Acis, but all are now included under Leucojum. Owing to its earliness and handsome fragrant flowers, L. vernum is as welcome and popular as the Snowdrop, and is fitflowering is over; and when the leaves are ted for associating with the earliest flowers in

abundance of foliage, and the flower-stems attain a height of 2 feet, each bearing clusters of three or more flowers. These droop prettily and are white tipped with green. The bulbs may be planted at any time while they are at steel rat-trap. If you had cut these bulbs apart rest, and increase very freely, forming in time quite a mass in light rich soil. A form of this with somewhat narrower foliage and fewer flowered nubels is known under the name of L. pulchellum; the type, however, is the best kind to grow.

The Spring Snowflake (L. vernum).-The large handsome drooping flowers of this species make it probably the most valuable member of the family. They are snow-white and tipped with green, and are often produced in February. When established in suitable places large tufts are formed, which produce many flower-stems on each clump. Bulbs should be planted as soon as they are received, as they dislike to be long kept out of the ground. A distinct variety of great merit is L. v. carpaticum, which has the flowers in pairs on each stem instead of solitary as is usual in the type. The flowers are also tipped with yellow.

Other Sorts.—There are other species in cultivation, including L. hyemale from South Europe, which flowers in the winter. It is, however, difficult to keep in this country. L. roseum is a native of Corsica with rose-colored flowers on stems about 4 inches high. L. trichophyllum comes from Portugal and resembles L. autumnale. The last three are more suited to frame culture in pots.

Few groups of hardy bulbs are more interesting and beautiful than the Snowflakes, and

low trench and space out the crowns 2 inches to 3 inches apart, placing them in such a position that when the trench is filled in the tops will be just below the surface. Tread the soil firmly, Continue to take out trenches as before 6 inches to 8 inches apart until all the roots are planted. When finished, especially if the soil is not well drained, the bed should be raised several inches above the ground level. Complete the work by covering the whole with 2 inches of decayed leaf-mould.

Cleaning Existing Beds.—The present is a suitable time to clear off the old foliage and weeds from the beds it is not intended to lift this year. Carefully fork up the soil between the rows with a hand fork and apply a top-dressing of well-decayed manure about 2 inches thick. During the summer it may be necessary to water the Lilies, for they delight in an open, moist soil. Occasional applications of weak manure water will be found beneficial.

Potting Up Roots for the Greenhouse.-Having obtained a sufficient number of "crowns," either from one's own Lily plot or by purchase they should be potted up or boxed. Before dealing with this, however, a few lines on buying the crowns may be of use to readers. The majority sold by nurserymen for growing in pots are imported from Germany and Holland, the former, known as Berlin crowns, being the best to produce early blooms. The price is very moderate, averaging 5s to 7s 6d per hundred The crowns can be placed fairly close together in the pots or boxes. If for greenhouse decoration, ten crowns in a pot 5 inches in diameter will be sufficient. When grown to produce flowers for cutting it is more economical to grow them in boxes. Work the soil loosely among the roots, the crowns need not be covered. The reason for not making the soil too firm is that when introduced to the greenhouse the heat penetrates through the soil much more quickly Until they are brought inside the pots or boxes can be plunged to the rim in coal ashes. Exposed thus to the frost the crowns will be found to flower more regularly than would otherwise be the case:

Forcing Them into Flower.-In an ordinary greenhouse it is often possible to fit up a frame or hand-light that will prove quite useful. Placed at the warm end of the house on the top of the hot-water pipes, a good supply of heat can usually be secured that will answer the purpose. Cover the tops of the pots or boxes with moss, syringing it several times a day to keep the crowns moist. Take care never to let the roots become dry. Keep the frame quite dark till growth commences, when air and light can be gradually admitted. January is a good month to make a start with the first crowns. As each successive batch is brought into heat, about every four weeks, they naturally keep up a succession Such a convenience as a forcing frame is out of the question for many readers but this need not deter anyone from growing them. Stood under the stage with a pot or box (similar in size to that containing the crowns) inverted over them, they will flower several weeks in advance of those in the open. After flowering the roots can be kept in a frame till May, when they may be planted outside. It will probably take two or three years for them to recover, especially those subjected to the greatest heat, but in time they will be as good as ever .- The Garden.



brown and dry, the bulbs may be taken up, all soil and dead fibre removed, and bulbs and offsets laid in shallow boxes, and labelled according to color and name. They may be stored away on dry, airy shelves until the time for replanting arrives, being periodically examined in the meantime and any unhealthy ones rejected. The offsets can be detached from the bulbs and planted by themselves in nursery beds in the kitchen garden; here, in one, two or three years, according to their size they will develop into flowering bulbs.

Daffodils and May-flowering Tulips may be allowed to remain two or three years, or even longer. No hard and fast rule can, however, be laid down in this respect; in rich, loamy soils they might be left undisturbed for years, but in poor soils they should not be allowed to remain more than three, when they should be lifted and treated as above, the greatest care being exercised always to keep them, when newly lifted, from the hot rays of the sun.

DIVIDING DAFFODIL BULBS

The question how to divide Daffodil bulbs, or, to be more correct how to separate two or more when they are growing together on the same base, becomes a most important one when we have to deal with new and rare varieties, and the operation should be performed with the greatest care. The difficulty, which I think need really be no difficulty at all, arises when double or treble bulbs are found on one base.

The way which naturally suggests itself is to separate them by making a clean cut with a knife right through between them; this is, perhaps, the worst. Another way is to pull them apart without using a knife at all; by doing this you will be very liable to pull away part, if not all, of the root-base from one of the bulbs. Still, it is advisable to separate the root, because, if planted without, the side bulbs cannot form shapely bulbs by the time they are again lifted.

If you will take twin bulbs of some common of the family, and will flourish in most parts All being ready for planting, take out a shal-

the rock garden or spring border. At the same time, it is also of much value for naturalizing in such places where Primroses flourish. Somewhat heavy loam suits it best, and the bulbs should be planted rather deeply. In light dry sandy soil this plant does not increase so freely and often dies out altogether. Seeds are produced in plenty, and if allowed to drop about seedlings come up freely when

The summer Snowflake is much more vigorous and increases freely in any ordinary soil. For the Fern border or edges of shrubberies it is most suitable, while in the wild garden it is quite at home. All the different species may be raised from seeds, which should be sown as soon as they are ripe in boxes or pans of light sandy soil. These should be placed in a frame and kept shaded till the seeds germinate. It is advisable to leave the seedlings in the boxes for the first season, and plant the little bulbs out after they have completed their growth and died down for the season. The

the conditions are suitable.

three best specimens are: The Autumn Snowflake (L. autumnale) .-This is an elegant little autumn-flowering plant, growing about 6 inches high. The flowers are white, with a delicate tinge of pink at the base of the segments, and are sometimes produced two or three on each slender stem; they appear in August before the leaves. It is advisable to plant the bulbs where they may be carpeted with some smallgrowing Sedum, so that the flowers are protected from splashing soil. A warm sunny spot is the best for this graceful little plant, in deep well-drained soil. The bulbs do not increase so freely as the spring and summer Snowflakes, but seeds ripen readily. It is a native of the region bordering on the Mediterranean, and has long been an inhabitant of our gardens.

The Summer Snowflake (L. aestivum) .-This is the tallest and most vigorous member

it is a pity they are not more grown in our gardens .- W. I.

LILY OF THE VALLEY IN WINTER

Comparatively few of the thousands who admire this delightful flower know that it is a wild British plant. During May and June the fragrant blossoms appear in moist and shady nooks in the woodland. The flowers, of course, cannot be compared for size with those sold by the million throughout the year. Thanks to the processes of retarding and forcing, Lily of the Valley are always available. The variety known as Fontin's Giant has extra large bells, and, although not suitable for early forcing, it is lovely for growing in the garden.

Grown outside, the flowers are always welcome for cutting. Unfortunately, in many gardens the Lily of the Valley plot is sadly neglected. Being a good-natured plant, when once established it continues to grow and flower more or less year after year without any trouble. If properly cultivated, however, the plants are more luxuriant in growth the racemes of flowers more plentiful and the individual blossoms much larger. The plants should be lifted every four or five years. If a small portion is replanted every year, so that the whole of the stock is lifted in the time stated, the Lily beds will always be in good order. In addition to this, a few of the larger crowns can be selected each year for growing in the greenhouse, where with very little trouble they will flower several weeks in advance of those outside.

Preparing a Bed for Lily of the Valley.— The aspect for the bed may be north, east or west; a position facing south is not to be recommended. The first thing to do is to dig the ground deeply and manure it well. If the soil is at all heavy add some well-decayed leafmould and road grit. The lifting and replanting of the crowns can be done any time during mild weather, from autumn to early spring

PLANTING BULBS

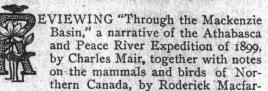
When the soil is in good condition towards the end of October and during the first half of November, plant bulbs. If the soil is sandy, very little preparation will be necessary; but if it is of a strong clayey nature a liberal dressing of sharp sand should be added to it, and a small quantity of sand placed below and on the crown of each bulb as it is put into the ground. Plant Hyacinths, Daffodils, and Tulips about 4 inches below the surface of the soil. Crocuses, Scillas, Snowdrops, Jonquils and other bulbs of a similar size to a depth of about 3 inches. The ground must be deeply worked with a strong garden fork. Treading upon the soil afterwards should be avoided. If the bulbs be planted when the soil is fairly dry and then allowed to settle down naturally, the growth will be free and not stunted. During frosty weather after Christmas it will be advisable to cover the surface of the beds with Cocoanut fibre refuse to the depth of about 3 inches; this material will protect the young growths, which will be just breaking through the soil, from injury.

Hyacinths look well in masses of red, white and blue, either as one color in each bed or a combination of all three in one bed. Tulips and Crocuses, too, produce the most pleasing effect planted in masses. Snowdrops and Scillas are very effective if used as an edging to large beds planted on the open spaces or in the front portions of shrubbery borders. Ixias and Chionodoxas should be treated in the same way as Snowdrops, when a plentiful supply of blossom will be produced in due season. Plant Anemones on the warmest borders and mulch the surface with leaf soil or Cocoanut

NARCISSI FOR DAMP SITUATIONS

The double poet's narcissus, N. alba plena, thrives best in a moist, heavy soil. It often fails to flower in dry locations, and it resents pot culture and forcing. All the poeticus types should be planted in heavy, damp, low ground, but the double gard-nia-flowered form, alba plena, flowers only when grown in heavy, damp soil.

THROUGH THE MACKENZIE BASIN



lane the Belfast Whig says:

"Of the making of books"—on Canada— "there is no end," and if all of them are so valuable as the above we do not complain of the quantity. Mr. Mair has given us a remarkably interesting volume which at once takes high place among reference books on the Canada of a decade ago, and ten years in this wonderful country works wonders little dreamed of by our stay-at-home fathers. The book appears at a most opportune moment, for we all know that the great Parliament of Sciencethe British Association—will hold its 1909 meeting at Winnipeg, and many who have made up their minds to attend that meeting next year will doubtless turn to Mr. Mair's volume just now, with the certainty of obtaining much information about the possibilities of the wonderful rich and interesting portion of the vast country he deals with. How vast is even the small section indicated by the title may be gathered from the report presented to the Dominion Parliament in 1888 by the Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the resources of the great Mackenzie Basin and the country eastward to Hudson Bay," the first paragraph of which states that "The extent of the scope of the inquiry covers one. million two hundred and sixty thousand square statutory miles"-almost one-third of the whole of Europe!

The Expedition of 1890 was sent by the government to treat with the native .Indians for the transfer of their territorial rights, over these rich and vast lands and waters, and Mr. Mair's position as English Secretary of the Half-breed Commission gave him unrivalled opportunities for visiting these then almost unknown lands-that is, unknown to the general public-opportunities of which he has taken full advantage.

"The writer, and doubtless some of the readers, can recall the time when to go to Peace River seemed almost like going to another sphere, where, it was conjectured, life was lived very differently from that of civilezed man. And, truly, it was to enter into an unfamiliar state of things; a region in which a primitive people, not without faults or depravities, lived on Nature's food, and throve on her unfailing harvest of fur. A region in which they often left their beaver, silver fox, or marten packs—the envy of fashion—lying by the dog-trail, or hanging to some sheltering tree, because no one stole, and took their fellows' word without question because no one lied. A very simple folk indeed, in whose language profanity was unknown, and who had no desire to leave their congenial solitudes for any other spot on earth-solitudes which so charmed the educated minds who brought the white man's religion or traffic to their doors, that,

EVIEWING "Through the Mackenzie to depart. Yet they were not regions of sloth or idleness, but of necessary toil, of the laborious chase and the endless activities of aboriginal life, the region of a people familiar with its fauna and flora, of skilled but unconscious naturalists who knew no science.'

Such people had to be protected from the half-crazed gold hunters and adventurers who swarmed into the country: hence the necessity of the "Great Treaty." In the introduction we get an interesting summary of the status of the old Hudson Bay Company, of former treaties with the natives, and of the events that led up to the formation of a double commission in 1898, one to frame and effect the treaty and secure the adhesion of the various tribes, and the other to investigate and extinguish the halfbreed title: The expedition left Winnipeg on 22nd May, 1899, by train, the road was taken at Edmonton on the 29th, and the narrative from this point is full of interest, with a spice of adventure and danger thrown in. The river portion of the journey was begun at Athabas-ca Landing, and the labor involved in the struggle up a great and swift river, with contrary winds, rainy weather, and a weak crew, is well brought before the reader.

The next day was treaty day, and we were still a long way from the treaty post. The police, not yet hardened to the work, felt fagged, but would not own up, a nephew of Sir William Vernon Harcourt bringing up the rear, and all slithering but hanging to it with dogged perseverance. Nothing indeed can be imagined more arduous than this tracking up a swift river, against constant head winds in bad weather. Much of it is in the water, winding up "snies," or tortuous shallow channels, plunging into numberless creeks, clambering up slimy banks, creeping under or passing the line over fallen trees, wading out in the stream to round long spits of sand or boulders, floundering in gumbo slides, tripping, crawling, plunging, and finally tottering to the camping place sweating like horses, and mud to the eyes -but never grumbling. After a whole day of this slavish work, no sooner was the bath taken, supper stowed, and pipes filled than laughter began, and jokes and merriment ran round the camp-fires as if such things as mud and toil had never existed."

Much as we are tempted to quote descriptions of the magnificent forest scenery passed through, and of the actual treaty ceremonies, space will not permit, but the reader is referred to the book itself. Of great importance are the glimpses we get of the marvellous resources of the regions traversed. In the Lesser Slave Lake region we read-

"Stock-raising was already becoming a feature of the region. Some three miles above the Heart River is Buffalo Lake, an enlargement of that stream, and around and above this are immense hay meadows, capable of winter feeding thousands of cattle. In the far south was the line of forest, and to the eastward a flat-topped mountain. Near this mountain is the Swan River, which joins the Lesser Slave Lake below the Narrows, and upon

prairies and abundance of coal of good quality. been seriously injured by frost since 1884, To the west were the prairies of the Salt River, well watered by creeks, with a large extent of good land now being settled on, and where wheat ripens perfectly. There are other available areas of open country on Prairie River, which enters Buffalo Lake at its southwestern end, and on which also there is coal, so that prairie land is not entirely lacking. Though emphatically now a region of forest, there is a Dickens's "Fat Boy" must henceforward hide reason to believe that vast areas at present under timber were once prairies, fed over by innumerable herds of buffalo, whose paths and wallows can still be traced in the woods. Indeed, very large trees are found growing right across those paths, and this fact, not to speak of the recollections or traditions of very old people, points to extensive prairies at one time rather than to an entirely wooded country. Much of the forest soil is excellent, and the land has only to be cleared to furnish good farms. Indeed, it needs no stretch of imagination to foresee in future years a continuous line of them from Edmonton to the lake, along the three hundred miles of country intersected by the trail laid out by the Territorial government. As for the wheat problem, it is not at all likely that the Roman Catholic mission would put up a flour mill, as they were then doing, if it was not a wheat country. Bishop Clut assured me that potatoes in their garden reached three and a half pounds weight in some instances and turnips twenty-five pounds. The kind people of both this and the Church of England mission generously supplied our table with vegetables and salads, and we craved no better. Chives, lettuce, radishes, cress, and onions were full flavored, fresh, and delicious, and quite as early as in Manitoba. Being a but there and then they sat down and consumtimber country, lumber was, of course, plenti-

The treaty made fire trail was taken to the Peace River, which was reached on July 15, and on the 22th the boat journey down the river was resumed. The Peace River flows through a rich and terms country, which is well described. Indeed, all through the volume we get first-hand information of the character and resources of the country passed through that makes the book most valuable and indisscribed hereafter." that makes the book most valuable and indispensable to intending settlers in this part of the

ful, there being two sawmills at work cutting

lumber, which sold, undressed, at 25 dollars to

30 dollars a thousand. The whole country has

a fresh and attractive look, and one could not

desire a finer location than can be had almost

anywhere along its streams and within its de-

lightful and healthy borders. And yet this re-

gion is but a portal to the vaster one beyond, to

the Unjigah, the mighty Peace River, to be de-

"In front of the house was a field of wheat. 110 acres in extent, as fine a field as we had ever seen anywhere, and of this they had not a failure, he said, during all their farming experience, the return never falling below fourteen bushels to the acre in the worst of years, twenty-five being the average yield. They like the lotus-eaters, they too felt little eraving which, we are told, were rich and extensive the 15th of August. They had never, he said, sowed late in April, but reaped generally about

and in fact no frost had occurred to injure wheat since 1887. There was abundance of hay, and 10,000 head of stock, he believed, could be raised at that very point."

Everything is on such a big scale that we are not surprised to find the capacity for containing large quantities of food to be some-what widespread in this country of wonders. his diminished head or stomach. He could hardly tackle a quarter of a reindeer at a sitting!

"I have already hinted at those masterpieces of voracity for which the region is renowned, yet the undoubted facts related around our camp fires and otherwise, a few of which follow, almost beggar belief. Mr. Young, of our party, an old Hudson's Bay officer, knew of sixteen trackers who, in a few days, consumed eight bears, two moose, two bags of pemnican, two sacks of flour, and three sacks of potatoes. Bishop Grouard vouched for four men eating a reindeer at a sitting. Our friend Mr. d'Eschambault once gave Oskinnequ-"The Young Man"-six pounds of pemmican, who are it all at a meal, washing it down with a gallon of tea, and then complained that he had not had enough. Sir George Simpson states that at Athabasca Lake in 1820 he was one of a party of twelve who ate twenty-two geese and three ducks at a single meal. But, as he says, they had been three whole days without food. That man of weight and might our old friend Chief-factor Belanger-drowned, alas, many years ago with young Simpson at Sea Falls-once served out to thirteen men a sack of pemmican weighing ninety pounds. It was enough for three days, ed it all at a single meal, not, it must be added, without some subsequent and just pangs of indigestion. Mr. B. having occasion to pass the place of eating, and finding the sack of pemmican, as he supposed, in his path, gave it a kick, but, to his amazement, it bounded aloft several yards and then lit. It was empty! When it is remembered that in the old buffalo days the daily ration per head at the Company's prairie posts was eight pounds of fresh meat, which was all caten, its equiva-

In the Athabasca River region they came across enormous deposits of tar which some day will be of great economic value. Further on there were springs of natural gas which have been burning time out of mind. Gas can be tapped anywhere at that place by simply driving a stake into the ground. In this district there seem to be available and natural resources of light, heat, and power that are almost too vast to be imagined. Mr. Mair's final tonclusions are as follow .-

"That the country is great and possessed

of almost unique resources is beyond doubt. but that it has serious drawbacks, particularly in its lack of railway connection with the outer world, is also true. And one thing must be borne in mind-namely, that when the limited areas of prairie within its borders are taken up the settler must face the forest with the axe Perhaps he will be none the worse for this. bred in the pioneers of our old provinces some of the highest qualities—courage, iron endurance, self-denial, homely and upright life, and above all, for it includes all, true and ennob ing patriotism. The survival of such qualities has been manifest in multitudes of their sons. who, remembering the record, have borne themselves manfully wherever they have gone For the rest, and granting the manhood, the future of Athabasca is more assured than that of Manitoba seemed to be to the doubters of thirty years ago. In a word, there is fruitful land there and a bracing climate fit for industrial man, and therefore its settlement is certain. It will take time. Vast forests must be cleared, and not perhaps until railways are built will that day dawn upon Athabasca. Yet it will come, and it is well to know that when it does there is ample room for the immigrant in the regions described."

Mr. Mair is to be warmly congratulated on the great amount of valuable information he has compressed into this interesting narrative and for the attractive way he presents it to the public. The reproductions of photographs are numerous and well done, and they add much to the value of the book.

The second portion of the volume consists of most valuable notes on "The Mammals and Birds of Northern Canada," by R. Macfarlane, who, as an old officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, had splendid opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with the furbearing animals that abound there. Mr. Macfarlane's notes are all of great value because they come fresh from the forest and the prairie. The enormous wealth that Canada possesses in these fur-bearing animals is little realized by the average reader. Perusal of Mr. Macfarlane's notes will give him some idea of the quantity annually exported. It is hardly possible to obtain exact data, but we note that in one average year two firms only exported considerably over four million of skins! Some of the individual figures are remarkable; the marten, for instance. The Hudson's Bay Company's average total sales of martens for twenty-five years amounted to 2,590,691 skins. In 1903 76,629 marten skins were sold in London. And other enormous figures could be quoted. We note that several species seem to be decreasing, notably seals and beavers, whose extinction seems to be but a matter of time. These notes are full of information of the greatest value to hunters, sportsmen, and naturalists, as Mr. Macfarlane is a recognized authority on his subject. It is well that such information is now for the first time made available to the general public. Our judgment is much at fault if this book is not a pronounced success. It fills a distinct place in Canadian literature.

The Turkish Grand Vizier



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, writes the following appreciation of the Turkish grand vizier:

The flattering terms in which King Edward in his recent message to the Sultan referred to the present Grand Vizier will be warmly endorsed by all who are acquainted with Turkish affairs. It is scarcely too much to say that Kiamil Pasha is the man in Turkey whose character, ability, and experience make it possible to hope that he may Scarcely too much to say that Kiamil Pasha is the man in Turkey whose character, ability, and experience make it possible to hope that he may succeed in guiding his country through the difficult and dangerous period of transition, and in consolidating the new constitutional regime. Among some of the Young Turks there is a tendency to wax impatient at his prudence and to clamor for a more rapid pace; but it is to be hoped that moderate councils will prevail, in this, as they have hitherto done in most of the other questions with which the leaders of the revolutionary movement have been confronted, and that Kiamil will not only be left at the head of the Government, but will be allowed a free hand in his difficult task. One of the dangers of the present situation is the perhaps not unnatural tendency of the Committee and its members to interfere in the executive work of the Government, instead of concentrating their energies on educating public opinion and on preparing themselves for the elections and for the difficulties which will inevitably arise when Parliament meets in November. The representatives of rival interests and of widely differing creeds and races will then bring forward claims which it will need all the tact and all the energy of the Young Turks to reconcile. The recent circular, however, of the Minister of War, which seems to have been isneed all the tact and all the energy of the Young Turks to reconcile. The recent circular, however, of the Minister of War, which seems to have been issued with the approval of the Committee, forbidding officers calling themselves members of the Committee to indulge in demagogic agitation, gives ground for hoping that the Committee will avoid the mistake made by the Persian reformers, of usurping the functions of the regular Administration. It was the divorce of power and responsibility which was one of the crying evils of the Hamidian tyranny, and the chaos to which it led can be reduced to order only if the responsible Ministry now in office is allowed to chaos to which it led can be reduced to order only if the responsible Ministry now in office is allowed to govern in practice as well as in name. The Committee, as long as there is no flagrant instance of abuse or reaction, will be wise to abstain as far as possible from that interference in the Administration which, as is shown by the history of the last 30 years in Turkey, is fatal to orderly government.

It will be perfectly safe for the committee to do this so long as Kiamil remains at the head of the Ministry. He was a pronounced Liberal in days when Liberalism was dangerous, and there is no likeliheod of his tolerating any attempt at reaction. The only other statesman of anything like his experience is Kutchuk Said, who preceded him for a couple of weeks as Grand Vizier, but Kiamil has the advantage over his fellow "Elder Statesman" that there are no dark passages in his record to rouse supplementation. over his fellow "Elider Statesman" that there are no dark passages in his record to rouse suspicion as to his present sincerity. His honesty is guaranteed by the fact that, although more than once Grand Vizier under the old regime, he is still a comparatively poor man. During his former periods of office he showed a breadth of view and a sense of perspective rare among Turkish officials. A diligent reader of The

Times and other European newspapers, he has kept himself in touch with international politics, and it is in a great measure due to him that, after a short period of very natural scepticism, the European Cabinets are beginning to feel confidence in the new cabinets are beginning to feel confidence in the new regime. He has resolutely set his face against the attempts which were made in some irresponsible quarters to raise the Cretan, Egyptian, and Bosno-Herzegovinian questions, which might have caused embarrassments with foreign Powers at a time when Turkey requires all her energies to cope with internal problems. One of his first official acts was to order the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Persian territory and the restoration of the status que on the Turco-Persian frontier. This statesmanlike conduct was only to be expected from his past history. His influence on the foreign policy of the Empire has always been in the direction of moderation and prudence. During his long tenure of office as Grand Vizier, when Sir William White was Ambassador, he was prevented from settling the Egyptian question only by the suspicions which the Sultan entertained of British policy, and which were sedulously fostered by certain Powers. Kiamil's object in striving so hard to get this question definitely out of the way was not simply to soothe Turkish amour propre. He felt that the interests of Turkey demanded the establishment of better relations between Great Britain and France, the traditional friends of the Ottoman Empire, and he saw that no real reconciliation could be effected so long as the Egyptian question remained an open sore embittering their relations.

It is not only in the sphere of foreign nations or among the European Powers that Klamil's name inspires contidence. His treatment of Bulgarian Cre-

among the European Powers that Kiamil's name in-spires confidence. His treatment of Bulgarian, Cre-tan, and Armenian affairs was always frank, liberal, spires confidence. His treatment of Bulgarian, Cretan, and Armenian affairs was always frank, liberal, and sympathetic. The interference and intrigues of the Yildiz camarilla prevented these qualities, from bearing their natural fruit, but they gained for him the good will of the Bulgarian, Greek, and Armenian elements in the Empire, a good will which is of special importance at the present juncture. The Armenians especially remember with gratitude that his appointment as Grand Vizier at the time of the massacres put an immediate end to the slaughter, and that it was he who had the notorious Moussa Beyone of the worst persecutors of the Armenians-brought from Bitlis to the capital, and not only tried, but condemned and exiled to Tayif in the Hediaz, almost, if not quite, the only instance in which a prominent Kurd was really punished for attacking the Armenians. It is worth noting that throughout the present crisis the Armenians have behaved admirably, better than any other of the Christian races, and that they are co-operating most loyally with the Turks in working for the regeneration of their common country. In spite of the unfortunate Gueshoff incident, in which Kiamii seems for once not to have displayed his customary tact, it may be anticipated with some confidence that he will succeed in establishing cordial relations with the Principality, and win for Turkey the loyalty of the Bulgarian population of Macedonia. The main difficulty here is the attitude of the Bulgarian Government, which does not yet seem to have got over its disappointment at the cessation of racial strife in Macedonia, or to have abandoned its hope that the new regime may soon

break down, and that the consequent anarchy may enable the rulers of Bulgaria to gratify the ambitions they have long entertained. These feelings, although in striking contrast to the humanitarian and disinterested sentiments which were professed by Bulgarian statesmen at different stages of the Macedonian question, are yet so natural in the circumstances that they can hardly be made matter for reproach. They will probably disappear in time, if the new regime in Turkey continues to fulfil the promise of its early days. The letters and telegrams which The Times has published from Constantinople, Sofia, and Salonika bear witness to the rapid growth of mutual sympathy between Turks and Bulgarians. This improvement in the relations of the two races cannot fall to affect those of the two governments. Certainly Kiamil Pasha may be trusted to do all he can to count on the co-operation of the Exarch Joseph, the head of the Bulgarian Church, who has his seat in Constantinople, and whose influence—he is far more a statesman than an ecclesiastic—has always been exerted on the side of wisdom and prudence; and the leading men in Bulgaria are too saga-cious not to realize before long that the success of

seat in Constantinople, and whose influence—he is far more a statesman than an ecclesiastic—has always been exerted on the side of wisdom and prudence; and the leading men in Bulgaria are too sagacious not to realize before long that the success of the great experiment which is now being made in Turkey may prove of more solid advantage to the Bulgarian nation than any which international jeal-ousies would permit them to gain from a renewal of the old anarchy in Macedonia.

Kiamil Pasha's difficulties would seem to come rather from within the Empire than from without. His name, of course, is anathema to the reactionaries, and to all who, by the loss of inerative sinecures, have suffered from the "restoration" of the Constitution, and who may be trusted to do their best to get rid of him. Unfortunately, their intrigues have not been without a certain effect among a section of the Young Turks, who, in their haste to create a new heaven and a new earth complain that he goes too slowly about the work of reform, although the pace he has set has probably been quite as rapid as was safe in the present delicate situation. His age—he is over 75—has been made an objection to him, but he is still alert and vigorous in both mind and body, and no younger man possesses anything like the same prestige either in Turkey or abroad, or the same influence over the Sultan. It is hard to believe that any one else could have succeeded in persuading Abdul Hamid to hand over to the State Treasury, as he has recently done, lands belonging to the Civil List, estimated to bring in an annual revenue of £400,000. Of the two candidates for the post he occupies whose names are most prominently before the public, Sald during his brief tenure of office displayed so much subservience towards the Sultan as to recall the early days of Abdul Hamid's reign, when, as Palace Secretary, he helped his master to destroy the power of the Porte. He is probably quite out of the running. The other, Ferid, although a man of considerable ability, cannot be said

Commercial Advertising



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times Manufacturers and wholesale merchants who have seen themselves losing trade through competition, whether domestic or

through competition, whether domestic ordered for a remedy to well-conceived and dignified advertising. Competition can lower the price of any product of which more sources than one exist. Where the product is one that must reach consumers through middlemen, and not directly from the producer, this competition takes two forms. First, there is the competition of one middleman against another for the favor of consumers, as in cases in which grobers "cut" the price one middleman against another for the favor of consumers, as in cases in which grobers "cut" the price of commodities such as tea and sugar. And second, there is competition among producers for the favor of the middleman, as when tea and sugar-importers sacrifice a part of their own profit in order to obtain the preference of retail grocers. The latter will naturally buy a given quality of merchandise in the cheapest market, because they are thus enabled either to keep more effectively with their rivals. The public neither to keep more profit for themselves, or else to compete more effectively with their rivals. The public neither knows nor cares by whom the goods are produced, and competition unrestrained reduces either turn-over or profit to a minimum. over or profit to a minimum.

But where only one source of supply exists there can be no competition in price; and as the effect of price competition is almost inevitably to degrade quality, the producer of a good article will often do better by spending money to advertise it, maintaining the quality and price, than by lowering these to meet competition and enable himself to sell more cheaply. The problems of a manufacturer, or other wholesale merchant, confronted with such conditions will be discussed in this and a succeeding article.

Not many years ago, the various manufacturers of certain piece-goods found their trade growing less and less profitable, in consequence of domestic and foreign competition. The price that the public would pay for the class of fabric in question had fallen below the minimum at which an article of good quality—the quality which had for generations been the standard—could be sold with profit. Adulterated fabrics—or what amounts to the same thing, fabrics not composed of the staple implied by the general understanding of the name of the goods—supplemented in the market the effect of degraded, but still not absolutely fictitious, wares. There appeared to be nothing in the business for any one except the foreign exporter and his British agents. But a firm engaged in this trade took a bold step. They dropped the manufacture of the inferior goods forced upon them by competition, and reverted to a good article of the old-fashioned kind, sold at the old-fashioned price, but embodying the latest improvements in manufacture. By comparison with the goods which had flooded the market it had all the air of a novelty. It was extensively advertised by a fancy name, registered as a trade mark, and leaped instantly into favor with the public, because its merits were evident, and the fabric could always be identified, in all its patterns and colors, as one and the same. The price was cheerfully paid, for the goods were worth the money. Instead of the manufacturers being committed to a never-Not many years ago, the various manufacturers of

ending struggle, with lower and lower qualities at lower and even lower prices, and profits tending to the minimum, they were able to produce a thoroughly sound article of great public utility, and no one could compete with them in the price of their trade-marked brand.

compete with them in the price of their trade-marked brand.

We have here the elements of success in the beginning of commercial advertising—a good and a needed thing to advertise, a well-chosen title to identify it, and the protection of a registered trade-mark.

Taking the first of these for granted, since no sensible person would waste money in advertising goods that could not be relied upon to hold trade by their own merits—the other two, a good name and a sound trade-mark, are not very difficult to be compassed. The delusion that great businesses are built up through ingenuity in the invention of fancy names only afflicts, the amateur observer of commerce. Any title that is distinctive and easily pronounced comes to give the impression of being an inspired piece of word-weaving when it is advertised sufficiently. Some of the "best" titles were originally meaningless combinations of letters. No philological justification can be found for "Kodak;" there was originally nothing in the word but the shortness and the sound of it. Yet it has arrived at seeming the inevitable name for what it denotes. A name that earries with it some favorable suggestion as to the form or character of the goods to which it is applied is of course a good asset. "Tabloid" is an example. But such names are open to certain dangers. Descriptive words are not registerable as trade-marks, and when improperly accepted by the Patent Office have frequently been expunged from the register by order of the Courts. Common law will generally protect from abuse the employment of a compound name in its entirety; but if any part of it is descriptive, that part can be adopted by competitors with impunity. In default of a fancy name, a personal or proprietary name answers every requirement and is impregnable against infringement. Even an individual born with the same surname as that adopted for a well-advertised product would find extremely hazardous any attempt to trade upon this accident. One of the most successful business appliances of the presen

Provided, therefore, that reasonable judgment is exercised in choosing a suitable title by which to advertise it, a good product can always be advertised with success. To say this is not to maintain that advertising never falls. But where there is failure, the inference to be drawn is not that the goods cannot be advertised profitably, but that the method of advertising which has been adopted had somewhere something wrong with it. Neither can it be objected that the percentage of profit on a given sort of merchandise is insufficient to leave a margin for advertising. The largest advertising expenditures successfully undertaken have been employed in selling goods upon which the percentage of profit is the smallest. Articles capable of very extensive use are necessarily sold on a smaller margin than those of limited employment. But a small profit many times repeated is as good as a large profit on a limited scale, and much more secure.

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"The Mammals and " by R. Macfarlane, the Hudson's Bay pportunities of beated with the furnd there. Mr. Macgreat value because orest and the prairie. t Canada possesses als is little realized Perusal of Mr. Macim some idea of the d. It is hardly posbut we note that in rms only exported llion of skins! Some are remarkable; the Hudson's Bay Comes of martens for ed to 2,590,691 skins. ns were sold in Lon-

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nough it bears a fancy dentified by the name to be Smith! easonable judgment is ble title by which to an always be advertised a not to maintain that where there is failure. t that the goods cannot that the method of adpted had somewher ither can it be objected on a given sort of mer-ve a margin for adverexpenditures success-ployed in selling goods profit is the smallest. ve use are necessarily those of limited emnany times repeated is mited scale, and much

Military Resources of the Turkish Empire

London Times, writing from Constantinople under date of August 26, said:

Although special reason exists just now for taking stock of the military resources of the Turkish Empire, the circumstances at Constantinople are

favorable for such inquiry. When a country is in revolution the political situation absorbs the general interest, and it is difficult to divert attention into other channels. A further difficulty has been created by the clean sweep which has been effected in the two great headquarter departments of the army, that of the Minister of War and that of the Grand Master of Artillery-a much cleaner sweep than was made even by Lord Esher and his Committee when the English War Office was cleared out in 1904. Not only have the Ministers been removed. but under-secretaries and clerks have also gone out with their chiefs. Both the Seraskeriat (War Office) and Topkhane (Arsenal) are in a state of chaos. Matters became worse when Rediib Pasha suddenly died on the 16th of August just as he had taken the War Office reins in hand. Apart from the great loss to the country occasioned by the Pasha's death, the re-establishment of administrative order is postponed till his successor has got into harness. In spite of these drawbacks, the writer has been fortunate in meeting many well-informed members of the Young Turkish party, both soldiers and civilians, who have spoken with unexpected freedom of the misdeeds of the late Government, and of their hopes for the future regeneration of their country.

A promising feature of the situation is the subordination of the military to the civil elements of the revolution, which was not due to the initiation of the army, but to the many members of those secret committees which have been hard at work for the past three years, which have ramifications in every corner of Turkey, and representatives in the capitals of Europe. Not till the political situation seemed assured did the leaders approach the army. Their task was quickly and smoothly done. The cause was good, the position intolerable. The Young Turk leaders are men of determined character, and they will shrink from no steps necessary to secure. their ends. The 3rd Corps d'Armee in Macedonia was first gained over, and, and then the 4th Corps in Asia Minor. The 2nd Corps at Adrianople was next approached, but owing to undue precipitation on the part of the revolutionary delegates the men at first refused to follow their officers' lead. Understanding was, however, soon established, and the whole of the troops in the Adrianople vilayet have now subscribed to the oath binding them to the Constitution. Secure of the allegiance of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Corps (150,000 men), the leaders were prepared for coercion if the Constantinople garrison threw in its lot with the Palace. Fortunately the personality of the Sultan counted for nothing. Except to the troops of the 2nd division quartered round unknown. Once week he shows himself at the Hamidieh Mosque outside his palace, but only to his Pretorian Guard. To the rest of his army he is a figurehead unknown, unheard, unseen, and neither loved nor feared. When the Young Turks launched their attack, he surrendered without any pretence of resistance, and the power of the Palace disappeared, let us hope, forever.

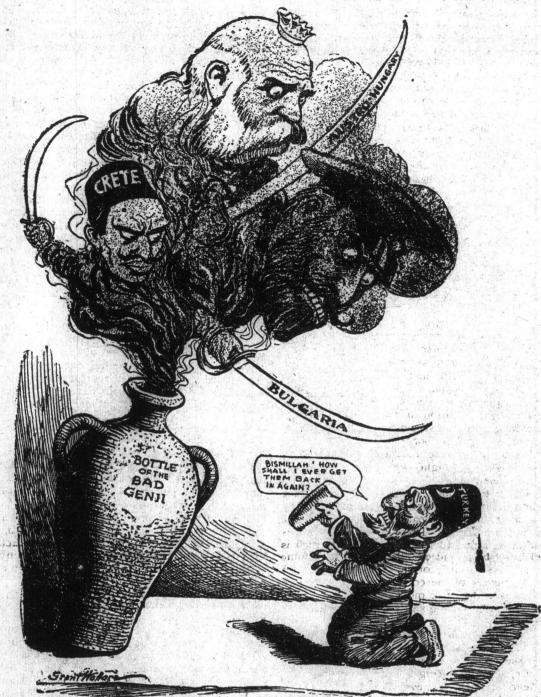
While at Constantinople the writer has taken pains to ascertain the feeling of the regimental officers of the garrison towards the revolution, and it was unmistakable. There is complete concord between soldiers and civilians. No word was heard except in approbation of the political object of the Young Turks who have brought about a revolt against one of the most wicked and incapable Governments which have ever disgraced the world. This accord of opinion is what gives strength to the revolutionary cause, and is the best safeguard against reaction. The chances of a coup d' Etat have now passed away. Of the 25,000 troops at Constantinople the 1st Division at Stambul is solid for the Constitution, so are the artillery at Scutari, and so also are the crews of the cruisers now lying in the Golden Horn. The Palace can still count on the services of the Yildiz troops, 5,000 of whom have refused to take the oath; but there are no leaders left and if there were, the force at the Sultan's command is insufficient for successful counter attack. For the present the revolutionary cause is safe, not because the Sultan likes it, but because the first shot fired in the streets Constantinople would be the signal for

his dethronement. The Turkish Army will be in the meltingpot for a long while to come. In spite of General von der Goltz's efforts, its organization is a quarter of a century behind the times, while its fighting value is lower than it has ever Previously been in the history of the Ottoman Empire. Thirty years of Palace rule have worked incurable havoc. Dismantled fortifications, empty arsenals, starved departments, untrained troops—this is what meets the eye on all sides. If it were free to do so, the army of the little Principality of Bulgaria could fight its way to Constantinople before the Turks could offer effective resistance. The Turkish Army is not a national force repre-

to the programme of the Kiamil Cabinet, must vice may be given as follows: be to extend the conscription to all Turkish subjects irrespective of religious creed. This is an urgent initial reform, and until it has been brought about, Turkey is dangerously open to attack. Since there are only 1,750,-000 Moslems in Europe to whom the con-

MILITARY correspondent of the the right to bear arms. The whole burden some useful numerical tables of strength of conscription falls upon less than half the which may be taken as a basis for verified espopulation of the Empire. One of the first timates. The numbers of available fighting duties of the Turkish Parliament, according men under the above-described system of ser-

Nizam troops
Ihtiat
1st class Redif
2nd class Redif
Mustafiz
Total



Arabian Nights Entertainment Up to Date

scription is applicable, the chief recruiting they return to their homes as reservists, and when mobilization is ordered they are retransferred to Europe to bring the cadres of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Army Corps up to war strength. Mobilization under this system is very slow, and particularly so on account of the incomplete communications between the Asiatic and European portions of the Turkish Empire. Taking the case of the 3rd Army Corps as typical, the reservists of the 69th Infantry regiment quartered at Mitrovitza would have to come from Aidin, a distance of 500 miles as the crow flies. The route taken would be on foot to Smyrna, thence by sea to Rodosto, from there by march route to Bouratli, and thence by rail to Mitrovitza. It is calculated that six weeks would be required before the Turkish Army in Europe could be even partially mobilized by bringing the peace units up to war strength. At the beginning of a campaign Turkey has consequently to depend on its peace army, and this accounts for so large a peace effective (150,000) being kept under arms in Europe. When conscription is extended to the whole European population (6,500,000) of Turkish territory it will be possible to adopt the local territorial system, making each army corps self-dependent, and capable of being placed on a war footing at a few days' notice.

Before proceeding to Adrianople to see the work of Turkish troops in the field, it will be well to give a brief account of the organization of the Turkish Army. Liability to military service extends over 25 years. At the age of 21 the Turkish conscript, if taken for the colors, serves for three years in the Nizam or active army, then for six years in the Ihtiat, or reserve of the active army; after which he passes for nine years into the Redif, or reserve army, and, finally, for five years into the Mustafiz or Landstrum. In case of emergency he may be taken to serve in the Mustafiz for two years before reaching the age of Nizam service. In Asia,, however, Mustafiz service is only for two years at the end of the soldier's Redif service. Deducting exemptions and those medically unfit, about 100,000 young Moslems come up for conscription every year, and of this number some 70,-000 are taken for the colors, while the balance of 30,000 pass straight away into the 2nd class Redif after a few months' drill. sentative of all sections of the Empire, but a German chicers have been unable to do much caste composed of Moslems who alone have for the Turkish army, but they have compiled

Of the above numbers the 2nd class Redif ground for the army is in Asiatic Turkey. men may be ignored for practical fighting Conscripts are brought over to Europe to purposes, as only a small proportion are even serve their time with the colors, after which partially trained. The other men are, or ought wholly consist of untrained men. to be, fully trained soldiers. The large num- would have to be very prolonged before the ber of Nizam men as compared with the small number of Ihtiat reservists is due to the fact

that Turkish soldiers under the late govern-

for bringing the above numbers of men into the fighting line. There are seven Ordu or army corps districts, with headquarters respectively at Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika, Erzingjan, Damascus, Baghdad, and Sana (Yemen). There are also two independent divisional districts, with headquarters at Tripoli and Mecca. Without going into details, it may be said that each Ordu district provides the following Nizam troops: two or more infantry divisions, a cavalry division, an artillery division, one or more battalions of transport, and a proportion of the usual technical troops. The following figures of peace strength may be regarded as approximately accurate, the peace establishment of units varying according to the Ordu in which the troops are located:

Army In Europe		
Officers and Men.	Sabres.	Guns.
I. Ordu 28,000	2,500	230
II. Ordu 42,000	2,500	330
III. Ordu	3,600	430
Immobile fortress troops for		
local fortifications12,000		
Total troops in Europe. 152,000	8.600	990

This is the force which the Turks would have immediately available if attacked in

Army in Asia and Elsewhere

Officers and Men.	Sabres.	Guns.	
IV. Ordu 35,000	2,000	120	
V. Ordu 19,000	1,500	80	
VI. Ordu 19,000	2,000	50	
VII. Ordu 14,000	300	20	
Tripoli division	2,000	20	
Hedjaz division (Mecca) 6,600	150	8	
(B. 120 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14			
Total troops in Asia and	7 950	298	

If the above Nizam troops could be speedily brought up to theoretical war strength their numbers would be increased by 50 per cent. and the mobilization strength of the Turkish field army in Europe and Asia would be about 375,000 officers and men; but, for reasons already given, the bulk of the reservists could not join their units for six or eight weeks, and by that time casualties would have occurred at the front.

In addition to the Nizam troops each of the first six Ordu districts provides an organization for four divisions of 1st class infantry troops. The cadres of the 384 battalions which compose these divisions exist in time of peace, 52 battalions being in Europe and 332 in Asia; but there is no existing brigade or divisional organization, and months would be required to place these Redif troops in the field as mobile divisions even when the men had arrived. It is probable that in the event of war the Redif divisions as they become gradually formed would be broken up, and battalions detached to reinforce the Nizam divisions in the field. In estimating Turkey's fighting strength it is, however, right to include the 1st class Redif battalions, as they would be composed of seasoned men who had all passed through the Nizam ranks.

The 2nd class Redif reserves are not worth consideration. Not only does no peace organization exist for their mobilization for war, but the battalions, when formed, would almost The war and class Redif troops could be brought into

Summarizing the above facts we find that ment were rarely sent to the reserve after to repel an attack on her European frontier,



Map Showing the Territory Concerned in the Balkan Changes that Are Taking Place

three years, but were kept with the colors often for four, five or six years, thus increasing the strength of the Nizam army, and correspondingly reducing its reserve. One of the first acts of the present government was to dismiss to their homes all soldiers who had served their three years with the colors. The active army is now chiefly composed of

The following is the paper organization

after providing the necessary garrisons, and calling up the local reservists who have their homes in Europe, Turkey could put about 150,000 men into the field at the beginning of the campaign; and that in the course of six to eight weeks, provided she had the command of the sea, not otherwise, and her army at the front had suffered no casualties, this force could be raised to 250,000 by means of the Asiatic reservists, and with the help of such

portions of the 4th and 5th Corps as could be safely detached from Asia to Europe. There would be a further force of 52 1st class Redif battalions (35,000 men) in Europe, and 332 battalions (235,000 men) in Asia available for service at the front as soon as they could be brought into line. Other and more exaggerated figures can be given; but they would only have paper worth. What the tactical value of these troops may be, and how they could be strategically used for purposes of defence, will be discussed after visiting Adrianople. Before leaving Constantinople permission

was sought and readily granted by Riza Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery, to visit the officers' war school at Pancaldi. For want of an Inspector-General of Military Education the whole of the military schools are placed under the Grand Master of Artillery, who is a Cabinet Minister, and has jurisdiction independent of the Minister of War. The Pancaldi Military School corresponds to the English Sandhurst and contains 600 cadets under training as cavalry and infantry officers. The cadets' course lasts for three years, after which they are at once commissioned, and sent to their regiments for duty, a selected number of the most proficient being retained at the school for another three years to undergo a staff college course of training. At the time of the visit the cadets were absent on vacation leave, and so were most of their officers, including the commandant; but the staff college students with their instructors were in residence, and willingly gave every possible information about their work. The staff syllabus of instruction is framed on much the same lines as that of the Berlin Kriegsakademi, and is very comprehensive in scope. In addition to technical military subjects all Turkish officers, whether staff or regimental, are required to learn French as an obligatory language, and either German or Russian at choice. Nearly all German officers speak French with more or less facility. The organization of the Pancaldi School, and other military educational establishments, is due to General von der Goltz, whose best work for the Turkish Army was done in this direction. During the visit the general complaint of instructors and students was the want of practical shape given to the training, which is conducted at present too much on theoretical lines. The cadets are never taken to the rifle range, and they join their regiments as officers without having ever fired a shot from their rifles. Tactical schemes are done, and done well, on paper; but there is no corresponding field work. So, too, with the staff college course, such exercises as staff rides are never practiced. All this requires amendment if Turkish officers are to train their men for modern war.

The common notion that the Turkish officer is indolent and unworthy disappears after personal association. The educated nuper class Turkish officer is as much a gentleman as the educated English officer. He has his shortcomings, but they are due to training rather than to nature. His is a fascniating personality of which the attraction in-creases with closer acquaintance. Proud, distinguished, dignified, yet modest and reserved in the presence of those whom he regards with respect, he will unbend only when he is sure of sympathetic attention. Moulded in the character-making atmosphere of one of England's public schools the young wellbred Turk, with his aristocratic leanings, would develop the same powers of command and initiative authority which are acquired by young gentlemen of the upper class of English society. Conscious of his faults, dragged down by the "foul ensample" of high names, a new future which, if properly used, will give fair play to the exercise of that undoubted military capacity of the Turkish race.

SEEING LONG DISTANCES

One of the fast trains between Paris and Marseilles was just leaving the station at Dijon in October last when a passenger in great excitement called out:

"There is Mont Blanc!" The other passengers looked out of the windows and sure enough they saw away to the south-west the snowy upper part of Mont Blanc rising above the summits of the intervening Jura mountains. It looked like a cloud

floating in the air. It was a sunless day, but the air was extraordinarily limpid, for all the dust in it had been washed out by the rain that had fallen every day in the month.

It is most unusual for Mont Blanc to be seen from the railroad track at Dijon, 136 miles distant in a plain less than 800 feet above the sea. It is visible at times from the heights around the city.

It is of interest to travellers in France to know that Mount Blanc is normally always visible from Lyons, 99 miles distant; Macon, 102 miles, and Chalon-sur-Saone, 114 miles. Whether or not the mountain can be seen from many points in southeastern France from day to day is popularly regarded as a weather indication.

Of course if you are standing on a considerable elevation and there are no obstacles in the way you may see Mont Blanc from greater distances. The mountain is in view, for example, from the heights that dominate Mar-

It's easier to talk a woman out of a dollar, than it is to fight a man out of it.

Mineral Wealth of British Columbia



OLLOWING is the full text of the speech delivered by A. J. Mc-Millan (Managing Director, Le Roi Mining Co. Ltd.) at the banquet to the visiting members of the Canadian Mining Institute and their guests from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe and the United States, at the Hotel Allan, Rossland, B. C., on September

Gentlemen,-It gives me great pleasure to propose the next toast on the list, "Our Guests," and I couple with that toast he names of Mr. Wm. Frencheville, Mr. John Hogg, Mr. Walter Johnson, Mr. W. J. Rees, Mr. John Ashworth.

During the 14 or 15 years of Rossland's history it has been our privilege to entertain many distinguished visitors, but I can say without exaggeration (and I am sure that my local friends will agree with me in this) that we have never before had the good fortune to entertain so distinguished and influential a party as that we have with us tonight, composed as it is of representative gentlemen from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, the United States and from Eastern Canada. gentlemen who are eminent in their respective spheres of labor, and most of whom are connected with the mining industry in which

we ourselves are so deeply concerned. You have already seen something of the vastness of Canada, some of you, at any rate, having taken the trip down to the Maritime Provinces, where you no doubt saw great mineral wealth, and specially the great coal and iron mines of that part of the world. In journeying westward you undoubtedly saw and heard much of the mineral resources of Ontario and Quebec, visiting the world famed silver mines at Cobalt, and the rich coppernickel deposits of Sudbury, and perhaps the

iron mines in the neighborhood of Lake Superior. You have since traveled a thousand miles across the prairies, where hundreds of thousands of sturdy settlers are founding new homes and developing the wonderful agricultural wealth of the country with such rapidity that within a few years Canada will be able to furnish sufficient food to sustain the population of Great Britain and Ireland; and having crossed these fertile tracts you have landed at last in British Columbia, which, so far as mineral wealth is concerned is far away the richest province in the Dominion of Canada.

Gentlemen, this is, I believe, the first occasion on which you have publicly met the people of British Columbia, and I take this opportunity to emphasize the welcome extended to you by the government, in the letter from the Prime Minister which I read to you a few minutes since, and to add to it the special welcome of the people of this city and district, and of the mining community of British Columbia as a whole.

During your journey across Canada you have no doubt seen much to interest you from a mining point of view, but I am confident that when your Canadian visit is finished, you will say that until you struck British Columbia, the half had not been told.

The value of the mineral production of Canada for the year 1907 is stated by the government to be about \$86,000,000, or £17,000,000 sterling, towards which British Columbia contributed \$26,000,000, £5,200,000 sterling, or about 30 per cent. If we exclude the nonmetallic minerals we find that the value of the mineral output of Canada last year was \$42,500,000, £8,500,000, towards which British Columbia contributed \$17,000,000, £3,400,-000 or 40 per cent of the whole. This, you will admit, is no inconsiderable output to be furnished by one province.

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose tonight

to burden you with a mass of statistics, as other speakers who are to follow me will probably deal with such points more in detail, but these figures will show you that the statement I made just now as to the mineral wealth of this province, is based upon solid facts. In this connection it has to be remembered that lode mining practically only commenced in this province some fourteen years since. Of the total tonnage of ore mined in British Columbia last year, exclusive of coal, Rossland produced about 16 per cent, and the Boundary country, lying about 50 miles west of us and which you will visit tomorrow, yielded 65 per cent., so that you will understand from this that you are now right in the heart of the metalliferous mining regions of British Columbia. The mines you have seen today, which may be said to have commenced operations in a very small way in 1894, have since that date produced about 3,000,000 tons of ore, valued at \$42,252,000, £8,500,000 sterling, and I think there is reason to believe that they will yet produce a great deal more. The most interesting feature in connection with our present mining development here is the fact as you would see for yourselves today, that we are finding shoots of rich ore in the lowest levels of our mines. How large these may prove to be, and how permanent, we cannot yet tell, but the future is full of encouragement.

You will be interested to know that practically the whole of this great output has been produced from an area covering about 100 acres situated on the slope of Red Mountain, and practically within the city limits of

Perhaps the greatest drawback in connection with mining operations in British Columbia, particularly in the metalliferous capital with which to carry on the development of the mines themselves and to carry

on prospecting operations with a view to find-ing and developing new properties. In the early days of mining out here, companies with huge nominal capital were formed in London, in Eastern Canada and in the Eastern states, but too often without any adequate provision for working capital, and to that extent at any rate, those who have been responsible for the management have been hampered in their work. There are outcroppings of mineral in many different directions, and it is only reasonable to suppose that if capital were invested and wisely directed, Rossland and the district, to say nothing of other parts of this great province, would show large returns, as satisfactory at any rate as returns from mining investments in many other

Tomorrow, as I have just said, you will go to what is commonly described as the Boundary district, where our friend, Mr. A. B. W. Hodges, manager of the Granby company, will show you in successful operation some of the largest copper-gold mines on the continent. From there you will go on to the coast where in addition to metalliferous mining, you will see on Vancouver island the largest coal mines on the Pacific coast, and if you had time you could travel north 1,000 or 2,000 miles, still in Canadian territory, and visit the Yukon goldfields and other districts reputed to be rich in the precious metals. Probably you will not have time to go so far but anyway, I trust that your visit here and your journey across Canada will prove to be as profitable to you, as I am sure it will be interesting.

Apart altogether from the material value a visit such as this there is to my mind a much more important aspect of the questionand it is rather a sentimental one, perhapsmines, has been the want of adequate working that of bringing together representative men of Great Britain and of Greater Britain, bringing them nearer together, so that the

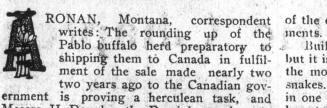
commercial and political interests of the Empire as a whole may be strengthened. With the British Empire thus united and strong, and its policy framed not by Great Britain alone, but by the statesmen of Great Britain acting in conjunction with those of the great self-governing Colonies, the way will to my mind, be clearer for closer union with the other great nations of the world. I am sure that our American friends who are here tonight, and the gentlemen from the continent of Europe who are with us, will not grudge to those of us who live under the British flag, the indulgence of this hope, nor the expression of it here tonight, for I can assure then that we all with one accord desire to see ushered in that brighter day, when great commercial communities such as are comprised within the British Empire, the United States. and Germany, and France shall be drawn more closely together and shall devote year by year more of their time and energy to cementing national friendships, and to build ing up the commercial prosperity of their respective countries, and, gentlemen, I do not know of any way in which that can be done more efficiently than in the way we are doing it tonight, namely, in bringing together representative men from different lands to the end that we may see and learn and exchange opinions and know each other better than before.

In this spirit, trusting and believing that this visit will enure to our mutual advantage, I, on behalf of the people of this district, welcome you all tonight to our province and to our city, and in the name of the different mining companies, to our mines, and speaking in the name of all these I wish you God speed in the remainder of your journey rough Canada.

How the neighbors dislike a man who kicks

about the cost of his wife's funeral!

Rounding Up Buffalo Herd



Messrs. H. Douglas, the Dominion parks superintendent, and A. Ayotte, immigration agent for Montana, who are here superintending the work, are confronted with many discouragements. The buffalo range about fifteen miles southwest of here, mainly although their feeding grounds spread over a territory twenty-five to thirty miles square. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to drive them into corrals off the range, and in consequence an effort is to be made to trap them down on their favorite pasture. There a great corral enclosing nearly a hundred acres and with wings running down to the banks of the Pend d'Oreille river which runs through the middle of the range of mountains bearing the same name, is being built. Throughout these mountains and in the valleys across the river the buffalo range in small scattered bands, and the rough nature of the country makes driving them a dangerous and exciting task for even the most experienced cow-

Directly opposite the corral which is now being built there is a big gulch running into the mountains about two miles in which there is excellent pasture. Along the top of this on each side strong wire fences are being built right down to the water's edge. When these fences are finished the scattered bands or herds in the hills will be gradually driven into the gulch as the range and hills are combed by the riders on the round-up. This is likely to be a comparatively easy task, for the buffalo will run for the gulch when pursued. Once in there their fate is sealed. Booms will be thrown across the river to connect the fences on both sides with the wings of the corral, so that when the round-up is complete and the final drive begins the buffalo will be thrown into the river and must swim directly across into the trap beyond. The site chosen for the corral is close to where C. Allard made his great round-up last year when he succeeded in capturing 150 head..

The building of these fences and corral involve a tremendous amount of work, and Messrs. Douglas and Ayotte are camping right on the ground to push operations. They expect to have it completed by the 10th inst., and then the work of driving in will immediately begin. Michel Pablo has 40 rough riders and plenty of his very finest horses ready for this and hopes to comb the range within four

When he gets the buffalo once in the corrals he will keep them there for a few days and will ride among them to get them used to horses and riders, after which the long drive to the loading corral on the railway at Ravalli, sixty miles away, will begin.

It is estimated that there are between two and three hundred head of buffalo still on the range and the round-up will be driven into Ravalli in about three sections, and once

RONAN, Montana, correspondent of the experience obtained in previous ship-

Building the fence is not only hard work, but it is dangerous also, owing to the fact that the mountains are swarming with rattlesnakes. One gang killed nine of these reptiles in one day this week. The Canadian officials have taken to roosting in the trees at night in order to give the rattlers undisputed possession of their blankets.

The loading should be completed early in November at the very latest date, and then the greatest buffalo herd in the world will have finally passed from possession of Uncle Sam to the enterprising young nation across

CIVILIZATION AND THE FORCE OF FUEL

Prof. Vivian B. Lewis has been delivering a very important series of lectures to the Society of Arts on "Fuel and Its Future."

"Coal, the earth's great store heat energy - energy which, buried latent for long ages, is liberated again as sensible heat by the processes of combustion, which cause the reversion of the fuel once more, into the compounds from which it sprang-is a heritage of which the world only realized the importance a little more than a century ago," he says. "Yet it was the distribution of that heritage that governed the fate of nations, that made great empires and relegated other countries to more or less obscurity. A thousand years ago it was the force of arms, of civilization, of arts, that made a nation great: today it is the force of fuel, which by developing commerce governs the distribution of power on the face of the globe.

"A century has passed, and Great Britain occupies a position that is a pride to her sons the wide world over, but in our elation we are too apt to overlook the fact that Nature has had quite as much to do with our supremacy as our own endeavours. I desire to discuss our methods of employing the great natural advantages we have enjoyed, and how far it is in our power, by using our fuel supplies to the best advantage, to ward off that fatal day when, dependent on other nations for our sources of energy, we must of necessity lose our pride of place.

"The fuel question is one of the most interesting and important problems of the present day, not only because our methods of generating power from fuel are undergoing changes of the most radical character, but also because it is being slowly borne in upon us that we must have some thought for the future, and that the prodigal waste that has characterized our consumption of fuel in the past, and the fatal effect it is having upon our atmosphere and lives, must in the interests of future generations give way to more carefully considered methods of working.

"More than twenty centuries before the nature of combustion was understood, and the causes which led to the generation of heat by its aid were realized, it had been recognized that the burning of wood and dried vegetable matter could be utilized to eke out the warmth derived from the sun, whilst it was not until the thirteenth century that the emin the loading corrals the rest is easy in view. ployment of bituminous coal as a fuel was

first attempted, its use being forbidden in 1306 owing to the horror created by the pollution of the atmosphere by its smoke. The gradually increasing shortage of wood and charcoal, however, the limited employment of peat, and the necessity for a more abundant, fuel again brought the use of coal to the front, but the reign of Queen Elizabeth saw it still under a ban for the same reasons as before. There was nothing else to use, and as the country was becoming rapidly denuded of timber, coal at last established itself, in spite of frequent protests, as our principal domes-

'Although many observers cling to the belief that the oil fields have been formed by animal or mineral agency, there seems but little reason to doubt that our liquid fuels, like the solid, are of vegetable origin, and are indeed by-products of great subterranean distillations, in which at high pressures and comparatively low temperatures the accumulated vegetation of past ages has been partly liquefied or even gasified, as the same areas which yield our stores of mineral oil are also famed for the production of natural

A BIG FIND WAITING FOR SOMEBODY

There is in Ceylon, a valley of dry bones. This valley, near Talawakele, is said to be a vast underground tunnel, with numerous entrances and exits. According to English planters in Ceylon, when an elephant feels its last hour approaching it will, if permitted to do so, escape into the jungle and die. Once the sick elephant gets away it is never seen again. Where they go is a problem. As they vanish so mysteriously in the hour of death the tale is told by the natives that they die in an underground cave. The particular cave, however, has never been discovered, though numerous expeditions have sought for it. The person who finds this elephant sepulchre will probably reap a fortune.

CLOTHING FOR THE TROPICS

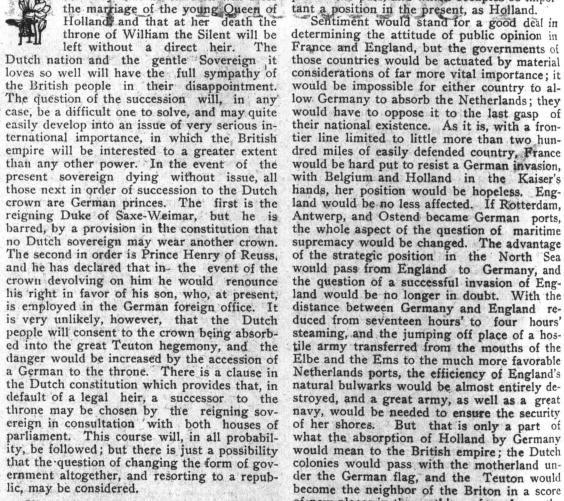
According to a Spanish physician, white clothing is unsuitable for use under a blazing tropical sun. He declares that people should wear red colored clothing to keep cool. The disturbance of the nerves of the spinal column by excessive actinic rays reacts upon the stomach, he says, upsetting digestion as well as causing sunstroke. The remedy is a nonactinic covering for the skin, and a red lining for wearing apparel and helmet gives instant relief to the troubles from a torrid sun, and enables a workman to stand severe exposure

A WOMAN IN A CITY COUNCIL

Mrs. H. F. Gates has just been elected one of the six aldermen of Magee, Tenn. For several years she has taken an active interest in the educational work of her town, and wanted to be elected alderman because it would help her in this work. She is reported to have made about the most aggressive campaign ever witnessed in Magee, if not in Tennessee. The town people seemed pleased with her election, and even those who voted against her believe she will make a first class alderman.

Even a philosopher is apt to fall down when it comes to making the best of the worst of it,

Heirless Throne Dangers



The elements of danger in the situation from an international point of view lie in the possibility of outside interference with the decision of the Dutch nation. The German princes who are indirect heirs to the throne will, in all probability, be passed over. Let us suppose that one of them, secretly encouraged by the subtle statesmen who direct German foreign policy, and supported by a more or less insignificant party in Holland, were to press his claims. What would happen? Would he be backed by Germany, and would the Powers of Europe be again divided, and the peace of the world again endangered by a question of succession? There is a very strong and influential party in Germany which speculates quite openly on the incorporation of the Netherlands in the German empire, as part of a larger policy for extending the limits of the Kaiser's dominions: if, therefore, the Imperial government attempted to force a German prince on the Dutch people, would not the act be tantamount to an official recognition of the extreme Pan-Germanic programme? The outside world would very naturally regard the forcible enthronement of a German prince in Holland as the first step towards the annexation of the country, and two nations at least would be compelled to offer all the resistance in their power. Mere sentiment alone would be a reason for bringing France and England into the quarrel; they could not stand by, pusillanimously neutral, whilst a nation was blotted out, more particu- died.

HE fear is gradually hardening into a larly a nation which has played so gallant a certainty that no children will bless part in the past, and which occupies so imporpart in the past, and which occupies so impor-

tant a position in the present, as Holland.

Sentiment would stand for a good deal in determining the attitude of public opinion in France and England, but the governments of those countries would be actuated by material considerations of far more vital importance; it would be impossible for either country to allow Germany to absorb the Netherlands; they would have to oppose it to the last gasp of their national existence. As it is, with a frontier line limited to little more than two hundred miles of easily defended country, France would be hard put to resist a German invasion, with Belgium and Holland in the Kaiser's hands, her position would be hopeless. England would be no less affected. If Rotterdam, supremacy would be changed. The advantage of the strategic position in the North Sea would pass from England to Germany, and the question of a successful invasion of England would be no longer in doubt. With the distance between Germany and England reduced from seventeen hours' to four hours' steaming, and the jumping off place of a hostile army transferred from the mouths of the Elbe and the Ems to the much more favorable Netherlands ports, the efficiency of England's natural bulwarks would be almost entirely destroyed, and a great army, as well as a great navy, would be needed to ensure the security of her shores. But that is only a part of what the absorption of Holland by Germany would mean to the British empire; the Dutch colonies would pass with the motherland under the German flag, and the Teuton would become the neighbor of the Briton in a score of new places in the earth's surface, from the Western to the Eastern Indies. Australia has nothing to fear from the presence of the Dutch in the great islands of the Malay Archipelago, but she could not view with equanimity the advent of the Germans. Thus it is that the childlessness of the Queen of Holland becomes an affair of world-wide importance, and the question of the Dutch succession conceals explosive elements which me? some day set Europe in a blaze.

DOG'S MISTAKEN FIDELITY

A strange case, in which a faithful wolfhound accidentally injured its master and then mistakenly prevented any assistance being rendered to him, is, says the Standard of Empire, reported from the Thames Valley. The owner of the dog was Mr. Ware, husband of the actress and writer, Mrs. Netty Ware. Mr. Ware was out walking on Saturday night, when the dog twisted the leading-strap round his master's leg and gave him a violent fall. Some time later the unfortunate man was seen lying unconscious on the ground, the dog guarding him. Several people made attempts to go to the assistance of Mr. Ware, whose identity was unknown, but the dog fiercely resisted all efforts to help him. When at last the injured man was recognized, and Mrs. Ware was sent for to call the dog from her prostrate husband. it was too late to save Mr. Ware's life, and he



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important

tearing up ment was on the par ope. It wa restoring and in or nearly eve cessions. measure, everything of seeing Because t fruitful so and now, Bulgaria yoke, and a lesser d over to th ministratio Mohamme arrangeme awhile Au late, howe to have st ainty that

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Telegram

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thing for the I need not attended to will come of is such a di nearly three before Chris baby when gets back; times. But and now th

most impor P.S.-I r tressing ne my mother, suddenly il may guess, but fortuna vices of an and who is

rechshuns wich he is the Man th bands may the night a Lord being he was hea baby gets ! I hope a orfen say i must hop f But hav his toes. I wich havin think as it so bad in a the chai rather Dam you said ye he was he

you said as you said as praps it ca your ser respecs for but not to and to spa set back at Present.

the Cha

interests of the Emstrengthened. With united and strong, ot by Great Britain en of Great Britain those of the great he way will to my ser union with the world. I am sure s who are here tofrom the continent us, will not grudge der the British flag. pe, nor the expres-I can assure them ord desire to see ay, when great comas are comprised the United States, shall be drawn d shall devote year ime and energy to ships, and to buildosperity of their reentlemen. I do not th that can be done ne way we are dobringing together different lands to and learn and ex-

and believing that mutual advantage. of this district, welour province and to of the different nines, and speaking wish you God of your journey

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occupies so imporent, as Holland. for a good deal in of public opinion in the governments of actuated by material vital importance; it ither country to ale Netherlands; they to the last gasp of As it is, with a fronmore than two hun-

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N FIDELITY

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ich a faithful wolfits master and then assistance being ren-Standard of Empire, Valley. The owner husband of the acy Ware. Mr. Ware day night, when the trap round his masviolent fall. Some man was seen lying i, the dog guarding e attempts to go to are, whose identity fiercely resisted all n at last the injured Mrs. Ware was sent er prostrate husband. Ware's life, and he

THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST

balance of power by weakening other nations determines British

policy in the Balkans. There is no British territory nearer to the scene of the present crisis han a coaling station in the Mediterranean. Nor has Britain any particular interest in Ausria. She is interested in Turkey, however, and her present policy toward the Ottoman empire is friendlier than it has been since the days of the Crimean War. Therefore, she concerned in Austria's and Bulgaria's defiance of Turkey, more especially as Germany s suspected of being the power behind the hrone of Franz Joseph.

After all, these considerations are not so mportant as the action of Austria in defiantly tearing up the Treaty of Berlin. That document was the result of months of deliberation on the part of the foremost diplomats in Europe. It was drawn up for the sole purpose of restoring and maintaining peace in Europe, and in order that it might prove effective nearly every signatory power made some concessions. The treaty was a compromise measure, and though each power did not get everything it wanted, it had the satisfaction seeing every other power similarly checked. Because the Balkan States were the most fruitful source of international troubles, then and now, they came in for particular attention. Bulgaria was, in effect, freed of the Turkish yoke, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were given lesser degree of liberty. They were handed over to the guardianship of Austria for administration and military occupation. To the Mohammedan population of these states the arrangement was not satisfactory, and for awhile Austria had trouble with her wards. Of late, however, Bosnia and Herzegovina seem to have submitted with good grace to a suzerainty that has been at least immeasurably better than Turkish rule.

man diplomacy will disturb the parts of the Balkans. It was at the close of the fifth century that a Finnic race, akin to the Huns, and called the Bulgars, appeared from the Russian steppes in the country of the by which Bulgaria attained practical independ-Lower Danube. By the seventh century these warlike invaders had pretty well established themselves in the country that we now know by their name. They were not numerous enough to drive out the Slavs, who some hundreds of years before had dispossessed the Germans, who also had been invaders, and so, like the northern conquerors of England, they settled down among them. In a century or two the two races had become united into one people, that people being the Bulgarians, how-

They learned of their Greek neighbors, and being a warlike and aggressive race, had established an important empire in the tenth century. They had their Czar, so that the new grandiloquent title of Prince Ferdinand is in accordance with the country's most brilliant history. In the tenth century there came a serious interruption to Bulgaria's progress, for internal conspiracies disrupted the empire, whereupon the Byzantine emperor promptly fell upon it, and captured a large slice of territory. The disaster drove the other Bulgarians into a new and more compact state, and for three hundred years or so their history rivaled that of Servia before the coming of the Turks. Alas! for the prospects of the Slav states, the Ottoman empire got its first European foothold in the middle of the fourteenth century, and before the fifteenth century dawned Bulgaria had become a Turkish province.

administration, rose in rebellion. So savagely did Turkey beat down the rebellion that Russia found an excuse for intervening. Then To understand the present situation, it is followed the Russo-Turkish war, with Bul-machinery for electing a prince and govern-necessary to go back to the fifth century, garia as the battleground. The treaty that ment. It is the elected Prince Ferdinand who To understand the present situation, it is followed the Russo-Turkish war, with Bul-

REAT Britain has less direct interest in Bulgaria than any other great European power. Fear that German diplomacy will disturb the many diplomacy will disturb the struggle, and caught up many other great of the Balkane. It was taken for was the Treaty of Berlin. Russia world all the struggle, and caught up many other great of the last vestiges of Turkish authority.—

When Bulgaria, under the names of Dalmatia, concluded the struggle, and caught up many other great other loose ends of European controversies, off the last vestiges of Turkish authority.—

When Bulgaria, under the names of Dalmatia, other loose ends of European controversies, off the last vestiges of Turkish authority.—

The structure of the Balkane of t the Slav states to combine under her hegemony, but the other powers would not see Turkey thus bereft. Hence the arrangement



For almost five hundred years there was ence, for in the language of the treaty she beno more Bulgarian history, but in 1876 the came "an autonomous and tributary princi-Bulgars, driven to desperation by Turkish mal-pality under the suzerainty of his Impérial Majesty the Sultan." It was guaranteed "a Christian government and a national militia." It was given a constitution and a full set of

It would not be easy to find in history a stronger contrast than that which separates the Bulgaria of today from the Bulgaria of 1876-77. It was then that Mr. Gladstone made war upon the Turk and proclaimed his doom. It was then that Professor Freeman told an excited public who the Turks were, what they had done in Europe, and what it was Europe's duty to do with them. The Russo-Turkish war is remembered for some tremendous efforts of opposing hosts and generals. In that struggle Bulgaria had a distinguished part, as had also Roumania. It is interesting just now to recall that one of the latest acts of self-assertion on the part of Russia before she entered on the conflict that was to revolutionize her destiny was a partnership with Bulgaria in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the great triumph of the war of 1877. The festivities attracted some attention, and naturally gave offence to Roumania. The occasion was looked upon as the last touch to the reconciliation between Czar and Prince, whose relations were so sadly interrupted by Russia's resentment of Alexander of Battenberg's patriotic independence in connection with the enlargement of Bulgaria. It may be recalled that one of the points on which Russia insisted at San Stefano was the making of a Big Bulgaria, with a frontage on the Aegean, as well as a coast line on the Black sea a Bulgaria that would recall the old Bulgarian empire of pre-Turkish centuries. This the Berlin treaty modified by a triple division of Russia's Big Bulgaria. First there was to be the principality; then a province of Eastern Roumelia, and then the most southern section of the Aegean, part of Turkey in Europe. By the coup d'état of April, 1881, Bulgaria annexed Eastern Roumelia and, although much controversy and a war with Servia followed, Bulgaria was allowed to keep what she had gained. In the course of time the state ruled by Prince Ferdinand had become virtually independent, any suzerainty that Turkey claimed being

A seeming trifle reminded Bulgaria that it still existed, and that, till it was abrogated, she could not consider herself an independent state. She determined to defy Europe and violate the

By a curious coincidence, Austria-Hungary had almost at the same moment resolved to annex Bosnia-Herzegovina. For nearly thirty years those provinces have been practically a part of the dual empire. The forces of Francis Joseph had to fight stubbornly before the will of Europe could be enforced. Then an equality difficult task had to be faced-that of initiating a plan of administration. The task was discharged with ability and success. Everything was done for the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina that could conduce to their freedom, civil and religious, their education, their advancement and prosperity, that could reasonably be expected, and not a word of discontent had been heard. Certainly no one was dreaming of replacing Bosnia and Herzegovina under the domination of the Sultan. Yet the announcement of the purpose of the Emperor to make what is real and practical formal and nominal has surprised and unsettled Europe. It is evident that both the act of Austria-Hungary and the act of Bulgaria are regarded from points of view that are more than local or regional, and are identified, more or less closely, with treaties, ententes or leagues, that have been dividing Europe into rival and jealous sections. This is what makes each of the problems charged with more danger than it might otherwise imply. But the case of Norway's separation from Sweden and of treaties that have been disowned in recent times, without becoming casus belli may be fair ground for the hope that the problems now before Europe may be settled by quiet conference.-Montreal

From this time on there is little sleep for the man who attempts to read all that all the

A Successful Operation"—A Story in One Chapter

(By Brinsley Moore, in the Story-Teller)

Telegram from Cannes to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Albany Villa, Middleford.

Mother dangerously ill. Come at once.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Elizabeth Albany Villa, Middleford,

November 6, 1903.

Y Dear Miss Hobson.—Thank you so much for securing the oak chair for me. From your description I feel sure it must be just the old-fashioned sort of thing Walter admires, and I want to surprise him with it as a birthday present when he returns from Am-

erica. I think you got it for me very cheap, and enclose the check, with my best thanks for all the trouble you have been to be needed as a serious to the serious trouble or the serious trouble and the serious trouble or the seri ivered here, so I am asking a carter to call at the station tomorrow and bring it up.

Baby is now very well, and growing fast. Fancy, it is hearly ten months old—and such a bonny boy. I am still rather concerned about his legs; there is doubtedly a tendency to turn in his toes. Dr. Clay ton thinks that he may grow out of it now that he is getting stronger; if not, he will probably have to wear irons for a while to correct it when he begins to walk. I do not like the idea; it seems such a cruel thing for the poor little fellow. But the doctor says I need not worry; such things are easily put right if attended to while a child is quite young. I hope you child is quite young. I hope you vill come over and see him as soon as you can-he

Walter writes that his business in New York will take longer than he expected. He has been gone nearly three weeks now, and will not be back much before Christmas; so he will see a great difference in baby when he returns. I shall be very glad when he gets back; I miss him terribly, and feel very dull at times. But of course business must be attended to; and now that he has a family to provide for it ost important that the American branch should be put on a satisfactory footing.

MARY CARRINGTON. P.S.—I reopen my letter to tell you of most dis-ressing news. I have just heard from Cannes that tressing news. I have just heard from Cannes that my mother, who is wintering on the Riviera, is taken suddenly ill, and that I must go at once. As you may guess, I am terribly upset. I am starting off immediately. It seems dreadful to leave baby behind, but fortunately I have been able to secure the services of an old Mrs. Jones, whom we know very well, and who is excellent with children—so that I can go celing confident the little darling will be properly ooked after. Mrs. Jones has just arrived and I have so much to tell her that I must close this letter. I will write to you from Cannes.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.
Albany Villa, Cannes.

November 9th, 1903.

Dear Madum—I rite in accordiance with your dechshuns to say as baby is wel and happy ich he is a little deer and as I orfen say blessid is he Man that has hiss Quiver ful of them the husands may lose their tempers when there is crying in the night and wish it was otherwise. e night and wish it wus otherwise. your own good being in forrin parts makes it different but if vas hear he woodent have no caus to complane as gets 1st rate nights.

hope as you found your mother alive wich as in say it is a long lane as has no Turning and we ist hop for the Best.

thop for the best.

But have you notissed that your baby turns in toes. I saw it when I washed him the first day wich having hadd a Nevvy as was club-footed I think as it should be seene to when young as it looks to had in a man with no Skirts.

the chair come the very day after you went tho ather Damidged wich is a pity being carved and as ou said very vallyble I have putt it in the libry as said and wot carnt be cured must be indured the ips it can.

Your serving girl is a impident ussey as has no

pecs for them as is older and wiser than herself not to worrit you when you have troubles enuff to spair I shall bare it uncompaning till you get back, hoping this will be at Present. yours Respectful, MARTHA JONES. back. hoping this will reach you as it leaves me

the Chair is badly chipt in Front.

Postcard from Mrs. Jones to Miss Elizabeth Hobson,

Brentford. mrs. carrington left this for me to rite and say as the Chair as come the Front legs being scratched and the carving on them chipped wich I thought it was the railway Co. and went and told them my mind but it proves to be the carter as did it in coming from the stashun wich shows as you should think twice before you Speak.

M. JONES.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Eliza-beth Hobson, Brentford. Villa Miranda, Cannes.

Dear Miss Hobson.—I arrived here last night, and found Mother very ill. The doctors hope that with great care she may pull through, though at present the case is very critical. I shall stay of course till there is some decided change.

May I ask a very great former to the case is the case is very critical.

May I ask a very great favor? I am wondering if it would be possible for you to run over to Middleford and see that Baby is going on all right. I have every confidence in old Mrs. Jones—except that she is terribly given to dosing children with all kinds of doubtful remedies. Of course I have impressed upon her that she must not give Baby anything without letting me know, and she has promised absolute obedience on this point. But he is such a tiny darling to be left entirely to a stranger. And it would be such a comfort to me if you could pop over and see that he is keeping well. I hope you will not think I am asking too much

MARY CARRINGTON.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Mrs. Jones, at Albany Villa, Middleford. Villa Miranda, Cannes

November 12th, 1903, Dear Mrs. Jones.—I was very glad to receive your letter and to hear that Baby is well and happy. Poor little fellow. It almost breaks my heart to be parted from him like this. But I know how kind and experienced you are, and that you will look after him well. Please be sure to see that all his milk is carefully sterilized, and that he goes out in the perambu-lator every day. I am relying on your strict promise not to dose him with anything. I know, of course, that many of your old-fashioned remedles are excellent, but I do not want any experiments tried while I am away. If he is ever the least bit out of sorts, send for Dr. Clayton at once, and let him prescribe.

Please see that his flannels are always aired, and . Be sure to write every other day and tell me how is. I shall be so anxious. My mother is decidedly better, though still very With many thanks for your kindness in coming at once to help me in this emergency. Believe me,

MARY CARRINGTON. P.S.—Of course, I know Baby's legs are a little inclined to turn inwards, but it is very slight, and nothing to worry about. Dr. Clayton is going to put them right when the darling is a bit older.

Letter from Miss Elizabeth Hobson to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.

Brentford, November 14th, 1903. Dear Mrs. Carrington.—I was so sorry to hear of your sad worry, but I hope from your last letter that your dear mother may yet be spared to you, and that she may make a speedy recovery. I have been over today to Middleford to see Baby, and found him so well and comfortable. That dear, motherly Mrs. Jones looks after him splendidly, and seems greatly attached to him.

What a talker she is-with a muddled proverb for every topic! She seems to have had some difficulty with your servant Jane, and complained a good deal of the impertinence and carelessness of young Is it not curious how these old nurses invariably quarrel with one's servants? But I patched up their differences as well as I could, and I think they will

Then I had to listen to a long denunciation of your village carter, who, it seems, has damaged the chair I sent to you in carrying it up from the station. Mrs. Jones is greatly concerned about it, and announced her intention of writing to you fully on announced her intention of writing to you fully on the subject; but I hope I succeeded in persuading her that you would not wish to be bothered about it just

now, when you have really serious anxieties.

Finally, just before I left, I was privileged to see the baby have his bath. What a bonny youngster he the baby have his bath. What a bonny youngster he is! The old lady is greatly troubled about that little inward turn of his toes, and is insistent on the importance of something being done while he is young indeed, she was as much concerned about it as if he were a child of her own: For myself, I really can't see that there is much amiss, and I am quite sure that a clever man like Dr. Clayton will som correct that a clever man like Dr. Clayton will soon correct what is wrong when the boy is a little older, and be-gins to walk. I do hope he will not have to wear

irons—they seem to bother children so much.

Now, then, please make yourself quite comfortable with the assurance that your baby is well and happy. And I hope you will soon be able to send me a cheering report of your mother. Ever yours sincerely, ELIZABETH HOBSON.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.

November 15th, 1903. Dere Madam i am glad to say as Baby is well and comfortable and takes his food very reddy wich every

cloud has a silver lining.

I have showed my Uncle Joseph the Legs him being on his hollerdays in these parts and he says it is a Highsore as can easily be putt right, being a cabinet-maker by trade, but formerly a Bonsetter til the pleece stopt him owing to a Oversight in treating canser as a indigestion and the widder was very unreasonable about it wich shows as to herr is Uman but to fergive Divine, and he says as if the Legs is twisted round back-fronted, it will putt it all right in no time, and hide all deffects, he will do it for ½ a crown me noing you so well, and he says as no one will ever reckernise wat as been Done wich I always wot the eye does not see the Art does not greave

him being so sure as even yourself woodn't nev no as it hadd been Done till told he wanted to do at once but no i said being left in charge and trusted conferdenshul i cannot let you without consulting Her first so, dere lady, please rite and give your conso as Uncle can Turn them before he goes back. Yours respectful,

MARTHA JONES.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Mrs. Jones, at Albany Villa, Middleford. Villa Miranda, Cannes. November 17th, 1903.

Dear Mrs. Jones.—Your letter just received has given me quite a fright. Under no circumstances whatever must you let your uncle do anything to Baby. I have a perfect horror of all quack doctors, and while I do not wish to hurt your feelings, I must be a perfect horror of the letter to the letter absolutely forbid any unqualified Bonesetter trying experiments on a child of mine. While I am deeply grateful for the interest you evidently feel in my dear baby. I think you are making far too much of the little irregularity about his feet; it is, after all, only a very slight matter, and one which Dr. Clayton will easily put right when the child is older.

I am glad to tell you that my dear mother is now out of danger, and if she still improves the doctors hope, that I may be able to return home at the end of next week. I trust it may be so, and you may be sure I shall come at the earliest possible date, for I am simply longing to see my dear baby. Yours MARY CARRINGTON

P.S.—Be sure you do not let your uncle try to do anything to Baby. x - / 10.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Eliza-beth Hobson, Brentford.

Villa Miranda, Carnes.

November 18th, 1903.

My Dear Miss Hobson.—Thank you so much for going down to see Baby, and for the nice, comforting letter you wrote. I am very glad indeed to hear that he is going on so well, and I know oud good Mrs. Jones (who is really a most excellent person, in spite of her talkativeness) will look after him as carefully as if he were one of her own./ My only real anxiety. is lest she should be tempted to treat him with any

is lest she should be tempted to treat him with any of her extraordinary remedies,

Unfortunately, an old uncle of here, who has already been in trouble for practising as a Bonesetter, is staying just now in Middleford, and Mrs. Jones is most anxious that I should let him try to straighten Baby's legs! Of course, I have written off at once absolutely forbidding any such thing. I hope the old lady will not be offended, but I was really obliged to say plainly how annoyed I was at the very sugges-

tion of such a thing. And I really cannot understand why she should keep harping in this way on the darling's dear little legs, as if there were something seriously wrong. As you have seen for yourself, there is indeed very little the matter, and Dr. Clayton is quite sure it can easily be put right later on.

Dear mother is wonderfully better today, and the doctors hold out the hope that I may safely leave next week. So you see my worries are clearing off most happily now, and I trust very soon to be back with my little one. Yours most sheerely,

MARY CARRINGTON.

MARY CARRINGTON.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.

Albany Villa, Middleford.
November 20, 1903.
dere Madam wich i hope i no my plaice and can
be trusted you being a Church of England lady,
where I have herd them pray on Sundays agenst "all
false doctoring" i should not think of giving your

he hass maid some wonderful kures and a collige edication is not everythink and a many real docters would give Pounds for erbs as he has discovered, but the i say it as shouldn't Uncle joseph is very clever in his own line and is thought a deal off.
dere lady hass you do not say no i have decided
as he shall try wot he canedo with them Legs per-

ticler as he has to go home on monday and it seems a pitty to miss the opertoonity while he is hear a bird in and being worth 2 in a Bush, so he is coming round to-morrer to do the job wich he says you will very pleased when you come home and see the baby is very well up to this and I hope will go on

all right. I am glad as your mother is mending wich we shall all be Rejoiced to see you home once more from among them savige forriners. Your obed. ser-MARTHA JONES.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.

Albany Villa, Middleford.

Albany Villa, Middleford.
November 21st, 1903.
dere Madam wich i always say you can kill 2
birds with 1 stone and having missed post last night
i send this letter with the other as i wrote yesterday,
dere lady i am very sorry and blame myself for giving consent perticler as i no you will be vexed being
so taken up with it. uncle Joseph did the job this a.
m., and got one leg round all right but as i say you
never no and the other Broke in being twisted owing
to brittleness, and now dere lady rite and say wot you to brittleness, and now dere lady rite and say wot you wish should be done. Uncle says as the broken Leg can be set as no one would notice it only it woodent ever be reely strong and might give way if used and let you down. he reckermends as he should cut it off at the top, and he knows a man as could turn you at the top, and he knows a man as could turn you a nice leg of dark wood to ordr finishing it off as a good and solid job and dere madam i am very sorry as it has happened and hope as you will not blame me all being meant for the Best wich angells carnt do more to surprise you and your dere husband when he comes at the Improovement.

baby is rather Restless tonight but do not worry not being serious. dr. Clayton has gone on a Hollerday, your serving girl gives me a lot of Impudence and we shall be glad to see you back at home. Yours respectful.

MARTHA JONES. Please say wot you wish to be done about the Leg. Telegram from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Mrs. Jones, at Albany Villa, Middleford.

at Albany Villa, Middle of the Call in pearest qualified doctor at once. 14. Telegram from Mrs. Carrington to her husband, Walter Carrington, Blundell's Hotel, New York.
Come home immediately. Baby seriously injured.
15.

Telegram from Mrs. Walter Carrington to the Chief Constable of Blankshire. Please arrest Mrs. Jones's Uncle Joseph for injuring

16. Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, Brentford.

Villa Miranda, Cannes.

November 23rd, 1903.

My Dear Miss Hobson.—Can you go down to Middleford at once? Such an awful thing has happened! In spite of my plainest injunctions, that stupid Mrs. Jones has allowed her preposterous old ponesetter of an uncle to practise on my dear baby.

The wicked old man has twisted one of the child's legs right round, and has broken the other one in his ignorant violence; and now he talks of cutting off the broken leg and providing the poor infant with a wooden one! Only think what that dear child must be suffering!

wooden one: Only think what that dear child must be suffering!

You may guess I am half distracted with the news. I have wired to have the old impostor arrested at once, and have ordered Mrs. Jones to call in a proper doctor without a moment's delay. And I have telegraphed to Walter to start home as soon as possible. (It occurs to me now that this will not be of much use, as it will take him at least a week to get from New York; but really I am so upset that I hardly knew York; but really I am so upset that I hardly knew what I was doing.)

Fortunately, mother is wonderfully better, and I was preparing to catch the next train home when—could anything have been more provoking?—I slipped on these awful polished stairs in my hurry, and came down headlong. The doctor says that I have badly sprained my ankle, and must not think of moving for several days.

Isn't it an awful state of things? I am really half

wild with anxiety and worry. Please do go down to Middleford directly you get this, and rescue my dear baby from further harm. Your distracted friend, MARY CARRINGTON. 17.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes. Albany Villa, Middleford.

November 24th, 1903.

dere Madam as i often say it never rains but it
Pores and wot with telegrafts to get a doctor and 2 pleecemen after Uncle joseph on wot they decided must have been an Hoax my pore head is in a whirl like injins going through tunnils the baby is quite well and never been ill, only I night a bit fretful

well and never been ill, only 1 night a bit fretful probly a Tooth and no need for a medikle man being in the best of helth and Sperits.

uncle Joseph as finished the job and it looks good as new wich only shows how troo it is as you should never judge by apearlences the new leg looking just like the old 1 and much stronger. Is bill 1 inclose beautiful nich 1 hone you will think it recently. hearwith wich I hope you will think it reasonable specialy as the work is wel-done and you will be Pleased when you beold it so all's well as ends well. Yours respectful,

The bill enclosed in the foregoing letter. The bill enclosed in the foregoing letter. For Mrs. Carringford, Middleford (when at home). Mending old oak chair, including new leg and glue 2s. 6d.

Hen. Hee.

Horned Lady.—I hope as you will be pleased with my job. I turned the leg round so as the damaged part does not show. I have not charged for the new leg, the old one having been broken during my work, which you might say it was my fault—and I don't want to cause no unpleasantness. Yours obedient to order.

JOSEPH OLDROYD

THE VIOL AND HARP AND THE REEDY BASSOON

Oh, wondrously wistful and tender the somnolent measures measures
Played by the viol and harp and the reedy bassoon!
I think I could sit in the shadows and listen forever,
Wrapt in the spell of the strange and enchanting soft

With you, O my dreams, I could linger and listen forever, Delighted and soothed by the somnolent flow of the That weaves and upbuilds me a tangle of magical music
Poured from the viol and harp and the reedy bas-

Visions and memories waken that long have been sleeping.
Stirred by the viol and harp and the reedy bassoon;
Phantoms of flowers and of songs of the faraway

summers
Rise at the sound of the haunting and eloquent tune. The sweep and the sway of the plaintive somnolent

measures Charm and enchant me and flood all my thought with the tune
As I dreamily sit in the shadow and listen delighted To the song of the viol and harp and the reedy bas-

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW AND INTERESTING AT SPENCER'S

That is one of the features of the Big Store. No matter how often you come there is always something different to see. Our buyers are always in the markets and forward novelties as soon as they are produced. Then the special lines they pick up, often at remarkable price concessions, furnish you with the best possible money-saving opportunities. Our buying facilities are demonstrated in special purchases that we offer you from time to time.



MORE NEW ARRIVALS IN STYLISH AND EXCLUSIVE COSTUMES

in dark green diagonal serge, coat seven-eighths length, semi-fitting, with long-waisted effect, vest of fancy velvet fin-ished with silk braid, buttoned down under arm seam, giving directoire effect, handsomely finished with military braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt full pleated with buttons on each side of front panel to match coat. \$65.00

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in very fine black serge, coat 36 inches long with tight fitting back and cluster of buttons at waist, single breasted with braid trimmings over shoulder seam to waist, roll collar and cuff finished with braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt twenty-gored, circular cut, with wide bias fold and buttons. Price \$45.00

WOMEN'S COSTUME, with 36-inch coat, semifitting back, braid trimmed, giving Empire effect, single breasted, with fancy vest and folds of satin, military collar and pointed cuffs, lined throughout with satin and button trimmings, giving new directoire effect, made of blue chiffon broadcloth.

WOMEN'S COSTUME, made of dark green broadcloth, coat threequarter length, semi-fitting back, with long-waisted effect, finished with clusters of buttons, single breasted, with collar inlaid with black velvet, lined throughout with white satin, skirt fifteen gored, circular cut, with bias fold around bottom and finished with clusters of but-

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, three-quarter length Directoire Coat with Empire back, trimmed with military braid and clusters of buttons, roll collar and cuffs and reveres inlaid with satin, vest of satin with braid trimmings, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with bias fold, finished with braid and buttoned on side. Colors grey and blue. Price......\$60.00

DURING the week just closed we have opened a number of very handsome new model costumes, quite the most striking and original styles that we have yet shown. These, added to the extensive assortment that we already had on hand, gives us the finest lot of exclusive styles that we have had so far this season. All these models are confined to us and are to be seen only in our showrooms. This protects the buyer and wearer from seeing others wearing costumes like her own. These descriptions are of some of the best garments.

Mid-Season

Millinery

latest millinery dictates.

in handsome diagonal tweed colors, grey and black stripe, coat seveneighths length empire back, finished with black satin, military collar and vest, with French trimmings, wide revers with stitched band of satin, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with trimmings to match coat. Price .. \$70.00

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in black broadcloth, with chiffon finish, threequarter length coat, semi-fitting back, singlebreasted front fastened with hooks and eyes and elaborately trimmed with silk military braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with double box pleat front and back and braid trimmed to match coat. Price . . \$55.00 WOMEN'S COSTUME.

in navy broadcloth with chiffon finish, coat seven-eighths length, with Empire back single-breasted with wide reveres, opened at under arm seams and satin lined, giving Directoire effect, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut and trimmed to match coat.



New Waists of All Kinds



Our assortment of Fall Waists is now very complete, all kinds and qualities are shown. Waists for warmth and comfort, waists for looks and style, anything that you want we can show you and at the most moderate prices. These are a few descriptions:

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, cream ground delaine with colored spots to form stripes, in brown, green and blue, tucked front, linen collar and bow. Price \$3.50 VELVET SHIRT WAIST,

in green, light and dark blue grounds, with black stripes, saddle or yoke back, linen collar with bow, one of the very smartest styles. Price \$3.50 WOMEN'S WAISTS, made of white silk edged with fine white

with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, braid. High lace neck band, finished with frill of net, long shirted sleeves. One of the handsomest models we have. Price \$8.50 TAILORED LINEN WAISTS-The Peter Pan style front, with Gibson shoulders, box pleat and pocket, piped with colored linen in fawn, green, blue, heliotrope and pink shades. Soft cuffs and collar firished with half inch border of colored linen, small colored neck bow to match. Sizes 34 to 44. Price \$6.50 WOMEN'S WAIST, made of white

silk, with deep square yoke of insertion and lace, finished with rows of fine tucking, wide band of insertion and lace extending over shoulder forming Japanese sleeve, threequarter length undersleeve to match. Price \$6.50 particularly handsome Waist, made of allover embroidered Japanese silk, with pointed yoke front of lace and insertion, finished on either side with two wide pleats, threequarter sleeves edged with the same trimming. This waist is indeed a beautiful Price \$11.50

Handsome Waist made of cream allover embroidered net. The front is made with wide pleatings finished down the centre with fine embroidered net and ornaments, long box pleated sleeves finished with insertion and frilling, deep collar. Price \$12.50



Does the Little One Need a Coat?

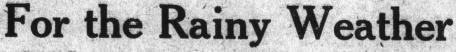
If so, now is the best time to settle the coat question, now, when the assortment is large and you get such a large range to select from. We have all kinds. all lengths, all prices and sizes to fit any sized child. The cut illustrates one very pretty style.

This coat is a navy serge reefer, roll collar and cuffs. with stitched strap of red broadcloth and finished with gilt braid, double-breasted with brass buttons, three pockets with flaps, left sleeve with fancy design in gilt braid. The price runs upward according to the size. The price for the six year size is \$5.75



The New Shaped Corsets

Corsets for wearing with the new costumes and gowns are necessary this season. The great changes in the styles necessitate radical changes in the shapes of the corsets, for wearing with directoire and empire garments you must have corsets that give the figure long, graceful lines. To be well dressed a woman must be properly corseted. We have all the new shapes, models that are designed to meet the requirements of fashion's dictates, that will mould your figure to get the proper effect from your outside garments, and that will fit, which is really the most important feature of all. New models in Royal Worcester and other corsets now on hand.



The display of Mid-Season Millinery is even more extensive and pleas-

ing than the earlier season's showing, many new and original ideas having

been evolved since the season opened. We keep in touch with the style-

creating centres and always have the most up-to-date styles to show you.

There is hardly a day but what we open something new in the millinery line, and our own expert staff of milliners are always busy reproducing fashion's

Special Footwear is necessary, either heavy boots that will withstand the dampness, or rubbers, if preferred. We have many good boots especially designed for cool weather wear that we would like to have you examine.

Women's Wet Weather Boots

Don't get wet feet. We have a splendid line of Women's Winter Footwear. Bought special and priced special.

Women's fine quality Gun Metal Finished Calf-skin Laced Boots. Dull kid, college cut legs, medium height Cuban heels, genuine Goodyear welt We carry a complete range of First Grade Rubbers, moderately priced.

The Foot and It's Footing

We can confidently assure those who have experienced difficulty in obtaining comfortable fitting footwear, that the great variety in sizes, widths and shapes now obtainable in "Quite Right" Footwear for men. combined with improved methods of manufacture and the best materials, will ensure satisfaction for the most

A boot that will find special favor for Fall Wear is the "Quite Right" Winter Calf Blucher Cut Boot

Goodyear Welted. Absolutely Waterproof Built on the "Tread Right" natural last-an orthopedic last which has both style and comfort. Quite Right" specialties, \$5.00 to \$6.50



Hot Lunches-Home Cooking-Soups a Specialty at Our New

Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea-Home-Made Cake-Tea Parties Catered For at Our New Tea Rooms

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