

Men TIES Special 25c... SEAMLESS light and dark... \$1.75

Staple Lines are well stocked... match, surface... \$1.50... \$21.00... \$17.00... \$13.50... \$11.00... \$8.00... \$3.25... \$5.75

for the winter chairs recovered... to do all this sort done we can do to

all kinds of work... ship guaranteed

Under-... vests and drawers... \$35c... \$1.25... \$25c... \$50c

te Right" the newest thing in... Russia Calf... \$6.00

Our charges are... give five coupons... \$6.00

Strictly Pure

FLEET ARRIVES AT YOKOHAMA

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

STRIKING HARBOR SCENE

Many Means of Making Used in Greeting Big Battleships

Yokohama, Oct. 17.—The United States battleship fleet dropped anchor in the harbor at 3:30 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

At 8:45 a. m. the guns from one of the sixteen Japanese battleships boomed a salute as the tender Rankton which was slightly in the lead of the American fleet, appeared dimly through the fog.

It was in the gray hours before dawn this morning when the hundreds of America's great white battleship fleet were dimly discerned maneuvering the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

From thousands of flagstaffs and buildings at every point in the big city lined the entire length of the harbor were almost wall to wall with American and Japanese emblems.

The enthusiasm of the people was evidently sincere, though mixed with the natural curiosity to see the big fighting ships of the sea.

As the sixteen battleships rounded Honmou point and came through the entrance to the bay, they were accompanied by the Japanese cruisers Soya, Masami and Tatsuta.

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 to 80 degrees.

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 yesterday afternoon, one at St. Charles and the other at St. Therese.

Nominations in Quebec

Montreal, Oct. 17.—The following nominations for the Commons were made yesterday: Three Rivers and St. Maurice, P. E. Panneton, Conservative; Mississquoi, G. E. Ford, Independent; Brome, W. U. Cotton, Independent; Association, T. Faneuil, Conservative.

Help for Missionary Movement

Calgary, Oct. 17.—Calgary made a good record in the raising of funds for the Laymen's Missionary movement.

Women See Progress Towards Suffrage

Reviews of Success Obtained Since the Convention Held in Year of 1848

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 16.—Tributes to the pioneers of the woman suffrage movement and a study of ways and means to spread their propaganda in the United States were the order of the day at the 40th annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association.

Reckless Slander

Charges Made by Mr. Melnes Are Easily Refuted by Conservative Candidate

Vanouever, Oct. 17.—In the present election campaign, Mr. Melnes has not been fair in his charges.

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 to 80 degrees.

LONDON PRESS VIEWS CONTEST

Leading Papers See Small Hope of Liberal Government Success

CHARGES OF GRAFT PROVEN

"Corrupt Practices, Aiming at Private Profit, Deplorably Common"

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

WOMEN SEE PROGRESS TOWARDS SUFFRAGE

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Nominations Papers

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—Messrs. McInnes and Martin handed in their nomination papers today.

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.

Australia Leads Canada

Melbourne, Oct. 17.—Sir W. Lyne delivered his budget statement, and said the approved policy for reform of the tariff and the higher price of products.

LAST ORDER COMES TO GENERAL NODZU

Death of Noted Japanese Field Marshal, Who Fought in Russian War

Tokyo, Oct. 15.—General Count Michitaru Nodzu is dead.

JUDGE HOWAY RULES AGAINST PROVINCE

Judgment Involving Control of Fisheries by Provincial Government

Vancouver, Oct. 16.—A decision of much significance in the fight for control of British Columbia fisheries being waged between the federal and the provincial governments was given yesterday at New Westminster by Judge Howay, of the county court.

POWDER EXPLOSION SHAKES CUMBERLAND

Four Men Injured And Much Damage Done to Town Property

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

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 16.—There has been a serious outbreak of smallpox at Edmundton on the upper John river. In all there are about forty cases. There has been no death.

WRECKAGE ON ISLAND COAST

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, white-painted 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 coast.

POWERS' PROGRAMME PUBLISHED TOO SOON

Misgivings in French Official Circles—Germany Supports Austria

Paris, Oct. 16.—In official circles here the publication of the proposed programme in advance of its communication and acceptance by Turkey and the other signatory powers of the Berlin treaty is considered particularly unfortunate, and likely to embarrass subsequent negotiations.

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Run Down by Bicyclist

Typhoon's Ravages

Counterfeiters' Cash

Smallpox in New Brunswick

Five Years for Manslaughter

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 17.—Tom Meakin, the Finn convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Isaac Saari, was sentenced to five years in penitentiary.

Baptist Union Proposal

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The congregation of 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 Roosevelt, the Sunday Observer says that the President will make an automobile tour of England and Ireland.

Tammany's Contribution

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 B. Hoar, treasurer of the national Democratic committee, today.

Broke His Neck

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Eliason Deeson, an Australian, 45 years old, fell over stairs in his boarding house, West Craig street, last night, and broke his neck.

Battleship Fleet Caught in Typhoon

Decks Swept by Tremendous Seas—One Man Washed Overboard

Tokyo, Oct. 16.—The delay of the United States battleship fleet in arriving at Yokohama was due to a tremendous typhoon which struck the island of Luzon, of the Philippine group.

OVER FIFTY DEAD

Melbourne, Oct. 17.—Dispatches from Melbourne state that the number of deaths in the forest fires of Presque Isle and Alpena counties was over a hundred.

LIST OF DEAD WILL BE LONG

Growing Horror of Forest Fire Ravages in Northern Michigan

WAIN 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 Mackinaw railway train which was carrying the inhabitants of the little village of Metz, 25 miles north of here, to safety.

Following is a list of the dead: Wm. Barrett, Alpena, brakeman; Arthur Lee, Alpena, fireman; John Koinieczny, Mrs. John Koinieczny and son, aged 2; Mrs. Koinieczny, aged 3; Helen Koinieczny, aged 7 months; Mrs. Geo. Cleore; Margaret Cleore, aged 2; Geo. Cleore, aged 5; Cleore, aged 8; Mrs. Edna Hardie; Paul Hardie, aged 3; Mary Hardie, aged 3; Minnie Hardie, aged 3 months.

When the forest fires closed in about midnight a special train of three empty box cars, headed by a locomotive, was rushed to Metz.

Brakeman Wm. Barrett sprang into the water tank behind the engine, only to be killed to death.

Engineer Foster was terribly burned about the head and face but it is thought he will survive.

Every report received tonight from the fire-swept country to the north of this city increases the extent and gravity of the fire situation, and the death toll from the wreckage train, with the cremating of fifteen people in the Metz relief train is steadily growing.

Only the church is left in the village of Cathine, and it is crowded with refugees from the village and nearby farms.

At Presque Isle, on Lake Huron, Kesper Garrity was compelled today to abandon the government log cabin station and flee for his life.

With improved communication to-morrow it is feared that the death list from the forest fire property loss will be materially greater.

Sixty passengers on a southbound Detroit & Mackinaw railway train, which left Chubbuck last night for this city spent a night of horror at Laroque. Flames surrounded the train and it was impossible to proceed.

At Alpena, Mich., Oct. 16.—Fifteen people lost their lives last night in the burning of the Detroit and Mackinaw railway train which was carrying the inhabitants of the little village of Metz, 25 miles north of here, to safety.

The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

W. O. W. Everything of the Best Advertised by Me. King Apples, per box \$1.25. Ashcroft Potatoes, per sack \$1.25. Comox Butter, per lb. 40c.

Price Furs. Furs have already considerable attention account of the prices, but chiefly, excellent quality.

A FEW CUTTING REMARKS. The purpose of a saw is to cut. It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.

1010 D. Government Street.

ATKINS SAWS. We Guarantee. THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. 544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

to make, nothing, abing was done, and the 9 were almost completely under the hand (hear) and the navy (hear).

RAYMOND & SONS. 613 PANDORA STREET. New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels.

Smith circulates this and, asks you to be influence which the Lib-esses will be employed Esquimalt the Pacific as is the case in all positions which are con-Liberal platform, sim- to throw dust into the solve the electors. (Hear, is but a good sampl- general tactics at this while I am mentioning circumstance, do not al- to conservatism. I am- to the Liberals. (Hear, these are the chaps I am- er and applause.) I am- er but after Crit votes- er the voter the hard- to convince him that he- side this time. (Hear, And he belongs to- bia, and knows what a- been set for the hands- do, or if he has only- us recently, and savin- with us prizes the high- upon our common- appeal to him to join- the development of a- country, to take some- stories we are telling,- sion to the disclosure- with regard to the- Liberal party to- Canada, and then let- ward together, hand- to shoulder, and let- up and fully develop this- and great and important- Dominion of Canada?

Look for Change in This Ad. Next Week

Each exceptionally fine, maximum quality for minimum prices. Sugar Corn, per tin 10c. Early June Peas, per tin 10c. Wax Beans, per tin 10c. Tomatoes (large tins), two for 25c. Pumpkin, two tins 25c. Peaches, per tin 35c and 25c. Apricots, per tin 35c and 25c. Pears, per tin 35c and 25c. Strawberries, per tin 35c and 25c. Raspberries, per tin 35c and 25c. Cherries, per tin 35c and 25c. Sliced Peaches, per tin 20c.

Carloads of Fruits and Vegetables Just Arrived. DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY. 1317 Government Street. Up-to-date Grocers. Phone 52, 1052, 1590. Where you get good things to eat and drink.

Public Works. I was listening with to Mr. McPhillips' as very interesting ad- ticularly to his refer- works. (Hear, hear) what Mr. J. G. H. says about a of thousands of dol- had literally been all over Canada, sim- consequence of the in- tical influences which these extravagant ex- which no good materi- good substantial cause is, for instance, of the Scotland where a dredge- der to make some sort- connecting the outer with- or ostensibly for the- tating a place of refuge- no sooner was this- ted when to the horror- als and to the Conserva- water from this inner- nently ran out, and the- igh and dry, and the- there was the expen- which was built some- in the interior, where al- was finished. A chan- edged in order that this- rt might be used for- poses. (Laughter.) There- nentlemen, are merely- , but at the same time,- excellent object, lessons- how things are done from- why the people of Can- blamed for in this great- national history rising- and destroying. (Hear, nistration. (Cheers.)

Tenders Wanted. Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of November, 1908, for the purchase of 20 Acres.

SECTION 14, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, B. C. This is one of the most beautiful estates in the province, 100 acres, well watered, and within 30 minutes by rail and ferry from Government street. Tenders to be addressed "JOHN PARKER," care of E. M. JOHNSON, P. O. Box No. 138, Victoria, B. C. Office Address, 620 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

every section of Canada where the people are unfettered, it is perfectly safe to say, that the answer which 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 they are going to win this election, and not only here in this city, but throughout the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) Mr. Templeman is spoken of as a minister of the crown, as if the fact that he is the minister of Inland Revenue, adds to his political strength. When Senator Templeman, as a member of the Senate had much more influence than he now wields. (Hear, hear).

RALLY PROVES A HUGE SUCCESS. (Continued from Page Two.)

For has he since he has become the leader of a political party in British Columbia and since he has held high office been of any more use to the city of Victoria than he was before he held the very responsible position, and at the time when he was simply the senator for New Westminster?

most confidant, that these four constituencies which I have mentioned, will be all in line on the night of the 26th, and will triumphantly answer the roll call of the grand old Conservative party. (Cheers.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, all this will not happen simply because we have the majority of the electors upon our side, or because we have such a splendid organization, or because we certainly do all it in our power, but simply because we have a good cause during the last forty years of the people of Victoria, and having carefully considered the people of Victoria are an intelligent people who have of late been following these matters very closely as well as the disclosures of the state of things which exist at the city of Ottawa, and having carefully watched the general trend of political events, have in their wisdom come to the conclusion, we have had enough and more than enough of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government. (Cheers.)

one question, to which I desire an answer. "What has he done for the city of Victoria? And I desire an answer, blankly and absolutely nothing. (Hear, hear and applause.) For if something has been done for the city, works surely to gladden 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.)

Sealing Schooner Jessie Brings News From Bering Sea of the Victoria Fleet. THOMAS F. BAYARD'S CATCH. Took 28 Sea-Otters And 720 Seal-skins—Two Men Lost From the Schooner.

"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, showing that you are not at all benefited by the fact that he is a minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear and applause.) But then I proceed to ask this pertinent question, has he done anything against you? And I answer that most assuredly he has. (Hear, hear and applause.)

First of the homing sealing fleet to sail into Victoria harbor from Bering sea, the schooner Jessie, Capt. J. C. McLean and crew, arrived at the wharf yesterday with five fine sea-otter skins and 341 seal-skins, a total of 471 seal-skins. The schooner was brought by the Jessie that the eight seal-skins from Victoria had 3,888 seal-skins, about double the catch made by twelve sealers last year, the average of the fleet being almost double that for five years, up to the end of September, when the Jessie left the sealing on Dunalaska for home on October 1. The schooner had 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 720 seal-skins. The catch will bring net far short of \$20,000. The men were lost from the Thomas F. Bayard, J. C. McLean and another, and the mate, Billy, of Kyquoot, and his koochman, were lost from the schooner and had an awful experience, being twelve days at sea in their canoe before being picked up by the schooner. The men were exhausted, they are on the Markland, which is reported on the coast with two boats and crew, and the schooner had her canoe broken in one of the September gales, the splinters of the broken canoe being scattered about the coast. The catches of the Victoria sealing fleet as reported by the Jessie are: Thomas F. Bayard, 710 seal-skins and 28 sea-otter; Markland, 820 seal-skins; Kyquoot, 420 seal-skins and 6 sea-otter; Allie I, 428; Umbria, 360; Dora Stewart, 340; Pescawina, 109; total, 3,888 seal-skins and 33 sea-otter.

"I think Mr. Borden miscalculated public opinion in British Columbia when he made that bid for votes. However, I do not believe the people of that province are worrying themselves over getting a larger sum to be expended by this provincial government, while the headlines of the 'Times' and 'The Daily Colonist' are shouting 'Borden Has Broken Faith.' Mr. Fielding further states: As I said before, the proposal was emphatically endorsed by Messrs. Whitney, Fry and Matheson. It was distinctly understood by all the parties to the agreement, subject only to the dissent of British Columbia, that this distribution of the provincial subsidies should be final."

"The Thomas F. Bayard, which also was owned by the same party, was wrecked in one day and on the other three days one was taken each from the schooner. The men were lost from the schooner and had an awful experience, being twelve days at sea in their canoe before being picked up by the schooner. The men were exhausted, they are on the Markland, which is reported on the coast with two boats and crew, and the schooner had her canoe broken in one of the September gales, the splinters of the broken canoe being scattered about the coast. The catches of the Victoria sealing fleet as reported by the Jessie are: Thomas F. Bayard, 710 seal-skins and 28 sea-otter; Markland, 820 seal-skins; Kyquoot, 420 seal-skins and 6 sea-otter; Allie I, 428; Umbria, 360; Dora Stewart, 340; Pescawina, 109; total, 3,888 seal-skins and 33 sea-otter.

"The Bayard's Accident. The Thomas F. Bayard lost two men when running for Bering sea in August. The mate, Jens Blakstad, was killed by a whale, and the koochman, Billy, was killed by a whale. The schooner was wrecked in one day and on the other three days one was taken each from the schooner. The men were lost from the schooner and had an awful experience, being twelve days at sea in their canoe before being picked up by the schooner. The men were exhausted, they are on the Markland, which is reported on the coast with two boats and crew, and the schooner had her canoe broken in one of the September gales, the splinters of the broken canoe being scattered about the coast. The catches of the Victoria sealing fleet as reported by the Jessie are: Thomas F. Bayard, 710 seal-skins and 28 sea-otter; Markland, 820 seal-skins; Kyquoot, 420 seal-skins and 6 sea-otter; Allie I, 428; Umbria, 360; Dora Stewart, 340; Pescawina, 109; total, 3,888 seal-skins and 33 sea-otter.

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RICH PAY DIRT. Promising Ground in Stewart River Country is Hard to Work Because of Water.

Seattle, Oct. 17.—Among the Northern creeks that have given encouragement to a lot of discouraged men in the Stewart river district, in Yukon. Men who after getting to the end of their rope, and who had their hearts jump with joy, saw their work undone by the flood of water from the dam, and who had their hearts jump with joy, saw their work undone by the flood of water from the dam, and who had their hearts jump with joy, saw their work undone by the flood of water from the dam.

Pumps were tried in 1902, but the water gained on every effort the miners put forth. They combined their efforts, but it was of no avail. They asked the government to help after several years had been lost, and an immense pump was purchased in New York. It did not work, and another failure was recorded. John Stevenson, who is now at the Northern hotel, said yesterday: "We expect to get the big pay that we know is on bed rock on Duncan yet. I have spent several years there now and do not propose to give up. All efforts will be centered on 54 before the election, and every man on the creek is doing his part toward bringing that stream of water to the miners. I know, from the fact that pumps running up to \$20 have failed, that the ground is rich, but that underground stream certainly does all it in our power, but simply because we have a good cause during the last forty years of the people of Victoria, and having carefully considered the people of Victoria are an intelligent people who have of late been following these matters very closely as well as the disclosures of the state of things which exist at the city of Ottawa, and having carefully watched the general trend of political events, have in their wisdom come to the conclusion, we have had enough and more than enough of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government. (Cheers.)

several claims at the mouth of the Beaver river. These prospectors, Kelly, Alexander and the Tice brothers, had a very promising lead of quartz, which carries both silver and gold.—Cariboo Observer.

"An indication of how things are going was given the other evening in Institute hall, which was packed to the doors, and when Mr. Barnard had a most enthusiastic reception from both old and young. While when a little later Mr. Templeman had his meeting in the very same hall the place became almost empty, and only a few stragglers remained. (Cheers.)

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THE LOCAL MARKETS. Retail Prices. Flour. Royal Household, a bag \$2.00. Lake of the Woods, a bag \$2.00.

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SEALING RAIDS AT COPPER ISLAND. Japanese Landed on Rookery, Stole Skins, and Looted the Village. 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 Japanese sealing fleet shortly before the R.M.S. Empress of China, which reached port yesterday morning at Yokohama. The Russian officials at Vladivostok had already reported the occurrences to the Russian government which had taken up the matter with a view to the extradition of the sealers in consequence of the excitement over the condemnation of six of the crew of the seized Japanese sealing schooner Miye Maru to death for fighting with the Russian guards.

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TO BE EXCOMMUNICATED. Rome, Oct. 16.—It is denied in Catholic circles here that the pope has forbidden the Catholics of France to attend the state university. His holiness recommended that they do not attend, with a view to encouraging the faculties of the university of France to the preference given them over state institutions. It is reported that Father Romolo Murri, the leader of the Catholic demonstration, has been excommunicated, not for heresy, but for disobedience in writing and lecturing in a spirit of disapproval on the policy of the pope.

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CLAIMS BONDED. 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 \$50,000. This is a copper proposition, and is said to be one of the best group of claims in British Columbia.

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THE LOCAL MARKETS. Retail Prices. Flour. Royal Household, a bag \$2.00. Lake of the Woods, a bag \$2.00.

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CLAIMS BONDED. 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 \$50,000. This is a copper proposition, and is said to be one of the best group of claims in British Columbia.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



FOUR CHAPTERS OF JOB

In all ancient Oriental literature as we have it today, there are many irregularities, or what appear like irregularities to the modern Occidental mind.

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 Khanate, as it was in the days of his grandfather Genghis and to have been Lord of all Asia.

As an administrator Kublai was wise and tactful. He realized the superiority of Chinese customs over those of the Mongols, and adopted them as far as possible. He kept great stores of food constantly on hand so that his people should not suffer from famines.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

When Genghis died, Ogotai, his son became Grand Khan. The office of Grand Khan was, in a sense elective, but the family of which Genghis was a member seems to have had a prescriptive right to it.

Marat, Danton and Camille Desmoulins had formed a club called the Cordeliers' Club, which became famous as a rallying point for the extreme revolutionists.

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.

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

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"SPIRITUAL INSIGHT"

What Public Opinion describes as "the most important article in all the recent reviews and magazines and papers," is in the London Quarterly.

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 many have found only confusion.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

MARAT, DANTON, THE GIRONDINS AND ROBESPIERRE

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We all have our opinions, but none of us know much.

THE STORY TELLER

Making Up. Old Ben—Williams, are my eyebrows on straight and is my wig properly crumpled?

Social Euphemism. First society matron—I've just paid \$300 for a fascinating little rag to wear to your bridge.

Overdose. Aubrey (after a searching gaze from Bruce)—Now, old chap, candidly, what's the matter with the doc?

Truthful Tommy Triumphs. "Tommy," said the boy's father, sternly, "where are those six apples I left on the table?"

It Looked Suspicious. "I guess my father must have been a pretty bad boy," said one youngster.

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 door of the church now proposes a book just on the inside of the vestibule.

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?"

Parable for Suffragettes. Mrs. Humphrey Ward is against votes for women. At a luncheon of suffragettes in New York, by means of a parable, she pointed out her belief that the immediate home circle, not the distant polling booth of Seneca Chamberlain, was the true "holy land."

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

A Promise Unfulfilled. O. Henry, the well-known story-writer, once promised the editor of a magazine that he would deliver a short story to him on the following Monday.

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.

Good Customers. John D. Rockefeller 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 don't—"

When Tents Were a Post. Very few persons know that William B. Telfer has written poetry. Most people have an idea that a poet is a lean, long-haired creature, who looks as if he had lost his best friend.

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.

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

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 Floor—a Toast. Here's to the floor. Our best friend of all. Who sticks to us close. In the time of our fall.

The Gloucester Mother. When autumn winds are high They wake and trouble me. With thoughts of people lost. A-coming on the coast.

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 washed and smooth the road."

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!

We Two in Arcady. When we two walked in Arcady (How long ago it seemed!) How thick the branches overhead, How soft the grass beneath our tread!

Advertisement for 'Bros' Furniture and Carpets, located in Victoria, B.C. It features various items like carpets, drapery, and furniture, with prices and contact information.

Small advertisement for 'Makers' or similar services, located at the bottom left corner.

London Dispatch. We see more of the sky.

SAYS GOODBYE THEN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Garfield Johnson Suicides at Empire Restaurant Early Yesterday Morning

(From Sunday's Daily) While eating with a party of friends in a box at the Empire restaurant yesterday 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 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" staggered 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, and when the waiter was pulling out of his pocket the bottle containing the poison and remarking to Nelson: "This is the real dope to take." The sound of the words from one of the boxes attracted his attention and ringing he went into the box where several of his friends, including two seafarers 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 of the contents. As 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 circumstances of Johnson's death, but beyond the above facts little additional information 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 swallowing carbolic acid.

Johnson had been in the city for the past four years, but where he came from is not known, though he is supposed to have hailed from Chicago. He was a waiter on the Sound boats for some time, had engaged on a sailing trip, and last winter had been employed as steamer. 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 drunkenness. Acquaintances being formed among the low characters of the city. The body was taken to Smith's undertaking 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 competency, F. Lloyd of Westholme left yesterday for his old home in England, where he will spend his holiday. It is just about a quarter of a century since Mr. Lloyd left his home in London, England, and came to Victoria, British Columbia, where he purchased 800 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

The British Columbia Gazette Contains Announcements of New Ventures

Among the new incorporations announced in the current issue of the B. C. Gazette are: The Greer, Courtney & Skene, Limited, a company with a capital given is \$10,000, and the company has very wide powers, from maintaining docks and wharves, operating ships, running a cable, acting as brokers and including many other forms of business activity. The Kootenay Telephone 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.

FIRST LADY MEMBER

Canadian Mining Institute Receives Mrs. Young, Wife of Provincial Secretary

The secretary of the western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, recently received official notification from the head office of the institute, Montreal, Quebec, of the election as a member of Mrs. Rose of the institute, Mrs. 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 ago, Mrs. Watson (now Mrs. Young) was elected an associate member of one of the British mining institutes, she was also the first lady member of that institution.

GOOD TEMPLARS OPEN LOCAL OPTION FIGHT

Meeting To Be Held Next Wednesday 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 Erythias Hall, Douglas street. In addition to the representatives from the local lodges there will be in attendance about fifty delegates from other provincial points. On Tuesday evening the delegates will be banqueted 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 members, besides the juvenile lodges. Grand Chief Templar, Rev. J. P. Hickel, of Esquimalt, will preside at the sessions.

DIRECTORS CONSIDER SERIOUS SITUATION

Jubilee Hospital Too Cramped For Accommodating Paying Patients

In spite of the fact that the order paper contained few items, the directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital held a very lengthy meeting on Friday evening, when the vexatious problem of the hospital accommodation was considered from several pertinent points of view. For out of the 150 patients which are treated during the month of September no less than 83 were treated in the hospital. 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 monetary support. For not only do they think that it is desirable, but moreover they cannot possibly see any other way out of their present pressing difficulties, which are indeed so great that, in the existing circumstances, application for private rooms must of necessity be refused, leading to inevitable loss of revenue, while it further requires that the patients be treated in a makeshift way, which is not only very necessary cannot be accorded to the indigent sick. And neither of these things can be done at all possible in the capital city of the province of British Columbia.

The recommendation of the finance committee, to the payment of \$1250 for salaries and \$2895.74 for accounts for the month was approved, 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 discovered that with the exception of the half a dozen beds the furniture which at the present time is in use in the nurses' apartments is altogether too much worn, from lengthened service, to justify removal to the new and commodious quarters which are being arranged. It is further estimated that these new furnishings will necessitate an expenditure of at least \$200. This matter will be further considered tomorrow by the committee, their report having been referred back in order that the subject may be presented in fuller detail at the next meeting of the directorate. The unusual gravity of the hospital's financial situation may be inferred from the fact that the discussion which was opened animated and always earnest occupied the close attention of the directors for the space of two hours. In consequence of the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. Pemberton, the vice-president, Mr. E. A. Lewis, was in the chair. The other directors present were: Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Alex. Wilson, James Forman, H. E. Newton and D. E. Campbell. The total number of patients' days stayed during September was 2487, making a daily average of \$2.23.

W. J. ROBINSON ALIVE

Death of Another Man of Same Name Causes Report of His Demise

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 true. The man who was drowned was named W. J. Robinson and was drowned off an Atlantic liner some time ago, and his demise was widely heralded in the press. The New York papers identified the man with the well-known founder of the Optimist club in New York, who is widely known in Victoria and the West as a promoter and mining man, operating Athin and Alaska, who by reason of an unusual and delightful personality had acquired a very large circle of acquaintance. A letter written from the Savoy hotel in London by Mrs. Robinson, dated October 1, was yesterday received by one of the Victorian friends of the family, in which the writer says that she had just received word that W. J. Robinson, she adds that she has been deluged with letters of sympathy from all parts of the world, but, fortunately, Mr. Robinson is his usual cheerful self and shows no intention of departing this life.

German and Czech deputies in the Bohemian diet used desks and ink wells on each other.

A French inventor has a process for making artificial clouds to save vineyards from the sun.

JACOBSON'S VENTURE LANDS HIM IN JAIL

Man From Bremerton Fails to Work His Smooth Scheme in Victoria

(From Sunday's Daily) It was a smooth scheme which John Helling, or Jacob Jacobson, as he afterwards admitted to the police was his right name, attempted to work upon Alfred Z. Abbey, of this city, the information Agency, Douglas street, last week. It was only the fact that like the historic pitcher, Jacobson went once to obtain the source from whence he hoped to draw his supply that now he rests behind the bars charged with a serious offence for which he will be arraigned tomorrow morning to the police station. Last Tuesday an individual who claimed to have been from Bremerton, where he had just sold a considerable amount of property to John Helling, called upon Mr. Abbey and stated that he was desirous of purchasing some Victoria real estate. He had unbounded faith in the future of this city, the fine climate and the beauty of its surroundings having appealed most strongly to him. Mr. Abbey was willing to do business and showed a stranger a list of various likely properties which he thought the visitor would make no mistake in purchasing. Helling, as it appeared, was Mr. Abbey was his name, produced two cheques, each drawn upon the State Bank of Bremerton and purporting to be made out by John Jacobson in favour of John Helling for \$10,000 each, which he said, was the purchase money for his Bremerton property.

Mr. Abbey, during his conversation with Helling, and the alleged Helling, visited a house situated near the corner of Vancouver and Richardson streets. The premises were examined and Helling admitted that he was not the man with whom he had agreed 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 boundary and in that off-hand manner which denotes the man with means and the willingness to pay for what he wants, he informed Mr. Abbey that he would take the residences.

A Veritable Plunger

As Mr. Abbey was agent for the whole property he was naturally glad to be able to make the large cheque. The price for the property was \$7,000 and on their return to Mr. Abbey's office Helling paid him the cheque, which he gave to Mr. Abbey. The cheque was already endorsed "John Helling," and was taken by Mr. Abbey to the bank to cash. The regular real estate receipt setting forth the terms on which the balance of the purchase money was to be paid, and the cheque was later deposited by Mr. Abbey in his bank and in the ordinary course of business was forwarded to Bremerton but had not yet been returned. Mr. Abbey did not see his client again until a day later, or on Thursday, when Helling called and stated that as some money which he had expected had not arrived, he would be obliged if the former would give him \$200 on the other cheque. Mr. Abbey, however, had not the cheque, and he asked Helling to write his name on a slip of paper in order that the agreement could be carried out. Helling, however, refused to do this, and stated that what was so illegible that Mr. Abbey could make nothing of it. Helling then stated that the name appearing on the cheque was not the name of the man who had written it, but was the name of a man who was not written down 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 waiting until the bank advised him relative to the first cheque when Helling came along in an automobile. He was told to leave the cheque and return in the afternoon, but in the meantime Mr. Abbey had the cheque and the man who had written it, and a wire to Bremerton showed that there was no such person as Jacobson, the alleged maker of the cheque, with any account at the State Bank of Bremerton, and Helling was unknown. When Helling returned in the afternoon and was told of the information which Mr. Abbey had obtained, he declared that there must have been some mistake, and that he was not the man who had written the cheque. Mr. Abbey's suspicions were confirmed by a telegram which was received on Tuesday night, the day the man arrived here, and registered at the Brunswick Hotel under the name of Jacobson. He stayed there Wednesday night, but failed to put in an appearance on Thursday morning. The man who had had gone to the house which he had attempted to purchase and informed the inmates that he had bought the house, and that he had a cheque for him Thursday afternoon, and that he was on the boat en route for Seattle. As he was coming down the gang plank in the custody of the police officer he was seen to abstract a paper from his pocketbook and secret it in his hand. The paper was taken possession of by the detective and proved to be the cheque on which he had attempted to raise the \$200.

Found the Cheques

When taken to the police station he admitted that his name was Jacob Jacobson, that he had come to Victoria at Bremerton and that he thought he could make a little money out of it. He declared he would explain how it was that he could make out the meaning of the cheques and adopt the name of Helling, the person purporting to be the payee. He gave an explanation of why he registered in the name of Helling, and his explanation was wholly unsatisfactory. Whether the man is a would-be crook, or is anything else, it is not known, or possible stool-pigeon for a gang of crooks are questions which the police are unable to solve. It is believed that he came here with several others who may possibly be implicated in the attempt to swindle Mr. Abbey's principles.

Yesterday a warrant was sworn out charging Helling, or Jacobson, with being unlawfully and wilfully endeavouring to defraud, and to induce Mr. Abbey to execute a deed in security to wit, an agreement for the sale of land, by false pretence.

Henry Young & Company

Grand Values in Ladies' and Children's Flannelettes

Henry Young & Co. 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Henry Young & Company advertisement for flannelettes, listing various items and prices.

BOWLING GREEN FOR BEACON HILL PARK

Local Lovers of Ancient Game Ask Permission to Play in the Park

(From Sunday's Daily) Should the suggestion made by William Oliphant to those members of the parks board who turned up last night at the regular monthly meeting be adopted, the city would have a bowling green for the first time in its history. The suggestion was made by 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 privilege of playing at the Beacon Hill park, those interested to pay all the cost of preparing the green and the maintenance thereof. The superintendent of parks could exercise supervision over it. All the lovers of the game would ask for would be the privilege of playing at the park, and taking steps to erect a temporary fence or put in shrubbery so as to protect the green from straying cattle, etc., while some seats would be put in. A piece of ground about 100 feet square would be required for about eight "rinks." There were many people now residing in Victoria who would be only too glad to contribute towards the cost of a bowling club and preparing and maintaining the green. The idea was to have the green in the park, and one thought if the game became the favorite here that it has elsewhere it would prove a good move for the parks board. The suggestion was made by 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 privilege of playing at the Beacon Hill park, those interested to pay all the cost of preparing the green and the maintenance thereof. The superintendent of parks could exercise supervision over it. All the lovers of the game would ask for would be the privilege of playing at the park, and taking steps to erect a temporary fence or put in shrubbery so as to protect the green from straying cattle, etc., while some seats would be put in. A piece of ground about 100 feet square would be required for about eight "rinks." There were many people now residing in Victoria who would be only too glad to contribute towards the cost of a bowling club and preparing and maintaining the green. The idea was to have the green in the park, and one thought if the game became the favorite here that it has elsewhere it would prove a good move for the parks board.

COAST CANOPY'S STEAMER, WHICH WAS CRIPPLED YESTERDAY, PROCEEDED TO SEATTLE

The steamer Coast Canopy, which was crippled yesterday, proceeded to Seattle. The steamer was in the harbor yesterday, and was towed to the pier by the tugboat. The Coast Canopy was severely wrecked forward, presenting a sorry-looking picture with her upper works wrecked. The Balmuccia was in tow of the tug with another schooner, and was being towed astern when the Coast Canopy crashed into her just under the schooner's bowsprit. The entire upper works of the Coast Canopy flattened out and all the occupants of staterooms in that portion of the ship were hurled from their berths. Five Italians occupying a stateroom in the forward part of the ship were the most seriously injured of the passengers. One man had his leg broken. Pursue William Jones, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Jones were thrown into the water when the boats collided but a line was thrown to him and he was immediately pulled aboard. There was much excitement when the George E. Starr landed her half-dressed excited men and women taken from the Coast Canopy at Seattle, and five Italians among the number who had placed their money in a vault caused much commotion before they discovered the vault was safe in possession of one of the number.

BIG SILK SHIPMENT ON EMPRESS OF CHINA

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

COTTAGE CITY DAMAGED IN COLLISION

Struck Lumber Schooner Bainbridge Off Jefferson Head and Her Forward Part Crumpled

GRAIN STEAMERS LEAVE

NEW COMMISSION OF SHEARWATER OFFICERS

NAVIGATION CLOSES ON UPPER YUKON

GRAN STEAMERS LEAVE

NAVIGATION CLOSES ON UPPER YUKON

Why Fit-Reform Garments live up to our guarantee

Fit-Reform buys from the leading mills in England, Scotland and Ireland, the greatest weavers in the world. Cloth is tested when it first reaches the workroom. As garments are being made, each part of the work is watched, and each process is carefully examined. After a garment is completed, it is gone over by experts who inspect every inch of it. When it comes to you, a Fit-Reform Suit or Overcoat is absolutely perfect in every detail. We know that it is worthy to bear the Fit-Reform trademark, and we guarantee it to be the best value, at its price, in Canada. Suits and Overcoats, \$15 to \$35.

Mail orders receive prompt attention

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

1201 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

GRAIN STEAMERS LEAVE

NAVIGATION CLOSES ON UPPER YUKON

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Henry Young & Company advertisement for leather goods, saddles, and other items.

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NAVIGATION CLOSES ON UPPER YUKON

Henry Young & Company

Black Watch Black Plug The Cheating Tobacco of Quality.



EVERY MAN of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

"CULTUS JOHN" PROVES AN EXPENSIVE PORTER

Sportsman is Fined \$50 for Giving Slush 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.

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.

NOT REGULARLY CALLED Special Meeting Summoned by South Saanich's Reeve Proves of No Avail

By reason of the misinterpretation of the Municipal Clauses Act, the special meeting called by the reeve of the municipality of South Saanich proved abortive.

As far as the concerned, on Friday, Mrs. Casca and White Horse river with many passengers.

Carbolic Acid. Oct. 17.—Ralph Graves, loved by Charreat and here, committed suicide taking carbolic acid.

Water Burned. Oct. 17.—The Winat this point was totally fire last evening.

Postal revenue was in the first six months fiscal year.

KAGA MARU IN FROM YOKOHAMA

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

MERCHANTS AND REBELS

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, the Kaga Maru, a Japanese mail steamer, arrived at Victoria on Saturday.

The Kaga Maru encountered heavy weather for two days when near the meridian, being tossed for 48 hours by a gale from the east and south-east, but no damage was sustained.

Mr. Perkins, in an interview with a Colonist reporter, said he had been visiting many points in the far east, including Java, Sumatra, the Philippines, China, Japan, etc.

Cholera in China. "At Hankow the cholera was raging very badly," said Mr. Perkins.

On Saturday the cholera was raging very badly, said Mr. Perkins, and the death rate was about 400 a day among the natives.

with fixed bayonets and formed a cordon about some Chinese coolies who dug up the cement walk and put the telephone posts back in the centre of it.

New Members of Institute. The following residents in Western Canada have lately been elected to membership in the Canadian Mining Institute.

With that object in view a resolution was carried unanimously, and instructions given that it should be forwarded to the city clerk without delay.

ANOTHER SEALER IN FROM BERING SEA

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

Another sealing schooner returned yesterday, the Allie L. Algar, Capt. Gus Whidden with 445 skins.

Like the Jessie the Allie L. Algar brought news that the Japanese sealers had made sealing difficult for those nationals who were not so favorably situated.

Public Telephones To Be Installed Twenty Instruments Centrally Situated for General Convenience

Telephones for the use of all on payment of a nickel will be installed at different public places throughout the city.

Smaller Steamer Will Run on New Schedule For the International S. S. Co.

The steamer Whatcom will replace the Chippewa for the International Steamship company between Victoria and Seattle today.

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

Chief Justice Hunter has handed down judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Winter vs. the B. C. Electric company.

WHATCOM WILL RUN INSTEAD OF CHIPPEWA

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Victoria Girl in Opium Den. Ray, a white girl, who recently came here from Victoria, was rescued from a Chinese joint yesterday evening by the city police.

OAK BAY GOING ON WATER QUESTION

Who Bears Expense of Redistribution in Municipality? Council Interrogated

(From Saturday's Daily) Whether the Victoria corporation of the municipality should take the responsibility for the distribution of water through the Oak Bay district was the subject discussed at a special meeting of the council of the city yesterday afternoon at the offices of Clerk J. S. Floyd.

With that object in view a resolution was carried unanimously, and instructions given that it should be forwarded to the city clerk without delay.

POLICE FORCE OBJECT TO THE NEW HELMETS

Excessive Weight Makes Headgear Almost Unbearable—Petition Commissioners

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.

G. T. P. AGREEMENT FILED

Clifford W. Brown Gets \$126,750 For Four Hundred and Fifteen Feet of Waterfront

The agreement between the Grand Trunk Pacific and Clifford Watson Brown for the purchase of Victoria waterfront was placed on file yesterday.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE B. C. ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Prince Rupert, Oct. 16.—On Friday night a son was born to the wife of Anton Bugge of "Knoxville." Mr. and Mrs. Bugge can take pride in their first born, who is also the first child born in Prince Rupert.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE Before Buying GROCERIES Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention. COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

Northern Interior of B. C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points. R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

Are You Looking for Bargains IF SO, HERE ARE SOME WHICH SHOULD INTEREST YOU WHITE ENAMELED WATER PAILS, Regular price \$1.00. Our Special Price 60¢ CHILD'S ENAMELED BATHS, Regular price \$5.00. Our Special Price... \$3.50

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 82. Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. P.O. Box 683

Columbia Double Sided Disc Records HERE'S A MONEY SAVER TWO RECORDS IN ONE COST LESS—PLAY BETTER—REQUIRE LESS ROOM 10-IN. DOUBLE DISCS 12-IN. DOUBLE DISCS (Two Records in One) (Two Records in One) 85c \$1.25 COME AND HEAR THEM—YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED FLETCHER BROS. Largest Talking Machine Dealers in Victoria

BACK FROM CONVENTION UPON TUBERCULOSIS

Secretary of Provincial Board of Health Returns to the City

From Friday's Daily
I had a perfectly glorious time, the best I have ever had in the whole of my life, observed Dr. C. J. Fagan, the secretary of the provincial board of health...

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...

Anti-Tuberculosis Conference
The workers anti-tuberculosis congress or convention opened in the splendid city of Washington, D.C., on the 21st day of September.

AMERICA'S EX-CHAMPION WRESTLER

SAYS:
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...

Zam-Buk
For all Injuries & Skin Diseases
USE Zam-Buk
ALL DRUGGISTS 50c
And Others, or from the ZAM-BUK CO., TORONTO, for price. 6 Boxes for \$2.50.

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...

Improving Road
Within the past few days extensive improvements have been made in the way of installing Carey Road, from the old creamery building to the junction with Glenferrie Road.

New Alarm System Expended.
The new fire alarm equipment ordered some time ago from the General Electric Co. has just arrived.

Supplies for Waterworks.
The waterworks department is calling for tenders for a large amount of material to be used in the waterworks.

Building Figures Grow.
Permits for building aggregating in value \$10,560 were issued yesterday by the building inspector.

Exposition Rates Announced.
Mr. Elworthy, the secretary of the board of exposition, has just received from Mr. Charlton, acting chairman...

Cleaning Chinatown.
City health officials claim that at the present moment Chinatown is in a more sanitary condition than it has been for many years.

New Lamps Installed.
The city electrician is at present busy installing the fifty new arc lamps, known as the slow burning type, which recently arrived in the city.

Head Withstood Shock.
A Chinaman employed by William Sheppard, Metcalf had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday afternoon in front of the Bank of Montreal.

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

FERNIE COURT HOUSE
Provincial Government Will Start Work Upon New Building Immediately

Complaint Against Sportsmen
Frequent complaints have of late been made to the municipal authorities regarding the shooting of city sportsmen who persist in shooting in such close proximity to...

farmers' dwellings as to endanger the lives of the occupants. In several instances the farmer, it is claimed, has received nothing but abuse for his pains, and has as a last resort complained to the police.

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

Permits for building aggregating in value \$10,560 were issued yesterday by the building inspector, making the month's total to date \$65,675.

Work on the laying of the salt water high pressure system main on Blanchard street, between the Broughton street and Wharf street, is now under way.

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MATURE A VERY SKILFUL PHYSICIAN

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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NOTICE—Eagle No. 5 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—Eagle No. 7 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—Eagle No. 8 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—Sunrise mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—Eureka No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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NOTICE—Red Bug No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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NOTICE—Red Bug No. 2 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—F. H. C. No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

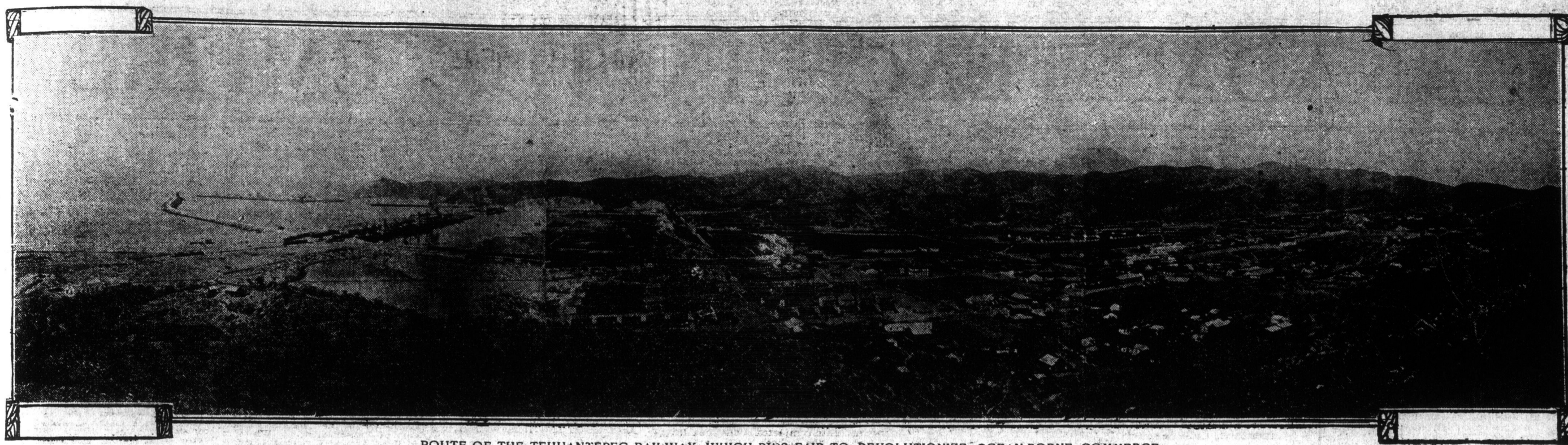
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE—F. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district, where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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ROUTE OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY, WHICH BIDS FAIR TO REVOLUTIONIZE OCEAN-BORNE COMMERCE

OF IMPROVEMENTS
mineral claim, Quatsino mining division district. Where located, Quatsino Sound. ICE, that I, James A. Miner's certificate No. B sixty days from date to the Mining Recorder of improvements, for obtaining a Crown grant claim. Take notice that action must be commenced within such certificate of ROY C. PRICE, Agent, 5th day of August, A.D.

OF IMPROVEMENTS
Victoria mineral claim, Quatsino mining division district. Where located, Quatsino Sound. ICE, that I, James A. Miner's certificate No. B sixty days from date to the Mining Recorder of improvements, for obtaining a Crown grant claim. Take notice that action must be commenced within such certificate of ROY C. PRICE, Agent, 5th day of August, A.D.

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Breka No. 1 mineral claim in the Quatsino mining district. Where located, Quatsino Sound. ICE, that I, James A. Miner's certificate No. B sixty days from date to the Mining Recorder of improvements, for obtaining a Crown grant claim. Take notice that action must be commenced within such certificate of ROY C. PRICE, Agent, 5th day of August, A.D.

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MORE than forty million dollars' worth of merchandise originating in United States territory crossed the Isthmus of Panama and Tehuantepec in 1907, most of it being interchanged between the eastern and western ports of the United States, including the Hawaiian Islands in this term. This total of more than forty millions of trans-Isthmian traffic in merchandise originating under the American flag is more than three times as much as that of any earlier year. This sudden and large increase in the interchanges between Atlantic and Pacific ports via the narrow strip of land which separates these oceans is chiefly due to the opening, early in 1907, of the Tehuantepec Railway, which connects the waters of those two oceans by a land haul of but 190 miles, its termini being Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico side and Salina Cruz on the Pacific

side. This enterprise of connecting the two oceans was planned before the construction of the earliest transcontinental railway in the United States, the first concession for the road having been granted by the Mexican Government in 1857. This and subsequent concessions having failed to produce results, the Mexican government in 1882 itself took up the work, making a series of contracts under which a road was completed from ocean to ocean in 1894, but owing to defective conditions its partial reconstruction became necessary, and this reconstruction was accomplished through a partnership arrangement entered into by the Mexican government with a British firm, the road having been actually opened for business in January, 1907. Modern steel docks at the eastern and western termini permit the transfer by steam and electric power of merchandise from the hold of the vessel direct to the car standing on the dock alongside the

vessel and the retransfer from car to vessel by the same manner. The time occupied in shipment across the Isthmus is less than twenty-four 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 for use in the construction of the Isthmian canal. The value of merchandise originating

in United States ports and shipped over that line to other parts of the United States or foreign 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, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico, and the British Columbia ports of Canada. These include practically all classes of merchandise, but more especially meats,

flour, cotton goods, mineral oil, mining machinery, 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 miles.

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

THE Power of a Lie," by Johan Bojer, is a very dramatic and powerful story, and has already been crowned by the French Academy. It has been translated into English by Jessie Muir. It is a pitiless tale, and yet without exaggeration. A lie is told or allowed to exist, and as inevitably as day follows night so ill follows evil. The man who lets the lie exist is Knut Norby, a prosperous Norwegian farmer—but a little afraid of his wife. He had become surety for Wangen, the merchant, to the extent of 2,000 kroner, and when Wangen failed the farmer, by semi-suggestion, had allowed it to be believed that Wangen had forged his name as surety. The Lie Starts "He was on the point of nipping the report in the bud by explaining matters"—but he didn't. He was not unwilling to harm his 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.

Marit expressed her opinion that our intelligence was not sufficient for that, and turned over on the other side. "The old man lay long, however, seeing a long string of Wangen's descendants having to suffer for this. Could he then at the same time be saved and sit in heaven? He lay there looking and looking, until he grew hot with anxiety lest he should not get any sleep that night either. He began to be sure that he had some disease or other, perhaps heart disease. And then, while he stood in the witness box and held up his fingers, it would come! He would drop down. "O God, be merciful to my soul! "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, he began to see how difficult it is honestly and fairly to put right a wrong done. "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

the end, should I be finished then? No. I 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 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 forget. 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

came close up to him and seated himself so 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. "I've come to ask you, sir—he stopped 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 suspecting that he was not happy! If they did, 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 struggled in his conflict between duty and love: "I must come to a decision! There are only two ways 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 went: 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 for it all. "But there is one thing I can't understand," 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

SPEAKING before the members of the 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 whole. 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 system of Imperial co-operation. Each had the fullest scope for the development of its individuality and for con-

ducting its own affairs, and it was recognized that it had a partnership under the style of 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 Esquimaux. 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.

It took time to give effect to such co-operation, and it was impossible to rely on what 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 Doctrine. 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.

It was a glimpse of the mind of Wangen, the idealist, who had failed so far as money went: 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 for it all. "But there is one thing I can't understand," 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!"

CANADA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE

FOLLOWING is the full text of address delivered by Lord Milner at the Canadian Club luncheon in Vancouver 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 world 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 as 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 fail, 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 time.

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 this case, human genius and energy made the

most of the opportunity and the success was beyond all human anticipation. The builders 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 was first formed, whether it was possible for 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 without 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 affairs, 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 Britishers.' 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, and a back seat, mind you not only in war

but in peace? The power of nations is even 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 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 just 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 world. 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 I never will forget what Canadians did at a supreme crisis in the history of the Empire in 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 throughout 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 development; and the inference which your own history affords, that there is no incompatibility between local and national interests, as there is in my opinion no incompatibility 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 now for closer Empire union, and forming new bodies or branches to serve the same end—has aroused much interest. We heartily wish

Lord Meath success. The institution of Imperial 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 overseas 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 (London.)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE MARKET GARDENER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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 inexhaustible market for our products.

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 trade.

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-of-season 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 unlimited.

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 were 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 August.

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 north-west, and enthusiasts look forward to the time when this favored section will be known as the California of Canada.



Old Liberal Party—That's what I call adding insult to injury.

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,
'Till 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 wait for us bedight
With ferns and flowers and soft summer light,
When we have said good-bye.

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 suffeeth; 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.

Ah, love, the years' encroaching 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.

—Grace Kirkland in Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine.

THE GARDEN
Plant: P...
nials, Hardy
Trees, Bulbs
Shrubs, Flo...
tious, Pansy
Wallflowers,
streams, Pot...
Pot Narciss...
Bulbs, In W...
Cabbages.
Sow: Sw...
Jamen, Corn
cumber in B...



PLANTING
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THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Prepare Borders, if not yet done.
 Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Biennials, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Bulbs. And especially—Fascias, Evergreen Shrubs, Flowering Shrubs, Phloxes, Iris, Carnations, Pansies, Violets, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Wallflowers, Roses, Alliums, Chives, Watercress in streams, Pot Crocuses, Pot Tritonias, Pot Hyacinths, Pot Narcissi, Pot Tulips, Lilies, Anemones, Conifers, Bulbs, in Window Boxes; Cabbages, Coleworts, Savoy Cabbages.
 Sow: Sweet Peas, Broad Beans, Mushrooms, Cypripedium, Corn Salad, Mustard and Cress in heat, Cucumber in heat.

PLANTING BULBS TO BLOOM IN THE SPRING



BULBS 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 it is 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 bulbs.

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 generally 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 stated, flourish in a somewhat heavier soil.

When the ground has properly settled down, which takes usually three or four weeks after it has been prepared planting may be proceeded with. A half-shady position is preferable to one fully exposed to the direct rays of the mid-day sun, although very fair results are often obtained with many kinds even when planted in the open. As a general rule planting may begin in August with Daffodils, which then usually begin to form new roots, following in September with Hyacinths and early-flowering Tulips, and in October with the May-flowering varieties; 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 nature of the soil. Shallow planting must be avoided, and on light soils the bulbs may be planted slightly deeper than on heavy ones. Similarly, in the colder districts of the North, they succeed better when planted deeper than in the warmer South. For the stronger growing Daffodils and May-flowering Tulips, 6 inches deep and 8 inches apart; and Hyacinths, with the top of the bulb 4 inches below the surface and 6 inches to 8 inches apart, will generally suffice. A common rule with some growers is to plant the bulb from one and a half to twice its 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 hollowiness 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 reception of the bulbs, the use of fresh or raw manure is a mistake. There is no better dressing for 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 the pinks, reds and, finally, dark crimson.

Water should be withheld from Hyacinths and early-flowering Tulips as soon as their flowering is over; and when the leaves are

variety and pull them apart you will I think, 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 steel rat-trap. If you had cut these bulbs apart 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 knife, you are very likely to strip off the base of 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 upwards 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 *carpatium* 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 fitted for associating with the earliest flowers in

of the garden or woodland. It produces an 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 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 umbels 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. carpatium*, 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 (inverted in size to that containing the crowns) superimposed 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.

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 Cocoon 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 shrubby 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 Cocoon refuse.

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 poetica types should be planted in heavy, damp, low ground, but the double garden-flowered form, *alba plena*, flowers only when grown in heavy, damp soil.



GRAPES GROWN IN VICTORIA DISTRICT

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

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 conditions are suitable.

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 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 small-growing 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 of the family, and will flourish in most parts

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 leaf-mould and road grit. The lifting and replanting of the crowns can be done any time during mild weather, from autumn to early spring. All being ready for planting, take out a shal-

stitution of Immigration would be a club movement in which has done much in leading the people to see merely local interests. It has been in Canada how they enter-imple and inexperience views upon mat-These clubs exist in their members meet is once a week. If bers discuss affairs need not be a Lord nch at a Canadian d standing is wel-ious. The visitor itably entertained, xchange views with ted the other day ying this particular Mother-country. A rganize something lubs deserves con- better man at the Lord Meath could d Meath is an Im-sort. He is widely the observance of ry.—Canada (Lon-

THE MARKET IN COLUMBIA

ast few years that conducted by the province. Previously, Chinamen, who sold here that it was con- sers to engage in \$500 head tax on operation, however, pites have entered the business to such e they supplied the building up an ex-early vegetables to olumbia which lies d to the provinces and Manitoba. In e rigorous winter the soil for five or ere is an inexhaus-

blating entering the things must first be If it is intended to is important that he city. On the other supply the eastern n of climatic condi- nim to furnish the r the out-of-season

of Vancouver island bred section, owing shine and practically nter. Many garden- pplying the out-of- ouse lettuce and mtemplating forcing iflower and kindred t frames. As the t necessary to have ted glass houses as ssume so much fuel is direction are un-

the temperate zone development, as in the writer last year roughly ripe toma- ants—six tomatoes bunds. The method follows: In the by trenching and tted stable manure was left in a rough en the surface soil l prepared manure, sible. The plants l nurseryman, and they had attained et, when they were pots, merely leaving which were trained ground about six ts required (or re- on, with the excep- ring until the fruit wn, when most of rtially cut away to possible to develop ear the single stem with the result that red on the 20th of

accomplished by an who understands the do at least as well. oatoes should not aring the latter part ve inch pots, and ntil the roots begin e set upon the vines, ors. Other growers n lines. Some mak- brussels sprouts and cember; borecole in ns, etc., to meet the

the future prosper- a market gardener supply the needs of enthusiasts look for- this favored section ifornia of Canada.

THROUGH THE MACKENZIE BASIN



VIEWING "Through the Mackenzie Basin," a narrative of the Athabasca and Peace River Expedition of 1899...

"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...

The Expedition of 1890 was sent by the government to treat with the native Indians for the transfer of their territorial rights...

"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...

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...

Such people had to be protected from the half-crazed gold hunters and adventurers who swarmed into the country...

"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...

Much as we are tempted to quote descriptions of the magnificent forest scenery passed through, and of the actual treaty ceremonies...

"Stock-raising was already becoming a feature of the region. Some three miles above the Heart River is Buffalo Lake...

prairies and abundance of coal of good quality. To the west were the prairies of the Salt River, well watered by creeks...

The treaty made the trail was taken to the Peace River, which was reached on July 15, and on the 23rd the boat journey down the river was resumed...

"In front of the house was a field of wheat, 110 acres in extent, as fine a field as we had ever seen anywhere...

been seriously injured by frost since 1884, and in fact no frost had occurred to injure wheat since 1887...

Everything is on such a big scale that we are not surprised to find the capacity for containing large quantities of food...

"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...

In the Athabasca River region they came across enormous deposits of tar which some day will be of great economic value...

"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...

Mr. Mair is to be warmly congratulated on the great amount of valuable information he has compressed into this interesting narrative...

The second portion of the volume consists of most valuable notes on "The Mammals and Birds of Northern Canada," by R. Macfarlane...

The Turkish Grand Vizier



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, writes the following appreciation of the Turkish Grand Vizier...

The flattering terms in which Kiamil 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 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...

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...

It is not only in the sphere of foreign relations or among the European Powers that Kiamil's name is prominent. His treatment of Bulgarian, Cretan, and Armenian affairs was always frank, liberal and sympathetic...

break down, and that the consequent anarchy may enable the rulers of Bulgaria to gratify the ambitions they have in their hearts...

The Times has published his letters and telegrams which cannot fail to afford 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...

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 lucrative sinecures, have suffered from the "restoration" of the Constitution...

Commercial Advertising



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times writes:

Manufacturers and wholesale merchants who have seen themselves losing trade through competition, whether domestic or foreign, have often with advantage looked for a remedy to well-conceived and dignified advertising...

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...

ending struggle, with lower and lower qualities at lower and lower prices, and profits tending to the minimum, they were able to produce...

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

Military Resources of the Turkish Empire



MILITARY correspondent of the 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 not 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 Seraskerat (War Office) and Topkhane (Arsenal) are in a state of chaos. Matters became worse when Redif 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 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 Yildiz the Sultan is personally unknown. Once a 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.

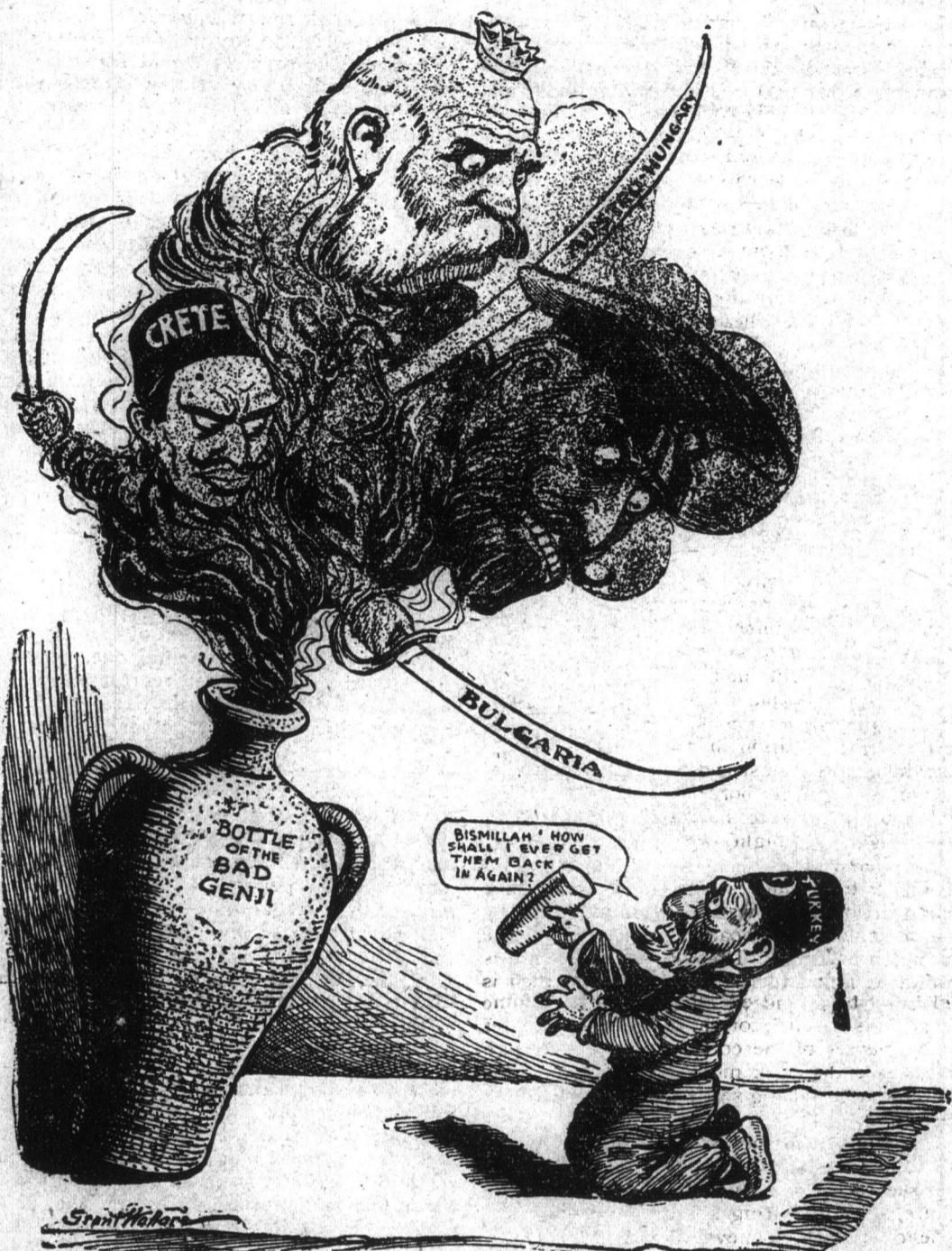
While at Constantinople the writer has taken pains to ascertain the feeling of the regimental officers of the garrison towards the revolution, and it was unmistakable. There is complete concord between soldiers and civilians. No word was heard except in approbation of the political object of the Young 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 of Constantinople would be the signal for his dethronement.

The Turkish Army will be in the melting-pot 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 representative of all sections of the Empire, but a caste composed of Moslems who alone have

the right to bear arms. The whole burden of conscription falls upon less than half the population of the Empire. One of the first duties of the Turkish Parliament, according to the programme of the Kiamil Cabinet, must 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-

some useful numerical tables of strength which may be taken as a basis for verified estimates. The numbers of available fighting men under the above-described system of service may be given as follows:

Nizam troops	260,000
Ihtiat	120,000
1st class Redif	270,000
2nd class Redif	380,000
Mustafiz	90,000
Total	1,100,000



Arabian Nights Entertainment Up to Date

scription is applicable, the chief recruiting ground for the army is in Asiatic Turkey. Conscripts are brought over to Europe to serve their time with the colors, after which 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 6th 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 Bourath, 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. German officers have been unable to do much for the Turkish army, but they have compiled

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, Erzincjan, 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	25,000	2,500	230
II. Ordu	25,000	2,500	230
III. Ordu	70,000	3,600	430
Immobile fortress troops for local fortifications	12,000	—	—
Total troops in Europe	152,000	8,600	990

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

Army in Asia and Elsewhere			
	Officers and Men.	Sabres.	Guns.
IV. Ordu	35,000	2,000	120
V. Ordu	12,000	1,500	80
VI. Ordu	19,000	2,000	50
VII. Ordu	14,000	300	20
Tripoli division	15,000	2,000	20
Hedjaz division (Mecca)	5,000	150	3
Total troops in Asia and elsewhere	108,000	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 wholly consist of untrained men. The war would have to be very prolonged before the 2nd class Redif troops could be brought into line.

Summarizing the above facts we find that 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 recruits.

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 Kriegsakademie, 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 upper 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 fascinating personality of which the attraction increases 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 well-bred 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 Marseilles.

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

Advertising

and lower qualities at and profits tending to produce a thoroughly inferior, and no one could be of their trade-marked

of success in the business—a good and a well-chosen title to identify a registered trade-mark for granted, since no money in advertising upon to hold trade by a good name and a very difficult to be come-at business are built upon of fancy names never of commerce. Any newly pronounced coming an inspired piece of artised sufficiently. Some nally meaningless commercial justification can was originally nothing and the sound of it, the inevitable name for it carries with it some form or character of ed is of course a good e. But such names are descriptive words are not and when improperly ave frequently been ex-der of the Courts. Com-et from abuse the ame in its entirety; but if hat part can be adopted in default of a fancy name answers every e against infringement. e the same surname as sed product would find mpt to trade upon this successful business up-though it bears a fancy identified by the name to be Smith!

reasonable judgment is ble title by which to an always be advertised is not to maintain that where there is failure, at that the goods cannot that the method of ad-oped had somewhere iter can it be objected on a given sort of mer-ve margin for adver-g expenditures success-mployed in selling goods profit is the main mot-ative use are necessarily in those of limited em-many times repeated is limited scale, and much

Mineral Wealth of British Columbia



FOLLOWING is the full text of the speech delivered by A. J. McMillan (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 16 last:

Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to propose the next toast on the list, "Our Guests," and I couple with that toast the 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 copper-nickel 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 non-metallic 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 \$42,250,000, £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 Rossland.

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

on prospecting operations with a view to finding 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 countries.

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 of a visit such as this there is to my mind a much more important aspect of the question—and it is rather a sentimental one, perhaps—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 them 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 building 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 ensure 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 through Canada.

How the neighbors dislike a man who kicks about the cost of his wife's funeral!

Rounding Up Buffalo Herd

ARONAN, Montana, correspondent writes: The rounding up of the Pablo buffalo herd preparatory to shipping them to Canada in fulfillment of the sale made nearly two years ago to the Canadian government is proving a herculean task, and 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-punchers.

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 days.

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 in the loading corrals the rest is easy in view

of the experience obtained in previous shipments.

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 the border.

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 of 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 employment 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 domestic fuel."

"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 gas."

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 non-actinic 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 with comfort.

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 fear is gradually hardening into a certainty that no children will bless the marriage of the young Queen of Holland, and that at her death the throne of William the Silent will be left without a direct heir.

The Dutch nation and the gentle Sovereign it loves so well will have the full sympathy of the British people in their disappointment. The question of the succession will, in any case, be a difficult one to solve, and may quite easily develop into an issue of very serious international importance, in which the British empire will be interested to a greater extent than any other power. In the event of the present sovereign dying without issue, all those next in order of succession to the Dutch crown are German princes. The first is the reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar, but he is barred, by a provision in the constitution that no Dutch sovereign may wear another crown. The second in order is Prince Henry of Reuss, and he has declared that in the event of the crown devolving on him he would renounce his right in favor of his son, who, at present, is employed in the German foreign office. It is very unlikely, however, that the Dutch people will consent to the crown being absorbed into the great Teuton hegemony, and the danger would be increased by the accession of a German to the throne. There is a clause in the Dutch constitution which provides that, in default of a legal heir, a successor to the throne may be chosen by the reigning sovereign in consultation with both houses of parliament. This course will, in all probability, be followed; but there is just a possibility that the question of changing the form of government altogether, and resorting to a republic, may be considered.

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-

larly a nation which has played so gallant a part in the past, and which occupies so important 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, Antwerp, and Ostend became German ports, the whole aspect of the question of maritime 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 may some day set Europe in a blaze.

DOG'S MISTAKEN FIDELITY

A strange case, in which a faithful wolf-hound 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 died.



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.

my best that in packing delivered the station tomorrow.

Telegram from Albany, Moth.

Letter from Hobson.



Walter take longer nearly three before Christmas when gets back; times. But and now the most important put on a set.

P.S.—I r pressing ne my mother, suddenly ill may guess, immediately but, fortunately, vices of an and who is feeling con looked after have so mu I will w

Letter from Villa M

Dear Ma rochshuns which he is the Man the bands may the night a Lord being he was hea baby gets I hope a often say if must stop it But hav his toes. I which havin think as it so bad in a the cha rather Dan you said a praps it ca your see respect for but not to and to spa get back. at Present.

the Cha

THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST

Great Britain has less direct interest in Bulgaria than any other great European power. Fear that German diplomacy will disturb the balance of power by weakening other nations determines British policy in the Balkans.

After all, these considerations are not so important 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.

And believing that mutual advantage, of this district, well-our province and, to of the different mines, and speaking I wish you God of your journey

concluded the struggle, and caught up many other loose ends of European controversies, was the Treaty of Berlin. Russia wanted all the Slav states to combine under her hegemony, but the other powers would not see Turkey thus bereft.

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.

For almost five hundred years there was no more Bulgarian history, but in 1876 the Bulgars, driven to desperation by Turkish maladministration, rose in rebellion.

ence, for in the language of the treaty she became "an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan."



Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria

tion of such a thing. And I really cannot understand why I should keep hanging in this way on the darling's dear little legs, as if there were something seriously wrong.

has now declared himself Czar, and has thrown off the last vestiges of Turkish authority.— Toronto Mail and Empire.

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.

deemed merely nominal, and it was taken for granted that in time it would lapse as most of the Porte's claims on North Africa had lapsed.

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.

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

"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 Hobson, Brentford. Albany Villa, Middleford, November 10th, 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 America.

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 send 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.

P.S.—I reopen my letter to tell you of most distressing 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 feeling confident the little darling will be properly looked 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, Middleford, November 9th, 1903.

Dear Madam—I rite in accordance with your dear wish to say as baby is well and happy with he is a little on the heavy side, but I believe the Man that has his Quiver full of the world and his husbands may lose their tempers when there is crying in the night and wish it was otherwise. Your own good word being in favor makes it difficult to disagree. But if he was near he wouldn't have no cause to complain as baby gets his late nights.

I hope you found your mother alive which as I often say it is a long lane as has no turning and we must hop for the best.

But have you noticed that your baby turns in his toes. I saw it when I washed him the first day and he had had a Nevvy as was club-footed. I think as it should be seen to when young as it looks so bad in a man with no skirts.

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 girls. 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 go on all right till you return.

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 with 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 station whiff shows as you should think twice before you speak.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, Brentford. Villa Miranda, Cannes. November 10th, 1903.

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 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 to be obedient 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. Yours very sincerely, 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 perambulator 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 remedies 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 he is. I shall be so anxious.

My mother is decidedly better, though still very ill. With many thanks for your kindness in coming at once to help me in this emergency. Believe me, yours very gratefully, 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.

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 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 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 soon correct what is wrong when the boy is a little older, and be able to walk. I do hope he will not have to wear iron—these 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. Albany Villa, Middleford, November 15th, 1903.

Dere Madam I am glad to say as Baby is well and comfortable and takes his food very reddish wich every cloud has a silver lining. I have showed Mr. Uncle Joseph the Legs him being on his hollersdays in these parts and he says it is a Highshore as can easily be put right, being a cabinet-maker by trade, but formerly a Bonsetter till the pieces stop him owing to a Oversight in treating cancer as an Indigestion and the widder was very unreasonable about it wich shows as to herr is Uman but to ferrive, Divine, and he says as if the Legs is twisted round back-fronted, it will put it right, no time, and hide all defects, he will do it for 1/4 a crown me noing you so well, and he says as no one will ever recernise wat as been Done wich I always say wot the eye does not see the Art does not greave, him being so sure as even yourself woodnt never no as it had been Done till told he wanted to do it at once but I said being left in charge and trusted confidenshul I cannot let you without consulting Her first so, dere lady, please rite and give your consent so 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 absolutely forbid any unqualified Bonsetter 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 that she still improves. The doctor hopes 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 very truly, MARY CARRINGTON.

P.S.—Be sure you do not let your uncle try to do anything to Baby.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, Brentford. Villa Miranda, Cannes. November 23rd, 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 you and 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 of her extraordinary remedies.

Unfortunately, an old uncle of hers, who has already been in trouble for practising as a Bonsetter, 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 I should keep hanging in this way on the darling's dear little legs, as if there were something seriously wrong.

Dear Mother, I do hope you will be better, 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 sincerely, 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 place and can be trusted you being a Church of England lady, where I have herd them pray on Sundays agensnt "all false doctoring" I should not think of giving your Baby any of the medicines as Uncle reckons derd he hasse maid some wonderfull herbs and a collige education is not everythink and a many real doctors would give Pounds for erbs as he has discovered, but tho I say it as shouldnt Uncle Joseph is very clever in his own line, and is thout of a deal off.

dere lady hass you do not say I have decided as he shall try wot he can do with them Legs perticlar as he has to go home on monday and it seems a pity to miss the oportoonity while he is near 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 be very pleased when you come home and see the Result.

My 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 savage forrinerd. Your obed. servant, MARTHA JONES.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes. 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 perticlar 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 his illness, 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 really strong and might give way if used and let you down. he reckons derd as he should cut it off at the top, and he knows a man as could turn you a nice leg of dark wood to odr finishing it up 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 cant do more to surprise you and your dere husband when he comes at the Improvement.

My 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. Call in nearest qualified doctor at once.

Telegram from Mrs. Carrington to her husband, Walter Carrington, Blundell's Hotel, New York. Come home immediately. Baby seriously injured.

Telegram from Mrs. Walter Carrington to the Chief Constable of Blankshire. Please arrest Mrs. Jones's Uncle Joseph for injuring my child.

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 Bonsetter 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 the 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!

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 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.

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 telegrafs to get a doctor and 2 pleccemen after Uncle Joseph on wot they decided must have been an Hoax my pore head is in a whirl like brins going through tunnle the baby is quite well and never been ill, only I night a bit fretful probly a Tooth and no need for a medikle man being in the best of health and Sports.

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 appearances the new leg looking just like the old 1 and much stronger. Is bill I inclose hearvins wich I hope you will think it reasonable specially as the work is well done and you will be new wich only shows how troo it is as you should never judge by appearances the new leg looking just like the old 1 and much stronger. Is bill I inclose hearvins wich I hope you will think it reasonable specially as the work is well done and you will be pleased when you beold it so all's well as ends well. Yours respectful, MARTHA JONES.

The bill enclosed in the foregoing letter. For Mrs. Carrington, Middleford (when at home). Mending old oak chair, including new leg and glue. Hen. Be. 2s. 6d.

Horned Lady—I hope 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 REDDY BASSOON

Oh, wondrously wistful and tender the somnolent measures. Played by the viol and harp and the reddy bassoon! I think I could sit in the shadows and listen forever, Wrapt in the spell of the strange and enchanting soft tune.

With you, O my dreams, I could linger and listen forever. Delighted and soothed by the somnolent flow of the tune. That weaves and upbuilds me a tangle of magical music. Poured from the viol and harp and the reddy bassoon.

Visions and memories waken that long have been sleeping. Stirred by the viol and harp and the reddy 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 reddy bassoon.

The Chair is badly chipt in front. MARTHA JONES.

Walter's life, and he

Walter's life, and he

Walter's life, and he

Walter's life, and he

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



WOMEN'S COSTUMES, in dark green diagonal serge, coat seven-eighths length, semi-fitting, with long-waisted effect, vest of fancy velvet finished 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, semi-fitting 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. Price **\$50.00**

WOMEN'S COSTUME, made of dark green broadcloth, coat three-quarter 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 buttons. Price **\$55.00**

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, three-quarter length Directoire Coat with Empire back, trimmed with military braid and clusters of buttons, roll collar and cuffs and reverses 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 show-rooms. This protects the buyer and wearer from seeing others wearing costumes like her own. These descriptions are of some of the best garments.

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in handsome diagonal tweed colors, grey and black stripe, coat seven-eighths 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, three-quarter length coat, semi-fitting back, single-breasted 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 revers, opened at under arm seams and satin lined, giving Directoire effect, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut and trimmed to match coat. Price **\$85.00**



Mid-Season Millinery



The display of Mid-Season Millinery is even more extensive and pleasing 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 latest millinery dictates.

For the Rainy Weather

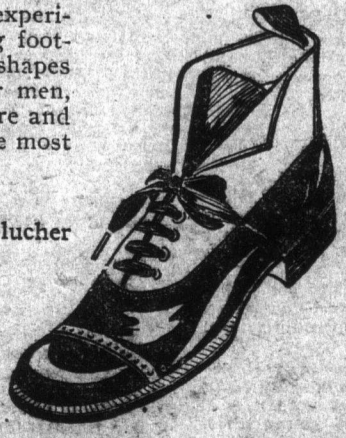
Special Footwear is necessary, either heavy boots that will withstand the dampness, or rubbers, if preferred. We have many good boots especially designed for cool weather wear that we would like to have you examine.

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 soles. Made to sell at \$4.50. Our special price **\$3.00**

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 fastidious. 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**



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 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, three-quarter length undersleeve to match. Price **\$6.50**

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 finished 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, three-quarter length undersleeve to match. Price **\$6.50**

A particularly handsome Waist, made of all-over embroidered Japanese silk, with pointed yoke front of lace and insertion, finished on either side with two wide pleats, three-quarter sleeves edged with the same trimming. This waist is indeed a beautiful one. Price **\$11.50**

A Handsome Waist made of cream all-over 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 reeler, 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.



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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