

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. NO. 399.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1910.

FIFTIETH YEAR

RAILWAY ROUTE ANNOUNCEMENT

Projected Route of Island Section of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway

PRAIRIE MARKET FOR B. C. MILLS

Following Conference With Mr. Mackenzie, Premier McBride Outlines Course of Island Section

TO RUSH CONSTRUCTION WITH ALL DISPATCH

Vancouver Island Division of Canadian Northern Pacific Calls for One Hundred and Fifty-three Miles Road

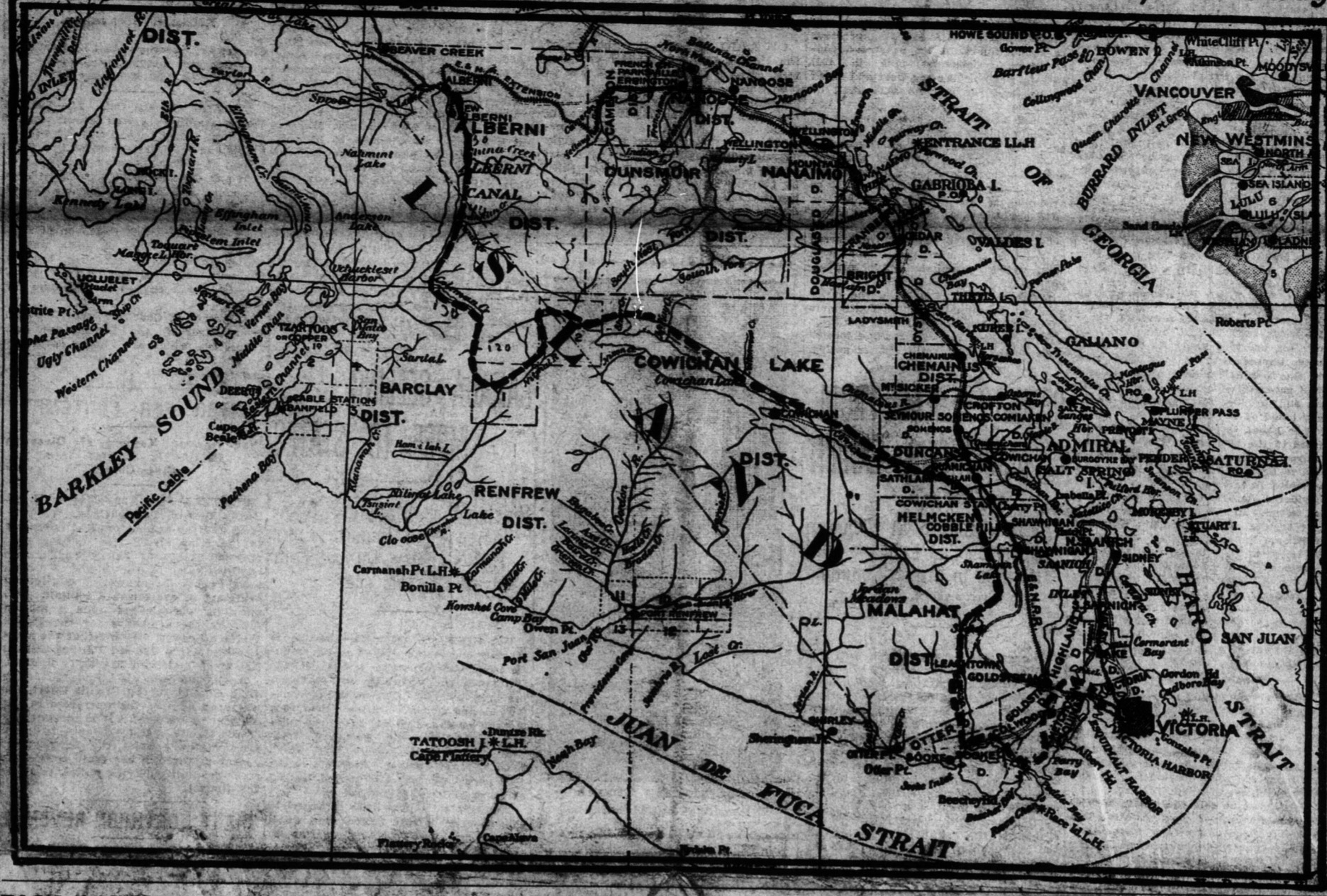
In the course of a protracted conference between Premier McBride and Mr. William Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway, extending virtually over the better part of the past two days, details of the route selected for the first important section of a railway which, while forming an important integral part of the new Canadian transcontinental system, will at the same time be a first link in a railway from end to end of the island, were agreed upon, so that, the First Minister was able, at the termination of the interview yesterday evening, to announce the accepted route for the Victoria and Barkley Sound division of the Canadian Northern Pacific—subject only to such minor deviations and corrections as may be found advisable for the circumvention of minor engineering obstacles and the possible shortening of mileage as the actual laying out of the line proceeds. As adopted, this Vancouver Island section of the Canadian Northern Pacific is provided for under the railway legislation of last session, contains approximately one hundred and fifty miles, and is a first link in a railway which, when completed, will have been contemplated, and upon which last session's legislation and bond guarantees were based.

The route Victoria is the southern terminal, as promised the people of this city, the line taking a course from here apparently around Portage Inlet (the head of the Gorge) by way of Esquimalt harbor and crossing the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway at the southeastern corner of Langford Lake. Thence the line runs due south to the head of Pedder Bay, making a curve westerly at that point, and proceeding along the coast to Sooke inlet, the northerly shore of which is followed to Sooke river, which is crossed near the mouth. Sooke river is succeeded on the western side its origin in Sooke lake, the railway skirting the lake on the western side its entire length, then swinging slightly to the east and first touching Shawanigan lake at its extreme southeast corner. Shawanigan lake is also skirted on the western shore, and this lake being left behind, the line runs approximately due north and crosses the Sooke river about eight or nine miles from its mouth. Swinging to the northwest, the line reaches the Cowichan river four or five miles above Duncan, and adheres to the Cowichan for six miles, then crosses and skirts the north bank until it reaches the lake near the mouth of Meek creek. Cowichan lake is followed on its northern shore the entire length, the line at the western end of the lake swinging southerly and then abruptly northerly to the Nittinat river, which is then followed down on the western bank to within three miles of Nittinat lake. From this point the line curves northerly to the head of Coleman creek, the valley of which is followed to its outlet in Barkley Sound, whence the line follows the sinuities of the Alberni Canal to Alberni.

To Small Construction Surveyors are now in the field along the greater part of this route, completing the necessary data which must be available before construction proceeds. Instructions have been given by President Mackenzie to Mr. T. G. Holt, financial and executive agent of the company in British Columbia, to call for tenders just so soon as the remaining engineering data is available; and to award contracts and see the work under way with the least possible delay. The instructions of the Canadian Northern Pacific president to his representatives in this province are that the entire road from Victoria to the West Coast is to be reached to completion with all possible dispatch.

In the selection of the route indicated above, the fact has been ever kept in mind that this line must be of true transcontinental standard in alignment, gradients, and rise and fall—the Victoria and Barkley Sound division being a part, and an important part, of the transcontinental scheme. Due consideration has also been given necessarily to the traffic producing capabilities of the line and its colonization possibilities and probable usefulness in the plan of industrial development for the island in which Mr. Mackenzie and his associates aim to play an important part henceforward.

And—far from least important to all interested in the northward extension of the island—the line is designed to be far more than a mere Victoria to Barkley Sound short line, far more than a



EASY VICTORY FOR MINISTER

Hon. W. R. Ross Re-Elected in Fernie by Substantial Majority—Comparatively Light Vote is Cast

FERNIE, Oct. 22.—Hon. W. R. Ross minister of lands, was returned to the legislature at the by-election here today, necessitated by his elevation to the cabinet, by the substantial majority of 249 votes, which may be increased with belated returns. The vote polled throughout the riding was a light one, but the ministerial candidate showed consistent proportional gains throughout the district. Bennett, his Socialist opponent, carried but two polling divisions, obtaining a majority of 23 in Coal Creek and of 13 in Michel. Hoerner gave Mr. Ross a majority of 83 and Corbin a majority of 6. In Fernie Mr. Ross secured a majority of 215. Indicative of the meagre vote polled is the fact that in Fernie but 617 votes were cast, as compared with the 773 of the last election.

LARGE INDUSTRY FOR VANCOUVER

British Firm Contemplating Establishment of Engineering Construction Works in Neighborhood of That City

VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—Another large industrial project is pending which will materially contribute to the consumption of Vancouver's destiny as a large industrial centre.

Mr. Lincoln Chandler of Birmingham, England, is in Vancouver in connection with the establishment of large engineering construction works in close proximity to the city. At least 55,000,000 will be expended upon this undertaking, which will give employment to an army of men. The works will cover from fifty to one hundred acres. Mr. Chandler is connected with the British Empire Bridge works of Birmingham, and is secretary of the Metropolitan Amalgamated Carriage and Wagon Company, Limited of Salisbury, Birmingham. His visit to Canada is for the purpose of negotiating for the building of the Quebec Bridge and in connection with the Vancouver engineering works project. For some time

CONSTRUCTION FROM CROFTON

C. P. R. to Commence Branch to Cowichan Lake Immediately Following Negotiations

NEW MILL TO COST NEARLY A MILLION

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colonel Roosevelt Campaigns for Anti-Railway Candidate for Governorship.

NASBAU, Oct. 22.—Theodore Roosevelt went campaigning across New Hampshire today and urged the election of Robert F. Bass, Republican candidate for governor, who is the ticket. Beginning with a speech in Concord, he stopped off at Manchester and wound up the day with an address in Nasbau.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 22.—W. T. Condon, travelling freight agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, with headquarters in Helena, died this evening, following an operation for appendicitis.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Attorneys for Frank B. Hartman, Charles L. Pading and John M. Taylor, defendants in the Illinois Central Car repair cases, forced a change in the plans of the prosecution here today when they obtained from the superior court a writ of Habeas Corpus. This will delay the case at least until next Saturday, the date set for the hearing.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—Hon. W. J. Bowser and Mr. H. E. Watson, M.P.P., with a large arsenal of highly polished weapons left this afternoon for Golden. They will spend next week shooting grouse and duck in that neighborhood.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Board of Trustees at Washington Selects City in Each State for Trial of Plan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The board of trustees of the postal savings bank say they have approved a list of 43 second-class postoffices today at which the plan will be given the first trial. The list includes one office for each state and territory.

CHINESE DEMAND A PARLIAMENT

Imperial Senate Takes Unexpected Action in Determining to Memorialize Throne—Revolt in the Air

PEKING, Oct. 22.—A surprising revolt has taken place against the government. The imperial senate, not three weeks old, has voted to memorialize the throne for the early opening of the general parliament. This action appears to indicate that the new senate will not be a subservient or mock institution, but one with which the grand council must reckon.

DEATH SENTENCE ON DR. CRIPPEN

Found Guilty and Condemned to be Hanged on November 15—Life Imprisonment May be Substituted

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dr. Hawley Crippen, after a trial extending over five days, was today found guilty of the murder of his wife, an American woman known on the stage as Belle Elmore. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, who presided at the trial, sentenced Crippen to be hanged on Nov. 15.

There is, however, strong prejudice in England against executing a man on purely circumstantial evidence and an incident at the close of the Crippen trial has caused the impression that the jury may have recommended a life sentence.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Board of Trustees at Washington Selects City in Each State for Trial of Plan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The board of trustees of the postal savings bank say they have approved a list of 43 second-class postoffices today at which the plan will be given the first trial. The list includes one office for each state and territory.

CHINESE DEMAND A PARLIAMENT

Imperial Senate Takes Unexpected Action in Determining to Memorialize Throne—Revolt in the Air

PEKING, Oct. 22.—A surprising revolt has taken place against the government. The imperial senate, not three weeks old, has voted to memorialize the throne for the early opening of the general parliament. This action appears to indicate that the new senate will not be a subservient or mock institution, but one with which the grand council must reckon.

DEATH SENTENCE ON DR. CRIPPEN

Found Guilty and Condemned to be Hanged on November 15—Life Imprisonment May be Substituted

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dr. Hawley Crippen, after a trial extending over five days, was today found guilty of the murder of his wife, an American woman known on the stage as Belle Elmore. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, who presided at the trial, sentenced Crippen to be hanged on Nov. 15.

There is, however, strong prejudice in England against executing a man on purely circumstantial evidence and an incident at the close of the Crippen trial has caused the impression that the jury may have recommended a life sentence.

CHINESE DEMAND A PARLIAMENT

Imperial Senate Takes Unexpected Action in Determining to Memorialize Throne—Revolt in the Air

PEKING, Oct. 22.—A surprising revolt has taken place against the government. The imperial senate, not three weeks old, has voted to memorialize the throne for the early opening of the general parliament. This action appears to indicate that the new senate will not be a subservient or mock institution, but one with which the grand council must reckon.

DEATH SENTENCE ON DR. CRIPPEN

Found Guilty and Condemned to be Hanged on November 15—Life Imprisonment May be Substituted

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dr. Hawley Crippen, after a trial extending over five days, was today found guilty of the murder of his wife, an American woman known on the stage as Belle Elmore. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, who presided at the trial, sentenced Crippen to be hanged on Nov. 15.

CHINESE DEMAND A PARLIAMENT

Imperial Senate Takes Unexpected Action in Determining to Memorialize Throne—Revolt in the Air

PEKING, Oct. 22.—A surprising revolt has taken place against the government. The imperial senate, not three weeks old, has voted to memorialize the throne for the early opening of the general parliament. This action appears to indicate that the new senate will not be a subservient or mock institution, but one with which the grand council must reckon.

There is, however, strong prejudice in England against executing a man on purely circumstantial evidence and an incident at the close of the Crippen trial has caused the impression that the jury may have recommended a life sentence.

PRAIRIE MARKET FOR B. C. MILLS

Agreement Concluded Between Two Lumber Associations of This Province and Retailers East of Mountains

LATTER WILL DROP AMERICAN LUMBER

Effect Likely to be Practical Prevention of "Dumping" by Sawmill Men to South of International Line

VANCOUVER, Oct. 21.—Western Canada will no longer be the dumping ground for the surplus output of American saw mills. By the terms of an agreement recently entered into between the retail dealers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Association, representing the coast mills, and the Mountain Lumber Association, representing the saw mills of the interior of the prairie provinces, the latter will no longer handle any lumber originating in the United States.

The arrangement is likely to prove very effective in excluding the American product, as the millmen to the south, quoting low prices for their surplus stocks, would be unable to stand the expense of establishing independent yards of their own on the Canadian prairies. This will mean that the mountain and coast millmen will be enabled to ship annually at least two hundred million additional feet of lumber to the markets east of the Rockies. The three-cornered agreement has already been ratified by the various interested parties. The coast millmen adopted it at a special meeting held at Vancouver.

It is understood that the movement for overcupping American competition originated with Messrs. A. D. McRae, general manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, owning his mills at Fraser Mills, near New Westminster, and E. J. Palmer, manager of the mills of the Victoria Lumber Company, at Chemainus, Vancouver Island. On a recent trip to the prairie provinces they took up the matter with the retailers, and the present agreement was the result of their negotiations.

The coast mills recently cut the price of lumber to the prairie dealers to the extent of 32 per thousand, the price delivered being \$21.50 per thousand.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The cholera, the ravages of which had almost ceased in St. Petersburg, has broken out afresh in the municipal hospital. Thirty-three employees of this institution have been sent to the pesthouse and there are many suspected cases. Contaminated water is believed to have been the cause of the new outbreak.

CUSTOMS PROBE TO GO DEEPER

Royal Commission to be Appointed at Ottawa for Further Investigation of Chinese Irregularities

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The appointment of a royal commission to go into the customs irregularities at Vancouver is stated to be the decision arrived at by the officials of the department of customs and excise here, following the receipt of advice from the legal counsel who represented the Dominion government during the recent inquiry at the coast city.

You Buy Candy Here

Monday



5c

brilliant and fancy styles. Each 25¢

Pins at 15¢

range of Fancy Brilliant

Red Stone Hat Pins

Special Lines for Dept.

and plain satin cover

ular \$15.00. Friday's \$9.75

full double bed size \$1.75

size 72 x 84. Extra \$6.50

jackets and kimonos \$1.50

dark and light ground \$1.50

muslin Regular 75c

prints, etc., at Great

Basels Net Waists \$2.50

Waists, made over

quality Japanese

has a heavy inser-

in a panel, and is

in sleeves finished

ENFORCE THE PROVINCIAL LAW

Attorney General to Take Action Where Municipalities Neglect to Enforce the Regulation

Information has reached the attorney-general's department that in the city of Fernie and Cranbrook, the violation of the new Liquor Act...

SEIZURES OF JAPANESE SEALERS

Hunters Found Among the on Pribyloff Island Rookery According to Report

Japanese sealing schooners seized for poaching in Bering Sea. Japanese sealers were found on Pribyloff Island...

When Drum passed the cot on which Green was lying the convict signalled attention and obtained permission to go to the washroom...

HO CAN IT BE?

Responsible for This, Please Hold up His Hand.

For conscience backed up by revulsion to ease it is the possession of some Victorian entity is unknown. At least a combination of attributes is to be possessed by one who has shown just how he is to redeem an error of the story...

ed in Interior papers that he had been in England. Hon. Minister of Finance and Agriculture take up various matters with colonization, conference...

DARING DELIVERY FROM SING SING

Desperate Criminal Heads Flight Which Throws Doors of Prison Open to Nearly Two Hundred Inmates

OSISING, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The door to liberty has just been opened to 193 convicts in Sing Sing State Prison. Only five men faced death at the hands of armed guards and escaped by dropping twenty feet to the ground...

The leader of the movement to break for liberty then rushed to a platform that stood at the end of the dormitory, announced in a loud voice that all among the convicts who wished to follow need but fall in line...

SEES CANADA AS HEART OF EMPIRE

Hon. Rupert Guinness Makes Interesting Prediction Concerning England Failing to Adopt Tariff Reform

"If tariff reform is not adopted, it will force the time coming when Canada will have become so populous and prosperous that she will fall heir to the vast heritage of power and commercial and industrial greatness which now belong to England..."

When Drum passed the cot on which Green was lying the convict signalled attention and obtained permission to go to the washroom...

Lured to Attack. When Drum passed the cot on which Green was lying the convict signalled attention and obtained permission to go to the washroom...

There's a man sick in here. The Green disappeared into the washroom and Drum followed closely behind. As the door opened and the guard unsuspectingly entered Green stepped in front of him and with a powerful blow struck the foot on the leg. Drum dropped unconscious.

For some unexplainable reason the other keeper, Foley, suspected that something had happened in the washroom where he had noticed that a convict, Blum, had preceded the other two by several minutes. Grasping his heavy club Foley started for the washroom just as Green emerged with a similar weapon. Like a flash Green sprang at the man and threw him to the floor, at the same moment thrusting a handkerchief in the keeper's mouth. Then, aided by the "sick" Blum, an undersized man, who once made a living by picking pockets, Green snatched the guard bound hand and foot, and Foley was tossed by the convict on one of the cots.

Had a bolt of lightning crashed into the large dormitory, the convicts could not have been more frightened than they were as they watched Green disconcerted the telephone and heard him announce: "We're free! Who wants to come?"

Cut the Iron Bar. As the half-naked Green started for the washroom Green snatched an axe and produced a hacksaw from his pillow. A dozen men rose from their cots and started to follow. These stood around the washroom and a rope, which had been tied to the iron bar, was cut by the man who was one of four steel guards across the window. By the time the task was finished and a rope, which had been weeks in the making, having been tied with scraps of hemp and string picked up at odd times around the prison, fixed to the stump of the severed bar, only three convicts were at the window with Green and Blum.

FINEST FRUIT IN WORLD'S HISTORY

To be Shown, Says Deputy Minister at National Apple Show in Vancouver and in Britain

That Vancouver will have, in the forthcoming First Canadian Apple Show, the very finest and most comprehensive exhibition of the kind in the world's history, is the confident prediction of Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, who has during the past few days been more than ordinarily busy with the work of preparation for provincial representation there, as well as in the forwarding to London of the chief exhibits from this province for the count of English fruit and horticultural shows, at which of late years British Columbia has stepped up all the principal honors.

All the handsome and deeply significant medals which British Columbia has won at the world's chief fruit exhibitions during the past five years, will be adequately displayed at the First Canadian National Apple Show, which is being held at the Vancouver Convention Centre, from October 27 to November 1, 1910.

These medals will be conspicuously displayed at the Vancouver Convention Centre, from October 27 to November 1, 1910. It is also our intention to have on view a large collection of photographs depicting the several medals which, these comprising half a dozen frames of color, are also shown cards with facsimiles of our medals in silver, silver-gilt, bronze and gold, as well as noteworthy districts and individual winners exhibited by provincial fruit growers and exhibitors.

There is every reason to anticipate that the First Canadian National Apple Show will be a huge success. Fourteen carloads of exhibits are already assured, whereas the Spokane show, which heretofore the world's record fruit exhibition—had but twelve carloads. The forthcoming show at Vancouver, it is now virtually assured, will be composed of quite the pick of British Columbia's fruit products. The exhibitors at Vancouver are striving for thousand dollar prizes and this is a strong incentive than could in any other case be provided toward the display of the province's fruit and horticultural products, which will be represented in the government's behalf, from the leading growers of the province, the refusal of their exhibits at Vancouver, which will be a serious loss to the best British Columbia can do in fruit growing. With the extra superior quality and the superb coloring of this year's fruit, this will be the best of the best. The best fruit growing industry has ever made to show to the world the possibilities of the fruit growing industry in this province.

The first lot of exhibits for the Old Country shows which has just gone forward to London for the exhibit by last year, but in fact, for many years. It is the best for general quality, for coloring, and what is even more important from the commercial standpoint, for grading and packing. The shipment sent forward from Sicamous yesterday comprised 741 boxes, in which will be added 150 boxes from the Kootenays, pressed direct to Quebec, where they will be merged with the carload lot and go forward in carload lots by the Empress of Ireland at her next sailing.

Mr. Guinness, who has been in Victoria for the past few days, is touring Canada with the object of seeing the country at first hand and learning as much about its politics as possible. He says that a large number of people in the Old Land view with apprehension the present reciprocity negotiations between this country and the United States. Protection, with inter-provincial reciprocity, he considers the ideal trade conditions which should prevail within the Empire.

The Hon. Mr. Guinness, who is accompanied on his present tour by Lady G. Guinness, will visit Alberni before leaving the island.

UP TO DATE. Prince of Monaco Promises to Have His Little Country Governed on Constitutional Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Prince of Monaco has decided in favor of popular government. He has promised to give his people a constitution in the near future.

The principalty of Monaco is a tiny strip of country on the borders of France and Italy, touching on the Mediterranean, and is chiefly known for its gambling casinos, Monte Carlo. The income from the "green tables" more than provides the state with revenue.

If the most thickly settled spot in Europe, the whole of the country being built over so that none is available for cultivation. The state has a population of 15,000 people, and maintains a standing army of 150 men. The Prince of Monaco is famous as a scientist, and has made valuable discoveries in oceanography.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A parliamentary white paper just issued states that the turbine engine is revolutionizing German shipbuilding, and has after most severe tests proved highly satisfactory both in the navy and in the mercantile marine. Of 42 warships built or building all are being fitted with the turbine engines.

RAILWAY PROJECT IN FAR NORTH

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Notice is given of the act to incorporate the British Columbia and White River Railway

company, with power to build from the International boundary at Bear Creek, a tributary to the Chillikait river, northwesterly towards the Yukon valley, thence through Shikwa, valley to Lake Klunne and thence to the International boundary at an Alaska point.

Despatching by Telephone. MOOSEJAW, Oct. 21.—All C. P. R. trains between here and Broadview were despatched by telephone today.

New Brunswick Lumber Trade. ST. JOHN, Oct. 21.—The export trade for September amounted to sixteen and a half million feet. Last year it was seven million feet.

Governor Bulyea. EDMONTON, Oct. 21.—Lieut. Governor Bulyea was sworn in this afternoon as governor of Alberta, for another term.

Another Winnipeg Sale. WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—The Standard Trusts Corporation bought the Bank of Montreal, No. 10, South Main street, fifty feet, for \$130,000.

Steamer in Trouble. SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—The wireless reports the British steamer Sierra Morena, from Tampa for Savannah, sighted off Key West in bad shape. The Sierra Morena is but eight days.

Free Lumber for Fire Sufferers. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It was announced here today that the duty on lumber imported from Canada will be waived by the United States in the interest of sufferers from Minnesota forest fires.

Sheldon's Liabilities. MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—Wilkes and Burnett, assignees for the business of C. D. Sheldon, the "blind pool" operator, estimate his liabilities at \$260,760. The assets are not yet known, but will probably be small.

Governor of Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, Oct. 21.—In the presence of a brilliant assemblage, including Hon. L. P. Broderick and many military men, Lieut. Gov. James Drummond Macgregor was sworn in. The oath was read by assistant chief justice Bennett, privy council secretary administered by Chief Justice Tupper.

Fatal Wreck in Ohio. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Hocking Valley passenger train No. 25 northbound was derailed one mile south of Harper, Ohio, at 10:30 yesterday. The train was derailed and 25 persons were injured. The dead are Mrs. Mary Ann Cook, 81 years old; Buffalo; unknown woman thought to be a Toledo nurse aged 25. The railway officials seem unable to account for the wreck.

Our New Graphophone Salons

ARE A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. Our many customers are loud in their praises of our NEW GRAPHOPHONE RECORD SALONS.

Which are pronounced the only perfect ones in the city, and are the best fitted up, sound-proof apartments in Western Canada.

If you wish to hear your favorite selection under the most favorable conditions, pay us a visit. It is a pleasure for us, and you will enjoy it.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE. Results of Recent Meeting of National Council of Congregational Churches at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The national council of Congregational churches in taking final adjournment of its fourteenth annual convention tonight closed what the leaders of the denomination say has been the most important conference in the history of the denomination.

Two features in particular, in the opinion of the clerical delegates, stamp the meeting as epoch-making. The vote to centralize the source of denominational activity and authority and the unusual number of affiliated congregational societies holding their annual meetings in connection with the triennial conference.

A church policy committee will investigate conditions and endeavor to evolve a workable plan for bringing about the proposed centralization. No radical transformation is looked for before the next triennial committee meeting in Kansas City, Mo., in 1913.

The centennial of the founding of the American board of commissioning foreign missions was held simultaneously with the meetings of the national council and the celebration brought to Boston missionaries from all over the globe.

The council placed itself on record in resolutions endorsing the Episcopalian church in matters of church work and worship, and as favoring a union with the United Brethren and the Methodist churches.

Rayway Project in Far North. OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Notice is given of the act to incorporate the British Columbia and White River Railway

company, with power to build from the International boundary at Bear Creek, a tributary to the Chillikait river, northwesterly towards the Yukon valley, thence through Shikwa, valley to Lake Klunne and thence to the International boundary at an Alaska point.

Despatching by Telephone. MOOSEJAW, Oct. 21.—All C. P. R. trains between here and Broadview were despatched by telephone today.

New Brunswick Lumber Trade. ST. JOHN, Oct. 21.—The export trade for September amounted to sixteen and a half million feet. Last year it was seven million feet.

Governor Bulyea. EDMONTON, Oct. 21.—Lieut. Governor Bulyea was sworn in this afternoon as governor of Alberta, for another term.

Another Winnipeg Sale. WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—The Standard Trusts Corporation bought the Bank of Montreal, No. 10, South Main street, fifty feet, for \$130,000.

Steamer in Trouble. SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—The wireless reports the British steamer Sierra Morena, from Tampa for Savannah, sighted off Key West in bad shape. The Sierra Morena is but eight days.

Free Lumber for Fire Sufferers. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It was announced here today that the duty on lumber imported from Canada will be waived by the United States in the interest of sufferers from Minnesota forest fires.

Sheldon's Liabilities. MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—Wilkes and Burnett, assignees for the business of C. D. Sheldon, the "blind pool" operator, estimate his liabilities at \$260,760. The assets are not yet known, but will probably be small.

Governor of Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, Oct. 21.—In the presence of a brilliant assemblage, including Hon. L. P. Broderick and many military men, Lieut. Gov. James Drummond Macgregor was sworn in. The oath was read by assistant chief justice Bennett, privy council secretary administered by Chief Justice Tupper.

Fatal Wreck in Ohio. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Hocking Valley passenger train No. 25 northbound was derailed one mile south of Harper, Ohio, at 10:30 yesterday. The train was derailed and 25 persons were injured. The dead are Mrs. Mary Ann Cook, 81 years old; Buffalo; unknown woman thought to be a Toledo nurse aged 25. The railway officials seem unable to account for the wreck.

Land Act. Barkerville Land District, District of Cariboo. Take notice that E. D. Sheringham of Chesaco, B.C., occupation, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted 20 chains W. of the S.E. corner of lot 23, thence W. 20 chains, thence S. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence N. 20 chains.

Land Act. Barkerville Land District, District of Cariboo. Take notice that I, E. D. Sheringham agent for Helen F. Sheringham, of Chesaco, B.C., occupation, married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner of lot 328, thence S. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence N. 20 chains, thence W. 20 chains.

Land Act. Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Take notice that Frank Greaves Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Black Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to the point of commencement.

Land Act. Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Take notice that Frank John Morrell Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the shore of the mouth of Muir Creek, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. W. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

Campbell's Underwear and Hosiery

Further Exclusive Showing of Suits, Coats and Dresses. Neckwear Specials On Today Big Reductions.

Underwear. Ladies' Fleece-lined Vests, high neck, long sleeves, 40c and 35c. Ladies' Fleece-lined Drawers, ankle length, 40c.

Ladies' Celebrated "Bestyette" Vests and Drawers, 50c. Ladies' Heavy Fleece-lined Vests and Drawers, 75c.

Ladies' Vests, "Zenith" Brand, long sleeves, short sleeves, high neck and low neck, unshrinkable, \$1.25, 90c and 75c. Penman's Natural Wool Vests and Drawers, unshrinkable, \$1.25.

Ladies' Combinations, Zenith Brand, short and long sleeves, ankle length, unshrinkable, \$1.75. Ladies' Combinations, Watson's Brand, unshrinkable, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, \$2.75 and \$2.25.

Ladies' Silk and Wool Combinations, long sleeves, short sleeves, ankle length, \$3.75. Children's Natural Wool Vests and Drawers, all sizes, and Children's Wolsley Combinations with long sleeves, ankle and knee lengths. Prices range according to size.

Extra Special Today. Ladies' White Lace Ties, about 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 yards long and from six to nine inches wide, beautifully embroidered necks with lace ends. Regular 50c. Today, 25c.

Ladies' Llama Hose, with spliced heels and toes, 3 pairs, \$1.00. Or, per pair, 35c. Ladies' Extra Heavy Llama Hose, full fashioned, per pair, 50c.

Ladies' Fine Embroidered Cashmere Hose, embroidered, in colors of sky, white, cardinal and helio, per pair, 75c. Children's Hose. We at all times carry a full and complete range of Children's Hose in plain and ribbed cashmere, ranging in price, according to size, up from 25c.

Boy's Heavy Ribbed School Hose, all sizes, from 50c to 35c.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 5. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Chad Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to the point of commencement.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 1. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of lot 83, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. E. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 2. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north end of lot 52, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. E. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 3. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of lot 84, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. E. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 4. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of lot 86, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. W. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 5. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of lot 88, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. W. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 6. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of lot 90, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. W. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 7. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of lot 92, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. W. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 8. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of lot 94, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. W. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. No. 9. Renewed District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of lot 96, in the District of Renfrew, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. K. L's S. W. corner post, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, following the sinuosities of the shoreline, to the point of commencement and intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.



Subscribe to THE COLONIST

MR. O'CONNOR'S ADDRESS

It has rarely been the fortune of a Victoria audience to hear so admirable an address as that delivered by Mr. T. P. O'Connor at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday. We speak now of the address as an address and without regard to the views expressed by the speaker. The Colonist has so often spoken of the desirability of the cultivation of oratory in British Columbia that it proposes, before discussing the matter of the manner of it. It was of course such an address as only a practiced orator could deliver. There is much in a natural aptitude for speaking, but study and experience are necessary to enable any man to put his talents in this direction to the most effective use. Mr. O'Connor had his line of argument well defined before he spoke; he clothed his thoughts in excellently chosen words; he passed from the gay to grave and from grave to gay with hardly a break in the continuity of his talk. His hearers will recall that he never spoke humorously without immediately following it up with something serious and that he either glided from the serious to the humorous or else followed a period of pathos with an appeal to the imagination. On questions upon which there could be little or no difference of opinion he was direct and forceful; upon those upon which there are or may be two sides, he skillfully evaded the direct issues, concentrating the attention of his hearers upon either personal considerations or else belauding the real point with rhetoric. This is the consummation of a successful oratory, and the style is worthy of study by the younger generation of Victorians who may contemplate public life.

When an Irishman speaks upon almost any question we always expect to hear him say many very flattering things about the Irish. An Englishman always speaks of his own race in a half apologetic tone. Mr. O'Connor's Irishman is certainly a very delightful person. If he is half as good as his champion claims, he is good enough for all practical purposes. But after all what we have a right to think of is the Irishman at his best, just as we think of other nationalities at their best. All Irishmen are not O'Connors, but then all Englishmen or Scotsmen are not Asquiths, Balfours, Lloyd Georges or Roseberys. We think it only fair to claim that the people may reasonably be expected not to abuse the rights of local self-government if they are ever conferred upon them, as we think is now very probable. Indeed to hold the contrary would be to confess that the relations of Ireland to the United Kingdom have reached an impasse. It is evident that the affairs of the British nation and the British Empire cannot much longer be carried on subject to the ever present menace of Irish disaffection exhibited not in acts of overt rebellion but in parliamentary tactics that paralyze the administration in dealing with subjects of intense local interest as well as those of imperial importance. It seems as if things have reached that stage when the British people have no other course open to them except to accept the Irish assurance of good faith.

The Home Rule agitation as presented by Mr. O'Connor is different from the question as it was regarded in the days of Parnell. The claim now made is that the proposed system is not only an act of justice to Ireland, but is an urgent necessity for the other parts of the United Kingdom and for the whole Empire. It must be conceded that on this point Mr. O'Connor made out a very strong case. His arguments are not wholly novel, but they were presented with a vividness that must have deeply impressed even those who were already familiar with them. There is nothing unconstitutional in the proposal that some of the powers now vested in the British Parliament shall be assigned to subordinate bodies. There was a time when the affairs of all the overseas dominions of the British crown were administered from Westminster, and it is an historical fact that no one will pretend to dispute, that in proportion as the principles of self-government were extended to the colonial possessions the strength of the imperial tie became stronger. Moreover Parliament as originally constituted did not attempt to deal with the vast and involved mass of foreign and domestic questions which now engage its attention. The simple truth of the matter is that the great majority of these questions were not dealt with

at all. They were ignored; doubtless many of them had not then arisen. The British Parliament is dealing with a seemingly interminable series of problems which come under its notice only because there is no other body constituted to deal with them. Parliament being omnipotent, everything is brought to it for solution. Yet it has delegated some of its powers. Every county and municipal council had vested in it certain of the powers that primarily were vested in Parliament itself, and which now are vested in it, if it chooses to exercise them. The Dominion of Canada is the creation of an Act of the British Parliament. We have a provincial government in British Columbia because that Parliament has chosen to say that we shall have one. Theoretically that body has the power to repeal the British North America Act at any time. Thus our federal and provincial parliaments are in a direct sense of the term children of the Mother of Parliaments. Consideration of these things will serve to show that there can be nothing unconstitutional in the proposal that certain powers now exercised by the British Parliament shall hereafter be exercised by an Irish Parliament. Indeed such a course is quite in line with the evolution of the Constitution.

A very interesting part of Mr. O'Connor's address was that wherein he spoke of the improved conditions existing in Ireland because of the beneficent operation of the land laws. The root of Irish trouble has always been in the system of land tenure, and we are quite prepared to concede that an Irishland peopled chiefly by a land-owning peasantry would form a bulwark to the Empire instead of a possible source of weakness.

THE VACANT GARTER.

The death of Earl Spencer left a vacancy in the order of the Garter. We are informed that a movement is on foot to secure the presentation of the coveted honor to Lord Strathcona. We are sure this would produce an exceedingly favorable impression not only throughout Canada but everywhere in the Empire. The order of the Garter has a distinguished membership. It includes the King, the Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the Kings of Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Wurtemberg, the Czar and the Mikado among reigning sovereigns, a number of royal princes and grand dukes, twelve British dukes, five British marquesses and seven British earls, since the death of Earl Spencer. There is no knight of the Garter of a lower rank than that of earl, and Lord Strathcona is a baron. There are, however, abundant precedents for the conferring of the Garter upon peers of the rank of baron. Of the existing members of the order one only, Earl Roberts, was by birth a commoner.

Naturally anything which a Canadian paper might have to say upon a question of this nature would not have much influence, but it would undoubtedly be established everywhere as the highest possible recognition by the Sovereign of the status of the representatives of the overseas Dominions if Lord Strathcona should be chosen as the recipient of the honor. His unique position among the representatives of the British Dominions beyond Seas would prevent the possibility of any envious feelings being caused thereby.

SUFFRAGETTE FINANCE.

In M. A. P. we find a scathing review of the manner in which the National Women's Social and Political Union handles its funds. Using round numbers, the receipts of the organization during the past year amounted to \$165,000 and the expenses to \$140,000. Of this amount over \$10,000 went for office rent and furnishing, \$25,000 for salaries, \$1,400 for breakfasts, nearly \$5,000 for board and lodging of so-called voluntary workers, \$1,600 for a file and drum band, nearly \$10,000 for travelling expenses and no less than \$700 to pay for medals to women who have been put in goal. Over \$5,000 was spent in legal pro-

ceedings. What was done with the rest is not told, but it was doubtless spent in ways that the women in charge of the campaign deemed legitimate. M. A. P. thinks this statement of expenses is of general interest because the Union of the condition of women, and yet while it can find money to pay for medals and breakfasts, it cannot find a penny to assist people who are in real trouble through no fault of their own. It says "the plain unvarnished fact remains that here is the richest association connected with womanhood in England, and it frivolously its money away in any direction but the right one." It states that if any person calls at the headquarters of the Union to seek information upon anything relating to womanhood, "they may rest assured that they will be received courteously enough, but beyond this they will get nothing, for the reason that the ladies in charge know nothing and apparently care less."

There has already been sufficient evidence to show that the Suffragette movement in England is merely a fad on the part of some women who have failed to find in the ordinary spheres of womanhood, "they may rest assured that they will be received courteously enough, but beyond this they will get nothing, for the reason that the ladies in charge know nothing and apparently care less."

The Church of England Synod has declared in favor of the use in the public schools of a Bible text-book. If it is possible to act upon this proposal without interfering with the non-sectarian character of our schools, we are sure it would be a good thing. There seems to be no objection to teaching the doctrines of Plato, Confucius, Buddha or any one else, except those of the Founder of the Christian religion.

According to the decision of a State of Washington judge, a steamer plying in the waters of Puget Sound must have a licence from each county through which it sails before it can sell spirituous liquors. The Seattle Times thinks this is a disregard of the principle of the three-mile limit; but our contemporary is mistaken. This principle does not apply to the waters of Puget Sound, all of which are territorial. The open question seems to be if the boundaries of the several counties take in the waters of the Sound.

The Saturday Review declares that the new British press is a nuisance and ought to be suppressed. "Time was," it says, "when English newspapers were, as a rule, an example to the world's press. Now every crowded thoroughfare is blatant with the latest thing in horror and lubricity." It calls for suppression of the frightful newspaper posters, which deface the city and offend the eyes and good taste of the community. It declares that the publication of such things is "not an inherent privilege of citizenship."

A man named Sheldon has been operating very largely in Montreal with other people's money. They let him have the money, he invested it without telling how, and paid the profits from time to time when he felt like it. Now he has disappeared and his depositors are looking for their balances. And yet we venture to say that those same depositors would have laughed heartily if they had been told of the company organized in the day of the South Sea scheme, the object of which was stated to be "the carrying on of a business, no one to know what it is." On the strength of this incident our contemporaries in the East are cautioning their readers against "get-rich-quick" schemes. Might just as well save your space, good friends. It is always the scheme that has collapsed that is wrong, never the one that is proposed.

Delicate Children
If your boys or girls are delicate, backward and colorless, lacking brightness and vitality, give them
Bowes' Compound Syrup Of Hybosphites
The best tonic for young or old. Just the one thing needed during autumn dampness. \$1 bottle, here only.
CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist
1228 GOVERNMENT STREET. NEAR YATES STREET.

New Furniture for Your Bedroom

Little house-maid says when you go to bed have a nice bed to go to, we spend lots of time in bed

THERE'S A WIDE DIFFERENCE IN BEDROOM FURNITURE: THERE IS THE CHEAP IN THE "CHEAP" SENSE, AND THE PURCHASER GETS CHEAP RETURN FOR HIS MONEY. WE HAVE BEDROOM FURNITURE THAT IS CHEAP AT THE PRICE

YOU CAN ALWAYS BUY "WEILER BROS." FURNITURE WITH ABSOLUTE ASSURANCE THAT YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GETTING AS TO MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP, AND THE PRICES ARE BEYOND QUESTION THE MOST REASONABLE YOU WILL FIND ANYWHERE

What Influences Your Purchasing?

If it is necessity, the habit or the principle of frugality, there is no doubt where you will buy your bedroom furniture. We will make the sales because our goods are of the desired kind and quality, and our prices of the right figure. The great advantage of coming here for a bedroom set, aside from our prices, which are always the most reasonable, is that we have such a great variety that you can select one to harmonize with the color tone of any room. Here are some that seem to us especially good values:

- Solid Oak, Golden Wax Finish Dresser and Stand, dresser with oval or square glass 24 x 30, also in Early English style. Price \$35.00
- Solid Oak, Quarter Cut, Golden Finish Dresser, British bevel mirror 24 x 30 \$28.00
- Solid Oak, Quarter Cut, Golden Finish Dresser, Princess style, British beveled mirror 18 x 40, 2 small drawers and 1 large drawer \$30.00
- Solid Oak, Quarter Cut, Golden Finish Dresser, British beveled mirror, 22 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers \$30.00
- Solid Golden Oak, Quarter Cut, Dresser, British beveled mirror, oval, 24 x 30, 2 small and 2 large drawers, full swell front \$37.50
- Solid Oak, Quarter Cut, Golden Finish Dresser and Stand, serpentine front, oval mirror 24 x 30 \$50.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, 3-piece Bedroom Set, golden wax finish, Colonial style. Dresser with square British beveled mirror 24 x 30, beautiful flaked top 22 x 40, 2 large and 2 small drawers. Chiffonier, British beveled mirror 16 x 22, top 20 x 34, 4 large and 2 small drawers and washstand. Special price \$90.00

Try Us With a Mail Order and See How We Treat You

Ladies! Use Our Rest Room on the 2nd Floor

- Mahogany Dresser, British beveled mirror 22 x 28, top 21 x 40, 2 large and 2 small drawers \$30.00
 - Mahogany Dresser, glass 24 x 30, top 22 x 42, 2 small and 2 large drawers, full swell front \$40.00
 - Mahogany Dresser and Stand, British beveled mirror, 2 pieces \$60.00
 - Mahogany Dresser and Stand, oval shaped British beveled mirror 24 x 30, 2 pieces \$40.00
 - Mahogany Dresser, full swell front, oval British beveled mirror 26 x 32, top 44 x 18 \$40.00
 - Mahogany Dresser, British beveled mirror 24 x 30, top 21 x 42 \$35.00
 - Mahogany Dresser, British beveled mirror 26 x 26, 2 small and 2 large drawers \$32.50
 - Mahogany 3-piece Bedroom Suite, Dresser and stand, glass 24 x 28, top 21 x 40. Chiffonier, glass 16 x 46, top 19 x 30. Special price for these 3 pieces \$75.00
- We have just received a most beautiful 6-piece bedroom set, in Crotch Mahogany polished. Dresser, glass 33 x 49, top 24 x 52, Colonial style. Chiffonier, glass 18 x 32, full swell front. Dressing table, glass 24 x 34, top 20 x 36. Washstand, top 20 x 36. Somnoe, top 18 x 22. Bedstead to match, Napoleon style. This set is worth while a visit to our Third Floor. We will be pleased to have you inspect it. This is one of the sets you do not see every day. Give us a call.
- White Enameled Dressers and Stands, \$27.50 \$25.00
 - Cheffoniers to match \$22.00
 - Mahogany Cheffoniers to match dressers and stands, \$50.00, \$45.00, \$35.00 and \$30.00
 - Oak Cheffoniers to match dressers and stands, at \$50.00, \$45.00, \$35.00 and \$30.00

WEILER BROS

the original of the Kingdom to be unprecedented another time. cient to say that been brought about fact that British ing of loyalty to of unknown and determination of Empire. It is a pretty summoned from the great officers was a queen, and Archbishop of C "May I ask you a very short and the secret of the l by the Grace of C years represented their traditions. her that not only good was she with temporaries, but charged the duties nation more conscie ing benefit to the Of the late Kin more than that he a royal office. He v

Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

We have followed the development of British institutions from the time that William the Conqueror engrained upon the Saxon polity a feudal system of his own creation. We have seen how the ancient English idea of popular supremacy made itself effective to overthrow feudalism; how by slow degrees the power of the Crown became limited. We have seen how from time to time the personal influence of the monarch was strong enough to establish a species of absolutism; how foreign wars had their beneficial effect upon the enlargement of the liberty of the common people, and how the uncertainty of the tenure by which kings held the throne made it possible for Parliament to assert a complete control of the kingdom. We have noticed how the baronage of England was far from being a support to the monarchy at all times, but was generally found alert to curb the powers of the kings. We have seen the representatives of the people make and unmake rulers, how religious strife playing its part in the formation of what is known as the British Constitution, how loyalty to the land was always stronger than loyalty to the Church, the Catholic nobles standing by a Protestant queen when the kingdom was threatened with invasion by Catholic princes, and the Protestant nobles hastening to the defence of a Catholic queen to protect her domain from attack by Protestant princes. We have seen the rules of succession set aside without hesitation and the right to the Crown made conditional. The development of parliamentary government and of ministerial responsibility has been traced and the extension of the franchise in recognition of the right of the democracy to control the state. Those who have followed this series of articles have had in review the whole process whereby British liberty has "slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent." Little remains to be said without going into greater details than ought to be attempted in a series of this nature. In 1866 Disraeli, after one of the most remarkable political somersaults on record, carried a Reform Bill through parliament, establishing household suffrage, since which time there has been no measure enacted by Parliament that can be said to have had any radical constitutional effect. This measure was only an extension of that which Peel had carried through, and for advocating which Disraeli had roundly denounced him. Thus the Prime Minister, who is almost worshipped today as the type of British Conservatism, was responsible for the introduction of the most democratic measure that ever passed the British Houses of Parliament. Under his leadership the Commons had shortly before rejected a much more moderate franchise Bill. The electorate, which threatens to destroy the hereditary principle in British institutions was brought into existence by Benjamin Disraeli, and chiefly as a party expedient.

The influence of Queen Victoria upon the development of British institutions may be summed up in the statement that she regained for the Crown much of the influence which it had lost under her predecessor, the time of George I. Her Majesty was imbued with a very strong sense of her personal responsibility for the exercise of her prerogatives. Towards this end the influence of her husband the Prince Consort was exerted. There is little doubt that he inclined to the continental view of the kingly office. He died in 1861, and it can be said of him with perfect fairness, that so far as the public had any opportunity of judging, he did nothing more than endeavor to impress upon the Queen the obligation involved in her position to watch closely how the government was administered in her name. In his private capacity he set a splendid example, taking an active part in everything of a non-political nature calculated to promote the welfare of the nation. The long reign of Victoria, which is only another way of saying that the long period during which the principles of a sincere Christianity made themselves constantly felt in the determination of the policies of the United Kingdom, made possible the culmination of parliamentary supremacy.

Another feature of Her Majesty's reign was the development of the British Empire from the original colonial relation of the outlying parts of the British Dominions to the United Kingdom to its present status. This wholly unprecedented change will be dealt with at another time. For the present it may be sufficient to say that it perhaps could never have been brought about unless it had been for the fact that British people everywhere had a feeling of loyalty to the Queen, that was a factor of unknown and unmeasurable strength in the determination of the nature of the life of the Empire.

It is a pretty story that is told of the girl summoned from her slumbers at midnight by the great officers of state, to be told that she was a queen, and of how she turned to the Archbishop of Canterbury and said simply: "May I ask your Grace to pray for me?" It is a very short and simple story, but in it we find the secret of the life and reign of Victoria, who by the Grace of God, through so many fateful years represented the British people and all their traditions. It is not too much to say of her that not only in respect to her influence for good was she without a peer among her contemporaries, but that we may search history in vain for the name of a sovereign who discharged the duties of the highest office in a nation more conscientiously or with more lasting benefit to the people.

Of the late King it is unnecessary to say more than that he added to the prestige of the royal office. He was able during his short

reign to demonstrate to the people of the British Empire that the undefined and indefinite powers of a king, even under such democratic conditions as prevail in the United Kingdom are real powers. He strengthened the monarchy in the estimation of the people, showing that while under the constitution the King can do no wrong, he can within the limits of that exceedingly elastic fabric do a vast amount of right.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE CHURCH

Let it be supposed that a person, who had never heard of the New Testament, should in mature years obtain and read the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. What would be the chief impression produced upon his mind by his reading? When the people of Christendom read these books, they do so with the preconceived ideas in their minds that result from their education. They are taught from childhood certain things, that is if they receive any religious instruction at all, or they gain in later years certain ideas and impressions concerning Jesus Christ, and they inevitably read the account of His life and the transactions of the Apostles in quite a different spirit from what they would if they never saw nor heard of the New Testament until it was handed to them for perusal. Does it not seem altogether probable that what would most impress such a reader would be the miraculous phase of the story? Let us try and get ourselves into the position of such a reader. He does not know that there is a great religious system built up on the Gospels as a foundation. He does not know that generations of scholars have discussed the simple narrative and offered various explanations of various parts of it. To him it is simply as if some one had dug it out of the remains of some ruined city. He reads it with no other object than to find out what it contains, not to seek guidance for his conduct, or comfort in sorrow, or to strengthen his religious faith.

Having read the book, he sits down, let us suppose, to review it. He would say, probably, that it was a series of somewhat scrappy biographies of a young Jew of mysterious birth, who for a few years wandered through his native country preaching to the people on the importance of right living and founding a small sect, which at one time seemed likely to become very powerful; that he was charged with some not very well defined offence and executed; that some of his followers believed that he rose from the grave, and influenced by his teachings and impressed with the miraculous fact of his resurrection, had gone out to continue the work that he had begun; that both he and they had claimed to possess a power by which they were able to accomplish things not possible through what were commonly understood to be the regular processes of nature; and that they relied upon this ability as a proof of the divine character of the spirit by which they claimed to work. The reviewer would probably say that, if the miraculous aspects of the narrative were omitted from it, what remained would simply be a code of ethics of a very high character, but not materially different in substance from the teachings of the great moral leaders of men who had lived in other times and countries. Standing by itself and stripped of everything of a miraculous nature, there is nothing in the story of the Crucifixion to differentiate it from the death of very many martyrs.

When we regard the matter in this light, and there are many thousands of people living today in Christendom to whom the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles are almost as unfamiliar as they would be to our supposed reviewer, the inevitable conclusion seems to be that what distinguishes these writings from all other writings is the story of the miracles, from the turning of the water into wine at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee, to the curing by Paul of the father of the Governor of Malta, including the crowning miracle of the Resurrection. The person who reads these accounts and believes them can hardly fail to reach the conclusion that there is a power, influence, agency, or call it what you will, whereby what are generally regarded as the ordinary courses of nature can be suspended or altered or made subject to human will. In other words, he would be bound to admit that there is what may in one sense be called a supernatural power available to such persons as qualify themselves for its exercise. There cannot, as a matter of fact, be anything that is absolutely supernatural. Our views of what is natural are limited by our common experience. To the very ignorant anything out of the usual course is supernatural, and it may be said with much truth that centuries of scientific investigation and practical experiment have only widened the realm of the natural and pushed back a little further the boundary of the supernatural. To many people living within the last half century, and perhaps to many who are living now, the presence of fossil remains of animals in the rocks seemed supernatural. Indeed when Geology first became popular, there were teachers who claimed the fossils to be inventions of the devil in order that men might be induced not to believe the story of the Creation as recorded in the Book of Genesis. The common phenomena of hypnotism were once regarded as supernatural. At one time all the major phenomena of the Universe, such as eclipses, the appearance of comets, earthquakes, thunder, lightning, and so on, were regarded as supernatural, and by no inconsiderable number of people they are so regarded now. Sickness is regarded as natural; the cure of sickness by chemical or mechanical means is regarded as natural; even the medical world, properly slow to accept new things, is beginning to concede that the cure of sickness

by suggestion may be natural, provided the suggestion is accompanied by certain "natural" remedies and exerted by a man with a diploma. Possibly the majority of mankind may one day reach a stage when the cure of a disease by mental process will be regarded as just as natural as its cure by a dose of colomel.

If our supposed reviewer of the Gospels and the Acts were to take up the history of the institution founded by the Apostles, he could not fail to be impressed by the fact that what seemed to those who followed Jesus and the Apostles to be the most natural things in the world, to be things to be done under the ordinary daily circumstances of life, soon came to be regarded as supernatural. A recent writer on church union, that is the union of all the churches of Christendom, says that the greatest obstacle to that step is the Church itself. He is a Roman Catholic, and when he employs the word Church he means the organization of which the Pope is the head. Possibly his criticism might be extended more widely, to the Christian Church working the term to signify the whole body of mankind, that professes to believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ, has lost its power because it has not striven to possess those powers, which we are told in Mark's Gospel "shall follow them that believe?"

Formal Christianity has proved a failure to a very large extent. There is going up from all Christendom a cry, What shall we do to be saved? The common name for this cry is unrest. It is making the foundation of social and national structures tremble, as the walls of Jericho trembled when smitten by the shouts of the people of Israel. The opportunity of the Church seems to be at hand. The spiritual forces with which the story of the Gospels and the Acts seems instinct, as the trees of the forest seem instinct with a life that adorns them with verdure each succeeding spring, must yet be available. To borrow a simile from the Christian Church working with one propeller only and is being driven in a circle. It is time to send the steam into both engines, set both propellers moving and call for full speed ahead.

THE EARTH

Two bodies, free to move, exhibit a tendency to move towards each other. Of course no bodies are absolutely free to move. If we suspend a ball from a string, it is apparently free to move sideways, but it is, in point of fact, held in position by the force of gravitation, which must be overcome before the ball can be moved. A very slight effort may overcome it. In like manner a perfectly smooth glass ball resting upon a horizontal glass table having a perfectly smooth surface, is not absolutely free to move. Freedom of motion is therefore only relative, and in estimating the attraction of bodies for each other the attraction of other bodies must be taken into account. It was from a knowledge of this fact that astronomers were able to tell where the planet Neptune was to be found before any one had seen it. Knowing the irregularities in the orbit of Uranus, astronomers looked for the disturbing element, which they knew must be a body attracting Uranus out of the orbit in which it was held by the Sun, and so the position of the unknown planet was calculated. Neptune was discovered by men who had never seen it and who probably never did see it. They told the men with telescopes where it was, and there it was found. The Sun and Moon constantly exert a pulling force upon the Earth, and the effect is felt chiefly by those parts of the Earth that are most readily moved. There can hardly be any doubt that the atmosphere feels it to a very considerable extent, but we have no means of measuring atmospheric tides, if they occur. Its effect upon the water is more marked. Recently it has been suggested that its effect upon the solid surface is appreciable, although it is very minute. The actual elevation of water in the open ocean because of the tides is small. It is not more than a foot or so, and its proportion to the diameter of the earth is about 1 to 25,000,000. It would be impossible to construe the tides from the surface, which the tides could be shown in their proper proportion. The height of the tide depends upon the conformation of the land. Thus off the coast of Portugal a rise of two feet is reckoned as exceptional, whereas in the funnel-like Bay of Fundy, a rise of thirty, forty, and even as high as sixty feet are not uncommon.

A scientific definition of the tides is that they are the result of an effort on the part of the water of the ocean to establish an equilibrium. If the Earth and Moon were fixed in space, the water would be heaped up a little directly under the Moon and remain there, thus defying the law of nature that water will always find its level. But the Moon revolves around the Earth and the Earth revolves around its own axis, and therefore the heaping up of the water goes on continuously around the whole circumference of our planet. But the tides are supposed to be not altogether due to the Moon, it being held that the Sun has its share in the work. Nor is the action of the Moon confined only to the water on the side of the Earth next to that upon which the Moon is at the time, for there is a corresponding tide on the opposite side of the Earth. Thus it is said the Moon pulls the water away from the Earth on one side and the Earth away from the water on the other. Spring tides are those which occur when the axis of the Sun and Moon are in the same or nearly the same straight line. Neap tides occur when these axes are at right angles to each other. Under normal conditions a spring tide bears the same relation to the neap tide as 13 does to 5.

What are commonly referred to as tidal waves have really nothing at all to do with the tides. They arise from some other cause. The famous Java earthquake sent a tidal wave rolling all the way across the Pacific Ocean. Other tidal waves accompanied by severe storms are on record. They seem to be due to the wind, although it is possible that there may be other causes for them. The great Saxby Gale, as it was called, which occurred in the early 70's of the last century, was accompanied by an unprecedented tide, so far as the records of the Bay of Fundy were concerned. This seems to have been simply an increase of the ordinary high tide. The phenomenon was called the Saxby Gale because it was predicted by Lieutenant Saxby of the United States navy, who said the position of the planets, the Sun and the Moon would cause an unusually heavy meteorological disturbance on a certain day. The disturbance came true to time, but, though very severe, was not as widespread as was anticipated. The terrific tidal wave which in September, 1900, destroyed 6,000 lives and over \$17,000,000 worth of property in Galveston, Texas, was doubtless caused by the heaping up of water by the wind.

Strictly speaking, tides are confined to the ocean and bodies of water directly connected with it. There is, however, a slight tide in the eastern part of the Mediterranean and in Lake Superior. The daily retardation of the tides is fifty minutes. Not infrequently there are prophecies of tidal waves which are said to be fraught with disaster to all persons living near the sea. A few years ago many persons in Victoria were on the lookout for one of these waves, but when we remember that a tidal wave proper, as it is commonly called, is due wholly to some accidental circumstance, such as an earthquake, or volcanic eruption, it is evident that its coming cannot be foretold. It is not impossible that certain planetary conjunctions might cause an exceptionally high tide, but any difference between such a tide and one of normal proportions would not under any circumstances be so great as to cause any serious damage except to low-lying places at the head of an arm of the sea into which the tide would have free entrance.

The Romans about the time of Julius Caesar were familiar with tidal phenomena, although their opportunities of observing them were not very good. They knew very little about any seas except the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The latter is tideless, and the former nearly so, although there are some places around its shore where the spring tides reach a height of six feet. No effort seems to have been made to explain the tides until the time of Sir Isaac Newton, who attributed them to the attraction of the moon. Later observers have accepted his theory almost without any change.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lagas)

PROSPER JOLYOT CREBILLON

This famous tragic poet was born Crebillon and took the name De Crebillon from his father's estate. He was born near Dijon, in France, in 1674, and, like many another of the world's great dramatists, took up the study of law in the first place, intending to follow the same profession as his father, who had held office in the magistracy of the province of Burgundy.

De Crebillon, though admitted to the bar, spent his leisure time in the study of the French tragic poets, and showed such an ability for excellent criticism, that the magistrate in whose office he worked encouraged him to undertake a tragedy of his own. Delighted with the advice given, Crebillon immediately started to work upon a play, choosing a noble theme, "Le Mort des Enfants de Brute." The drama, however, was not successful. The king's troupe of players would have nothing to do with it, and no publisher would consent to print it.

Nothing daunted, Crebillon essayed once more, and produced the tragedy "Idominee." This play was enacted and met with a hearty reception, and emboldened and inspired by success, Crebillon wrote a drama which immediately brought him fame. This was "Atree et Thyeste," and his "Elektra," which followed, the subject of which has formed the theme of great tragedies since the time of Sophocles, was no less of a success than "Idominee." "Rhadamiste et Zenobie," which next saw the light of publicity, is undoubtedly his masterpiece. It formed, we are told, part of the repertoire of the Comedie Francaise for more than a hundred years.

With this latter play Crebillon's fame and fortune reached their zenith. His later works for some reason found scant favor, until the production of "Caitina," which he wrote when past seventy, and "Le Triumvirat," composed in his eightieth year.

Crebillon held several offices of state, and was elected to the academy in 1731, but for the most part he enjoyed few of the luxuries of life, and from time to time, especially during late middle life, experienced actual poverty. It is said that for fifteen years he lived in one of the most miserable quarters of Paris, his sole friends, the homeless dogs and cats with whom he divided his scanty fare. To a large extent Crebillon's lack of friends of his own kind was his own fault; he antagonized many of his colleagues who would otherwise

have remained loyal to him, by his severe criticism of their works when he held the office of royal censor. Voltaire was among his enemies, and this man's influence alone, working against him, must have been severely felt. Crebillon lived to be nearly ninety, and the last years of his life saw him reinstated in the king's favor and enjoying to some extent a return of his onetime popularity. He possessed a remarkably strong constitution and was distinguished by his handsome face and dignified bearing at all times. He died in 1762.

"Rhadamiste et Zenobie"

This drama is founded on the old Greek legend related in Tacitus. Zenobie is the beautiful daughter of the king of Armenia, and has married Rhadamiste, king of Iberia, her cousin. Rhadamiste, desiring to extend his dominions, gives secret orders that his wife's father shall be put to death, whereupon he assumes possession of Armenia. The people, however, rise in insurrection against him, and to save his life, Rhadamiste is forced to fly. Zenobie, ill and suffering, is overcome after they have been but a few hours on their journey, and, induced to do so by her pitiful entreaties, Rhadamiste pierces her with his sword and throws her body into the river. But Zenobie does not die. She is rescued from the water by some passing peasants and is carried to the palace of King Tiridates, who orders her wounds to be dressed, and when she finally recovers, accords her all the honor due a queen.

By and bye Rhadamiste, whom all have thought dead, comes to the court of Tiridates, and finds his wife, alive, more beautiful than ever, and in love with his brother, Prince Arsamès. When she meets her husband Zenobie is cruelly shocked. The pleadings of Rhadamiste finally win her back to him, and the romance ends happily.

Rhadamiste entreats Zenobie to kill him for his crime:

"Spare not my blood,
Dear object of my love, be just; deprive me
Of such a bliss as seeing thee again."

(Falls at her feet.)
Must I, to urge thee, clasp thy very knees?
Remember what the prince, and whose the
blood,
That sealed me as thy spouse. All, even thy
love,
Demands that I should perish. To leave
crime
Unpunished is to share the culprit's guilt.
Strike—but remember in my wildest fury
Never wast thou cast down from thy high
place.

Within my heart; remember, if repentance
Could stand for innocence, I need no longer
Rouse thee to hatred, move thee to revenge.
Aye, and remember, too, despite the rage
Which well I know must swell within thy
soul,
My greatest passion was my love for thee."

And after Zenobie has forgiven him, and expressed a desire to return to his arms, he speaks as follows:

"O thou, dear wife, forgive me
My fatal love, forgive me those suspicions
Which my whole heart abhors. The more
unworthy
Thy inhuman spouse, the less should thy dis-
pleasure
Visit his unjust fears. O dear Zenobia!
Give me thy hand and hand again, and deign
To follow me this day to fair Armenia.
Caesar hath o'er that province made me monarch;
Come, and behold me henceforth blot my
crimes
From thy remembrance with a list of virtues.
Come! Here is Hiero, a faithful subject,
Whose zeal we trust to cover o'er our flight.
Soon as the night has veiled the staring sky
Assured that thou shalt see my face again,
Come and await me in this place. Farewell!
Let us not linger till a barbarous foe,
When Heaven has reunited us, shall part us
Again forever. O ye gods, who gave her
Back to my arms in answer to my longing,
Deign, deign to give to me a heart deserving
your goodness."

LITERAL

"What is your last name, my boy?" asked the teacher of the new pupil, a frightened looking youngster of some half dozen years.

"Tommy."
"Tommy what?"
"Tommy Tompkins."
"Then Tompkins is your last name," turning to his record book.
"No, sir," came the reply, with the air of one accustomed to render literalness to inquiring elders. "I don't think so, sir. Tompkins was my name already when I was born, and aunty says they didn't give me the other for a whole month afterward."—Youth's Companion.

THE CORRECT ANSWER

The late Professor Sophocles, of Harvard, was a short but finely built man, with bushy, snow-white hair and beard, olive complexion, and peering black eyes, and looked like some venerable Arab sheik. Reserved and shy in manner, he was yet full of genial humor. Once, in the class-room, he asked a student, "What was done with the bodies of the Greeks who were killed at Marathon?" "They were buried, sir." "Next!" "Why, they—they were burned." "Next!" "I—I don't know, professor." "Right. Nobody knows."—Literary Digest.

for

n

YOU CAN ALWAYS BUY "EILER BROS." FURNITURE WITH COMPLETE ASSURANCE THAT YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GETTING AS TO MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP, AND THE PRICES ARE BEYOND QUESTION THE MOST REASONABLE ANYWHERE

ing?

bedroom furnes of the right ways the most ne of any room,

- Early English, \$35.00
- \$25.00
- all drawers and \$30.00
- wers, \$30.00
- wers, full swell \$37.50
- 28 x 28, 2 small \$40.00
- \$50.00
- \$55.00
- British beveled mirror 10 x 22, \$90.00

as!
oom
e
oor

6-piece bed-Dresser, glass frontier, glass glass 24 x 34, \$30.00
Sömnoe, top style. This set We will be of the sets

- 50. \$25.00
- \$22.00
- and stands, \$30.00
- ds. at \$50.00, \$30.00

PORTUGAL KEEPS ITS COLONIES

Reply to Question is Sent by Foreign Minister—All Foreign Interests Protected by New Government

POLICY OF ECONOMY TO BE FOLLOWED

Former Premier Says That Restoration of Monarchy Would be Impossible—Such Attempt Useless

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Replying to an inquiry in the Daily Chronicle concerning rumors that Great Britain and Germany intended to take over the Portuguese colonies, Senhor Machado, the Portuguese foreign minister, telegraphs that the republic does not intend to relinquish the least portion of its colonies.

Republic Accepted Fact PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Temps publishes an interview with Senhor Teixeira de Sousa, former premier of Portugal, who says that while the king and his cabinet were aware of a revolutionary movement, nevertheless the minister voted that if a rising occurred they would not ask for foreign intervention, because that would be unworthy and humiliating, and also because they were convinced that any power intervening in Portugal would decline to retire after it had accomplished its purpose.

CRIPPEN'S STORY

Alleges On Oath That His Wife Came To America to Join a Chicago Friend

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Dr. Crippen was today placed on the witness stand to give evidence on his own behalf. He stated that his wife, Belle Elmore, was not dead, but that she had gone to America to join Bruce Miller, a Chicago friend. He said he had sent out reports of her death because he felt distressed over her leaving him.

SALTERIES BURNED

Another Fire Among Nanaimo Herring Curing Establishments—Japanese Lose Heavily

NANAIMO, Oct. 20.—At an early hour this morning the local herring curing establishments were the scene of a big fire which destroyed three salteries, involving a loss of upwards of fifteen thousand dollars.

NOVA SCOTIA CHANGE

Attorney-General Maclean Succeeds Hon. G. H. Murray as Premier—Later Goes to Senate

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—Hon. A. K. Maclean, attorney-general, will become premier of Nova Scotia in succession to Hon. G. H. Murray as Premier.

DAVID BENNETT HILL

Former Governor and Senator, Once Leader Among Democrats, Dies Unexpectedly

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—David Bennett Hill's life work is ended. His body rests tonight at Wolfers's Room, his country home, near Albany, while his next of kin, Dr. A. D. Hill, a brother, is speeding to Albany from his home in Dexter, Mo. Dr. Hill expects to reach Albany on Saturday, when the funeral arrangements will be completed.

Mackerel Season a Failure

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—The mackerel season has been a failure, and the fleet is returning.

Northwest Development

SEATTLE, Oct. 20.—Leigh M. Irvine, of the editorial staff of the Post-Intelligencer, has secured two hundred bankers at Elks' Hall on the development of the Northwest. He is organizing the Northwest Development League, which will embrace British Columbia and Alberta as well as Idaho and Oregon.

SHOOTING AFFRAY

SEATTLE MYSTERY

Principals Supposed to Have Quarreled Over Robbery Spoils—May Have Been Looters of Vancouver Bank

SEATTLE, Oct. 20.—What the police believe was the culmination of a quarrel over the division of loot obtained in robberies in San Francisco or Vancouver, B. C., resulted in a mysterious shooting affray in the Detroit hotel bar, Seattle, last night. George Welch, 23-years old, and the hotel bar-keeper in San Francisco, is at the city hospital with two dangerous bullet wounds in the neck. He refuses to give the name of his assailant.

Wage Agreement Rejected

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The council for the Tyneside Boiler-makers' union has rejected the proposed wage agreement.

Labor Party Conference

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The British Labor party is endeavoring to arrange for a conference of the party throughout the empire to take place simultaneously with the imperial conference next year.

Radium From Cornwall

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Evening Standard states that Cornish pitchblende will give a regular supply of radium. If this should prove correct, there will be a rapid decline in the price.

Egyptian Rioters

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A Cairo despatch states that nationalist influences are responsible for the strike at the railway works. The majority of the rioters were a mere rabble. The police and the troops easily restored order.

News in Liquidation

CALGARY, Oct. 20.—The Evening McGillicuddy was the editor, and the liabilities exceed the assets by \$65,000. Several leading Liberals lost heavily including Messrs. Bully, Cushing, Rutherford, Cross, Olives, and Finlay. The paper drove the "Eye-Opener" out of the city.

Atlantic Competition

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—The Alliance, the C. P. R. White Star, Dominion and Canadiana lines are all after Canada's million dollar year-mail subsidy. The announcement that the Empress are going to the Pacific line faster services on the Atlantic by all three lines, as the new C. P. R. liners will outstrip all in speed.

BALLOONS FLY TO NORTH WILDS

Swiss Representative Reported to Have Landed at Ville Marie, Quebec, in Region of Lake Temiscaming

GERMANIA SIGHTED AT HAILEYBURY, ONT.

Another Report Tells of Three Sailing Across Michigan—Lieutenant Vogt Tells of His Experiences

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Colonel Theodore Suback, piloting the Swiss balloon Helvetia, which started in the international race here on Monday last, landed at Ville Marie, Quebec, late this afternoon, according to a message received by the Aero club of St. Louis tonight. Ville Marie is about 1,100 miles northeast of St. Louis.

This is not thought to be the balloon sighted at Kistlik, Canada, 1,200 miles from St. Louis today. If 400 miles international race started here the most remarkable in balloon annals. Other three balloons which are believed to have reached Canada and landed are the Swiss balloon Aurora, Lieut. Messner, pilot; the German balloon Dusseldorf II, Lieut. Hans Gerike pilot; and the America II, Allan R. Hawley, pilot.

Some Fly Eastward

PETTERBY, Mich., Oct. 20.—Three unidentified balloons, which are thought to be contestants in the international balloon race out of St. Louis, were sighted here at 7 p. m. Two were going East and one was heading towards the north.

Taking Large Hike

HAILEYBURY, Ont., Oct. 20.—The balloon Germania, was seen this morning flying over this place and disappeared into the forest of Northern Quebec. The Germania sailed over Lake Temiscaming, on sighted at South Lorrain, 20 miles south of here this morning. It was piloted by the German steamer Silver Lake, was the last to see the Germania. It was then travelling at great speed in a northeasterly direction into the thick forests of northern Quebec, where there are few settlements.

15 Ladies' Suits at Special Prices for This Week-End

These are Sample Suits, in good condition and the latest models. They are good value at the full price, but at the reduction are wonderful, being hardly the price of the material.

- 1 only, worth \$20.00, for \$13.50
1 only, worth \$21.50, for \$14.50
3 only, worth \$24.50, for \$16.50
1 only, worth \$27.00, for \$18.00
1 only, worth \$28.50, for \$19.00
1 only, worth \$30.00, for \$20.00
1 only, worth \$33.25, for \$22.00
2 only, worth \$35.00, for \$23.50
1 only, worth \$37.00, for \$24.50
1 only, worth \$40.00, for \$26.50
1 only, worth \$42.00, for \$28.00
1 only, worth \$48.00, for \$32.00

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1223, 1225, 1227 Government Street Victoria, B.C.



NOTICE

To people who buy Groceries. We ask you to read

Copas & Young's Half Page Grocery Ad.

In Wednesday Morning's Colonist or Thursday Night's Times

Interesting information We Guarantee It to Save You Money

Patronize the store that does not belong to any Combine. PHONES 94 and 95 - VICTORIA

COME--SEE!

We seek the pleasure of showing you our handsome new models in Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats. While we are already noted for having the Best Clothes, we've rather outstepped ourselves this season in providing for our trade, and we want you to "see."

The idea of selecting clothes where there's nothing but the best clothes to select from—where every garment is fairly priced and you're sure of getting a full measure of clothes quality for every dollar you pay is a good idea to say the least, and a feature of this store that is fully appreciated by all its patrons.



ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM

1201 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

FISH—A Good Breakfast Hint

- No. 1 LARGE MACKEREL, each .50c
RED SALMON BELLIES, per lb .20c
LABRADOR HERRING, 6 for .25c
MELCHNER HERRING, 6 for .25c
OOLICHANS—
50 lb. keg \$5.00
2 lbs for .25c
ANCHOVIES, per keg .25c
ACADIA CODFISH, per box .50c
NORWEGIAN STOCKFISH, per lb .30c
KIPPERS, 2 lbs. for .25c
SMOKED SALMON, per lb .25c
DRY SALT CODFISH, 2 lbs. .20c
FINNAN HADDIE, per lb .25c
GENNA OYSTERS, jar, 60c or .20c
OLYMPIA OYSTERS, per box .30c
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, tin .85c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

PAUL'S DYE WORKS

Cleaners and dyers of silks, dresses, household furnishings, etc. Gowns cleaned, feathers cleaned and curled. Gents suits cleaned, pressed and made equal to new. Our process is unsurpassed in the cleaning of

Silks and Ladies' Dresses Mail orders receive our best attention. Prices very moderate. Phone, 624. Victoria, B. C.

TO WELCOME THE RAINBOW

Arrangements Completed Celebration in Honor of the Arrival of Canada's First Warship at Esquimalt

Arrangements have been made to welcome to H. M. C. S. Rainbow when the cruiser which is to be first to fly Canada's naval flag in the Pacific arrives at Esquimalt, about two weeks hence from the United Kingdom. The Rainbow will reach Esquimalt on November 1st, and will leave that port for Esquimalt Tuesday after coaling there. When the cruiser steams into Esquimalt, November 6th she will be received with a salute of seventeen guns from the saluting battery at Work Point barracks, and it is probable that the steamers Quadra and Keenel will be sent out to meet the incoming warship.

A meeting of the civic committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration in honor of the arrival of the warship was held yesterday and it was announced that the British Columbia government would take part with the city of Victoria in welcoming the Rainbow. The hall will be secured for an entertainment and buffet supper to be given to the officers and crew of the warship, the officers and men of the Work Point barracks and the First Regiment C. G. A. being invited to be present. Arrangements will also be made for a citizens' banquet to be given later to the officers of the Rainbow.

The Vessel. H. M. C. S. Rainbow is in command of Capt. Stewart, a son-in-law of Capt. Peters, formerly in command of military district No. 11 with headquarters at Work Point barracks. The vessel was one of the Apollo class of cruisers built under the Naval Defence Act and with the Naiaid, Retribution and Tribune was considered an inefficient vessel by the Admiralty. The vessel is 300 feet long, 43-4 feet beam, and with maximum draught of 18 feet. She has displacement of 3,400 tons and in the British service carried a crew of 278 officers and men. The machinery consists of two sets of vertical triple expansion engines, with two screws. The designed horse power, natural, was 7,000 with speed of 16.5 knots and forced, 8,000, with 17 knots. The normal coal consumption is 400 tons and maximum 850 tons. The best 100 vessels of the class can do now is 16 knots for anything but a short time.

The Rainbow was refitted before leaving Esquimalt. Her armament consisted of two 6-inch wired guns, six 4.7 inch eight 4-pounders, one 3-pounder, four machine, and four above water torpedo tubes. The armor, of steel, is as follows: Deck, two inches; five inches at the engine hatches, 4-1/2 at the gun shields and 3 inches at the conning tower. When the Rainbow was refitted after being purchased by the Canadian Admiralty her armament consisted of two 6-inch wired guns, six 4.7 inch eight 4-pounders, one 3-pounder, four machine, and four above water torpedo tubes. The armor, of steel, is as follows: Deck, two inches; five inches at the engine hatches, 4-1/2 at the gun shields and 3 inches at the conning tower.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Michel claims 187 children of school age and 480 under the age of six. A new Anglican church is to be erected in Fairview, Vancouver.

Surrey district is reported overruled with careless hunters. A public night school has been opened at Cranbrook by the American line.

Mr. J. H. Harvey, K. C. has given \$500 to the Y. M. C. A. at Cranbrook his former home. The Fernie Free Press predicts the within the next few years Fernie will have 25,000 population.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court to quash the Point Grey tramway franchise bylaw. Hooper citizens are complaining loudly of the inefficient mail service in the Crow's Nest Pass district.

Vancouver's building inspector has refused a permit for the erection of a large laboratory in frame. A royal commission may be appointed to fully investigate customs frauds at Vancouver.

Albert McCullough, a Vancouver laborer, committed suicide on Wednesday in a fit of despondency. South Vancouver has appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of new schools.

The Portland Canal Short Line will be completed and in operation to Stewart by mid-November. The tenth annual convention of the Archery Brotherhood is to be held in Vancouver next month.

There was 580 summary convictions and 76 convictions for indictable offenses in the new Westminster police court last year. The first parade of the newly organized 104th regiment of infantry was held in New Westminster last night.

C. H. Stewart Wade, New Westminster's publicity commissioner, has been appointed a member of the general committee of the Canadian Exhibition to be held in London in 1911.

John Andrews, a Passburg miner fell from a scaffolding on Monday breaking a leg and sustaining internal injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. Brainstorm is the defence plea entered in the case of Henry Darcy

HOME RULE ALL AROUND

T. P. O'Connor, "The Irishman Eloquent," Charms Enthusiastic Gathering at the Canadian Club's Luncheon

IRELAND'S HOPES: ENGLAND'S NEED

Improved Conditions in Emerald Isle—The Hopeful Outlook—Home Rule England's Necessity—Great Occasion

Ireland's hopes, her nearness to attaining self-government, the need of Home Rule in England to enable that country to properly deal with the great social questions continually arising, and incidentally an appeal for Home Rule in the British Empire were the characteristic notes sounded by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the gifted Irishman, parliamentarian, litterateur and journalist in the course of an address to the Victoria Canadian Club yesterday. The noted Home Ruler, the only Nationalist member of the British House of Commons who has been in the house to sit for an English constituency, pointed out in glowing periods how beneficent legislation had led to the disappearance of religious differences in Ireland. He told how land reform was peopling that country with a nation of peasant proprietors, community noted for the conservatism of its principles and the directness of its opposition to revolutionary and anarchical ideas. The spirit of toleration in England's government of the country during the last twenty-five years he looked upon as the greatest cause of the present peace and prosperity. He made a strong appeal for Home Rule for England, giving instances to show the great social and political issues in that country which he dealt with by what would be purely a local government. On the question of an imperial parliament and its composition he ventured no opinion, but he staunchly advocated Home Rule for Ireland as the best means to be adopted towards the glorification and future prosperity of the Empire. Throughout his speech there could be no failure to see from the broadness of his views that he is essentially a nationalist. Home Rule, he believes that when Ireland attains self-government it will constitute a considerable strength to the imperial body politic.

The luncheon given to the distinguished visitor was better attended than any similar function yet held in the city, and in logical reasoning and rhetorical effect it is probable that Mr. O'Connor's speech was the best ever delivered here under similar circumstances. A feature of the luncheon was the presence in the dining-room of the Driford hotel of the members of the Women's Canadian Club, who turned up in full force. The luncheon was presided over by Dr. O. M. Jones, president of the club, and amongst those present were the Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. Dr. H. E. Young and Hon. W. J. Bowser.

Mr. O'Connor in opening his address alluded to the fact that as an old newspaperman, he always appeared at interviews as much troubled as he possibly could by having a few phrases ready for them. He came to him during his visit to Canada, one of the best he could think of to describe the condition of the country, was one of the "Roses" of the "Roses" of the province. But coming to this magnificent province, he could go further and say that it was

Sunshine All the Way, not merely sunshine from the skies, but, as the present occasion showed, the sunshine which ladies always lend to any ceremony. "I daresay," said the speaker, "that there are many in my audience who are not altogether in favor of my political opinions, and as well as that I consider it is a gross waste of time to preach to the converted. I am going to speak to you of England, and incidentally of Ireland. There is today a new England, and there is a new Ireland. The legislation of the last twenty-five years has brought about, in the affairs of the latter country, a change as beneficent as that wrought in the history of any nation. I remember some thirty years ago, when Ireland was regarded as practically a nation of beggars, when the country was just recovering from a disastrous famine during which fully a million of its inhabitants died from sheer hunger, while some three millions emigrated from her shores. Today there are 300,000 peasant proprietors in Ireland, each of whom absolutely owns his land. By annual payments to the government over a certain period of years the peasant eventually gets an indefeasible title to his property.

"I remember a time when we of the Irish Party were described as marching through plumes to dismemberment. Well we have marched, not through plumes, to land reform, and not to dismemberment, but to what I am assured will eventually, and at no distant date, mean the

Unification of the Country. "In a few years we will have 500,000 peasant proprietors. In ten or fifteen years that number will have risen to possibly three millions. The history of peasant proprietorship shows that in whatever countries it obtains it makes

for a conservation of principles and a revolutionary in its very nature. So you see that in Ireland we will have a safe guarantee against revolutionary or anarchical principles. "You have today also a new England, where democracy is advancing. England's government of Ireland is now more beneficent than at any previous time in the history of the two countries. The conditions which used to make for continual strife between England and Ireland have become changed. I remember in years past when the greatest bitterness of feeling prevailed between the Protestants of England and when the latter, working in England, were subjected to all kinds of indignities. Now these conditions have been utterly changed. In Newcastle at the mines, the Irish and the English work side by side. It may be on account of their common work and the perils which they have to face in common. But I think it is something more than this. It is

The Spirit of Toleration, which has advanced to such a stage that the differences of religion, which have been sunk altogether, in the north of England the presidents of trade unions, the mine foremen, etc., are as often as Establishment men going to the Victoria Canadian Club. Lancashire the conditions are the same. "I remember in my youth asking Mr. Parnell to visit the great centres of population in England. This was in days when we were regarded as being loyal to a most dangerous body of men, as socialists, anarchists, nihilists. In fact everything that should be contained. I further remember that as Mr. Parnell and I walked through the streets of Manchester, how the laborers and workmen used to hiss us as we passed. I have lived to see nine members of the British House of Commons who today hold the same office where Parnell and I were hooted every one of them pledged to give Home Rule to Ireland. The racial hatred between England and Ireland is a thing of the past. The last chapter in the final and complete reconciliation is about to be written.

Home Rule in England. "And I will try to explain to you the reason why. Take the Home Office and the Postoffice departments of the government, two of the greatest departments which deal with the public. When matters connected with the postoffice come up in the House, I would like to discuss them for days. Take for instance the service between England and Canada. This is a matter about which I would have a great deal to say. But I am not allowed to speak in the House of Commons. The Home Office departments in one way or another are in the social life of the country. It covers the question of prison reform. All my life I have been a friend of prison reform. I think because I've had so many friends in prison, and perhaps because I feared the time might come when I might find myself confronting an unrepentant criminal. I am not allowed to discuss prison reform as I could wish in the House. Then again I want at all times and in all places to discuss the conditions of labor. Take the dock laborers, for instance. I have known of the families of these being extirpated by want to introduce legislation which will ameliorate the conditions under which these men labor, but I am not allowed to do so. There is the subject of land reform, which has been properly dealt with in England. On this subject I heard one of the most painful and poignant debates that has ever been in the House of Commons. The debate was precipitated by Mr. John Burns, and in it instances were quoted of women mothers dying in convulsions at the ages of 21 and 22 years. While the debate was in progress Mr. Burns turned over the table and whispered in my ear, 'I great man, I think belong to the Irish race.' This is another question which I should like to discuss at length. So it is in the internal and international relations of England we have in the great departments many, very many matters calling for investigation or re-consideration.

"But what is all this leading up to you will ask? I believe that under the present conserved system of the House of Commons that it is impossible to give a hundredth part of the time necessary to the discussion of these great and important questions. "Look at the anomalous conditions which prevail in British political life. In the early nineties Mr. Harcourt's government introduced a bill providing for local option. This bill in the main dealt with the social habits of England. Mr. Harcourt's party was in a minority in the House and the bill was favored by the members of the Irish party, whose vote would have insured its passage, but it was dropped. Why you will ask? Simply because the government of the day, while willing to give to England legislation against the wishes of the majority, was not prepared to give the same legislation to Ireland with the will of the people of that country.

"Coming to the larger issue of Imperial affairs, Irishmen are not fit to govern themselves. That is generally recognized as an accepted maxim, an axiom in fact. Well it is extraordinary that Ireland, which is not fit to govern itself, is still fit to govern England. It would be treason to dismember, disintegrate, and divide Irishmen to govern their own little bits of four and one-half million people. Yet it is a strange thing that the body of men who today hold the balance of power in the Imperial House of Commons are Irishmen. What do the British newspapers say? They point to John Redmond as the dictator of the British government and have seen Mr. Asquith caricatured as coming to me and submitting to me. I have described in my cartoon with a mixture of bitterness

and a blatant brogue. In party warfare there seems to creep in by some mischance an element of exaggeration. But the situation in England, such is exaggerated. To be exact, the Liberal party which is in office has a majority of 100. The Unionists, the majority with which I go, are 124, made up of 40 Labor members, 80 of two groups, and 40 Irishmen. The Irishmen then, by a balance of 24 over the Liberal regime would come to an end. The

Power to Wreck the Government. Lies in the hands of Mr. John Redmond. Whether England shall remain a free trade country or adopt tariff reform depends upon Mr. Redmond and his followers. "I beg of you to help me to get Home Rule for England, and for the Empire, and not to have that country governed against its will. I have described to you how impossible it is to deal with the internal and international movements of social life in England, and now I want you to look at this matter from another aspect. Take the larger question of the government of the Empire. There are three hundred millions of people generally raised in the care of the British House of Commons. How do we treat them? In all my 25 years of experience in the House I have only known a few occasions when I have given the matter any serious consideration. I remember that the question of India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

India came up on one afternoon in July, shortly before the adjournment, when half the House had left town and when the other half had left in their seats. The debate, in which I took part, was a long one, only lasted a short time, and our treatment of three hundred millions of people who look to Westminster for their welfare will ameliorate the conditions and generally raise the status of living. To their appealing cries we present them with a

You Now Have a Surplus in the bank sufficient to pay of every penny of the Province's debt. Nine was almost without credit. Perhaps this condition of affairs may be largely due to the fact that you have had the good sense to choose as the head of your government an Irishman. Like all members of that gentle and unobtrusive race, I am certain he will disclaim all credit and say that your prosperity is due to the fact that you have government of yourselves by yourselves.

The sinking of religious differences has proven one of the greatest factors in the march of Ireland towards Home Rule. The story of the coming spiritual and natural welfare of the nation came to me from Protestant lips from men like Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, Henry Grattan, Robert Emmott, and art Parrell. There is no principle to which I have adhered more firmly than that of

Absolute Religious Liberty and absolute religious equality. Religion puts man in the nudity of his soul in the presence of his Creator, and it is vulgar for eyes to pry into his beliefs. The Organism of Ireland are going to play a large part in the religious government of that country. Religious conclusions are advancing at such a rate that we can now see the dawn of a day when Protestants and Catholics will govern Ireland hand in hand.

"I don't believe in loyalty in the absence of self-government. I believe in the same principles of liberty, and then you can look forward to a contented and happy country will be added to the stars which illuminate the Imperial diadem." (Prolonged applause.)

In moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, Premier McBride said that he never before had the Canadian Club been so fortunate as to listen to such an eloquent, instructive and inspiring address as that which had fallen from the lips of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

Save the King. The speaker, Mr. O'Connor, was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address. He alluded to the many courtesies shown him (the Premier) by Mr. O'Connor during his visit to London, where he had become intimately acquainted with the distinguished statesman. In his plea for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor was not only asking the same things which he had said in his address, but he was also asking the same things which he had said in his address.

MUCH FEAR FELT FOR AERONAUTS

Three Balloons That Started in International Race From St. Louis Have So Far Failed to Report

MAY HAVE LANDED IN WILDERNESS

Search Exhibitions to be Sent Out From Toronto—Germania Descends in Northern Part of Champlain County

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Relief expeditions to search for the pilots and aides of the missing balloons Aurora, Dassel, derf III and America II, which started in the international race here Monday, will start by train from Toronto on Sunday if no news is received from the aeronauts before that time.

The situation in reference to unreported balloons assumes a most serious aspect tonight. It is believed here that the men have landed somewhere in the wilds of Canada, where they may be the victims of starvation before succor can reach them.

The Aero club tonight called upon General James Allen, chief of the United States signal corps at Washington, to have the revenue cutters patrolling the great lakes look for wreckage in Lake Huron. Steamship companies which have vessels plying on Lake Huron are being urged to look for them. The Ontario government, through its lieutenant governor, Hon. J. M. Gibson, tonight notified the club that it would assist in the search for the missing men. The Hudson Bay company also has replied favorably to the request for assistance sent from here today.

It was announced tonight that a representative of the Aero club will be sent to Toronto to organize the relief expedition. The Aero club of St. Louis, Mo., has been reported by Wednesday night, according to the Aero club officials, and the fact that more than a hundred hours has elapsed since the start of the race, and neither the Messner, Gabele nor Hawley nor their aides, have been reported, has given rise to grave apprehension that their safety. It was pointed out that the greatest danger is anticipated in the case of a balloon having descended in Georgian Bay. This stretch of water contains more than 20,000 islands of all sizes, where the aeronaut might perish before relief could arrive.

Helvetia Crew at Cobalt. COBALT, Ont., Oct. 21.—Colonel Theodore Schaeck and Paul Ambrose, who landed with the balloon Helvetia at Ville Marie, Quebec, arrived here today. The Montreal satisfied that they have outdistanced all competitors by several hundred miles. "We were forty-six hours out when we landed," they said. "We could have gone farther, but that was the only settlement we could see for a long stretch of country, and we decided to alight."

The aeronauts reported that several persons had fired at the balloon during the trip. Germania Lands. QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—Word was received here tonight from one of the aeronauts of the balloon Germania, that a landing was made at Cococoochee, 179 miles north of here, on Wednesday morning. The crew of the Germania will leave La Tuque, the nearest point of transportation, for Montreal tomorrow. Cococoochee is a little village in the northern part of Champlain county. It is approximately 1,100 miles from St. Louis and may mean that all world's records have been broken. The Germania had a terrific fight so far, but it is reported that the balloons that started from St. Louis.

ONLY FOUR DEATHS. List of Fatalities in Florida Storm Not So Great as Reported—Storm Damage Heavy. ALMA, Fla., Oct. 21.—Only four deaths have been reported as the result of a storm which is said to have been the worst in the history of the Florida coast. The schooner Harry T. Hayward, from Boston, was wrecked off the reefs at Boca Raton and three of the crew drowned. Harry T. Ferguson, of Brent, Ky., was killed by falling timbers at Indian Key. Scores of others are reported injured, while many homes were demolished by the demolished. There are many reports of wrecks, but their identity and location cannot be learned.

KEY WEST, via Havana, Oct. 21.—The damage done by the storm in Key West was not so great as at first reported. Business was resumed yesterday and all the cigar factories were working today. MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 21.—Communication with the outside world was established this afternoon for the first time since Sunday. Storm losses here were not great. Reports are coming in of extensive damage to shipping along the southeast coast of Florida. It is reported that there are thirty-five wrecks on the East Coast railroad between Westphalian Beach and Steward, and it is hard to tell when Miami will have most and train service.

Mr. O'Connor in Seattle. SEATTLE, Oct. 21.—T. P. O'Connor, the Irish leader who is touring America, addressed a large audience here tonight on "Home Rule." During the day he addressed the students at the University of Washington and was entertained at luncheon by the Seattle Press club. He left late tonight for Portland.

Peary Now Captain. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, was appointed today to the rank of captain in the corps of civil engineers of the army, by reason of the retirement of W. A. Peary's leave of absence expired today a few days, but it has not been decided at the navy department what his assignment will be.

Convention of Protestant Episcopal Church Brought to Close—Gift From J. P. Morgan. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—As the last echoes of the martial recitation, "The Song of God Goes Forth to War," died away in St. Paul's cathedral this afternoon, the forty-third general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America came to a close. A gift from J. P. Morgan of \$100,000 to the congregation funds for the large conference church union served as a fitting climax to the great convention in the history of the Protestant Episcopal church.

As on the opening day of the religious gathering fifteen days ago, the church again recognized its universality by inviting to take part in the services of disinterested students at Cape Palmas, Africa, the Right Rev. D. Ferguson, applying in his person the spirit of missions that has been the guiding star of the gathering.

As on the opening day when the sermon was preached by the most distinguished of England's churchmen, on the closing day the words of admonition and exhortation came from the lips of the head of the American church, the presiding bishop, the Right Rev. David S. Tuttle of Missouri. Bishop Charles P. Anderson of Chicago was chosen president. J. P. Morgan, treasurer and Robert H. Gardner of Gardiner, Maine, secretary.

Death of Mrs. Brydone-Jack. WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Brydone-Jack died at Fredericton, N. B. yesterday. Mrs. Brydone-Jack of Vancouver passed through last night eastward.

Gasoline Engines Windmills, Pumps Ellwood Farm and Lawn Fence U. S. Cream Separators The Hickman Tye Hardware Co. Ld. Victoria, B. C. Agents. 544-546 YATES STREET P. O. Drawer, 613. Phone 59.

Alaska Coal Claims. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Alaska coal agents are not required to pay for their lands until the decision of adverse protests made against them in the courts, according to an opinion given out by the interior department today. A large number of coal claims were suspended because protests were filed against them by the interior department. The question arose whether the claimants should pay the purchase price of their claims while proceedings were pending against them. In an exhaustive review of the subject the interior general declared that under the Alaska coal land law, and under the regulations approved in 1904 and 1907, payment is not required until after the termination of such proceedings.

Contractors! Let us bid on your BUILDING SUPPLIES and MATERIALS. SEATTLE AGENTS SWINDLE WORKERS. Batches of Men Induced to Journey to Vancouver on False Promises of Ready Employment. VANCOUVER, Oct. 21.—Some labor agents in Seattle seem to be reaping a harvest of foreign laborers these days at the expense of a few promises of sure and steady work in Vancouver. For some time boats from the Pole city have been dumping in Vancouver each day batches of six and more laborers, principally Austrians, who have been induced to come here on the promise that they would be met at the docks and at once conducted to jobs. On Wednesday the largest batch of fifty-five men in all, and these, like the ones which had come before, found nothing doing so far as work was concerned. The men all say that they had been promised jobs by labor agents in Vancouver, that they would be met at the boats on their arrival here and placed at work at once. Instead of this they have been paying their good money for the information and fare to this city for nothing. Many have been forced to return across the border. They do not seem to understand that the men who have been induced to come here were an infraction of the alien laws, but apart from that they obtained here. There are many reports of wrecks, but their identity and location cannot be learned.

A TRUSS Made for and fitted to the person, giving both comfort and safety, and the best possible chance of a permanent cure, is what we have to offer. If the baby is ruptured, you should see that he has the very best that can be procured. FREE CONSULTATION. T. MacN. Jones. Phone 1479. 1248 Fort Street. COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Mackay, Esq., assisted by J. L. Mollitt, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

MYSTERY OF DEAD MAN CLEARED UP. Body Found on Gonzales Hill Was That of John Cavaleri, Who Came Here From Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—The unknown man whose bullet-perforated body was found in the outskirts of Victoria, B. C., on the 5th inst., was John Cavaleri, according to an identification obtained here. G. Pluma, liquor merchant and T. P. Ferguson, connected with the Penile mission on South Main street, both yesterday's Times as undoubtedly that of Cavaleri. Cavaleri was a street preacher, and lived alone in a little cottage in Garfield. He frequently attended the meetings at the Mission. Mr. Ferguson has not seen him about the mission for about two weeks or so. Mr. Pluma recalls that it is about that period since Cavaleri called at his store one day and remarked that he was going away for a while. "He was a most inoffensive sort of man," said Mr. Pluma. "I have known him for about twenty-five years."

Placed in Hall of Fame. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Edgar Allan Poe is at last in the Hall of Fame. Years of effort on the part of staunch supporters to get his name added to the list were rewarded today by the announcement of John H. McCracken, chairman of the senate of New York university, that the man's name was to be placed in the hall of fame. The eleven names added follow: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74 votes; Oliver W. Holmes and Edgar Allan Poe, 69 votes each; Roger Williams, 64; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Francis E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson and George Bancroft, 55 each; and John Lothrop Motley, 51.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 21.—Montana Jack Sullivan, of O'Neill, Neb., knocked out Kid West of this city in the fifth round of scheduled 20-round fight. Sullivan, claims the "middle-weight" championship of the world.

And the miracle of color and sweet purity of green leaf and more than spoken words; more dreams. It is doubtful if these places much to their builders as they look on them long would be to constantly, lured by the lotus-eyes of their exquisite environments, not see many people in them. The stone, empty, for such cask be empty, and they have, in the solitude, as some marble stamens, where the leaves lie in a flash of a fountain sounds faintly. No two of these gardens are they seen as separate individuals; people write books, some compose painted pictures or model in clay or paint as Victoria is, nothing shows its artistic taste in its garden, but the carelessness of its shows the preciseness of instinct arrangement, detail, space, modern schemes, background, and infusing sympathy. The very lawns and hedges are with a care and patience which are these symphonies of color. The of many beauties carried to a whole, so that the entire effect is lastingly impressed on the spect. Everywhere the smaller garden so that there is really an atmosphere culture the whole city over. And seem as though the more stately outgrowth of a school of beauty, vance from the beginnings of the beds and ranks of roses, with a sense of the lawns stretching seaward in noon-day brilliance, for the tip longingly to many a cove and these gardens hang breathless in the summer days, and the slant of the throw grey shadows down while flash like jewels in a queen's diadem there is the sense of an ocean breeze, these gardens, even when the sea yonder the far line of shelving down headland. Variety is constantly apparent sons melt into one another. From hues of crocus and daffodil, the hue of the narcissus and the lily of spring, the gardens flame into beds and ranks of roses, with a silent old gardener working among "The rose in the garden slipped her blood. And she laughed in the pride of As she thought of the gardener. He is old, so old, and he soon

R U THE GARDENS OF VICTORIA, the Beautiful City of Victoria and Babylonian Magnificence. All that remains of the city of the province and Canada individualistic metropolis. The mystery of the gardens. Analysis, demonstration, classic one in wandering among their bay of colors, shaded and divided and century-old oak, now pale with drift of sad lilies, tall and fair, now with a blaze of popped magnificent unridled charm of the flowers, notice in its drowsy spell. The air, the sunshine, the drifting across, the lifting of the sea air drifting across, the glorious gardens were suspended reincarnation of the hanging garland. No one can look on these gardens moved to the soul with their beauty. "For flowers have been known to a common man's despair.

And the miracle of color and sweet purity of green leaf and more than spoken words; more dreams. It is doubtful if these places much to their builders as they look on them long would be to constantly, lured by the lotus-eyes of their exquisite environments, not see many people in them. The stone, empty, for such cask be empty, and they have, in the solitude, as some marble stamens, where the leaves lie in a flash of a fountain sounds faintly. No two of these gardens are they seen as separate individuals; people write books, some compose painted pictures or model in clay or paint as Victoria is, nothing shows its artistic taste in its garden, but the carelessness of its shows the preciseness of instinct arrangement, detail, space, modern schemes, background, and infusing sympathy. The very lawns and hedges are with a care and patience which are these symphonies of color. The of many beauties carried to a whole, so that the entire effect is lastingly impressed on the spect. Everywhere the smaller garden so that there is really an atmosphere culture the whole city over. And seem as though the more stately outgrowth of a school of beauty, vance from the beginnings of the beds and ranks of roses, with a sense of the lawns stretching seaward in noon-day brilliance, for the tip longingly to many a cove and these gardens hang breathless in the summer days, and the slant of the throw grey shadows down while flash like jewels in a queen's diadem there is the sense of an ocean breeze, these gardens, even when the sea yonder the far line of shelving down headland. Variety is constantly apparent sons melt into one another. From hues of crocus and daffodil, the hue of the narcissus and the lily of spring, the gardens flame into beds and ranks of roses, with a silent old gardener working among "The rose in the garden slipped her blood. And she laughed in the pride of As she thought of the gardener. He is old, so old, and he soon

And the miracle of color and sweet purity of green leaf and more than spoken words; more dreams. It is doubtful if these places much to their builders as they look on them long would be to constantly, lured by the lotus-eyes of their exquisite environments, not see many people in them. The stone, empty, for such cask be empty, and they have, in the solitude, as some marble stamens, where the leaves lie in a flash of a fountain sounds faintly. No two of these gardens are they seen as separate individuals; people write books, some compose painted pictures or model in clay or paint as Victoria is, nothing shows its artistic taste in its garden, but the carelessness of its shows the preciseness of instinct arrangement, detail, space, modern schemes, background, and infusing sympathy. The very lawns and hedges are with a care and patience which are these symphonies of color. The of many beauties carried to a whole, so that the entire effect is lastingly impressed on the spect. Everywhere the smaller garden so that there is really an atmosphere culture the whole city over. And seem as though the more stately outgrowth of a school of beauty, vance from the beginnings of the beds and ranks of roses, with a sense of the lawns stretching seaward in noon-day brilliance, for the tip longingly to many a cove and these gardens hang breathless in the summer days, and the slant of the throw grey shadows down while flash like jewels in a queen's diadem there is the sense of an ocean breeze, these gardens, even when the sea yonder the far line of shelving down headland. Variety is constantly apparent sons melt into one another. From hues of crocus and daffodil, the hue of the narcissus and the lily of spring, the gardens flame into beds and ranks of roses, with a silent old gardener working among "The rose in the garden slipped her blood. And she laughed in the pride of As she thought of the gardener. He is old, so old, and he soon

And the miracle of color and sweet purity of green leaf and more than spoken words; more dreams. It is doubtful if these places much to their builders as they look on them long would be to constantly, lured by the lotus-eyes of their exquisite environments, not see many people in them. The stone, empty, for such cask be empty, and they have, in the solitude, as some marble stamens, where the leaves lie in a flash of a fountain sounds faintly. No two of these gardens are they seen as separate individuals; people write books, some compose painted pictures or model in clay or paint as Victoria is, nothing shows its artistic taste in its garden, but the carelessness of its shows the preciseness of instinct arrangement, detail, space, modern schemes, background, and infusing sympathy. The very lawns and hedges are with a care and patience which are these symphonies of color. The of many beauties carried to a whole, so that the entire effect is lastingly impressed on the spect. Everywhere the smaller garden so that there is really an atmosphere culture the whole city over. And seem as though the more stately outgrowth of a school of beauty, vance from the beginnings of the beds

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

THE GARDENS OF VICTORIA

Victoria, the Beautiful City of English Culture and Babylonian Magnificence

All that remains of the celebrated Hanging Gardens of Babylon is a myth. Yet there must have been some haunting beauty to have carried even the legend of them down to these strenuous days. Modern gardens in many lands have flourished since that dim era, and the Gardens of the Tuileries, the Jardin des Plantes, the famous Kew Garden, and the Royal Botanical Garden are all household words in every land.

Nearly every city of modern times boasts of its parks and conservatories, and in some metropolises the culture of flowers and the love of the decorative in blossoms, shrubs, plants and tree-life is manifested in a very high degree. Perhaps in uniqueness and artistic effect there is no single city in the world which has made of its gardens such dreams of loveliness as Victoria, British Columbia, the capital city of the province, and Canada's most individualistic metropolis.

The mystery of the gardens is unsolvable. Analysis, demonstration, classification all elude one in wandering among their bewildering array of colors, shaded and divided with hedges and century-old oak stow pale with a myriad drift of sad lilies, tall and fair, now set on fire with a blaze of potted magnificence. All the unriddled charm of the flowers is here, hypnotic in its drowsy spell. The almost cloudless sunshine of the city, combined with the scent of the sea air drifting across, suggests an uplifting, a mirage of light, as though these glorious gardens were suspended in space, the reincarnation of the hanging gardens of Babylonian days.

No one can look on these gardens and not be moved to the soul with their beauty.

"For flowers have been known to heal
A common man's despair."

And the miracle of color and perfume, the sweet purity of green leaf and tender bud are more than spoken words; more than music, or dreams.

It is doubtful if these places can mean as much to their builders as they seem. For to look on them long would be to linger in them constantly, lured by the lotus-eating enchantment of their exquisite environs. And you do not see many people in them. They are mainly alone, not empty, for such caskets could not be empty, and they have, indeed, a rare sense of solitude, as some marble statue might, at midnight, where the leaves lie furled and the splash of a fountain sounds faintly.

No two of these gardens are alike; and so they seem as separate individualities. Some people write books, some compose music, some paint pictures or model in clay or marble. Cultured as Victoria is, nothing more clearly shows its artistic taste than its gardens. You will see this in a thousand ways so unobtrusive that the carelessness of apparent nature shows the preciseness of instinctive art in arrangement, detail, space, modelling, color-schemes, background, and infinite genius of loving sympathy.

The very lawns and hedges are thought out with a care and patience which bespeaks the artist. There are no false notes, no discords in these symphonies of color. There is a blend of many beauties carried to a harmonious whole, so that the entire effect is instantly and lastingly impressed on the spectator.

Everywhere the smaller gardens are seen, so that there is really an atmosphere of flower culture the whole city over. And it thus might seem as though the more stately ones were the outgrowth of a school of beauty, a classic advance from the beginnings of the little plots on the side streets to the wide and spangled radiance of the lawns stretching seaward and sunward in noon-day brilliance, for the sea reaches up longingly to many a cove and inlet where these gardens hang breathless in the spring and summer days, and the slant of the gulls' wings throw grey shadows down where the roses flash like jewels in a queen's diadem. Always there is the sense of an ocean nearness about these gardens, even when the sea is hidden beyond the far line of shelving downs or crested headland.

Variety is constantly apparent, as the seasons melt into one another. From the dainty hues of crocus and daffodil, the heavy perfume of the narcissus and the lily freshness of spring, the gardens flame into marvelous rose beds and ranks of roses, with sometimes a silent old gardener working among them.

"The rose in the garden slipped her bud
And she laughed in the pride of her youthful blood,
As she thought of the gardener standing by,
"He is old, so old, and he soon must die."

A man may stand midway of pastured blossoms in a miniature sea of daffodils or tulips, surrounded on every side by the flowers.

Sheltered as these lovely gardens are from nearly every hint of wandering sea breeze or land zephyr, the ensemble presents a sense of luxurious quiet. The air is weighted with odor of rose and narcissus, of lilac and hyacinth as the days come in and go by. And steeped in the sunshine these cloistered spaces dream, unruffled by the challenge of the years. The song of a bird, an occasional soft-spoken voice among their blossoms, the tint of a stray band of lost ribbon, or the white hair of some ancient gardener might only hint of the outside world.

"The melancholy moonlight, sweet and lone,
That makes to dream the bird upon the tree,
And in their polished basins of white stone

The fountains tall to sob with ecstasy."
—Ernest McCaffey in the Canadian Courier.

FLOWERING PLANTS FOR INDOOR DECORATION.

The general tendency during the last few years has been to use more flowering plants in the decoration of the house than was practiced ten to fifteen years ago, and this has tended somewhat to limit the cultivation of many of the older ornamental-foliaged plants. This is rather a pity, as not only did these plants require a fair amount of skill to grow them well, but they also made, in many instances, very fine effects in indoor decorations,



"The air is weighted with odor of rose and narcissus, of lilac and hyacinth, as the days come in and go by. And steeped in the sunshine, these cloistered spaces dream, unruffled by the challenge of the years."

whether as isolated specimens in large rooms or vestibules, or when used in conjunction with some of the more graceful flowering plants in the decoration of fireplaces, windows and other recesses. If carefully hardened off before putting them in the house, many of these plants would do two or three turns in the house during their period of beauty, especially if this happened to be during the summer or early autumn months, consequently, so much glass house room was not required for their cultivation as is necessary for flowering plants.

At the present time, in a great many places flowering plants are used exclusively, with, perhaps, the exception of a few Kentias or other Palms; and when this is the case, a great deal of forethought is necessary to keep up a supply of suitable plants, particularly where greenhouse room is limited. In very few instances will a flowering plant last longer than from ten to fourteen days in a dwelling-house, and very often less, so that it behoves everyone to grow those plants which grow quickly and that do not occupy greenhouse room very long.

In a short article such as this it would be impossible to enumerate all the flowering plants that would be useful throughout the year; but I can, at least, touch on a few that are not only decorative, but which may be grown with a minimum amount of space under glass. During the winter and spring months bulbs of many kinds may be extremely useful, though for house decoration possibly Tulips, Narcissus and Liliums are the most popular, and the last named may be had in bloom all the year round if the bulbs are obtained from cold storage at intervals of two months. *Lilium speciosum album*, *L. s. roseum* and *L. longiflorum* are the best for this purpose, and they may be used in conjunction with almost any class of flowering or foliage plants and prove very effective. Tulips and Narcissus never look so well as when made up in pots and pans to fit the particular vase or jardiniere that they are to be put in when in the house, and the larger the receptacle the better the effect.

Many of our hardy flowering shrubs are now used very successfully. Considering that many of them only require from six weeks' to two months' forcing to get them into bloom, they may well be considered economical, and once established in pots, many of them will force after they have flowered. Among the most useful of this class of plants are several varieties of the shrubby Spiraeas, double Peaches, Almonds, Cherries, Laburnums, Wistaria, Magnolias, Lilacs, Azaleas and Rhododendrons. This is only a short list, and specific varieties I have not mentioned, this being quite unnecessary.

Following these hardy shrubs, Roses are

extensively used in the house, and many of the Dwarf Polyantha varieties are exceedingly effective, last well and, as they can be cultivated in very small pots, they are doubly useful. It is, however, the taller-growing varieties of the Polyantha and wickstrawia sections that make by far the boldest show, and whether grown as trained specimens, weeping standards, or simply three or four shoots tied in to a stake and the young growths allowed to hang down, they are all equally beautiful. Undoubtedly the two varieties that up till now have dominated all others are Dorothy Perkins and Hiawatha, the latter lasting particularly well in the house; but there are very many more worth cultivating, such as Tausendschon, Tier,

many varieties, particularly the singles, make good pot plants; but it is as cut flowers that these plants excel. Another bright plant for the autumn is *Salvia splendens*, and though the blossoms are apt to drop somewhat after a few days indoors, they are, nevertheless, too showy a nature to be left out. Poinsettias are also splendid for autumn decoration, and whether used for the living-rooms or the table, they provide a glow of color at a season when it is much needed.

There are now many varieties of winter-blooming Begonias, but for use in the house there is not yet one that surpasses the old *Gloire de Lorraine*, or, if a white variety is required, Turnford Hall, and both of these may be had in bloom from early October to April, and after hardening a little they stand well in the house, and the soft color is often preferred by ladies to the more showy *Salvias* and Poinsettias.

As mentioned before, I have not tried to enumerate all the useful flowering plants, but rather to touch on some that are fairly easily grown and many of which may be thrown away after they have once flowered. In the disposition of these about the house, care must always be taken to see that the colors harmonize with the decorations of the rooms. Choose the best-shaped, graceful plants for standing out by themselves, and those that are not quite so good may, of course, be utilized in the formation of groups, filling of jardiniere, window boxes and other places, always bearing in mind that a few plants used to produce a certain effect are far better than crowding, which means less light and air to each individual plant and, of course, a shorter life. Most of the plants mentioned are of a fairly hardy nature, but a few among them will keep better in the house if subjected to a little hardening process before taking them in, and a small amount of trouble will be amply compensated for by the greater satisfaction to one's employer and one's self.—Thomas Stevenson in The Garden.

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 poetical 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.

CLEMATIS INDIVISA

In some of the warmer parts of the country this New Zealand Clematis may be grown and flowered successfully on a wall or fence out of doors; but in most parts of the country it has to be accommodated in a cool greenhouse. It has in some places contracted a bad name as being a plant of indifferent constitution and very liable to severe attacks of mildew. In most cases this may, however, be traced to wrong methods of culture, and usually to its being planted in too close and warm a structure. Providing frost is kept away, the cooler the plant is grown the better, while free ventilation is necessary at all times. Under the best possible conditions, with a good loamy soil containing lime, the plants grow freely and quickly covers an extensive area. It is seen to the greatest advantage when the main branches are trained to wires beneath the glass of a conservatory or corridor and the secondary

Philadelphia Rambler, Una, Mrs. F. W. Flight and American Pillar, while the two varieties shown at the Temple Show this year, *Excelsa* and *Coquina*, must not be missed by anyone interested in Roses for indoor-decoration.

Another class of plants useful for this purpose are the annuals, and there is nothing I know that gives more pleasure than the cultivation of these in pots. They are simple in their requirements, are not long about, and serve their turn in the house quite as well as many plants that require from eighteen months' to two years' cultivation. Cinerarias,



Many of the Gardens of Victoria are panoramic in extent—acres of dreamy Lotus Land

Primulas, Cyclamen and *Calceolarias* are all well-known annuals, as also are *Celosias*, *Schizanthus*, *Mignonette* and *Torenia*; but *Clarkias*, *Nemesias*, *Larkspur*, *Salpiglossis*, *Coreopsis* and *Gypsophila elegans* are subjects that are not so well known as they ought to be, all of them making most useful pot plants, especially where inside window boxes and fireplaces have to be decorated during the summer months.

Clarkias are worth a special note, as they are the most decorative annual I know, and may be grown into quite large specimen plants by potting on into 8 1/2 in. pots, or if kept in 4 1/2 in. pots they are very useful as pot plants; the varieties *Double Salmon*, *Carnation Flaked* and *Carmine Queen* being especially good for pot culture.

For autumn decoration one cannot, of course, be without *Chrysanthemums*, and

bulbs, and has enough patience, they can be grown in the garden after the forcing.

Keep them in the light, warm room, and water as usual until they show, by the yellowing of the foliage, that they are ripening. When this stage is reached, gradually withhold water until the foliage is entirely yellow.

Let the ripened bulbs rest until soon after midsummer and then plant outdoors where they can be left undisturbed for a few years.

When freezing weather comes, mulch the bed as a protection, and when the mulch is removed in the spring the green sprouts should be showing.

There may be a few inferior blooms the first year, but the second year there should be good ones, with better ones to follow.

WHEN TO SELL HOGS

The question is often asked, when is the best time to sell hogs? In my effort to answer this very important question I want it understood that I speak for my own immediate neighborhood, and give my own twenty years' experience only in preparing hogs for the butcher. Of course, you all know different localities and different conditions make a great deal more or less profit in hog raising. Some feed their hogs too long and consume part of the profit by so doing, while others do not feed long enough or liberal enough to make what they ought to make. In these times of high feed and high labor and low-priced meat, it is necessary to figure very close, or some of us will have to quit the hog business. I run all my hogs on alfalfa from birth until sold, either for breeders or the packery, and as soon as they weigh 200 pounds each, or about that, I sell or kill them.

If you are feeding pure blooded hogs they will weigh 175 pounds to 225 pounds each at six to eight months old. I think seven months old is the best age and most profitable hog we can sell. The younger you sell the less risk of disease, the less trouble, time and feed it takes. The sooner you sell the more room and better care for the next litter. The cheapest gain is made while the pig is small. A pig weighs about three pounds at birth. With reasonable care it will gain on an average one-fourth pound per day for the first ten to twenty days. So you see it doubles its weight in twelve days, and at 65 cents per bushel for corn and \$1.50 per 100 pounds for shorts, the first three pounds of gain costs about three and one-third cents per pound, allowing eight pigs to the litter for each sow. I figure on the rule that it takes only a small amount of fire to heat a baling wire, but it would take a lot of fire to heat a 300-pound rod of iron. So I say it takes but little to make a pig gain a pound per day. But it takes about eight to ten cars of corn per day and some slop to make a big hog hold his own.

Some men say if the market is low, feed longer (even though feed is high)—they may go up. Others will say: "Feed is high; I will sell (while they are not fat); they may go down." Now, friends, let me tell you, don't try to get the market ready for your hogs, but get your hogs ready for the market. Sell when they are fat and not before. Keep the kind that top the market and you will make money if feed is high. Registered hogs gain faster, bring more money for the feeder and make more pounds of meat out of the grain fed them than any other animal on earth.—J. C. Hestand in Farmer's Advocate.

STABLE HINTS

It is not hard work, but poor care, which ruins the average farm horse.

When the nights become warm enough there should be a night pasture ready for the work horses. Turn them out, not to eat, but to rest.

Always give them a good cleaning and brushing after they have eaten their supper and before they are turned out.

When a horse is cared for in this way, he will do more work and always keep in fine condition.

Always remove the harness at the noon hour, and use as little harness as possible when doing farm work.

Unless it is necessary to use blinds on the headstalls, don't do it.

Again we say, look well to the work collars. See that they are wiped clean and dry every time they are taken off the horses. Keep them soft and pliable by frequent manipulation, and if they become too stiff to yield to such treatment, pound the face gently with a round stick.

Never leave home without a blanket for the horse.

If a horse is fidgety and nervous and lays back his ears while being harnessed, there is a reason for his conduct. It is more than likely that he has been frightened or abused by his former caretaker. Continual kindness will in most instances effect a cure.—Farm Journal.

POULTRY NOTES

Dry earth makes the best dust bath, but coal ashes answer very well. Sufficient lice exterminator to be effective cannot well be incorporated in the dust bath. If the hens need treatment for lice the best plan is to give them a thorough dusting with some of the advertised lice powder or dry sulphur.

WHAT PIGEONS TO RAISE

There is no best breed of fancy pigeons. The one that suits your personal taste is the best one for you. The Homer is the best breed for raising squabs for broilers. A nice pen of white Homers combines both beauty and utility. This is also true of any of the colored Homers.

Windmills,
d Farm and
U. S.

rators
rdware Co. Ld.
REET
Phone 59.

Contractors!

et us bid on
our
BUILDING
SUPPLIES and
MATERIALS

ymond & Son

8 Pandora Street
e 272 • Res. 376

TRUSS

nd fitted to the person, giving
comfort and safety, and the
ble chance of a permanent
ue we have to offer. If the
ptured, you should see that
very best that can be pro-

EE CONSULTATION

MacN. Jones

1248 Port Street

TE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

els, Rockland ave., Victoria,
master, A. D. Muskett, Esq.,
L. Mollitt, Esq., B.A.,
ree and a half acres exten-
ground, gymnasium,
Xmas term commences
12th. Apply Headmaster.

RY OF DEAD
AN CLEARED UP

und on Gonzales Hill
hat of John Cavaleri
ame Here From Los

ELLES, Oct. 21.—The
whose bullet-perforated
und in the outskirts of Vic-
on the 9th inst., was John
ording to an identification

liquor merchant, and T. F.
connected with the Fenite
South Main street, both
the man's picture printed in
Times as undoubtedly that

as a street preacher, and
in a little cottage in Gar-
frequently attended the
the Mission. Mr. Ferguson
him about the mission, for
books or so. Mr. Pluma re-
is about that period since
at his store one day and
he was going away for a

most inoffensive sort of
Pluma. "I have known
twenty-five years."

in Hall of Fame

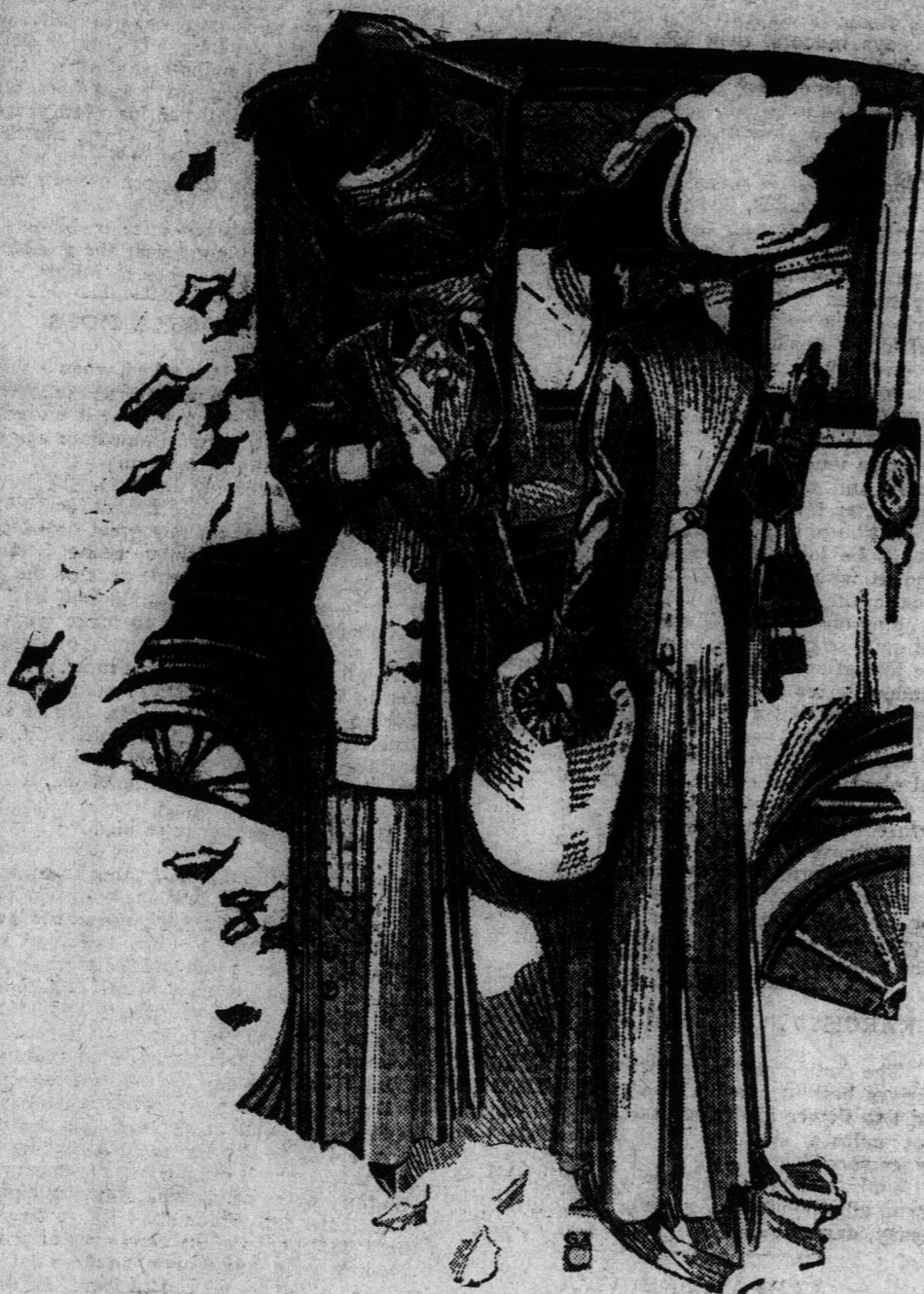
K, Oct. 21.—Edgar Allan
st in the Hall of Fame.
on the part of staunch
get his name added to
rewarded today by the
of John H. McCracken,
Senate of New York
the author of "The
ten others, had been ac-
onor. The eleven names
Harriet Beecher Stowe,
W. Holmes and Edgar
votes each; Roger Wil-
Penimore Cooper, 62;
a, 60; William Cullen
Francis E. Willard, 57;
n and George Bancroft,
John Lothrop Motley, 51.

Nov. Oct. 21.—Montana
O'Neill, Neb., knocked
of this city in the fifth
duled 20-round fight
the middle-weight
of the world.

Only the Best fruit, eggs and other-necessary ingredients enter into Candy made by us

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Our Tea-room is gaining in Popularity every day—Lunches daintily served



An Important Sale of Costumes for Monday

\$12.90 \$25.00 Costumes **\$12.90**
- - for - -
\$18.90 \$35, \$45 and \$50 **\$18.90**
- Costumes for -

This sale is the result of our buyer being East recently, and buying the latest models and fabrics. There is just enough Costumes in this shipment to make a very lively day's selling, and, while they last, our customers will be securing the best costume bargains of the season. Below, are a few descriptions we have selected from the many styles:

Costume, made of niggerhead serge, in semi-fitting style. The coat is 36in. long, lined with good quality satin. Popular semi-hobble skirt. This is a decidedly smart costume. Regular \$25.00 **\$12.90**
A Handsome Costume in green and grey striped, hand-finished material, is semi-fitted style and severely tailored. The skirt is the latest new band effect. Regular \$25.00 **\$12.90**
Costume, made of diagonal serge, strictly tailored. Semi-fitted coat and new flare skirt. Regular \$25.00. Price **\$12.90**

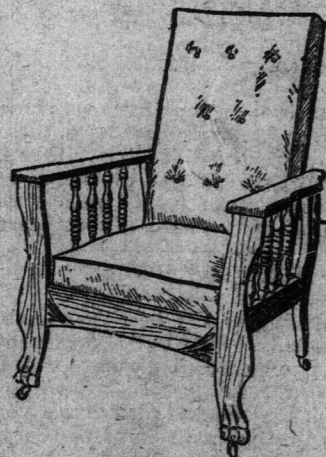
Costume of fine ladies' cloth, very finely tailored, in blue. Coat is semi-fitting style. Skirt has side straps of self and is a very attractive model. Regular \$25.00. Price **\$12.90**
Costume, made of fine quality Venetian, in black. Coat is well lined, strictly plain tailored, trimmed with large buttons. Outside pockets. Sleeves with turnback cuffs. Skirt is made of new pleated effect. Regular \$25.00. Price **\$12.90**

Costume, made of extra fine quality ladies' cloth, elaborately trimmed with braid and braid-covered buttons. Lined throughout with satin. Skirt is side-pleated. Regular \$50.00 **\$18.90**
Costume, strictly tailored model, with smart lines, built of hard finished serge of exceptionally good quality. Has the correct short coat and narrow straight-cut skirt. Regular \$45.00 **\$18.90**
Smartly-tailored Costume, in best quality fawn serge, strictly plain semi-fitted coat, lined with satin. Pleated skirt. Regular \$50.00 **\$18.90**

Costume, in all-wool black panama, man-tailored. Popular semi-fitted coat rimmed with buttons covered of self. Plain coat sleeves and pleated skirt. Regular price \$45.00 **\$18.90**
Costume, in satin striped chiffon serge, in the new shade of green. The long lapel effect is carried out in heavy black moire silk and trimmed with braid buttons. Coat is semi-fitted and lined throughout with good quality black taffeta silk. Plain, neatly tailor-stitched skirt. Regular \$45.00 **\$18.90**

Monday, We Are Offering Exceptionally Good Values in Our Staple Department

- 31 Pairs White Unshrinkable Wool Blankets. Size 68 x 86. Pink or blue borders. Weight 8lbs. Close, heavy quality. Monday, per pair **\$4.90**
- 28 only Cotton Down Comforters. From white laminated cotton filling as light as down. Beautiful patterns. Size 72 x 72. Monday, each **\$3.90**
- 100 dozen Ready-to-Use Pillow Cases, made of close, heavy cotton, beautifully hemstitched. Monday, each **25¢**
- 50 dozen Ready-to-Use Sheets, good, heavy quality English sheeting. Each **\$1.00**
- 31 inch Figured and Plain Eiderdown Flannel, in good patterns and heavy woolly nap. Per yard **35¢**
- 31 inch English Shirting, in swell range of patterns. Make up serviceable nightgowns, pyjamas, waists, etc. Per yard **30¢**
- A new shipment of Viyella Flannel, fast colors and unshrinkable, in plain color, stripes and checks. Per yard **75¢**
- 36 inch English Flannelettes, in stripe, pink, blue and white. Per yard **12½¢**



Morris Reclining Easy Chair

Of solid quarter cut oak, finished in golden and early English mission and well polished. Has spring seat and well tufted, patent ratchet adjustable back, well upholstered in first quality pantosote. A very comfortable chair and one of our best sellers. Special **\$6.90**

Alarm Clocks at \$1.25

This Clock is a genuine Waterbury, and has a good, strong alarm movement, and is thoroughly reliable, as each clock is guaranteed. Special **\$1.25**

Two Great Values in Silks

Mon., We Will Offer a Remarkable Bargain in Black Silks, 36 in. Wide Chiffon Taffeta and Pailette, a silk of exceptional merit. Very bright in appearance, heavy, soft finished and durable. Remember the width, 36 in. Regular \$1.50. Monday only **\$1.00**

Flannelette Gowns

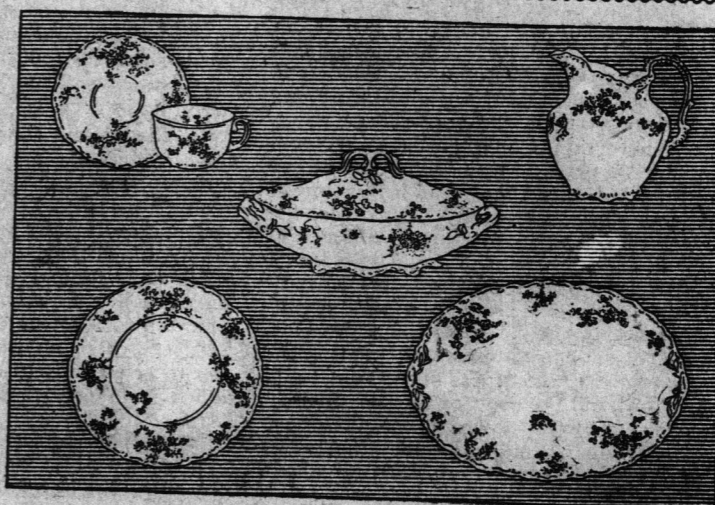
- Women's Night Gowns, made of extra good quality soft finished flannelette. Plain shades of pink and white. Neat Mother Hubbard yoke, four clusters of three narrow tucks. Neck, front and sleeves finished with a scalloped frill. A well made gown of serviceable quality **\$2.75**
- Women's Night Gowns, made of soft finished flannelette. Mother Hubbard yoke, pointed effect, of three rows of narrow tucks, two rows of silk embroidery insertion. Neck and sleeves finished with embroidery ruffie. Extra well made **\$1.75**
- Women's Night Gowns, made of good quality white flannelette, in very simple style. Has a slipover yoke formed of 2½in. flannelette embroidery. This is a simple, well made, good fitting gown for those desiring no trimming **\$1.75**
- Women's Night Gowns, made of soft finished flannelette. The yoke trimmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery insertion, neck and sleeves finished with embroidery frill. Price **\$1.50**

Brussels Carpet Squares at \$10.75

High Quality Brussels Carpet Square, with interwoven border. Handsome Oriental and floral designs in rich fawns, crimsons and greens, with patterns worked out in well blended shades. A splendid made quality, having a hard finished surface, giving most satisfactory wear, and is a high grade floor covering for any room at a very low price. Size 3 yards x 3½ yards. Special **\$10.75**

A Large Shipment of New Dress Goods Just Opened

This lot comprises New Wool Poplin, in cardinal, garnet, reseda, taupe, navy, myrtle, wisteria, grey, tan, brown, Persian blue, cream and black. 44in. Special Monday **\$1.00**
44in. All-Wool Bengaline Suiting, in good range of colors. Satisfaction in wear. Comes in tan, brown, navy, myrtle, grey, Persian blue, cardinal, garnet, reseda, wisteria, taupe and black. Special Monday **\$1.00**
Double Width Eiderdown for children's coats dressing jackets, bathrobes, etc. Cardinal, garnet, grey, pale blue, pink, navy, cream and black **90¢**
54in. Astrachan, for children's coats, in grey, cardinal, black and cream **\$1.75**
50c Dress Goods for Monday. This line is the best we have ever offered, in all colors and weaves. Monday **50¢**



Ninety-Seven-Piece Dinner Sets, Open Stock Patterns, at \$12.75

For quality, service and beauty, we know of no equal to this Dinner Service at the prices for which we offer it. We have six patterns in this line. The decorations are in dainty designs of flowers and green foliage. The edges are beautifully embossed and gold lined. The advantage of an open stock pattern is that you can replace any piece without delay. The set consists of:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 12 Meat Plates | 2 Vegetable Dishes |
| 12 Pie Plates | 1 Sauce Boat |
| 12 Soup Plates | 1 Teapot |
| 12 Fruit Saucers | 1 Sugar Bowl |
| 12 Cups and Saucers | 1 Cream Jug |
| 2 Platters | 1 Slip Bowl |
- FOR \$12.75

School Shoes

The place to buy them is where you can get the best quality at the lowest prices. And at these prices it would be an impossibility to purchase shoes of better quality.

- Little Boys' Box Calf Blucher Boot. Sizes 8 to 10½ **\$1.50**
- Youths' Box Calf Blucher Boot. Sizes 11 to 13½ **\$1.75**
- Boys' Box Calf Blucher Boot. Sizes 11 to 13½ **\$1.75**
- Girls' Box Calf Blucher Boot. Sizes 11 to 13½ **\$2.00**
- Misses' Box Calf Blucher Boot. Sizes 8 to 10½ **\$1.50**
- Girls' and Misses' Dongola Blucher Boot. Sizes 11 to 2 **\$1.75**
- Girls' Oil Grain Lace Boot. All sizes **\$1.50**
- Misses' Oil Grain Lace Boot. Sizes 8 to 10½ **\$1.25**
- Youths' Heavy Oil Grain Blucher Boot. Sizes 11 to 13½ **\$1.50**
- Boys' Heavy Oil Grain Blucher Boot. Sizes 11 to 13½ **\$2.00**
- Boys' Heavy Oil Grain Blucher Boot. Sizes 1 to 5½ **\$2.50**