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. .. .. \$6.50 ..... \$5.50

Beots for Boys,

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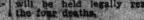
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Price .

ver & E 6,835 rect an unruly child," said Justice 1,141 Selph, "but there is no cause for in-499 flicting such severe punishment that 2,839 days." 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,613 1,614 1,614 1,614 1,614 1,614 1,615 Bluebell <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> British Government to Pass Restrictive Food Import Regulations
 Montreal Sept 13 - A London spectra field subsective for the section of the sectin section of the section of the section of the section of the

but are preparing to lay steel on to Hedley city and Princeton. The result would therefore mean that, with a connection between the two lines at Midway, the mines of the Similka-meen would have access to the various smelters and that there would be a marked development of the mining in-dustry in that district. Wilfrid Laurier will not have time to go west of Winnipeg before the elec-tions. Cholers in Massila. Manila, Sept. 20.—Forty-three addi-tional cases of cholera were reported in this city for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning. Of

Choirra in Manila. Manila, Sept. 20.—Forty-three addi-tional cases of cholera were reported in this city for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning. Of this number 17 victims were dead when discovered and ten others died subse-quently.



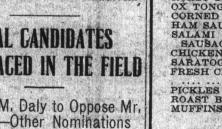






CALTER! VICTORIA SIEMICWEIDKCLY COLONIST





Poodstuffs Foodsuirs Bran, per 100 lbs. Shorts, per 100 lbs. Middlings, per 100 lbs. Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. Oats, per 100 lbs. Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs. Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Hay, Fraser River, per ton Hay, Frairle, per ton

Freed Cornmeal, per 100 155. ... Feed Cornmeal, per 100 155. ... Hay, Fraser River, per ton .... Hay, Prairie, per ton ..... Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton, . Vegetables <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> 

CRUMPETS, per doz. .... 20c BOILED HAM, per lb.....40c ROAST CHICKEN, per lb...50c JELLIED LAMBS' TONGUES, PORK SAUSAGE, per lb. .... 25c PORK PIES, two for b..... 25c VEAL AND HAM PIES, 2 for 25c POTATO SALAD, per lb. ... 20c 

Tuesday, September 22, 1908

Save All Your Cream U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker-gets more Cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD

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For sale by

THINGS TO EAT

We cannot emphasize too much the hygienic cleanliness and the high quality of the viands selected and the excellent cooking for this department.

DELICATESSEN

Victoria, B.C. Agents 544-546 Yates St.

Tuesday, Sept

FAIR'S

SALT SPRING

Names of Win

The Salt Spring week at Ganges h successful. The and the exhibits The prize list fo

The prize list for Horses-Saddle purn; 2, Dr. Baker, Thos. Lee. Filly Smith; 2, J. Harri I. T. D. Mansell; or gelding, draugh J. Maxwell. Tean L J. Maxwell. N A. G. Crofton. Years old: 1, J. Wilson. Mare wi H. Wood; 2, H. La v zear old: 1, W

ear old: 1, 1908, general purp W. Caldwell. B enburger. Best V. A. Macafee; 2 entlemen drive; 2

ntleman driver, son; 2, A. Smith Mrs. A. Smith. W. H. Lee.

Cattle-Best bu J. Akerman; 2

dairy cow: 1, D. calf: 1 and 2,

calf: 1 and 2, dairy cow grade: H. Caldwell. Be years: 1, A. G. C Heifer, under 1 ye Heifer calf: 1, A

Heifer, under 1 ye Heifer calf: 1, A. Caldwell. Best 1 Mansell. Sheep-Best ran 1 Max Enke. R 1 and 2, W. Grin shear: 1, Max En Two ewe lambs: ewes and pedigree 2, W. Grimmer: Enke; 2, W. Grim Lond wool-Two over: 1 and 2, W. Swine-Best so Max Enke; 2, F Yorkshire sow: 1 Poultry-Andalu

Yorkshire sow: 1, Poultry—Andalu Bullock. Andalus Edwards: 2, H. W sian cockerel: 1 a Andalusian, pulle Edwards. Rhode 1, R. P. Edwards, cockerel: 1 and

cockerel: 1 and Rhode Island Red P. Edwards. Wh 1 and 2, H. Caldy hen: 1, W. H. wards. Turkey, c 2, T. Mansell. 9 Warsell. 9 W H

Annsell; 2, W. H goose-1, W. H. drake: 1, W. Ha wards. Any varie vey; 2, W. H. Lee 1, H. Caldwell. By J. Bond

Bond. Bread—Home-m

Bread-Home-m E. Nelson; 2, Mrs Whims. Home-m under 15: 1, Miss E. Lundy; 3, Mi fruit cake: 1, Mrs. Nelson; 3, Mrs. J by girl under 15: 9 Miss M. Lundy Horel. Best dress market: 1, Mrs. -Miscellaneous-I. A. Ruckle: 2

1, A. Ruckle; 2, ter, in rolls or

Butter, firkin: 1. Butter and chee best display: 1, S

Cheese, home-ma White hen's eggs, wards; 2, T. D. M eggs, fresh: 1, T.

Edwards. Collect P. Edwards. Jams and pre-jam: 1, Mrs. J. jam: 1, Mrs. Mi Horel. Plum jam

Horel. Plum jam Mrs. Malcolm. Mrs. Malcolm; 2 berry jam: 1, Mr m: Raspber

ed apples: 1, A & F. Scott. Be tles: 1, W. E. S

at the An





Collection of jam Collection of jam Mrs. A. Smith. 1, Mrs. Caldwell; Bottled fruits-Caldwell. Peach colm; 2, Mrs. Caldwell Chewies: 1 Mrs. Cherries: 1, Mrs. of bottled fruits: Miss E. Jenkins. Mrs. W. Harvey Mrs. A. Smith. J. T. Collins; 2, bottles: 1, A. Ru made: 1, J. T. Field Produce.-T. Menzies. Oat Peas, for agricul H. Menzies. Be W. McFadden. B in sheaf: 1, T. 1, T. Lee; 2, W. fodder corn: 1, Caldwell. Hay a W. McFadden. W. Harvey. Ma 1, W. Harvey. E J. Horel. Carrot H. Lee. Carrots Harvey. Best co Harvey. Best co 1, W. Harvey. Orchard Produ enburg: 1, W. stein: 1, A. H. well. Alexander: W. Scott. Pipp Scott: 2, H. Cal Pippin: 1, H. C Fadden, Snow: Beltigheimer: Beltigheimer: Ward. Wealthy: McFadden. Ble Wilson; 2, Mrs. flower: 1, A. B Pippin; 1, W. flower: Pippin: Francis. Apples.—Fall Apples.—Fall 2, W. Caldwell. C. Bittancourt; ston pippin: 1 Menzies. Rhode James Horel; 2, 1, T. Lee; 2, C. thern spy: 1, W Wilson. Golden Scott; 2, D. K. Y set: 1, J. Hore Scott; 2, D. K. v set: 1, J. Hore Fradden. Ben Day 2, W. Coltsford. H. Menzies; 2, 1 King: 1, A. J. McFadden. Can K. Wilson; 2, W main: 1, H. G. Salome: 1, W. G L. Mrs. Beddin Grimes golden: A. Ward. Bor Ward. Any Hope: 2, Mrs. J apples: 1, G. & ed apples: 1, A 204

## VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

# SALT SPRING ISLAND

.. LTD. -546 Yates St.

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Cream

LD'S RECORD

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doz. ..... 20c per lb. .... 40c IN, per lb. ..50c BS' TONGUES, per lb. .. 20c PIES, 2 for 25c per lb. ... 20c per doz. ... 30c per doz. ... 30c kinds made to

PANY

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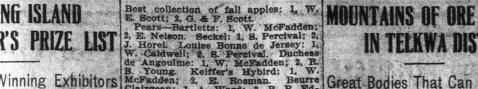
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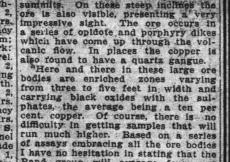
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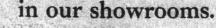






# **MATCHLESS FINERY** FOR THE FAIR

Is undoubtedly the most entrancing exhibition of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Babies, Ready-to-wear garments ever displayed in Western Canada, it is great in quantity, greater in quality, and greatest in economy, for nowhere else can you find such a vast number of exclusive creations-nowhere else can you find such magnificent quality. Nowhere else, value-for-value, can you find such low prices. You are always a welcome guest at this exhibition of matchless finery



SEE, OUR WINDOW

Our

from.. .. ... ... 90¢

#### Costumes took many month select the special materials, create the designs and construct the beautiful and distinctive costumes now on view in our showrooms, but it will not take many weeks to sell them, for the simple reason that they are the most fashionable, most correct, and low-

est priced on the coast,

W.C.W.

Our

viz.: From \$75 down down to "THE EPSOM" \$20 Exclusive Coat on sale only at Angus Camp-

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Gloves

Our Gloves are in keeping with our Coats and

Costumes, the best that

money can buy and

care can select. We

call special attention to

DENT'S SPECIAL .2-

DENT'S GAUNTLET.

FOWNE'S VINETA, 2-

MAGGIONI, all'grades,

2-buttons ......\$1.50

the following:-----

Neckwear Our Neckwear is a beautiful exhibition in itself. OSTRICH FEATHER C O G. FEATHER BOAS from ...\$6.00 R U C H E COLLARS 



Our

Coats

for an ordinary coat

7.50

elsewhere, viz.:

\$60 down to

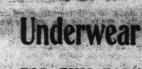
The Home of

the Dress

Beautiful

and Exclusive

THE BRIGHTON xclusive Coat, on sale; only at Angus Camp-



Our

FOR THIS FALL AND WINTER

personally our underfor we know is no line of

underwear. We .can

guarantee you comfort,

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Harvey. Best collection of field roots: 1. W. Harvey. Orchard Produce.—Duchess of Old-enburg: 1. W. Caldwell. Graven-stein: 1. A. H. Menzies; 2. H. Cald-well. Alexander: 1. Mrs. Beddis; 2. W. Scott. Pippin Celini: 1. J. W. Scott; 2. H. Caldwell. Twenty-ounce Pippin: 1. H. Caldwell. Twenty-ounce Pippin: 1. H. Caldwell. 2. W. Mc-Fadden. Snow: 1. S. Percival. Red Beltigheimer: 1. B. Lundy; 2. A. Ward. Wealthy: 1. W. Scott; 2. W. McFadden. Blenheim orange: 1. K. Wilson; 2. Mrs. Beddin. Yellow bell flower: 1. A. B. Cartwright. Lemon Pippin; 1. W. Caldwell; 2. W. Francis.

The government is having plans prepared for a structure to replace the bridge over the Elk river at Fernie, which was burnt down in the recent confagration. Plans are also being drawn for a new bridge over the Elk river at Hosmer, and for the new court house at Fernie.

Fernie Insurance Litigation.

Hower, J., A. B. Cartwright, Lemon, A. H. W. Caldwell, Y. Ord, J. H. Seyt, J. M. Seyt, J. M. Seyt, J. S. Seyt,



ICE IN HUDSON BAY

Newfoundland Sealing Steamer Brings Back a Rather Unfavorable



The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST 50 25 Three months ..... Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A GREAT ISSUE

Our Liberal friends are fond of say ing that the Conservatives are appeal-ing to the people on a platform of scandal. No Conservative is at all pleased that he is called upon to diect public attention to the maladminstration of the party now in power; but unpleasant duties must sometimes be performed. The cost of governing Canada has increased during the past the increase of the population or the expansion of business. Inquiry has disclosed that a part of this increase is due to gross mismanagement. A commission appointed by the govern-ment reported that there was gross misappropriation of public funds by one of the departments, at least. This

commission was not the creation of the Conservatives, who had nothing whatever to do with it. The report created a profound sensation. There

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> ing capacity of southern Asia has ever, yet been reached, but we may safely leave it out of consideration in dis-cussing the supply of the needed in-law, crease of food products for other lands. The same is true of Northern Africa. In the southern half of that great continent are extensive areas it at an altitude suitable for the pro-THE CROPS. Africa. In the southern half of that great continent are extensive areas at an altitude suitable for the pro-duction of the staple foods of civil-ization and fitted to be the home of a white agricultural population. Cer-tain agencies will for some time to come prevent the full utilization of these fertile lands, and in consider-ing the future of Canada, while we cannot wholly ignore them, they need not be given any great weight. The southern part of South America is to some extent a handleap and so olso is the political condition of the native population. Of the northern half of South America it is impos-sible to speak with nuch certainty, i is, except in the mountain ranges a land of marvelous fertility. If such a that its spierdid water supply, and

lis wide range of climate, dependent upon the elevation, make it too pro-ductive for intelligent industrial devel-opment. Mankind seems to get the best results where it has something to strive against, and in the part of the Southern Continent referred to capabilities of Australia are yet un-trace for the thickly populated coun-tries of the Northern Hemisphere. Thom the hurried review it will be seen that Canada, with its millions of access of land, adapted to produce in highest perfection what we have arcaled the foods of civilization—a great empty land lying between Era-rope with its hundreds of millions arca Asia with an even greater num-ber—a land possessing a climato which arcaled the foods of civilization are streated to solves and the temperature high and the condition of later ripening cereals was lowered, as compared with the promises of Spring wheat in Prince Edward Island, where the con-dium fell from 44 in June to 64 in August. This does not mean that the chances are of a full yield. What it means is that assuming a crop in perfect condition to be represented by 180, in June to be represented by 180, in June spring wheat in the Island was only 64 per cent of being in perfect condi-tis itself an incentive to effort—a hard bereals was lowered, as compared with the promises of June and July. A fairly constant uniformity was excepting the case of Spring wheat in Prince Edward Island, where the con-dium fell from 4 in June to 64 in

 cereals was lowgred, as compared for the province and point is tusted in human of the province and point is tusted in incentive to effort a link province and point is tusted in incentive to effort and point is tusted in a completed by an additional to the province and point is tusted in a completed by an additional were fort the compared with a complete the province and point is tusted and settings to be the first were considerably affected by a statistical or the previous of the previous of the compared with a complete the province and point is tusted and setting to be the first were considerably affected by a statistical or the previous of the previous of the compared of the previous of the previous of the compared of the previous of the compared of the previous of the compared of the previous of the previous of the compared of the previous of the previous of the compared of the previous of the previous of the compared of the previous of the compared of the previous of the previous of the previous of the previous of the compared of the previous of the previous of the previous of the compared of the previous of the previous of the previous of the compared of the previous of the pre <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

the city, felt themselves turning inte perambulating information bureaus, for at every turn they were accosted by shelter-seekers ready with the question: "I say, pard, where can a fellow find lodgings for the night?" But let no one suppose that because the Albertan speaks of the end of the first chapter, there is no more land for homesteaders. There are millions upon millions yet left, and as the years roll on there will be rush after rush to take measession of them Canada is to take possession of them. Canada is only at the threshold of her progress. The tide of immigration will sweep northward and westward until between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean there will be millions of people, prospering as no other people in the earth are prospering. Truly the Twen-tieth Century is to be Canada's, if we



An Interesting Collection of Rugs, Scarfs. Brass Goods, etc. Shown

Interesting indeed is the handi-work of the "Oriental"-fascinating this collection of "Orientals" we have gathered here for your inspection. Our Oriental Wares Department is indeed an interesting spot with its Turkish and Persian and Mirzapore Rugs; its Mandarin's Sleeves and Persian Scarfs; its Indian Brass Goods, finger bowls, jardinieres, candlesticks and all such, hammered into shape by residents of Be-nares, Moradabad and Jaipur.

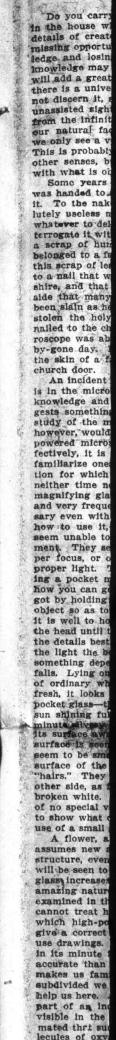
There is something of unusual artistic merit in these handsome creations of the Orient that appeals to many, and here is a collection that will surely please YOU. It is seldom any collection such as this is seen outside of the exclusively Oriental stores (and the West hasn't got such a store). Come in and see our many handsome offerings. We

shall be pleased to show you and explain the origin and the process of manufacture, etc. Come and gaze at your leisure-you are truly welcome.





fuesday September 22, 1933



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are delighted with a tube of Shaving Cream Soap, which contains sufin softening the beard.

law, who were so unfortunate as to pound beats in the business section of ploy 1,000 people.

# Old or Young Shavers

ficient for one hundred and fifty or more shaves-one-sixth of a cent for each shave, a sufficient supply for five months' daily shaves. This is its economy in cost. It offers further economy by its speedler action

Ask for Shaving Cream Soap, 25c Only Here

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist

Government Street, near Yates Street

doors. The wood is handsome golden oak. Makes a very attractive cabinet style. Price, CHINA CABINET - An Early CORNER CHINA CABINET-Another corner cabinet style in golden oak. This has four shelves, four mirrors and bent glass doors. Finely finished throughout. Price, ea. \$45.00

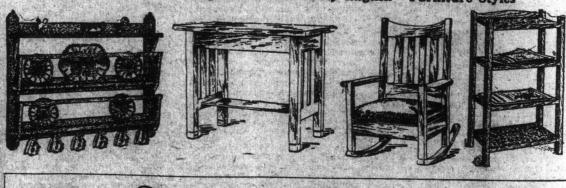
tractive design and priced very are most unusual at this time. low. Has four shelves. Doors are of glass with cross strips **9** The new things challenge admiration by beauty and style and bewilder in variety and of wood. Price, each \$25.00 English style of uncommon design. Has 3 shelves and bent I No previous season has shown glass door. Finely finished such tempting things-irresistible things. You must see them with-out delay. throughout. A pleasing style 

## See Our Autumn Display of Furnishings

## Furniture, Carpets, Carpet Squares, Oriental Rugs, Draperies. Curtains

If the artistic decoration of the home is a study and an art to you, then there is much to commend this Autumn Display of Home Furnishings. In our Autumn showing of Fine Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Draperies, you'll find fashion's very latest efforts, and, if you would keep abreast of fashion, you should visit this display. Splendid stocks are shown, and represent the cream of the productions of the world's most noted manufacturers. There is a hearty invitation to come and visit us.

A Specially Interesting Exhibit of "Early English" Furniture Styles





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NEWEST DESIGNS IN FALL CARPETS

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

# SNOTION AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SNOTION

### DETAILS OF CREATION

Do you carry a pocket giass or have you snything in the house which will enable you to see the minor details of created things? If not, you are constantly missing opportunities to enlarge your sphere of know-ledge and losing many pleasant experiences. The knowledge may not be very valuable, but the pleasure will add a great deal to the enjoyment of life. Just as there is a universe so vast that our unaided eyes canthere is a universe so vast that our unaided eyes can-not discern it, so there is a universe so small that to-unassisted sight it is invisible. Creation is graded from the infinitely great to the infinitely little. With our natural faculties and without help of any kind-we only see a very small part of this enormous whole. This is probably true of the things discernable by our other senses, but for the present we shall deal only with what is observed by sight.

Some years ago a small piece of leathery matter was handed to an expert microscopist. He examined it. To the naked eye it was simply a scrap of absoit. To the naked eye it was simply a acrap of abso-lutely useless material, which could have no message whatever to deliver; but the microscopist begun to in-terrogate it with his lens and it told him that it was a scrap of human skin that had many years before belonged to a fair-haired man. Then he was told that this scrap of leathery matter had been found attached to a nail that was pulled from a Church door in York-shire, and that there was a tradition in the country-side that many centuries ago a Denish robber had been slain as he was leaving the church, where he had stolen the holy vessels, and that his skin had been stolen the holy vessels, and that his skin had been nailed to the church door. Thus we see that the mic-roscope was able to read in its own way a story of a by-gone day. It was able to confirm a tradition that the skin of a fair-haired man had been nailed to the urch door.

An incident like this illustrates what potency there is in the microscope when handled by a person with knowledge and developed reasoning powers. It sug-gests something of the wonderful possibilities of the study of the minor details of creation. Most people, however, would take very little pleasure out of a highowered microscope. To use such an instrument effectively, it is necessary to cultivate the eye, and to familiarize oneself with a mass of scientific information for which the great majority of people have neither time nor inclination. But the small pocket magnifying glass is an unending source of pleasure and very frequently of the greatest value. It is neces-sary even with it to acquire some little knowledge of how to use it, for frequently one meets people who seem unable to see anything through such an instru-ment. They seem incapable of adjusting it at a pro-per focus, or of getting the object looked at in a proper light. There is no hard and fast rule for using a pocket magnifying glass. Practice will show how you can get the best results. Sometimes they are got by holding the glass near the eye and moving the object so as to get it in the best position; sometimes it is well to hold the glass near the object and move the head until the eye gets in such a position as to see the details best Light is very important. The stronger the light the better can the details be seen, although something depends on the angle at which the light falls. Lying on the desk at which we write is a piece falls. Lying on the desk at which we write is a piece of ordinary white blotting paper. Although quite fresh, it looks dusty. Looked at with an ordinary pocket glass—the one we have cost 50 cents—with the sun shining full upon it it is perfectly white with minute flyers angle but as it is moved so as to bring. its surface away from the direct rays of the sun, the surface is seen to be liberally sprinkled with what seem to be small black hairs. In a square inch of the surface of the paper there are about 500 of these "hairs." They are all upon one side of the paper these "hairs." They are all upon one side of the paper, the other side, as far as the glass discloses, being of un-broken white. This particular piece of information is of no special value or interest, but it is given simply to show what can be seen in a common object by the

to show what can be seen in a common object by the use of a small glass. A flower, a leaf or a seed examined in this way assumes new and wonderful heauty. The details of structure, even when magnified only a few diameters will be seen to be marvellous, and as the power of the glass increases new mysteries are disclosed of an amazing nature. Insect life gets a new interest when examined in this way and so also do all minerals. We cannot treat here at any length upon the disclosures which high-powered microscopes make. Indeed to give a correct idea of them it would be necessary to use drawings. We may, however, say that apparently in its minute forms Nature's work seems to be more

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MAKERS OF HISTORY

No crime was too abominable for them. Yet the No orime was too abominable for them. Yet the state was able to survive this awful visitation. Pes-tilence at times stalked abroad. For fifty years at one time the land was afflicted. Whele cities were de-populated never to be inhabited again. Enemies from without pressed upon the empire. Under the brilliant leadership of Chrosroes, Persia made her last effort at universal dominion and for a time threatened the exis-tence of the empire. The Avars, a Mongolian race which had made its way into Eurone pressed hard tence of the empire. The Avars, a Mongolian race which had made its way into Europe pressed hard upon the northern boundaries. Wars with foreign na-tions and rebellions at home kept the nation in a con-dition of almost continuous confusion and yet it was able to maintain its existence for ten centuries. Although the institutions of the Byzantine Empire were derived from Rome, the character of the popula-tion was greatly influenced by the Greek race, the des-cendants of those remarkable people, who played so conspicuous a part in the history of the ancient world, and the product of the commingling of the blood of

conspicuous a part in the instory of the ancient world, and the product of the comminging of the blood of the Roman immigrants with that of the Greeks was a race that was hardly fitted to bear the burdens of empire. Yet the people reached a high state of civili-zation, became great in commerce and accumulated vast wealth. The palaces of Constantinople, though not so substantial as the structures of Rome. Egypt and Persia, were maryels of grandeur and lavish dis-play. The aristocracy were cultivated and lived in al-most unprecedented luxury; the merchant class was active, keen and intelligent, and a great body of slaves performed all the menial tasks and contributed by their labor to the case and comfort of their Masters. In such a community it was natural that the study of philosophy should take a prominent place, and that the subtleties of logic should be applied to the development of the doctrines of Christianity. It may be too much to say, perhaps, as Clark in his History of Tur-key does, that it was in Constantinople that most of

what has been accepted as Christian theology was evolved, but it is certain that at no time or place in the history of mankind was religious controversy so intense or so general as it was about the fourth century in the city on the Bosphorus. Nor was discus-sion confined to the ecclesiastics and philosophers. It permeated every rank of society. If one asked his fishmonger the price of his herrings, he might be answered by the statement that "the Son was Co-eternal with the Father." Men stopped each other in the street to discuss some phase of the doctrine of the Trinity or some abstruse problem in regard to re-generation. In the drinking places men in their cups engaged in frenzied debates on the most sacred sub-jects, and even in low brothels such themes were vehemently debated. We read little of the progress of moral reform, little of the common virtues of life. Perhaps one of the most remarkable things about Christianity is that it was able to survive this period of stress. From a very early period there were dis-sensions between the Eastern Churches and those which recognized the authority of the Bishop of Rome as the head of Christendom, and at times the organi-zations drifted widely apart, only to come together again. The final breach occurred in A.D. 1098, since which time, in spite of efforts made to bring about a union, the Greek and the Roman Churches have re-

union, the Greek and the Roman Churches have re-mained distinct. This review of the Byzantihe Empire is necessary to introduce the next great racial movement. We are unable to select from the list of its rulers any one man, who can be classed as among the great makers of history. Fighaps Justinian, who has been already mentioned, is most deserving of that vanor. He was of obscure parentage, being it is said, the son of a peasant. His mothers brother was a Goth who served as a private soldler in the Byzantine army. He tapidly rose in his profession and was proclaimed emperor. He took Justinian under his care, educated him and later resigned the imperial office to him. Justinian's reign was undoubtedly the most brilliant in the thou-sund years for which the Byzantine Empire stoud. In war he met with great success, at times, but in the end the empire was weaker than when he ascended the throne. He built many oburches, squeducts, har-bors, monasteries and other public works. But his chief title to fame rests upon his compliation of the laws of Rome above mentioned, the collection and rediting of the decisions of jurists and the promulga-tion of new constitutional principles. The Code and Pamdicts of Justinian have had a great influence upmained distinct. Pamdicts of Justinian have had a great influence upon the jurisprudence of modern times. They were in no sense his personal work but were done by a com-mittee of lawyers acting under his instructions. Jus-tinian became emperor in A.D. 527 and died in A.D.

how certain individuals can discover things that they now certain individuals can discover things that they have never seen. Take a common instance. You open a dictionary and look at a word. You close the book; the performer who has not seen the book and is blind-folded, takes you by one hand and with the other rat-tles over the pages and finds the word much more quickly than you could. How does he de it? Some people say mind-reading is the solution. Well, sup-pose it is. This only raises a new question, namely: What is mind-reading? Some years ago somebody in-vented another name, that is muscle-reading. Sup-pose we accent this as the explanation. What is pose we accept this as the explanation. What is muscle-reading? So far we have only been escaping one question by asking another. It seems ridiculous to suppose that disembodied spirits have any part in such matters.

The domain of what used to be called magic seem to be a part of this unexplored realm-not the magic of the conjurer, of course, but ancient magic, and that which seems to be practiced by peoples, who are not exactly in the same grade of civilization as ourselves. Chariatanry will explain some of it, but not all by any means. Then we have what are called mirscles. The other day a distinguished Roman Catholic ecclesiastic said that miracles, so called, are of very frequent occurrence. Investigation is more concerned with the fact than with the clerical explanation of it. We may safely accept his evidence that things occur that cannot be explained by any of the known processes of nature, and hence may be called miraculous. This is as far as we wish to go today. We only want, as it were, to take a brief glance into the border land. The mists are too heavy to enable us to make out details. Perhaps by and bye we may know more about it, that is when humanity has become a little less ma terial, when it has realized that there are things which cannot be investigated by the foot rule, the balance, the microscope and the test-tube.



#### LOUIS XVI. AND HIS MINISTERS

In the art galleries of France we find more than e portrait of Mirabeau, the famous orator and some time adviser of the king during the turbulent times of the Revolution, and the picture shows us only the twisted body, the ugly, scarred face, with its half cyni-cal, half good-humored smile. From the features decal, has good-numbed simils. From the reatures de-lineated we cannot guess of the wonderful charm of speech and manner, the lightning glance of the syes, the happy cordiality of disposition, the power of the master-mind, that combined to make a character al-most limitless in its influences for either good or ad, whichever quality the great stateman strove to pire in the hearts of those, who, dazzled by the quence of his address, flocked about him to listen athlessly to the words that fell from his lips, fo breathlessiy to the words that fell from his lips, to follow without question whatever path he desired them to take. Yet though Mirabeau grew to become the idol of the people of France, and the confidant of the king, he never knew either satisfaction or happi-ness and died a prey to the most bitter disappoint-ment. If his early life had been different, there is ary reason to suppose that his influence might have gone far towards averting the atrocities of the Com-mune. But death came very early, brought about pre-maturely as a result of youthful excesses, and his ef-forts towards re-establishing the monarchy, and forming a new constitution worked only in the direction of completely overthrowing the existing order of things in France, and bringing to the scaffold the king, whom he desired to serve. Count de Honore Gabriel Riquetti Mirabeau was

orn in Provence, France in 1789. Whether or not it was on account of his deformity of face and figure, his father, always an unnatural sort of tyrant, showed a marked antipathy to his son, who, not knowing the protection of home was early thrown upon the questionable mercies of the degenerate society of the day. The outcome was only what might have been expected. He became popular and formed friends among those, who charmed by their pleasing manner and ready wit and contaminated by the immorel exe of their live Miraubeau, principally through ample of their lives. Antabaeau, principally through the influence of his father, was twice imprisoned for some misdemeanor. It is said that at one time he was sentenced to death for having induced a married woman to elope with him. He pleaded so eloquently at his trial, however, that he was set free without ent. But the errors of his youth were to fol low him through life, causing mistrust in those whom he most desired to propitiate, among them being the queen, who had no faith in and no respect for the great statesman, whose word was law to so thousands. Early in the year 1789 we find Mirabeau beginning to divide with Necker the honors of popularity. When the Comptroller-general finally resigned, Mirabeau be-came the most powerful among those who essayed to lead the people. He was not as scrupulous nor as disinterested as the Geneyese. He never hesitated to take compensation for his services, but neither did he stoop to deception in any form, frankly avowing his worst qualifies, while always maintaining serenely exaited opinion of his capabilities. "A man of my sort receives a hundred thousand crowns," he was fond of saying. "but a hundred thousand crowns is not suffi-cient to find a man of my sort." cient to and a man of my sort." So for a time Mirabeau took the helm and endeav-ored to direct the affairs of the king and people. He was not allowed to enter the ministry, as a decree of the Assembly made this a forbidden honor for all de-puties. So he could not act with guits the authority that otherwise would have been his. "When it was made impossible for the great orators to assume the responsibility of the administration. France was de-prived of the last chance of a strong movernment" prived of the last chance of a strong government" writes Guisot. As an instinct of the ready wit and eloquence of the great statesman, and of his thorough knowledge of his countrymen's readiness to respond to any ap-peal to their dramatic instincts the following may be cited. Mirabeau was a strong exponent of liberty of conscience and of the granting of license to worship to both Catholics and Protestants. Unlike him there ware many in the Assembly who insisted that the Ro-man Catholic faith should alone be recognized. There had been a very flery debate and many fine addresses from the clergy in sympathy with the latter cause. A deguty of Cambresis had made a profound sensation and almost won the vote, reminding the people of the promise of Louis XIV, when he had said before Cam-bru. "I shall never parmit the Protestant worship in this place." Before the applause had died away, Mira-beau rushed to the tribune. His eyes were allame, his face white whit intense feeling. "Becoline" writes Guizot. this place." Before the applause had died away, Mira-beau rushed to the tribune.. His eyes were aflame, his face white with intense feeling. "Recollect," oried he, "that here from the place where I speak, I see the window of the pelace in which some factious men, combining temporal interests with the most sacred in-terests of religion, caused to be fired by the hand of a weak king of the French, the fatal musket which gave the signal for St. Bartholomew." For a single mo-ment surprise and consternation held the people si-lent, then a thunderous burst of applause greeted the speaker, and Mirabeau's motion was carried. It does not detract from the stery to say that as a matter of fact the statesman ould not see the windows of the

palace at all from where he stood. A friend made bold enough to remind him of this after the meeting, and Mirabeau responded "Maybe you are right, but for the time being I saw exactly what I described."

Almost every cause of which the orator chose to assume the responsibility was assured of success. Day by day his power increased. He was appointed speaker of the Assembly and strove with all the energy of which he was capable to create a change in the Consti-tution, only in this way he thought could the safety of the State be secured. He pleaded eloquently with Ma-louet, the leader of "Impartialists" before the Assem-bly, "It is no longer time," he said, "to reckon up ob-jections, if you find any, to my proposals. Make a betjections, if you find any, to my proposals. Make a bet-ter one, but do it quickly for we cannot live long. If walt we shall perish either by death or violen The more you insist on the existing evil, the more urgent is the reparation. Do you dispute my power! Name a man who, with the same will is in a better position to act. You have seen me in your ranks, struggling against tyranny, that is what I still fight against; but legal authority, constitutional monarchy, the tutelary authority of the monarch, these I have always reserved to myself the right and authority of defending—I have done no harm voluntarily though I, have often been so accused. I but pay for the faults of my youth. It is not fair that you should make France pay for them also—Ah, if I had brought to France a reputation like that of Malisherbes. What a uture my country would be sure to enjoy through me. What glory would accrue."

And Mirabeau hardly exaggerated his power when he placed his own estimate upon himself. He strug-gled with untiring energy against oppression of every kind, and perhaps had his life been spared it is not too much to say that the reformations for which he struggled might have been brought about. "The immense superiority of his political genius, and the in-creasing authority of his word were at last gaining the day," writes Guizot "when the disease, resulting from previous excesses and which had for a long time been threatening him, triumphed over his will as well as his physical strength."

One day after having spoken five times in the As-sembly, he left the hall with these words on his lips "I am a dead man from henceforth," and going home he took to the bed from which he was never to rise again.

During his illness which lasted for some days Paris was filled with consternation. The street in which Mirabeau lived was crowded day and night with an immense throng of people who spoke only in whispers, and many of whom were members of all the different litical factions crowded his doors. Royalists and Liberals were united in their common grief for the country's friend. On the 2nd of April 1791, very early in the morning the bulletin announced that the great statesman was dying, and word went forth from the house of mourning that Mirabeau had express wish for flowers. The message flew like wild-fire through the city and into the country beyond, "Mirabeau is dying and wants flowers." By nine o'clock the country people were flocking into the town with their carts and baskets piled high with fragrant bloom. All the hothouses in Paris sent their rarest and loveliest plants; little children brought nosegays. The states-man's house was filled with blossoms and the streets for blocks was gay with the color of millions of flow-

ers, and redolent with their sweetness. So Mirabeau died, and trembling France on the The had been their last hope of salvation. "I carry off with me," said he at the last, "in my heart the lament for monarchy for its ruins are now to become a prey to the factious."



Thomas A. Edison, at sixty-one years of age, and said to be worth \$25,000,000, is ready to relinquish his long-sustained and strengous work in the line of in-ventions, and to do only scientific work that has special interest for him.

A certain John Simmons had been a twenty-year abstainer, but fell from the ways of grace and wor-shipped the vinous god with all the fervor of a con-vert.

WITH THE POETS

Solitude

The solitude of hills, or of the sea, The solitude of dense far-stretching woods Have naught in them of loneliness for me, Who love the songs of elemental moods.

But in the city streets, where myriad feet Pass here and yon in hurried onward press, 'Tis there I find a wilderness complete, And taste the woes of utter loneliness. -John Kendrick Bangs in the Cosmopolitan

# The Weaver and His Dream

So dwell we all with queens our fancies feign, And, dream exaited, royal sweethearts take; Then dropt from clouds to clods, are clowns again-Always, alas! always we must awake!

-Rupert Hughes, in Broadway Magazine.

#### On a Portrait By Tintoret

On a Portrait By Tintoret An old man sitting in the evening light, Touching a spinnet: there is stormy blow In the red heavens; but he does not know How fast the clouds .re faring to the night; He hears the sunset as he thrums some slight Soft tune that clears the track of long ago. And as his musings wander to and fro. Where the years passed along, a sage delight is creeping in his eyes. His soul is old, The sky is old, the sunset browns to gray; But he, to some dear country of his youth By those few notes of music horne away, Is listening to a story that is told. And listens, smiling at the story's truth. Michael Field, in "Wild Honey from Var

-Michael Field, in "Wild Honey from Various Thyme."

The Dead Master The Dead Matter No singing chord of youth was dumb, No star of youth was dim: It seemed so long ere age should come, I kept light watch for him,--Light watch o'er heart, and nerve and eye, His entrance evermore,--And, loi the shadow, stealing by, Found an unguarded door:

I dreamt of far-off fields well-fought, Flerce battle, victory bright; "I shall have praise from him," I thought, "Who taught me first to fight." Then I remembered as a breath Blows the dry rose apart; For, lo! the sudden touch of death Had aged me to the heart!

-John Erskine, in Century.

#### Scythe Song

Skythe Song Mowers, weary and brown and blithe, What is the word methinks ye know, Endless over-word that the soythe Sings to the blades of/the grass below? Scythes that swing in the grass and clover, Something, still, they say as they pass; What is the word that, over and over, Sings the Scythe to the flowers and grass?

Hush, ah hush, the Scythes are saying, Hush, and heed not, and fall asleep; Hush, they say to the grasses swaying, Hush, they sing to the clover deep! Hush—'tis the lullaby Time is singing Hush, and heed not, for all things pass, Hush, ah hush! and the Scythes are swinging Over the clover, over the grass!

-Andrew Lang. Maria Maria

'A Charge

If thou hast squandered years to grave a gem Commission'd by thine absent Lord; and while "Tis incomplete," Others would bribe thy needy skill to them-

Should'st thou at last discover Beauty's grove, At last be panting on the fragrant verge, But in the track, Drunk with divine possession, thou meet Love-Turn, at her bidding, back.

accurate than in those with which the unaided eye makes us familiar. To what extent matterimay be subdivided we do not know. The microscope cannot help us here. A cube whose size measure the 100,000th part of an inch is at present the minimum object visible in the most powerful microscope. It is esti-mated thri such a cube would contain 100,000,000 mo-lecules of oxygen gas. Whether molecules represent the ultimate subdivision of matter is not absolutely contain certain.

> XXIII The history of the Byzantine Empire is a story of surprising intorest. We baye seen in previous articles how Constantine the Great founded Constantinople and moved his capital from Rome to the new city on the Bosphorus, and how the Teutonic tribes and the Huns swept out of Central Europe and overthrew the western empire of the Caesars. We have also seen western empire of the Caesars. We have also seen how Teutonic customs were merged in those of Rome to form a new civilization, while in England they de-veloped along independent lines out of which was evolved the principle of self-government. Meanwhile events were moving in Asia and eastern Europe in a way, which was to have a profound effect upon the history of mankind. From the time of Constantine onward there was more or less of a partition of the Roman Empire, and indeed this was only a continua-tion in an acute form of the conditions existing when Julius Caesar and Pompey shared the domain betwee them. But gradually the power of the Senate over the Eastern Empire was relaxed, and the Western Empire, weakened by its own vices and the repeated shocks of barbarian armies felt, and in A.D. 476, Romulus the barbarian armies felt, and in A.D. 476. Romulus the last occupant of the throne of the Caesars, was de-posed and the Empire ceased to be. The Eastern Em-pire, protected on the North by the Balkan range of mountains, continued and for nearly a thousand years enjoyed a pressing, which though sullied often by incomprehensible baseness, was at times distinguished in a manner worthy of the best traditions of Greece and Rome. Of the 107 persons who ruled it from A.D. 395 to A.D. 1453, when Constantine Palaeologus died in the breach of the walls of his capital, vainly re-sisting the Turkish onslaught; there are very few names that are worth remembering, or that are cons-picuous for deeds that made history. The wealth of the empire was marvellous. Its licentiousness was at times beyond belief. In the year 527 Justinian astimes beyond belief. In the year 527 Justinian cended the throne, which he occupied for thirty-sight years. He ruled with a great deal of ability, although years. He ruled with a great deal of ability, although personally a man of vicious and depraved tastes. His policy was one of consolidation. He codified the laws, unified the church and endeswored to solidify his em-pire, but the task was too great for him, and the con-dition of society after his death was appalling. The younger element of the community organized them-selves into a body known as the Blues; the Conserva-tive element being called the Greens. The strife be-tween these two parties was terrible and the screenes tween these two parties was terrible, and the excesses of the Blues were beyond the possibility of description.

### THE MYSTERIOUS BORDER LAND

What is the nature of that mysterious border land, which lies just beyond our ordinary senses? We mean the land out of which all the mysterious things come, that puzzle our brains and keep us wondering what manner of creatures we are. Out of this reaim come the phenomena of clairvoyance, mind-reading, hypno-tism and all those other remarkable things, for which tism and all those other remarkane times, for when we have different names but know very little about. The time has passed when we could dismiss such phenomena as fraudulent. Doubtless many of them are the rankest kind of fraud, but no same person will pretend for a moment to question the reality of some of them. We are prevented from a thorough investigation of this domain by our prejudices and our fears. Let us take some of the more simple and more com-Let us take some of the more simple and more com-mon phases of the subject. Take premonitions, for example. Who among us has not had the experience of knowing beforehand that a thing was about to hap-pen? Very few persons, indeed, who have reached middle life. A very common variety of this experi-ence is an impression that a certain individual is near at hand. Of a sudden there will be a strong impresence is an impression that a certain individual is near at hand. Of a sudden there will be a strong impres-sion that a person is near, and in a few moments he will be seen. Often and often we hear our friends say, "Was just thinking of you," when we come upon them unexpectedly. So common is this that very few people think it worth a moment's consideration. But who can tell why it is so? It is just as mysterious as the more formidable things in the occuit world over which psychical researchers spend many hours. If we could explain a premonition of this kind: we might and that we had discovered a key to many mysteries. Then there is a consciousness that events have taken place at a distance. We have especially in mind the case of a lady, who very often knew of occurrences, if they were in the nature of accidents happening to members of her family, who were away from home. Going a step further, we know of an absolutely au-thenticated instance where a clairyoyant told of the existence of a deposit of potter's clay on a piece di and that he had never seen, and located its position by landmarks of which the owner of the land was unaware. He also told exactly how far below the sur-face the clay was. Here are classes of cases in which mind-reading can play no part, and we do not see that the hypothesis of spiritism helps us in the least to reach a conclusion. Indeed we think the claim put torward that such things are the result of spirit com-munications prevents the adequate investigation of them.

them. Kindred to such matters is the curative effect of mental suggestion, to call it by a name which means nothing in particular, but is accepted as meaning very much. Tell a person of a cure effected in this way, and he thinks he has explained it by attributing it to mental suggestion. When you ask him what mental suggestion is and how it works, he has nothing to say, for he does not know. It is the same in respect to what is called mind-reading. Most people have seen

shipped the vision god with all the terver of a con-vert. Feeling the need of recuperation, he sent his boy to an adjacent hostelry for a bottle of whickey. "But," cried the hotel proprietor, "who's it for?" "For my father," said the boy. "Nonsense. Your father is a total abstainer and has been to my knowledge, for longer years than than you've lived." "Well, at all events, he sent me for it." "What does he want it for?" "To let you into the secret." said the boy, ashamed to tell the truth, "he's going fishing, and he wants the cork to use for a float!"

Nat Goodwin, the actor, has a friend who owns a country place in Maine that is ten miles from a rail-way station or telegraph office, a fact of which Goodwin is duly, cognizant. Now the player used often to visit this friend, whom he has ever found a lavish hospitable host, and who has time and time again advised that there is a coom at the place in Maine ready for him whenever he cares to occupy it. On one occasion Goodwin cabled from London: "May I stay over the third Sunday in September?" The friend paid five dollars to the messenger who brought the cablegram, likewise a sum necessary to defray the cost of his reply: "Of course, but don't cable."

Whereupen, Goodwin innocently sent this query by cable, "Why not?"

Baseball is a chronic complaint of Senator Crane. When he was governor of Massachusetts he took his entire staff out for a drive, and surprised them by having the rigs pull up at an open field and announc-ing there was to be a baseball game. Two nines were chosen and the game began. Pretty soon some-body came along the road. "What teams are they?" he asked one of the drivers. "Why, that man pitching is the governor of Massachusetts," the driver replied. "The one catching is the lieutenant-governor. The first haseman is a congressman, the second baseman is the judge-advocate-general." "Say." interrupted the passerby, "perhaps you would like to know who I am. I'm Napoleon Bonaparte."

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When round thy ship in tempest Hell appears. And every spectre mutters up more dire To snatch control And loose to madness thy deep-kennell'd fears— Then to the helm, O Soul!

Last, if upon the cold green-maniling sea Thou cling, alone with Truth, to the last spar, Both castaway, And one must perish-let it not be he Whom thou art sworn to obey! -Harbert French.

#### The Caravan

From underneath the carob shade A wavering line of gray and white, I watch it lose its form and fade Like dreams across the face of night,

Whither it goes I can but guess, Haply where rulned Tadmer stands, The voiceless haunt of loneliness, Amid the desert's swirling sands;

Or toward the Tigris' tawny tide Into that land of ancient thrift Where Bagdad's rich baraars spread wide, And Haroun's minarets uplift;

Or toward the swart Arabian skies, The homes of sempiternal calms, Where pilgrims seek their paradise Through Mecca girdled with its palms.

Yet howso'er it fares. I fare, In buoyaht spirit I am one With those that drink the untrammeled air. The nomad children of the sun.

From camel-back I scan the waste A fair casis sign to find, And stranger to all thoughts of haste Let my kaffeych take the wind.

Sandaled with silence, on I press. Rousing before the flower of morn. Through spaces where forgetfulness Seems to have dwelt since time was born.

And when, with soothing touch, comes night After the round of jars and joys, Above the head, in Allah's sight, The hosts of heaven wheel and poise.

Throughout the strangely tranquil days I join in prayer and fast and feast. Looking on life with long, slow gaze As does the fatalistic East.

And then-and then-the goall-Ah, me! At last, wherever rangeth man. How well we know that there must be One bourn for every caravan! -Clinton Scollard in The Smart Set.

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

MANY THOUSANDS HAVE BUILDING OPERATIONS ON EVE OF FINEST VISITED CITY THIS YEAR SOMEWHAT LESS ACTIVE OF VICTORIA'S SHOWS Port Records Show Over Ninety Demand for Permits During One Day Intervenes Before the Thousand Came From Present Month Shows a Opening of the Local Seattle Alone Falling Off Exhibition

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travelled in January when only 1,923 came during the month, and during the succeeding months prior to May the totals were: February, 2,737; March, 3,370, and April, 4,842. Five times this number came the following month. Season Waning New the season is waning. The pic-nicker no longer spreads his luncheon on the greensward of the parliament buildings and muses as to whether the King is caged behind the ornamental gates of the main entrance, while his womenfolk indite postcards telling of their safe arrival "in England"; no longer the small army of canvassers meet the incoming crowds to scatter handbills, cards and other advertise-ments. The thousand excursionists of last month have dwindled to 300 on a

war on May 10 began the influx from Seattle. Commencing with the crowds of 1,000 and 1,134 brought by, the two steamers on that Sunday the arrivals during May totalled 22,656, those com-ing from Seattle this month totalling more than during any other month. In June the number dropped to 17,823, and in July to 16,038 while in August there was a revival, the totals reaching 20,256. Since September began 8,274 have come here. The smallest number travelled in January when only 1,932 came during the month, and during seekers to get modern dwellings to

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Second to None It is pointed out by Mr. Smart that the brightness of the prospect is par-ticularly gratifying in view of the fact that when the preparations were inaugurated several months ago there was a problem of serious proportions to be solved. The old buildings had been completely demolished by fire and it was even hinted that the an-nual show would be abandoned. But it wasn't allowed to drop. The of-ficials locked hands in the determina-tion, by united effort, to build it up anew. The necessary funds were raised, other structures were designed and constructed, the work was rushed and constructed, the work was rushed to a satisfactory conclusion, and, in the process, such enthusiasm was roused and such attention directed to roused and such attention directed to the Capital that Mr. Smart asserts "Victoria is on the eve of bringing off a show which in the number of its entries, in the support promised from all quarters, and in general ex-cellence will be second to none ever held within the confines of British Columbia."

## Everything a Feature

# The Horse Show Is The Millinery Show

The Victoria gala time, when a pretty woman realizes that she must endeavor to look her prettiest. She knows that nothing makes or mars a woman's beauty more than the hat she wears. We are all ready for the Horse Show with the most elaborate display of stunning Parisian, London and American models, also equally charming creations from the deft hands of our own experts-the most beautiful and picturesque Hats ever shown in Victoria. The air of exclusive fashion which always pervades Henry Young & Co.'s Millinery is one of the interesting features of the fine exhibit.

We extend a most cordial invitation to all Victorian ladies and Horse Show and Fair Visitors to see our delightful Chapeaux,

whether they desire to purchase or not. Visit these showrooms and you will say it is a simple matter. even for the most fastidious and the choicest dresser to select a lovely and most becoming Hat, fit to wear at the Horse Show or upon any other auspicious occasion. We want as many ladies as possible to view them just to hear their expressions of delight, but we're not going to describe them. We simply say, "Come! come! ! COME!!!





Tuesday, September 22, 1908

'Home of the Hat Beautiful'

Latest Ideas in High-Class

Morley's Hosiery

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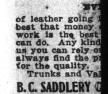
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613 PAN

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Full line o Lime, Port ter of Paris, Brick, Fire C hand.

FOR SALE-To

sell one grade cow and two e Jersey bulls , stock. See m where I sha Wortley Bellh bred Jersey ca

WANTED

WANTED-Good ing sport on the Coast in Columbia in ge

RACEHORSE

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Restauranters and hotels have also profited by the influx, and although the customs officers pried into many a value that held nothing more than a bottle of milk and a few sandwiches "made in Seattle," the excursionists bought largely of provision here. In some cases the traffic brought on ac-count of the rate war was disparaged in comparison with the travel of former years. As one boniface said: "Last year they came and hought a

"Last year they came and boundace said: "Last year they came and bought a picture postcard and a ham sandwich; this year they cut out the ham sand-wich." But he libeled the excursion-ists. They had among them the class to whom he referred, but they were a weak minority. a weak minority.

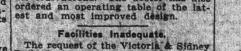
Herbert Carmichael, provincial as-sayer, will shortly leave the city on a trip to the Alberni district, his starting trip to the Alberni district, his starting on which has been delayed to allow of his representing the provincial bureau of mines at the forthcoming meeting of the Canadian Mining in-stitute, in the absence of the provin-cial mineralogist who has been unable to get back from the Findlay River district in time, as he had planned to de. Vancouver, Sept. 19.—The fruit crop of British Columbia for the present year is estimated by Inspector Max-well Smith at a million and a half collars, showing a large increase.

Trowel Travels On The silver trowel being sent from lodge to lodge about the world by the lodges of A.F. & A.M., was despatched on the steamer Governor to a Masonic lodge in Oaklands, Cala, accompanied by a delegation from Vancouver-Guadra lodge, A.F. & A.M. of this city, consisting of E. H. Russell, A. W. Currie, Munro Miller and J. C. Mc-Neill. The trowel arrived in Victoria about a month ago from Tacoma.

A Big Sale

A Big Sale The placing on the market of the Yates estate by the B. C. Land and Investment Agency, recalls the fact that Gray, Hamilton, MacDonald & Johnson, Limited, formerly had con-trol of this property. They disposed of some of the lots and sold the re-mainder to A. A. Logan, formerly of Winnipeg, but now of Vancouver, for a consideration in the neighborhood of \$100,000. This was about two months ago and he is now selling it off through his Victoria agents.

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Why Fit-Reform Garments live up to our guarantee

Fit-Reform buys from the leading mills in England, Scotland and Ireland, the greatest weavers in the world. Cloth is tested when it first reaches the workroom.

As garments are being made, each part of the work is watched, and each process is carefully examined. After a garment is completed, it is gone over by experts who

When it comes to you, a Fit-Reform Suit or Overcoat is absolutely perfect in every detail.

We know that it is worthy to bear the Fit-Reform trademark, and we guarantee it to be the best value, at its price, in Canada. Suits and Overcoats, \$15 to \$35.

1360 REFORM

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

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## VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

PROGRAMME READY Black Watch More Entries and Better At-tractions Than in Past Chewing Tobacco

Rich and satisfying. The big black plug. There are few, if any, matters o mportance to be decided in connec

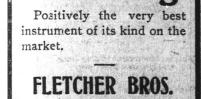
tion with next week's exhibition before The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS Inversite VANVOUVER, B. C. 336 EASTINGS ST. .W.

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

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and anguages, taught by competent special-



TALK ABOUT **Player Pianos** You should see the new 88 NOTE Behning



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BVERY BIT

f leather going into our harness is the est that money can huy. Every bit of rork is the best that the highest skil an do. Any kind of harness you buy of s you can rely on for quality and yon'll lways find the price the lowest possible or the quality. Trunks and Vallses always on hand.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

NOTICE Complete Programme The complete programme was pre-pared yesterday and is as follows: RAYMOND&SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

to the east h 1:15 p.m.—Parade of prize winning live stock. 1:45 p.m.—Exhibition of fancy shoot-ing by W. H. Hillis of the Remington Arms Company. 2 p.m.—Horse races and band selec-tions by Wagner's band of Seattle. 3:30 p.m.—Grand Roman hippedrome and chariot races; thoroughbred horses; riders dressed in Roman cos-tumes. 4:45 p.m.—The grant guideless pace

1 p.m.-Balloon ascension and para-

FOR EXHIBITION

Victoria Shows

(From Saturday's Daily)

which do not show a marked im-provement on comparison.

**Hive of Activity** 

4:45 p.m.—The great guideless pacer holding the world's record of 2:09 for guideless pacers, College Maid, will pace an exhibition mile. 8 p.m.—Horse show in pavilton

8 p.m.—Horse show in pavilion. Se-ections by Wagner's band of Seattle. "Children's Day

tion with next week's exhibition before Tuesday, the opening day. All pre-parations have been made and the business which will occupy the time and attention of J. A. Smart, the sec-retary, and his assistants from this date forth is attention to those mul-titudinous details which always crop up in the arrangement of a show the size of that to take piace here. A few scattered entries are coming to hand every hour, some for the horse show classes, others for general stock, and a few for the commercial fruit and the various special departments to be features of the interior display. Those which can be handled without incon-venence are being accepted but many have been turned away. As a result of the last lot of entry forms it is found that several of the competitions of this year are double the size of those of last fall while there are none which do not show a marked im-provement on comparison. Saturday, September 26 8 a.m.—Gates open. 1 p.m.—Balloon ascension and para-chute drop by Prof. Sylvan. 1:15 p.m.—Parade of live stock. 1:45 p.m.—Exhibition of fancy shoot-ing by W. H. Hillis of the Remington Arms Company. 2 p.m.—Horse races and band selec-tions by the Nanaimo Silver Cornet band. 3:30 p.m.—Grand Roman chariot and hippodrome races. 4:30 p.m.—Exhibition mile by the suideless pacer, College Maid. 8 p.m.—Horse show in pavilion. Band selections by Nanaimo Silver Cornet band. 10 p.m.—'God Save the King."



Hive of Activity Although the secretary has not yet moved his office from the city to the grounds he spends much of his time there. The interior of the main build-ing is a hive of activity. From an early hour this morning the exhibitors were out in force preparing the indus-trial exhibits in order that all may be complete before 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning when the gates, for the first time, will be thrown open to the gen-eral public. The agricultural associa-tion officials, in letting the space for displays, made it one of the conditions that everything should be in readiness before the commencement of the fair in order that the confusion which usually has marked Tuesday would not be in evidence on this occasion. This is believed to account for the excep-tionally prompt manner in which the majority of the merchants concerned have begun to make preparations. As was stated yesterday there is every indication that the show with

majority of the merchants concerned have begun to make preparations. As was stated yesterday there is every indication that the show with prove a gratifying success in every respect, "that is," as the secretary re-marked, "if the weather conditions are favorable." The commercial fruit and other produce, to be shown in the in-terior of the principal structure, it is predicted will be of a quality seldom class the keenness of competition will be augmented by the fact that the the question of immigration is solely within the purview of the Dominion government, although to some extent a dual system of control exists in re-gard to health and sanitary regula-tions, thus a thorough understanding seemed advisable to prevent difficul-ties from cropping up in the adminis-tration of the immigration regulations. This Dr. Fagan, whose report was re-ceived yesterday, appears to have suc-ceeded in accompilsing. other produce, to be shown in the in-terior of the principal structure, it is predicted will be of a quality seidom seen in this locality hitherto. And be-sides being of an exceptionally high class the kreeness of competition will be augmented by the fact that the number of entries is so much larger is

Attractions Arranges The list of attractions is complete. From 10 o'clock in the forenoon until late in the evening there will be some-thing in progress to entertain. In the morning the judging starts, in the afternoon of every day there will be a novel balloon ascension and horse baces of some description while on Wednesday will upon the grand meet which, it is expected, will be the fin-est track event ever brought off in Victoria. At alght the horse show will be under way in the pavilion. Different bands will caliven the pro-ceedings throughout the week. Among those engaged are the City band of Victoria, the Sixth D.C.O.R. band of Victoria, the Sixth D.C.O.R. band of Victoria, a vocal programme each evening the possibility of complaint arising because of paucity of music is remote indeed. <u>Complete Programme</u> The list of attractions is complet

science, and he is gratified to learn from Dr. Fagan's report that his visit to the east has been so profitably em-ployed in these important respects. **VERDICT OF THE JURY** (From Saturday's Daily) Searching for Father.

Searching for Pather. The provincial police department has been requested by Mrs. Anna Sophia Lawson, 75 Balfour road, Bootle, Liverpool, to endeavor to lo-cate the present whereabouts of her father, Asmus Cleansen, a Dane, who was last heard of in British Columbia, but whom the daughter has not seen for 37 years. Recommendation That Greater Care Should Be Taken in **Blasting Operations** 

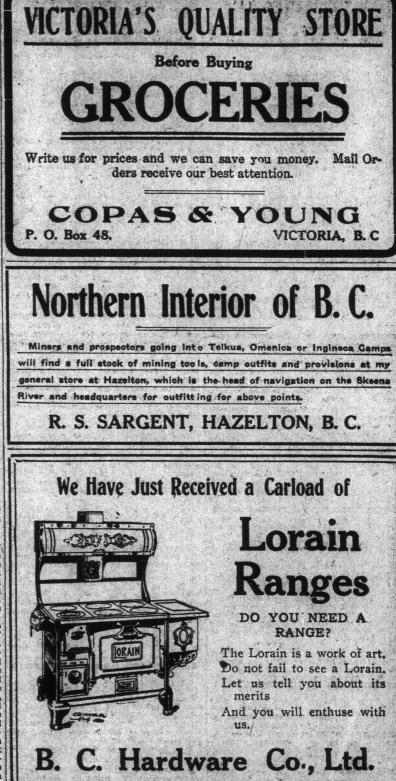
(From Saturday's Daily)

ACCIDENTAL DEATH IS

The residents of the Foul Bay distingtion of araphaphones and the shouts of strange and thet, there is contained in the citizen and the shouts of a raphaphones and the shouts of a raphaphones and the shouts of strange and the shouts of a raphaphones and the shouts of the raphamones and the shouts of a raphaphones and the shouts of a raphaphone and the there there the shouts of the raphaphones and the shouts of a raphaphone and the shouts of a raphaphone and the shouts of a raphaphone and the shouts of

(Prom Priday's Daily)
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Opening Day Tuesday, Sept. 22. 8 a.m.—Gates open. All exhibits in lace.



Corner Broad and Yates Street Post Office Box 683 Phone 82

Is a separate school is established for chinese in all grades, it will certainly require the appointment of quite a staff of teachers, whereas if the primary class alone is sent to the chinese is such a step would be. The board to that the resident is not heaving the vicinity of Rock Bay school were objecting to that school for the education of a locality would prevent the Chinese solely would indicate that the question of a locality would prevent the Chinese boys attending the city schools. The separate school idea was doubtless a good one and seemed to find favor with the cuestion had been hanging fire so long that perhaps after all the very soard at the meeting at which it would not be proper for the soard at the meeting at which is solong that perhaps after all the very soard at it would not be proper for the soard at the meeting at which it was present, that some years ago the chief superintendent of education report of the soard to beard to establish as separate school idea was would be way with it would not be proper for the board to establish as separate school idea was the way with it the coursion had been hanging fire so long that perhaps after all the very showly we would have to would be way with it would and been beard to schools after on board to establish as separate school is a separate schoo

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New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American Onys Tiles Full line of all fireplace gooda Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., slways on

FOR SALE—To make room I have to sell one grade cow, registered Jersey cow and two exceptionally fine young Jersey Bulls, all from prize-winning stock. See me at the Victoria Fair, where I shall be exhibiting. G. Wortley Bellhouse, breeder of pure-bred Jersey cattle, Gallano Island. st

11:

hand.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

VANTED—Good clear photos illustrat-ing sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office. s22

### RACEHORSE SAVED ITSELF FROM DEATH

Leaped Overboard in Seattle and Clings to Pile Until Rescued

Seattle, Sept. 18 .- After keeping afloat for five hours in the choppy waters of Fuget Sound, Raratan, a thoroughbred racehorse, which jump-ed overboard while being conveyed by steamer to Viotoria, was discovered by a party of stevedores under a whar clinging with its teeth to a pile. The animal on board the steamer became frightened and leaped into the water. When last seen, he was head-ed for the West Seattle shore, and a searching party, after cruising about in a dense fog, gave him up for lost. The horse appeared well-nigh ex-hausted when rescued, but will ap-parently be as sound as ever. There is no means of telling how long he had afloat. thoroughbred racehorse, which jump-

#### Building Permits Issued.

Yesterday building permits used. Sued to J. J. Sparrow for a dwelling to be erected on North Park street to cost \$1,200; to Messrs. Cameron & Clark for a dwelling on Fairfield road to cost \$3,000, and to S. Cruickshanks for a dwelling on Hillside avenue to cost \$2,500.

10 a.m.-Judging commences in rtments. departments. 1.80 p.m.—Live stock parade. 2 p.m.—Opening address by His Honor Lieut. Governor Dunsmuir. 3 p.m.—Great Roman hippodrome races.

than heretofore.

Attractions Arranged

3.30 p.m.-Balloon ascension and

3.30 p.m.—Balloon ascension and parachute drop by Prof. Frank Syl-van, the noted aeronaut. 4 p.m.—Roman charlot races be-tween four horse team of thorough-breds hitched to charlot and one team Roman standing. 8 p.m.—Opening events of horse show in pavilion. Selections by City band. Vocal selections in Fletcher Bros. plano booth, main building, by Mrs. Jennie Haughton Edmunds, of Seattle.

Mrs. J. Seattle.

Farmers' Day Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Wednesday, Sept. 23. 8 a.m.—Gates open. 10 a.m.—Stock judging continued. 1 p.m.—Balloon ascension and para-chute drop. Prof. Sylvan will make this ascension locked hand and foot with regulation police shackles. 1.15 p.m.—Live stock parade. 2 p.m.—Horse races. Music by band of Sixth D.C.O.R. of Vancouver. 3 p.m.—Roman hippodrome and chariot races. Fancy rifle shooting in front of grand stand by W. S. Hillis, representing the Remington Arms

Company. 8 p.m.—Horse show, and band con-cert by the band of the Sixth D.C.O.R. of Vancouver. Vocal selections in main hall by Mrs. Jennie Haughton Edmunds of Seattle.

Americans' Day

Thursday, September 24

8 a.m.—Gates open. 10 a.m.—Stock judging continued. 10:30 a.m.—Annual meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural associa-tion in horse show pavilion. 11:30 a.m.—Stockmen's 'dinner in cafe

11:30 a.m.—Stockmen's dinner in cafe. 1 p.m.—Balloon ascension by Prof. Sylvan, shackled hand and foot, tied in sack and nailed in box. Prof Sylvan will release himself and send shackles, sack and box to the ground continuing himself with trapeze acts in mid-air and finally making para-chute drop. 1:15 p.m.—Fancy rife shooting in front of the grand stand by W. S. Hillis of Remington Arms Company. 2 p.m.—Horse races, and band con-cert by Wagner's band of Seattle. 3:30 p.m.—Grand Roman charlots and hippodrome races. 8 p.m.—Horse show in pavilion and band concert by Wagner's band, Se-attle. Vocal selections in math hall by Mrs. J. H. Edmunds, Seattle. Citizens' Day Friday, September 25

8 a.m.—Gates open. 10 a.m.—Stock judging completed.

811

to interest the premier in the new satitarium at Tranquille, but, to quote the words of Dr. Fagan's report: "I regret to say that my sugges-tions were coldly received and em-phatically turned down." Before going to Ottawa Dr. Fagan attended the session of the American Public Health association at Wini-bes, at which he read a paper on the sociological conditions in the middle west. He also visited Toronto and a number of eastern cities on both sides wisited was the Model Dairy at Toron-to, and he writes that he hopes to in aver were to Dr. Young and the min. S. to impart to Dr. Young and the min-ister of agriculture when he returns. New week and the finite attend the avert week Dr. Fagan visits Wash-ington, D.C., where he will attend the to Victoria. One of the principal rea-to Victoria. One of the principal rea-to visited the international Sani-tan structed by the Hon. Dr. Young to make the trip, was the latter's anticity that British Columbia should remain abreast of the times in such important matters as milk inspection and other branches of modern public sanitary



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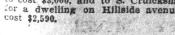
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Friday, September 25

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

1998 **CENTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS** NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatisno mining division of Rupert district. Where located. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. DOV C DEICE

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE — Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located division of Rupert district. Where located tracke NOTICE, that I, James A Moore, free miners certificate No. B 13853, intend, sitty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate mprovements. BOY C PRICE BOY C PRICE ROY C PRICE

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

## VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

and up, all to carry 105 pounds; win-ner to be sold for \$300. Race 15-Tourst purse, \$150; five-eights of a mile. Race 16-The Empress purse, selling, \$150; one mile; winner to be sold for \$700; 3 pounds allowed for each \$100 down to \$200. Reac 17 The A. R. C. Challenge cun

\$100; 3 points allowed for each \$100 down to \$200. Race 17—The A. B. C. Challenge cup and purse \$200; one mile; for British Columbia bred horses. The A. B. C. Challenge cup is presented by the American Brewing company, through their agents, Turner Beeton & Co., Vic-toria, and to be won three times by the same horse or the same owner. Won for the first time in 1907 by C. H. Ceitle; Kamloops, B. C. Race 18—Trot or pace for 2-year-olds foaled in British Columbia; half mile heats, best 2 in 3; hobbles barred; purse \$100.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME purse \$100. purse \$100. Saturday, Sept. 26, at 2 p. m. Sharp.

hibition Contests

toria Enthusiasts -

Number of Prospective Competitors Familiar to Vic-

Race 19-Free for all; purse \$500; trotting and pacing, best 3 in 5. Race 20-The Ladies' plate; purse \$150; 1 mile; for 3-year-olds and over; usual sex allowance; horses bred in Brittan Columbia to be allowed five nonnde

As is usual the horse race meet, in connection with the provincial exhibi-tion of next week will be the provincial exhibi-tion of next week will be the provincial exhibi-tion of next week will be the provincial exhibi-



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WILL MAKE REPORT ON ... You Can't Afford to Feel "Dopeu" BY FLYING DEBRIS JORDAN RIVER SOURCE -to have headaches an easily-tired body-a stuffy-feeling brain-even for part of the time. There are too many

keen alert men and women, always at cess to one thus handicapped. These things are the direct results of a sluggish liver-constipated bowels-

Tuesday, September 22, 1908

Tuesday,

broaden out, hibition in m ments will be Here are hibition of 10 new building second to no loval exhibit sideration is overlooked. achieved its i the people of indeed the w The Prov under the au Agricultural the institutio couver Island association v many years 1 Victoria was Although the subject of took place V market squar and Broughte well as secre paz" was in with a dinner sixty to sever Dr. Tolmie p andeexhibit ing survive: first prize fo Richardson, lion ; and Mr lion for agr principal priz mie, of Clov side; Kennet Thos. J. Skin Jackson, of

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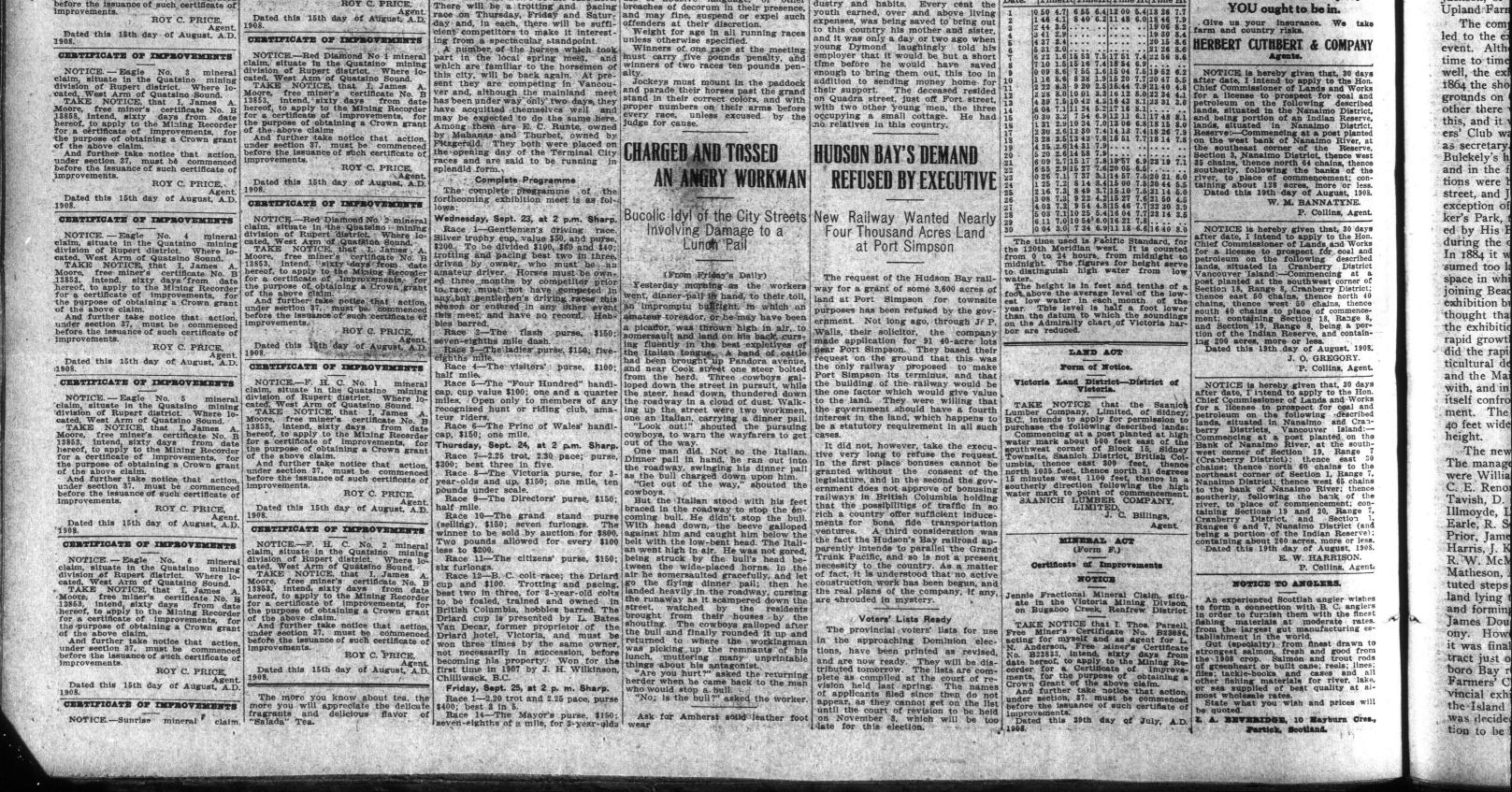
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Grown Friday's Daily)
Struck on the head with terrific r-force by a large section of the root of the ground. Charles Dymond, a teramster, was so severely injured yessite the died at St. Joseph's hospital with out slater the died at St. Joseph's hospital with the section after. having spent many months making a thorough investigation of the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of electrical power for the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of electrical power for the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of electrical power for the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of electrical power for the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of electrical power for the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of electrical power for the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of electrical power for the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of the suitableness of Jordan river as a source of the suitableness of Jordan river will be the stock the spect the source of the suitableness of Jordan river will be forwarded to the suitableness of Jordan river will be forwarded to the head office for \$2.50. Trial size 25c. Fruit-a-tives were engaged blasting out several large stumps. A charge had been placed and was about to be fired when by placed and was about to be fired when by placed and was about to be fired when by which with the Jordan river will be thist of the new plant.
Ham Symons, to get a load of sam beam bound drow as to be taken to another part

Investigation



## to Feel "Doneu

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ip these outlets of ars the system of et so effectively, as 'Fruit-a-tives" are es, apples, figs and -by a process that heir medicinal value neir inedicinal value nics and internal an-de into tablets. Wo "Fruit-a-tives" olenty of ripe fruit, ly your brain clears ve you. 50c a box-size 25c. Fruit-a-wa.

#### IE CAMP, LATE OF TON, B. C.

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ASE & CREASE, Marian E. Downey. ber, 1908.



ACT, 1897.-

of British Columbia, 447. that the "American Company" is author-o carry on business of British Columbia, nd effect all or any te Company to which rity of nce of British Col-

of the Company is of St. Louis in the capital of the Com-on Dollars, divided and shares of One the Company in te at Victoria, and toria aforesaid, is Company. Hand and Seal of

which this Company and licensed are:---houses, buildings, e. and all other re, and freight ther kinds of se of trans water; and to lend and respondentia

RE FIRE was one of the v, to pay in full, process of law, or pr of Company ht to be in. urance. We take ERT & COMPANY

y given that, 30 days to apply to the Hon. of Lands and Works



HE provincial exhibition at Victoria, from September 22nd to 26th, promises to eclipse anything heretofore attempted in this province. The great success attending last year's exhibition led the directors' to broaden out, and enlarge the scope of the exhibition in many directions. These improvements will be seen this year.

Tuesday; September 22, 190

Here are the features promised for the exhibition of 1908, then .- A complete group of new buildings, extensive grounds, a prize list second to none in the west, and an army of loval exhibitors and patrons. The latter consideration is one that is too important to be overlooked. The exhibition of today has achieved its importance through the loyalty of the people of Victoria, Vancouver Island and indeed the whole province.

The Provincial exhibition held each year under the auspices of the British Columbia Agricultural Association at Victoria is one of the institutions of which the people of Vancouver Island are justly proud. The present association was incorporated in 1889, but for many years before that date the exhibition at Victoria was an annual event.

Although the archives are all but silent on the subject of the first exhibition held here, it took place Wednesday, October 2, 1861, in the market square on Broad street, between Fort and Broughton streets, with Mr. John T. Bidwell as secretary. The band of H.M.S. "Topaz" was in attendance, and the show closed with a dinner at Ringo's hotel, at which from sixty to seventy guests sat down. The late Dr. Tolmie presided. Of the prize winners and exhibitors at this exhibition, the follow-ing survive: Hon. J. S. Helmcken, who took first prize for bouquet of flowers; Mr. George Richardson, first prize for thoroughbred stallion; and Mr. John Parker, first prize for stallion for agricultural purposes. The other principal prize winners were the late Dr. Tolmie, of Cloverdale; John Work, jr., of Hill-side; Kenneth McKenzie, of Craigflower; Thos. J. Skinner, of Constance Cove; E. H. ackson, of Cedar Hill; George Harvey, of Upland Farm, and George Deans.

The complete success of this earliest effort led to the exhibition becoming a fixed annual event. Although the management varied from time to time, and the site of the grounds as well, the exhibition was regularly held. In 1864 the show was held in the old Caledonian



In the three years during which Mr. Smart has held office the exhibition has made gigantic strides, and the broad plans for this year's fair reflect his progressive policy. It was in 1906 that Mr. Smart took hold of

MACHINERY HALL WARKER

the exhibition. That year, for the first time in its history, the fair came out a success financially as well as otherwise. There was a surplus at the end of the year. In 1907 there

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

THE MAIN HALL CODOB 10

TRASUATE STAURANT OLD EXPOSITION BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE DECEMBER 190

STORY OF A FAMOUS MUSICIAN

MAKA -

Signor Mascagni, the famous compose: of "Cavalleria Rusticana," who was struck by an orange while conducting his opera, "Masche

The building erected at that time, , nearly twenty years ago, on the new grounds at Cadboro Bay, was generally admitted to be the most handsome building of its kind in Western Canada. It was destroyed by fire on the 27th December last. A year or two after its erection the Agricultural Association fell into financial difficulties, owing to the heavy expenditure on property and other reverses, and an arrangement was entered into whereby the exhibition grounds were taken over and all liabilities assumed by the corporation of Victoria. From this time on the success of the annual exhibition was practically assured, the city of Victoria being given representation on

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or Lands and works rospect for coal and following described he Nanaimo District, of an Indian Reserve, Nanaimo District, ing at a post planted of Nanaimo River, at uer of the Reserve, District, thence west orth 64 chains, thence g the banks of the commancement: concommencement; con-acres, more or less. lay of August, 1908. M. BANNATYNE. P. Collins, Agent

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given that, 30 days to apply to the Hon. of Lands and Works ospect for cdsl and following .described Nanaimo and Crai-yancouver Island:--post planted on the River, at the south-tion 19, Range 7 ); thence east 30 th 60 chains to the Section I. Range 7, hence west 65 chains naimo River; thence g the back of the commencement; com-a and 20. Range 7. commencement; con-9 and 20, Range 7, , and Section 1, anaimo District (and the Indian Reserve); 0 acres, more or less. day of August, 1908. W. HARRISON. P. Collins, Agent.

#### ANGLERS.

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10 Hayburn Cres. Scotland.

grounds on Cook street. For some reason or other there was a lapse of four years after this, and it was not until 1871 that the Farmers' Club was formed with Mr. Thos. Russell as secretary. Its first exhibition was held in Bulckely's hall, Yates street, in the same year, and in the following years until 1884 exhibi-tions were held in Philharmonic hall, Fort street, and J. P. Davies' cattle yard, with the exception of two, which were held in Bowker's Park, the exhibition of 1882 being opened by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, during the occasion of his visit to Victoria. In 1884 it was found that the shows had assumed too large dimensions for the limited space in which they were held, and so land adoining Beacon Hill Park was secured, and an exhibition building erected. It was at the time thought that this building would suffice for the exhibitions for all time to come. But the rapid growth of the exhibition, mirroring as it did the rapid growth of agricultural and horticultural development on Vancouver Island, and the Mainland, had not been reckoned with, and in 1889 the management again found itself confronted with the problem of enlargement. The old building, by the way, was 40 feet wide, sixty feet long, and two stories in

height. The new task was taken up immediately. The management of that time, amongst whom were William Dalby, H. Webb, T. D. Bryant, C. E. Renouf, N. Shakespeare, G. A. Mc-Tavish, D. R. Ker, John Grant, J. T. Mcllmoyde, L. Goodacre, D. H. Ross, Thos. Earle, R. Seabrooke, Chas. Hayward, E. G. Prior, James Abrams, D. McGillivray, W. J. Harris, J. Kirkland, G. W. Black, G. A. Smith, R. W. McMynn, Henry Fry, M. P. P.; D. Matheson, A. Steddar and James Fell, instituted steps to secure for the exhibition all the land lying to the east of Beacon Hill Park and forming part of the estate of the late Sir James Douglas, the first governor of the colony. However, this scheme fell through, and it was finally decided to purchase a six-acre tract just outside the city limits on the Cadboro Bay road. From the formation of the

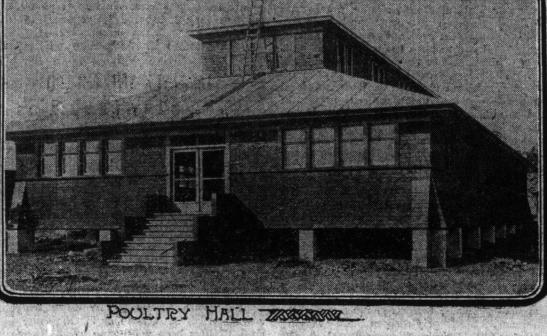
Farmers' Club in 1871 up to this time the provincial exhibitions were held alternately on the Island and the Mainland, but this year it was decided to separate, the Mainland exhibition to be held at New Westminster.

the board of directors, and the annual exhibition being bonused by both city and provincial governments

Annual exhibitions were held, each year showing a decided improvement over the previous one. The exhibition grew so rapidly that in the spring of 1907 it was decided that it had outgrown the limits of its six-acre boundaries, and, owing to the energies of several leading citizens, the adjoining property, con-sisting of about sixty acres of land, including a first-class race track, was purchased from the Bowker Park company at a cost of nearly \$50,000. The necessary by law for this expenditure was carried by a very large majority. No sooner were the buildings destroyed last winter by a fire of incendiary origin, than steps were at once taken to replace them. The Provincial government and the city of Victoria came forward with generous grants, and the buildings in which the coming exhibition will be held, elaborate and modern in every way, stand as a monument to the energy and determination of the people of this province, and their interest in the agricultural welfare of the country.

The value of a successful exhibition to the agricultural interests of the country is ines-timable. The prizes offered do not, as a rule, pay the exhibitors' expenses of freight, etc., but this is a detail, and so considered by the farmers. The real value of the show is in its bringing together the producers in various parts of the country, the pointing out by competent judges of defects in production, and the educational advantages so offered. The prize winner, as well, gains vastly from the legitimate advertisement of his goods, and his methods. A few examples of the possibilities of the exhibition may be seen in the following list of classes: stock judging class, practical demonstrations in dairy matters, fruit packing, domestic science, and so on.

In addition to the central exhibition at Victoria, local exhibitions are held yearly at other points on Vancouver Island, Saanich. Duncans, Nanaimo, Salt Spring Island, Cumberland, and others. These, too, are extremely helpful to the farmers, although more lim- on the grounds, a sum, however, chargeable to ited in scope.



was a still greater increase. The Association came out \$1500 ahead on the year's operations, although that year the surplus was more than offset by the expenditure of \$2600

OFFICERS OF EXHIBITION President DR. LEWIS HALL. Mayor of Victoria. Directors DR. S. F. TOLMIE, MR. T. W. PATTERSON ALD. HENDERSON, GEORGE SANGSTER. **Rrepresentative** of Province MR. D. R. KER.

capital account,

This year the scope of the exhibition has No small measure of the success of the been broadened greatly. The prizes offered Victoria Exhibition is due to the secretary- have been doubled, and the result has been a treasurer of the Association, Mr. J. E. Smart, marked increase in the number, both of exhi-

bitors and exhibits. There are about 300 more exhibitors than there were last year, every division showing an advance. One fundamental idea of the management has been to give the exhibitors, as well as the visitors to the fair, the full value for the time and money they expend in attending.

One of Mr. Smart's guiding principles has been to secure the very best attractions for the exhibition. The best attractions obtainable have been retained, and this, with judicious advertising, has proved an important factor in making the thing a success. An idea of the spread of advertising in connection with, the exhibition may be gleaned from the following figures: In 1906 the sum of \$600 was appropriated for advertising. In 1907 the appropri-ation was \$,2000. This year it is something like \$3,000, The results of this policy may be seen in the growth of the exhibition.

The horse show, which will be a decided feature this year, is one of Mr. Smart's ideas. In former seasons it had been found difficult to secure evening attractions. The horse show was thought of last spring. Its success is already assured. From four to eighteen entries in each class have been received.

at Leghorn the other night, is one of the most interesting, as he is one of the most notable, of living musicians. Like most other musical geniuses he is practically a self-made man, and in his early days had to put up with many rebuffs and hardships. The turning-point in his career came with the production of "Cavalleria Rusticana," the one opera which, so far, has entitled him to a place in the ranks of the great. Like most Italians, he is extremely, superstitious, and is said to carry about with him numerous mascots which be believes will assure him continued success.

The story of how Signor Mascagni's beautiful "Intermezzo" was given to the world is a very interesting one. It is related by London M. A. P. When he first married, he and his wife were almost penniless, and had the greatest difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door. In despair, Mascagni sat down, determined to do or die, and after weeks of continual work, composed the music of "Cavalleria Rusticana." He sent the score to a publisher in an agony of trepidation, and all hope seemed taken from him when shortly afterwards his beloved music was returned to him. Things had reached a serious pass when one day he heard that a money prize had been offered by an Italian newspaper for the best two-act opera, and with tears in her eyes his wife begged him to try and win it with the rejected work.

Mascagni was so upset by his failure, however, that at first he would not consent to enter "Cavalleria Rusticana" for the prize; but in desperation he at last gave in, and after a frugal meal took the rejected score from a drawer, and began to look through it. Then it was that the inspiration of his life came to him, and with feverish fingers he wrote cut the world-renowned "Intermezzo," which he added to the opera, and which has since made his name known throughout the length and breadth of Europe. But when it was finished despair again seized him, and he flung the "Intermezzo" into the fireplace. Luckily for the world, his wife came in at that moment, and was just in time to save the precious MS. from the fire. In due course, "Cavalleria Rusticana" was sent to the committee chosen by the newspaper to judge of the best opera sent in; and no sooner had the "Intermezzo" been played by the orchestra than it was unanimously decided to give Mascagni the prize.



# OF POL Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race,"

S in life, so in politics, all is not beer and skittles. It has been remarked that there is a comic side to politics. So there is, as there is much , that is pathetic and much that is tragic as well in the game. I do not know a more melancholy spectacle than

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that of a public man who has outgrown his usefulness-who in the course of a long life has buried nearly all his confreres, and who addresses an assemblage of strange young faces that wear expressions of ill-concealed impatience if not of disfavor, and whose applause, if given at all, is too often ironical. There may be wisdom in what the old man has to say, and if he adopts a humorous vein and applies his jokes to the points at issue he may score a success, but he must be sententious and not prosy-short and concise in his arguments and concrete and pithy in his applications. Old men are not the only ones who weary their audiences with dreary platitudes. Some young politicians fall into the same groove, and in a manner that reminds me of a weeping Niobe or a gripping statue that has been caught out in the rain, proceed to unfold a tale of woe to a bored audience that sets the teeth of the best-natured hearers on

edge. The legislative assembly that existed before the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united, boasted of 2 few members who possessed oratorical powers. Amos De Cosmos always impressed me with his earnestness. That was his chief characteristic. He was seldom eloquent, but he was known on occasions of great public moment to rise to a dizzy height from which he impressed his hearers with his sincerity and won their applause and support. He was easily irritated, and when he lost his temper was an easy mark for the shafts of irony which Dr. Helmcken, the speaker, was wont to cast at members when calling for order. Dr. Helmcken was often eloquent, and he had the knack of saying the proper thing at the right time. It seemed to the reporters as a speaker he was too amiable, and submitted too mildly to invasions of his authority, but he generally brought the disturber up with a round turn in the end and squared matters by his continual flow of good nature. I never saw him really angry but once. That was in 1861, when a writer for a newspaper had libelled him and was haled before the bar of the House. The writer surrendered the names of his informants and humbly apologized for the outrage. In discharging him from custody, the Speaker said that the House would not exert the authority it possessed to imprison the libeller, not because he did not deserve the severest punishment, but because it would be "like setting the machinery of the Leviathan in mo-tion to crush a 1-e." To explain the allusion to the Leviathan it is necessary to mention that that was the name which it was at first intended to bestow on the Great Eastern, the huge steamship which proved so dismal a failure nearly fifty years ago. She was the first of the great Atlantic steamships and was propelled by both screw and paddlewheel. Huge as she was in her carrying capacity she was a mere baby when compared with the present giant greyhounds. and as for speed, she was not at all remarkable. "Tom" Humphreys was the most eloquent man who occupied a seat in the legislative assembly. He afterwards sat in the Legislative Council for Lillooet and voted for Confederation. He was a violent and incisive speaker. His words cut like whipcord. His voice has been likened to the call of a silver clarionit was mellow, clear, far-reaching and penetrating. His vocabulary was not large, his "facts" were not always facts, and his quotations were often incorrect, but his quick wit, his brilliant repartee, and his shafts of ridicule and sarcasm were like flashes of lightning. He became a popular idol. On one occasion he made a violent attack on Mr., afterwards Sir, Joseph Trutch, who was then Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, accusing that official of dishonesty and all sorts of official misdemeanors. The speech was made at a public meeting. The matter was brought up in the Legislative Council and the offender was expelled after he had refused to apologize or withdraw a single word. Humphreys was called before a great public meeting at the theatre in this city, and presented with a gold watch and chain. In returning thanks for the honor and gift he repeated his charges, and defied prosecution. At the election he was triumphantly re-clected and entered the legislative hall breathing defiance to his opponents. In 1876 Mr. Humphreys became a member of the Elliott government for a few months, and was then dismissed. He was succeeded by Mr. Smithe, afterwards premier. The next session he joined Mr. Walkem, leader of the then Opposition, and his hostility was probably the cause of the early downfall of the Elliott government, for after a troublous life of two years the ministry fell to pieces. In the Waikem government Mr. Humphreys was made provincial secretary, and it will hardly be believed that that brilliant orator and clarion-voiced debater sat through four sessions in the House without having introduced a measure or made a speech worthy of the name! At the next' general election he stood for Victoria District, a district that adjoined this city, and was badly defeated. He afterwards stood for Yale and was defeated in a bye-election. Several years passed before an opportunity again offered. Then death opened a way by removing the sit-ting member for Comox. The weather was

inclement and while conducting his canvass Humphreys hired a boat to meet him at a certain point. The boat did not put in an appearance and he and a friend were forced to remain out all night exposed to the peltings of a pitiless storm of wind and snow. He was returned, but his health was juined, and in two years' time he passed away.

Another very able legislator was Leonard McClure, a young Irish editor. When elected for the city he edited the Colonist, then the property of Mr. De Cosmos. Mr. MClure is man who made the sixteen hour speech in the the Vancouver Island legislature, a feat that is always referred to as having been perform-ed by Mr. De Cosmos. Dr. Helmcken was speaker all through that dreary night. Mc-Clure held the floor and successfully fought the passage of a bill to repeal a certain tax. When 12 o'clock noon arrived the speaker announced that the bill was unnecessary, as the tax was confirmed by the failure of the legislation. The effort cost McClure his life. He lived for two years and died of Bright's disease at San Francisco.

A man of excellent judgment and considerable tact in debate was Hon. Wm. Smithe. This gentleman was a native of the north of England. He came here in 1862 and took up a farm at Cowichan. He then went to California and became a reporter on the San Francisco Chronicle. Returning a few years later he again settled in Cowichan and resumed farm-He was elected to represent that district and led the opposition from 1878 to 1883. He was returned at the general election in the latter year, and upon the retirement of Mr. Walkem (the premier) to accept a judgeship, and the resignation of Hon. Mr. Beaven, Mr. Smithe was called upon to form a government, which he undertook to do. After a caucus of the opposition members he was accepted as the leader, and a new ministry was formed. He enjoyed his political preferment for about five years, when he went down to the grave. His untimely end was greatly regretted.

A. E. B. Davie, who at that time represented Lillooet, succeeded Mr. Smithe as premier. He was a quiet, amiable gentleman of correct habits and a pleasant personality; but he did not possess the force and vigor of his brother Theodore in debate, although when impressed with an idea that a measure was not in the public interest, he could be firm and unyielding. I have known him to leave a government. caucus and declare that rather than allow a certain bill then under discussion to pass he would resign his portfolio. To placate him the bill was amended by the caucus to meet views. He was the author of much uselegislation. When he died on August 1st, 39, of consumption, he was succeeded by Mr. Robson, who, as has been stated in a pre-vious article, was a gifted orator and an able party organizer. It has been said that he lacked tact, but the fact that he guided his party safely through the rapids and shallows is the best evidence of his ability and wisdom. In early life he was an editor and originated the British Columbian at New Westminster. which he afterwards moved to Victoria. In 1860, The Colonist and Columbian amalgamated to secure Confederation and to breast back a spirit of annexation which had begun to manifest itself among the local politicians. The result of this amalgamation was seen in the adoption of the terms of union with Canada, under which the province secured Confederation. Mr. Robson sat for Nanaimo at the time and to his exertions were due in a great measure the success of the Confederation movement. After he assumed the premiership a project for settling a colony of Scotch crofters on the West Coast was laid before the House and certain lands were reserved for the purpose on the West Coast.

The House approved of the policy and the premier proceeded to London to interview the British government in furtherance of the scheme. I well remember the grief that was expressed when a few weeks later, a cablegram was received announcing Mr. Robson's sudden demise at London from what seemed to be a very slight accident. The London Times of July 2, 1892, thus referred to the death of Mr. Robson:

#### The Strange Death of Mr. Robson

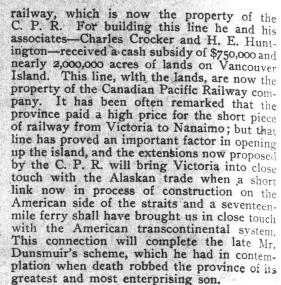
The Strange Death of Mr. Robson very heavy and had tried Mr. Rebson very much. The trip to England was on official business, but was also made by Mr. Robson for the benefit of his health. Mr. Robson was exceedingly nervous, and he suffered very much pain from the injury. Dr. George Oglivy, physician, practising at 22, Welbeck-street, Caven-dish-square, said that he was called in to see Mr.

Robson on Sunday evening, the 26th ult. He found Robson on Sunday evening, the 26th ult. He found him very ill in bed with a temperature of 102 degrees. On examining the injury to the finger he found that absorption had taken place. He consulted Dr. Watson Cheyne, of King's College Hospital, who saw Mr. Robson on the following Monday, and in consequence of blood-poisoning having supervened, it was deter-mined to amputate the finger. This was done, but it was found that the poisoning had affected the entire system, and death resulted in consequence on Wednes-day last. The Coroner said the case was an extra-ordinary one, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The remains of the distinguished man were brought back to Victoria and a public funeral. was accorded them

Death was busy in the ranks of the government of that day. Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, who filled the position of President of the Council, without portfolio, in the Davie government, was stricken with a deadly complaint early in April, 1889. Mr. Dunsmuir, with his able counsel and skilful management, had been one of the mainstays of the government. He was a generous, patriotic and enterprising man, and at the time of his death was considering a proposition to construct a railway to Beechy Head and establish a railway ferry across the Straits of San Juan to Port Angeles or Port Townsend, where the Northern Pacific was expected to build a branch line to connect with their overland line. After his death the project was abandoned, and has never been revived, although often mooted. As a debater Mr. Dunsmuir was keen and sarcastic. He was always listened to with respect and a feeling of confidence. His tilts with Tom Humphreys were often amusing and sometimes exciting, and the president of the council was not often worsted. On one occasion at the Philharmonic hall, Mr. Humphreys declared that Mr. Dunsmuir had been trying for five years to drive him out of the country. At the next meeting Mr. Dunsmuir produced Humphreys' demand note for \$400, which amount he had loaned his antagonist twelve months before. "This is the way, gentlemen," said Mr. Dunsmuir, holding up the note, "that I have tried to drive Mr. Humphreys from the country." It is needless to say that the Humphreys party was defeated at the polls. Mr. Dunsmuir was a remarkable man. Starting with a small capital he prospected for and discovered the celebrated Wellington seam of coal near Nanaimo. The coal commanded a very high price at San Francisco, and in a few years Mr. Dunsmuir was several times a millionaire. When he ed, on April 12, 1889, his remains were ac-rded a public funeral. All places of susiness were closed, the flags drooped sadly at half-mast, and the hearse was drawn to the cemetery by his workmen, of whom there were several hundred here and at Nanaimo.

Among his great public works was the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo



#### A BOY POLICE FORCE

Council Bluffs, Iowa, has discovered a new and simple way of dealing with unruly and mischievous boys, without the services of a modern juvenile court. According to the New York Tribune one of the most novel law-andorder forces in the country has recently been tried out in this Iowa city. The institution is known locally as the "kid police force," and so popular has the movement become that practically every boy in town has put in his application for membership. Juvenile crime has almost entirely disappeared, and the "young man" criminal class finds no recruits to the depleted ranks. The captain and originator of the force is George H. Richmond, chief of the city police force. He is said to have based his working plans on the almost universal desire the average boy has to be a "copper." The Tribune explains the genesis of the boy policeman as follows:

'The 'kid' force was organized among street Arabs, newsboys, bootblacks, and boys who would naturally be expected to oppose just such a movement. Four years ago Chief Richmond was arranging a schedule of his men for the Fourth of July. Already the boys were beginning to shoot off giant crackers, and the chief had ordered that any boy caught setting off fireworks before the hour which ushered in the Fourth should be arrested. "A policeman entered, half dragging, half

leading a dirty-faced little fenow, who was wiping his eyes on his sleeve, "Caught the kid shooting a giant cracker.

Here's the cracker itself as evidence,' said the policeman

"'All right. Put the kid over in that chair.' said the chief.

"Chief Richmond is a friend of boys and understands them.

'Jimmie,' he said, 'what do you say to helping me make the "gang" behave them-selves tomorrow? I need a good boy, and I believe you are the very one 1 want.' 'Not me,' answered Jimmie. 'I ain't goin

to tell on none o' me pals.' 'No, I don't want you to tell on your pals, my son,' said the chief. 'I'll make you a

The Missionary's Service to Commerce

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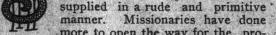
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GROWING V



more to open the way for the promen. The missionary is the pioneer of civili- ary. zation. He blazes the path amidst primeval. darkness for the manufactured goods of modern civilization. The missionaries convert men and women to Christianity. These converts then imitate their Christian leaders in dress, habits and mode of living. Thus the process of civilization is carried on by the creation of more and higher wants. The world must be Christianized before it can be civilized. Christianize Asia and Africa, and there has been added to the world 1,000,000,000 people desiring the products of civilization.

The preaching of Christ in Natal turned the thoughts of the natives not only into spiritual and moral, but industrial channels as well, resulting in the ordering of 500 American ploughs in one year. The business world owes a debt of gratitude to foreign missions. The missionaries are largely responsible for making a market for all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery. Listen to the testimony of different people concerning what foreign missions have done for them.

The chemist: "The most valuable of all drugs is quinine. It was discovered by a missionary."

The explorer. "The most recent and valuable explorations in China, Africa and South America have been made by missionaries." The printer: "Metal type was brought into China by a missionary. A missionary reduced the Chinese language, despite many dialects, to writing."

The stenographer: "A missionary made possible a typewriter for the Japanese and Burmese languages."

The lexicographer: "I make dictionaries. There are 150 important dictionaries in the world today. The missionary made the original from which each one is compiled.",

The philologist: "A missionary discovered and reduced to a language the Gothic tongue, from which all Germanic tongues are an outcome. The missionaries reduced the present German language to writing. The Coptic Bible was the work of a missionary."

The geographer: "The English Academy of

tell how they discovered the sources of the Nile."

The botanist: The only thorough botany ducts of the factories than any other class of of Assyria is the work of a foreign mission-

The anthropologist: "All our first-hand discoveries are made by missionaries who are on the ground."

The biologist: "Many important discoveries in our work have been made by foreign missionaries.

The archaeologist: "A missionary in Luxor, Egypt, has for years been the buyer for the British Museum. All contributions to the museum pass through his hands. The Moabite stone and estorian tablet were discovered by missionaries."

Robert Blantyre, a foreign missionary in Africa, sent to Scotland for three coffee plants in order to give his converts employment. Two plants died on the way out. From the one that survived have come the rich coffee plantations in South Africa. A sawmill at Rangoon was started by a missionary for the same pur-pose. It has been a blessing to all Burma.

During the Crimean war a missionary started a bakery in order to keep alive the soldiers who were dying by the score because of insufficient and unwholesome food. A wealthy man seeing the loads of fresh bread on the street, was struck by the missionary's good sense and made him a present of money with which to establish Roberts College. Here the young men of Persia and Turkey are receiving a modern education. There is a saying in Turkey today that Christianity added a second story to their houses.

Nine-tenths of the 300,000,000 people of In-dia are agriculturists. The greatest need of In-dia is agricultural missions. Women and children are skilful with their fingers. The, expensive Oriental rugs are made for the most part by little children. A movement is needed to protect childhood and to put this industry on a firm foundation. The missionaries are doing good work in this direction.

. Africa is behind the other continents because its rivers are not navigable. There are too many rapids. The country is a high plateau in the centre. Through the efforts of the missionaries with electrical experiments, in-stead of last, Africa will be first some day.

come Christians a demand is created at once for work. Frequently their conversion shuts them off from previous means of support. They soon want and need homes, clothes and wholesome work. Often, too, a convert cannot conscientiously continue in his old work. There is a need for large industrial companies. The missionaries can form them, but they cannot carry them on when they grow to any size. Why? Because all the achievements mentioned in these notes are carried on outside the main work of the missionary. They are often merely a hobby. They never become more than an avocation .- Blanche G. Loneridge, in the Standard.

He sneaks through the darkened alleys, his motions are scared and quick; and ever he seems a-dodging a blunderbuss or a brick; he hides in the shady corners, or creeps by abandoned walls, or, hearing the sound of footsteps, seeks refuge in vacant halls. He's pelted with mud by children, men chase him with butcher knives; and always he hears the shrilling of furious maids and wives. The fear in his heart is killing, the dread in his eyes is sad; and he moans as he hunts for safety, "O surely the world is mad!" And never an Eastern leper, who cried in the wilds "Unclean !" was lonelier than this outcast, in the world of men, I ween; and never a shipwrecked sailor, adrift by a barren shore, found heaven and earth so empty, found life such a brutal bore. O weep for the modern outcast, as he sits on his stovepipe hat! He's only a railway owner, a bondholding plutocrat!--Emporia Gazette.

A young broker in Boston, while visiting/a certain household in the Hub not long ago, encountered a number of young women grad-uates whose conversation suddenly turned to a discussion of the development of the English novel.

The dealer in stocks and bonds speedily found himself "out of it." Presently, during a lull, one young woman asked him:

What do you think of Fielding, Mr. Brown?"

"Oh, fielding is important, of course." quickly responded the broker, "but it isn't worth much unless you've got good pitchers and men who can hit the ball."

regular policeman, and you can arrest any boy, just like a regular policeman can.' "'And kin I have a star?'

"'Yes, I'll give you a badge,' answered Richmond

"'All right, I'm wid yer,' and 'Jimmie' was there and then made a special, and started out to keep the other boys from shooting off crackers.'

The "kid" force is changed completely for the different occasions upon which it is used. In this way, the writer points out, the chief gives every boy a chance to become a police-man, and the heaviest disgrace that can come to a Council-Bluffs boy is for one who has been a member of the force to be arrested.

#### FOOD PREJUDICES

The controversy regarding the best way of meeting the sparrow plague, now so much dis-cussed in England, leads the Glasgow Herald into a discussion of national prejudices with regard to food. Beginning with sparrows, "our national margin of subsistence would be appreciably widened, and, having once made a start, the Scotch people might in time free themselves from the reproach that in diet as well as theology they are the narrowest and most exclusive people in the world. Having swallowed a sparrow, England would doubtless strain no longer at haggis, porridge, and singed sheephead; and we in the North could not refuse to extend a reciprocal welcome to boiled shrimps, curried prawns, rook-pasty, and even eel-pie." Both eels and salmon seem to have been at one time rejected in Scotland. The stomach of the seventeenth-century Scot, which in its normal condition indignantly rejected eels and even salmon, was considered capable in a sickly state of assimilating fried earthworms and the pressed juice of slatters. These enticing dainties of course were for invalids only, the seventeenth-century equival-ent of beef tea and chicken broth. There is an authentic instance, however, of a Scottish youth who, not content with the gastronomic raptures of the bread-and-butter "piece" wherewith his gnawing appetite was stayed between meals, was in the habit of placing the said piece, butter downwards, upon a populous ant-hill, and using the inhabitants thereof as a species of caraways

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



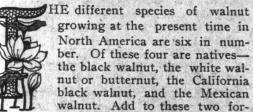
## THE HOME GARDEN

## GARDEN CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER

Prepare Borders, Beds etc., now and the next few weeks by deeply Trenching and Manuring for Hardy Perennials, Roses, Fruit, etc., which should be ordered

Perenniais, Roses, Fruit, etc., which should be ordered early. Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Biennials, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Bulbs. And especially-Roses, Phloxes, Violets, Faeonies, Pyre-thrums, Delphinium, Gaillardias, Carnations, Ever-green Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Ampelopsis, Ivies, Strawberries, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crown Im-perials, Irises, Liliums, Solomon's Seal, Daffodils, Snowdrops, Scillas, Allium, Lily of the Valley, Pot Amaryllids, Pot Hyacinths, Pot Narcissi, Pot Early Tulips, Pot Croci, Pot Tuberoses, Pot Roman Hya-cinths, Cabbages, Endives. Sow: A little Cauliflower, Cabbage, Horn Carrot, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Corn Salad, Lettuce, Spinach.

#### GROWING WALNUTS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT



eigners, the Persian walnut (commonly misnamed English), and the Japanese walnut, and the list is complete.

The common black walnut must stand first in consideration from the fact that of all the species it is most valuable for its timber. Its nuts, although a market staple, are too low in price to be considered as an asset by the man in whose lot or fields stand a few walnut trees. Yet the nuts are delicious, rich, and full-flavored, and they would surely be missed by the children of the country. Well made molasses taffy, full of black walnut meats, rivals any French bonbon.

#### The Six Species

The black walnut grows abundantly through the East and Middle West, but it only appears occasionally in the extreme South. Almost any soil suits it and I have seen big, fine trees on heavy ironstone, slate, and sandstone soils, and on heavy, medium, and light sandy loams. Disease and insect pests lo not touch it.

In appearance the tree is more upright than spreading, very clean and vigorous in growth, and a joy to the tree-lover's eyes for its stately beauty. The timber is one of our finest hard woods, and brings a high price because of its use in the making of high-grade furniture and fine interior finish

Some small and scattered efforts to improve the black walnut have been made, but they have been by selection alone and amount practically to nothing. Propagation either by grafting or budding requires a much higher standard of skill and judgment by the operator than the propagation of fruit trees. Annular budding is the usual method of propagation. The tree grows fast and freely and comes into bearing at ten years of age, bearing thereafter every year, but alternating light and heavy crops.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the states of the Middle West furnish the principal market supply, and the method of preparing the nuts

that is so noticeable in both the black and the and the manner in which it bears its nuts indiwhite walnuts of the East.

The appearance of the tree is handsome; it is larger and more rank in growth than our black walnut, and is very valuable for timber. Horticulturists of the Western Coast have paid some slight attention to the improvement of the species yet nothing notable has been done. The real value of the California black walnut is the vigor and rapidity of its growth, and the size and stateliness of the tree.

If you want to make money, the species of walnut to grow is the Persian, commonly called the English, walnut. In localities where it can be grown it is a good paying crop, butit will not grow anywhere and everywhere. It is less hardy than our native species and prefers the mild climate of our Southern and Southern Middle states on the Eastern seaboard and also the sunny Pacific Coast. A noticeable peculiarity is that it succeeds best when adjacent to large bodies of water. In localities sufficiently mild but not near water it is not profitable. Wherever it is grown it must have a strong, rich soil.

The tree is not so attractive in appearance as the native species, and in orchard culture it does not grow to a great size. Yet isolated specimens are often seen that are described by the school-boy's happy phrase-"great big, awful big, and bigger'n that!" There are several Persian walnut trees in Caroline county, Maryland, that measure two feet or more in diameter. The nut is so well known as to need no de-

cate a close kinship with the American white walnut. The nuts, however, are produced in much larger clusters, as many as seventeen having been counted in a single cluster. As a further evidence of its affinity with our white walnut it crosses very readily with that species.

The nut is not so large nor'so dark as the white walnut, but has a smooth, light brown exterior and is easier to crack. The two different species grown in this country vary from cylindrical to heart-shape. The hulls come off readily and where the walnut is grown commercially they are scalded to hasten the loosening of the hull, a very successful method which does not hurt the nut. The kernel is rich and oily like the white walnut and has much the same flavor.

Propagation of the Japanese species up to the present has been mostly from seed. An interesting experiment in hybridizing the Japanese and white walnut has resulted in a modified butternut with shell thinner and softer than the parent butternut, but as large in size.

It is only fair to say that there does not seem to be a great future for the Japanese walnut as a market crop. It is too easy to grow, as it will thrive in almost any section of America, and on any good, well drained soil. At present it is grown but, little commercially and compared with the common black walnut commands a high price. But it is so fatally easy to grow and produces such big crops and bears so early-three years from

maintain the dust mulch, and conserve moisture. Nothing can take the place of clean tillage in the orchard during the early part of the season.

## Cover Crops

Practically all soils may be materially improved by the judicious use of cover crops. The crops, whether of rye, vetch, Canada peas or even corn, should be sown about the middle of August and permitted to grow or at least remain on the surface until early in May, when it can be plowed under to add food and humus to the soil. By sowing as iate as the middle of August no injury is done to the growing fruit crop, while the growth of the trees is checked and the wood is hardened off before the winter comes.

#### Thinning the Fruit

One of the hardest tasks for the amateur to perform is to thin sufficiently. It seems like a great waste of energy to grow a crop of young peaches to the size of small prunes and to then deliberately pull off from one-half to three-fourths of them. However, he soon learns that peaches, four to six inches apart, are close enough for the best results.

We must realize that a tree can produce a certain amount of first class fruit and, if more be permitted to grow, the size of the fruit must be reduced. It does not cost any more to pick the fruit at one time than it does at another. It is much easier to handle, pack and market a few nice peaches than it is to deal with an equal weight of poor, small, hard, unsaleable fruits.

should organize and procure these benefits.

The cannery is another important adjunct. It is the only reasonable way to economically, handle the over-ripe and poor fruit, and while it may be apart from the association, yet it need not be, and usually it is best not, providing that perfect harmony exists between the management of the two concerns.

#### Insect Pests and Plant Diseases

The insect pests and plant diseases that are bothering our peaches are not numerous. They, should be carefully guarded against, however, in order to avoid serious injury from their attacks before curative means are used upon them.

Up to the present time, I have never seen or heard of a case of the much dreaded "peach yellows" in the west; however, it may exist in an unnoticeable condition in some of our large districts, simply waiting for proper conditions to develop it. The greatest possible care should be exercised to keep this, as well as other injurious pests, from once securing a foothold in our orchards. Two of our chief pests are as follows:

#### Peach Leaf Curl

The peach leaf curl is practically our only well distributed, serious plant disease of the peach, and while its attacks are more or less serious on some varieties than others, yet it works severe injury to all sorts. This disease is too common to need description and may be readily kept under control by a thorough spraying in March with a standard solution of Bordeaux or sulphur-lime wash.

The peach tree borer is another troublesome insect that we must be constantly watching for in order to prevent it from gaining a foothold in our orchards. The best remedy, that we can apply to them is to dig out the worms both fall and spring, and either keep the trunk banked with earth during the growing season or whitewashed with a thin coat of cement, which prevents the young from gain-ing access to the tree.-Prof. W. S. Thornber, in Canadian Horticulturist.

## THE WINDOW BOX

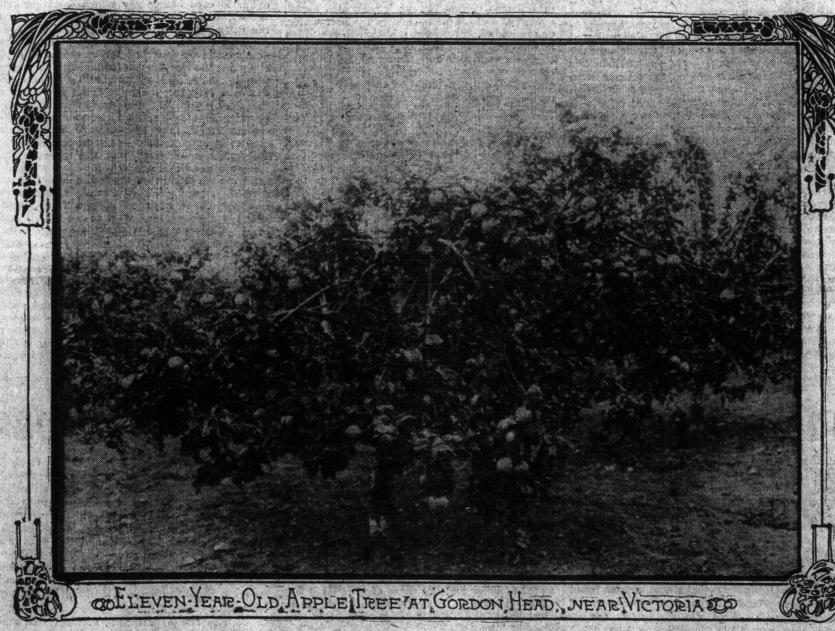
Anything which adds to the beauty of the dining-table is appreciated alike by guests and their entertainers. A bit of fresh green on a small platter of sliced meat makes a commonplace affair look attractive.

We can, to be sure, buy parsley some of the time, but, when we are fortunate enough to get it at all, it is often wilted.

One window-box, on a sunny sill in the kitchen, can be made to produce all that is necessary in the way of garnishes, and these may be of such variety as to avoid sameness.

A box should be made of seven-eighthsinch stock, just long enough to fit the window, and about six inches deep and six inches or more wide (inside measurement). This should be filled with finely powdered earth mold. Three endive plants may be set out, one near each end and one in the middle. 'I wo roots of mint may then be planted midway between the endive plants, and parsley plants set out between the endive and mint and in each end of the box beyond the endives.

Small cuttings of watercress, with the roots attached, may then be set out along the side of the box toward the room, and small clumps of chives placed along the windowside.







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ES he best way of w so much dislasgow Herald rejudices with with sparrows, ence would be g once made a in time free that in diet as narrowest and vorld. Having would doubt porridge, and he North could cal welcome to rook-pasty, d salmon seem ed in Scotland. n-century Scot, indignantly rewas considered similating fried ice of slatters. se were for inntury equivaloth. There is , of a Scottish e gastronomic "piece" wherestayed between acing the said populous antthereof as a

for market is very simple. After they are gathered they are left in heaps on the ground until the thick outer hull begins to rot. These hulls are then rubbed off by hand or the nuts may be put through the corn-sheller, a quick and satisfactory way of getting through a dirty job, since the hulls are full of black dye. After the nuts are hulled, they should 'ripen for a few weeks in a dry place, when they will be ready for market or for eating. They do not bring a high price, as I have said, but every man who owns a piece of land that is big enough, should plant a few walnut trees in the pasture or along the fence rows for the

enjoyment of his family. The white walnut or butternut grows mostly in the mountainous sections of the Northern states, and shows a decided preference for a moist soil. The tree is less stately in appearance and more irregular in habit of growth than the black walnut and its timber is not so valuable. Yet the tree is not unattractive and its widespread branches offer an inviting shade. A fine butternut tree stands a little way inside my meadow gate and I notice that my photographer friends usually want to get some views of it.

The nuts of the white walnut are longer and less round than the black, with a very rough, corrugated exterior, and thick shells, difficult to crack. The outer shell is comparatively thin and easy to remove and practically falls off of itself when the nuts are ripe. The meat is rich and oily, nothing extraordinary in flavor, though the Vermont native esteems it a delicacy.

The commercial value of the white walnut is so slight that nothing has been done toward its improvement. Sentimental reasons are the only ones for its propagation, and it is far from easy to propagate, too. But if you must have a few butternut trees to take to plant on the farm to remind you of your youth, you will tind root-grafting or tongue-grafting the preferred method.

We never see, in the Eastern markets, the nuts of the California black walnut, but on the Western coast they enjoy considerable popuarity. They are not so large as our Eastern black walnut, but they are shaped much the same. In color they are a light brown, about the same as the Japanese species, and the outer surface is entirely free from the roughness

scription. Our largest crop comes from California where it is grown commercially more than anywhere else in America. The method of harvesting is easy, as the outer hull cracks open and the nut may be at once picked out. The Persian walnut is a heavy bearer in its favored localities, and bears early-sometimes in three or four years. Propagation must be by grafting or budding if one wishes to preserve varieties, as seedlings are bound to vary. The method of cultivation is easy; if an orchard is planted, it may be in grass. Single specimens for the garden require only such care as given to a fruit tree. Renshaw and

Rush are two of the hardiest varieties. Because the Persian walnut represents a good market crop, considerable attention has been paid to its improvement with benefit to the size and quality of the nut and also to the hardiness of the tree. Large size nuts of excellent quality and thin shell are now grown successfully in Central Pennsylvania and even farther North. It certainly is a paying crop for the regions where it can be grown, and just because it cannot be grown everywhere gives it every prospect of being a'paying crop for many years to come.

The newcomer among the walnuts is the apanese, of which the two species, Sieboldiana and cordiformis, have become well known among horticulturists, though the layman is still ignorant of them. Some fifteen or twenty years ago the first Japanese walnuts were brought to the Pacific Coast, and from thence have been widely disseminated over the United States.

It makes an interesting tree, this Japanese walnut, and a very ornamental one for lawns or large grounds. Even the most careless ob-server notices it, for it is semi-tropical in appearance when in full leaf, regular and upright in habit with spreading branches and a smooth gray bark. The general character of the ' tree

graft-that a few orchards of it would swamp the markets and bring prices to nothing. As an ornamental tree and a novelty it will probably become very popular. In this connec-tion, however, it should be known that the Japanese is subject to a disease, in appearance very much like peach-rosette but not so fatal. North of 40 degrees (north latitude) spring is the best time to plant walnuts. South of 40 degrees walnuts should be planted in the fall. While it is true that the butternut seems to prefer moist situations, it is also true that it succeeds well on uplands, hillsides, etc., and is not so particular about soils as was supposed years ago. Little pruning is necessary after the trees have been shaped up to a desirable height for bearing and from early spring, until in full leaf this pruning may be done. If trees are to be raised from seed, plant the nuts

in the fall.

This article would be incomplete without a reference to the Mexican walnut, but briefly, it is so inferior, in appearance, in quality of wood, and quality of nut to all other native species, that it merits nothing more than the mere mention of its existence.

Therefore walnut growing may be summed up thus: black walnuts of both East and West for timber, white walnuts for sentiment, Persian walnuts for profit, Japanese walnuts for novelty, and Mexican walnuts not at all .-- J. W. Kerr, in Garden Magazine.

#### PEACH CULTURE, THINNING AND MARKETING

After the land is given over entirely to the peach trees, regular cultivation should comnence as soon as possible in the spring, either by thorough plowing or by disking and cross disking until the soil is well pulverized. The cultivation that follows this will be of the nature of surface work to kill the small weeds,

Western horticulture is frequently called the new horticulture and truly is this the case if for no other reason than the way we harvest and market our crops. The barrel, the sack and the basket are fairly things of the past and now our crop goes to the market in neat, attractive, beautifully labelled boxes and crates of the most convenient size possible for the grower, commission man and consumer to handle.

#### Harvesting and Marketing

Probably no crop grown requires more care than the harvesting and marketing of peaches. The least scratch or bruise soon shows up to the disadavantage of the crop. Means should be provided to eliminate as far as possible all these defects. The picking should be done un-der a competent orchard boss whose duty it is not only to direct the work but also to see that the fruit is not allowed to drop into the picking receptacles, but rather is gently placed in as one would handle eggs.

The picking receptacles may be buckets or baskets; however, most of our growers prefer a burlap lined basket that will hold from twenty to twenty-five pounds. The fruit is picked in these baskets, loaded on flat-topped neavy spring wagons and hauled directly to the packing house where it is carefully graded, wrapped in paper, placed in boxes which hold about twenty pounds, and at once nailed up ready for shipment. After the fruit leaves the tree the sooner it is packed for market the better condition it will be in. A few growers grade their peaches into three grades known as "Fancy," "A" and "B." The boxes of Faney" contain from 44 to 64 fruits, while "A's" run from 64 to 80, and "B's" from 80 to 90 fruits. Of course this requires time and skill, but this is the system that is making our western fruit sell.

One of the most important factors for the selling of fruit is the local union or association. Every community that raises fruit of any kind

This may seem crowded, but, if the plants are kept down by trimming, as they should be, they will have room enough and plenty of soil in which to grow.

The endive is an especially attractive addition to a dish of plain lobster or a plate of cro-quettes or fish-balls. The endive will grow rapidly enough to allow one to have an occasional salad, and, if the plant is properly nipped in the center, it will be prevented from running to seed.

The mint is an excellent addition to such a box. An abundance could be obtained for mint sauce for all the roast lamb that would be consumed by a good-sized family.

The watercress will grow especially well, and would furnish a fine garnish for plates of steak, chops or fried fish. This is very easy to transplant and, if kept back by frequent cutting, will throw out many side branches.

Occasionally, enough of this cress can be gathered to eat in the same way as radishes, by dipping the stems in salt. Any one who likes the pungent taste will be pleased with it,

if eaten this way. Lastly, the chives may be mentioned, and these will be found very desirable in giving to soups and broths a pleasant, mild onion flavor.

The real secrets of success in keeping such a windowgarden in good condition are the fol-

Plenty of sunlight.
 Protection from cold.

(3) Water enough to keep the soil just moist, not soggy, and last, but not least,

(4) Frequent picking to keep the plants back. This is an important matter. The endive should be trimmed by picking off the out-side leaves, as used, a half inch trom the root, and, if the center stalk starts to run up, nipping it off.

The watercress and mint stalks should be cut.or nipped about an inch and a half from the root. In this way new shoots will be thrown off continually. The outside parsley leaves may be picked off close to the root stock and the central stalk nipped if it tends to run up to seed. The chive leaves may be nipped, leaving one or two to a bulb.

Potatoes that are to be kept over winter should be left in the ground as long as possible before they are dug.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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# The Search for "The Philosopher's Stone"



chemy and humbug have come to be regarded as synonymous terms, but a greater mistake than this could not possibly have been made. That there were amongst those who called themselves alchemists many charlatans and swindlers there

can be no doubt, but the real alchemist, the man who devoted both life and fortune to the art, has been a benefactor to his species. Alchemy was the forerunner of chemistry, and was founded by Hermes Trismegistus (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king, accord-ing to some, and a philosopher or Thoth (in-tellectual) counsellor of Osiris, king of Egypt. To him is attributed the art of writing in liciroglyphics, the first code of Egyptian laws, harmony, astrology, the lute and lyre, magic and all mysterious sciences. His first name, Hermes, is applied to the Greek Mercury, either the god or the metal. The name al chemy is derived from the Arabic alkimia, the secret art. Its chief object was to discover the philosopher's stone, which was to effect the transmutation of base metals into gold, an alkahest or universal menstrum, and the elixir of life. Pliny says the Emperor Galogula was the first who prepared natural arsenic in order to make gold of it. but left it off because the charge exceeded the profits. The ancients with that utter disregard for truth so prevalent in all ages, and desirous of adding their opinions and arguments the lustre of a great name, ascribed to Trismegistus the authorship of an enormous number of books, estimated by Jamblichus at twenty thousand, but placed by Mane:ho, who wished to be precise, at 36,525. From the fact that many of these productions, which were written by Greeks of the Lower Empire, were attempts to show the feasibility of transmutation and to induce a belief in its principles, alchemy has received the name of the Hermetic art. Gibbon, the historian, remarks that "the ancient books on alchemy, so liberally ascribed to Pythagoras, to Solomon, or to Hermes, were the pious frauds of more recent adepts. The Greeks were inattentive either to the use or he abuse of chemistry. In that immense register, where Pliny has deposted the discoveries, the arts and the errors of mankind, there is not the least mention of the transmutation of metals; and the persecution of Diocletian is the first authentic event in the history of alchemy. The conquest of Egypt by the Arabs diffused that vain science Egypt by the Arabs diffused that vain science over the globe. Congenial to the avarice of the human heart, it was studied in China, as in Europe, with equal eagerness and equal suc- composed of mercury and sulphur.

some means the words al- cess. The darkness of the middle ages insured a favorable reception to every tale of wonder and the revival of learning gave new vigor to hope; and suggested more specious arts to de-ception. Philosophy, with the aid of experi-ence, has at length Lanished the study of al-chemy; and the present age, however desirous of riches, is content to seek them by the humbler means of commerce and industry."

A writer in "All the Year Round" for the 28th of November, 1885, states that the Greeks and Romans, though well acquainted with the process of extracting metals from their ores, with glass making, dyeing, etc., show no traces of any science similar to chemistry. The var-ious chemical processes used in the arts they left a trade secret with the artisan, and the consequence was that not a few were lost, and have since been re-discovered. The philosophies of ancient Greece contained, in spite of this, a large amount of genuine chemical speculation. We may see this in the philosophy of Thales (B.C. 640-550) which held that water was the basis and original of all things. Earth was, according to this philosopher, simply condensed water; and air, water in a state of rarefaction. Anaximander of Miletus, on the other hand, who was a contemporary of Thales, held that air was the primary original element, for heing condensed it became water, and being further condensed it became earth. These speculators of 2,500 years ago are by no means the irrationalities that some may think, as it is only within the last hundred years that anything like a disproof of them has been possible. . . The stories told by alchemists of the middle ages of the origin of their art may be looked upon as purely apoeryphal, whether they refer to Greek books on the science or to Hermes Trismegistus, the supposed Egyptian founder of alchemy. The first authentic wri-ter on the subject was Febir, whose real name was Abou-Moussah-Dechafar-a-Soli, a Sabaen of Harran, in Mesopotamia. He lived in the ninth century. The great object of the Arabs in this respect was the discovery of medicines. Gebir wrote mostly on pharmaceutical chemistry. \* \* \* It can hardly be said, even today, that the transmutation of the elements into natural substances has altogether been disproved, when we know that water and carbonic acid gas-a species of air in the old chemical sense-are the chief substances which go to make up the substance of veger Gebir held that the difference between tables. metals depended upon the proportions of mercury and sulphur which they contained,

A very good idea of alchemy is given in the St. James Gazette, in an article on the subject, which appeared some years ago. The writer points out that the composition of the philosopher's stone was the prime problem of alchemy; and although many practitioners of the "holy art" declared that they had discovered the ingredients necessary to its produc-tion, they unkindly omitted to leave the pre-scription behind them. From the first there was a hot controversy as to whether the stone had a corporeal or merely an ethereal exishad a corporeal or merely an ethereal exis-tence; and the discussion was conducted in language strong enough for a theological dis-putation. One adept declared that the stone consisted of common mercury, "animated by the sulphur of gold and iron;" another main-tained that it was not a stone at all, but was at one and the same time, mineral, vegetable and animal; a third said that it was a "mineral ire." continual equal and never exampleration fire," continual, equal and never evaporating. The gibberish of the hermetic philosophy is somewhat vague reading, and when the writer does not know his own meaning the curious student may be pardoned for occasional lack of comprehension. Flours, in "La Torube des Philosophes," says that it was black, to Zenou it was red, to Rosinus white on the surface and red inside. Another philosopher found that it had a red head, white feet and black eyes. Others were not wanting to declare that it took upon occasions all the colors of the rainbow. Searchers who pretended to have found the stone said, some that it was light, others that it was heavy; it was also aerial, spongey, and mutable equally by fire, water, or even wind. Moreinus said that to the touch t was soft; but two such distinguished alchemists as Geber and Raumond Sulli opined that it was hard. Moreinus, moreover, was able graphically to describe the odor of the philosopher's stone. It was sickly, and like unto the stench of charnel house. Most of the other writers aid that it had a pleasant perfume. Several of the adepts had tasted it, but they were quite

of the adepts had tasted it, but they were quite unable to agree whether it was sweet or bit-ter. Upon one essential point, and upon that only, is there any substantial agreement, and it is stated on the authority of an alchemist who died only a few years ago, that the teachmatter," which is neither animal, vegetable nor mineral, and is, indeed, nothing less than the matter from which the world was created.

Nearly all the alchemical writers admit that ter; otherwise how could they exist for days it is produced in the night by the influences of the earth, acted upon by the stars ; that at daybreak it begins to disappear and that by sunrise it has entirely vanished. The manna, which fell in the wilderness, they point out, was similarly evanescent, and had to be collected before daybreak, and carefully prepared in stoppered jars. It was not enough to gather the primary matter in the night, it must be a dark night, otherwise the moon will "specialize" it-that is to say, resolve it into animal, or mineral. The matter has, of course, to be recognized before it can be gathered; but al-though scores, and probably hundreds of vol-umes have been written with the professed object of instructing the neophyte in the first stages of his researches, no sort of guidance is to be obtained from any one of them. The language of mystication, of allegory, and of parable was brought to such perfection by the hermetical writers, that it is possible to read a whole library of books upon alchemy without acquiring any information whatever, beyond learning how to concoct some of the horrible messes these gentry delighted to mix in the crucible.

As with the operations with magic, "the great work" had to be conducted in secret chambers, specially set apart, and the adept was to seek for transmutation with a pure heart and a devout belief that he was engaged upon a holy task. Some seekers after the "subject of the sages" went so far with the peculiar love of blasphemy which distinguished the occultists, as to draw a parallel between the daily stages of the creation and the progress of their own smelting operations. The stone could be searched for at any season of the year, but spring was considered the most propitious. Almost every possible natural obect was tested in the hope of its yielding the. "primary matter." As we have said, many alchemists swore by the ordinary mercury; oth-ers pretended they had found what they sought in arsenic, in copper and in antimony. Roger Bacon declared that the same metals were too fixed and others too poor for the es-sence to be separated from the body, so to speak. Arnaud de Villenneuve believed, in salt; and the varieties of salts were as perseveringly experimented with as the metals had been. Then came the turn of vegetables, which was followed by devotion to animal matter—human bones, flesh and hairs. Some who died only a few years ago, that the teach-ing of 4,000 volumes of hermetic literature is in accord upon this point. All lay it down that to produce the philosopher's stone it is necessary to extract from the primary matter the "sulphurous soull" and from mercury the "sulphurous soull" and from gold the "sulphur-ous body." The historic difficulty which has beset every alchemist is to find this "primary matter." which is neither, animal, vegetable, who seem power to have been tenaid for their who seem never to have been repaid for their trouble. It was thought that frogs, lizards and serpents must contain the much desired mat-

at'a stretch without eating? The unfortunate creatures were dieted, dissolved and distilled for the inevitable essence, which inevitably was not there. Seeing that the alchemists were bound by a strict code of honor to reveal none of their experiments and processes, save to the "true disciples of philosophy," it is astonishing that we know so much of their secrets. The most tremendous maledictions were to fall upon the heads of those who revealed essential details. They were revealed. nevertheless; and perhaps, after all, there was some truth in the conception which, according to an old writer, the common people had ior alchemists, that they were "base corners, thieves and perfidious deceivers." Unfortunately the knowledge the perfidious ones have left to us is not very lucid, and the most diligent student of the black arts would find it difficult indeed to compound some of the messes in which the germs of gold were supposed to exist.

The finding of the "primary matter" was not everything; for before gold could be produced it was necessary to discover the "magic powder," which seems to have been the immediate agent of transmutation. This powder is variously described as red and black. Jean Delisle obtained it by drying and pulverizing the herbs "Lunaria major" and "Lunaria minor!" Here is a recipe from a sixteenth century source for making the Philosopher's Stone: "The philosophical mercury being amalgamated with pure gold, and put into the philosophical egg, the whole is then placed in a crucible, which is then put into the furnace, Thereupon the mercury is excited by the warmth of its internal sulphur and by the fire which the adept keeps burning underneath, dissolves the pure gold without violence into mercurial gold. In this operation the eagle devours the lion, the fixed becomes volatile and the volatile fixed, the spirit becomes corporeal, and the body spiritual. Then the mass gradually grows very black, and in this state alchemists call it saturn. Next it becomes white, and is then known as the moon." In this stage it formed the "primary matter" from which, according to Raymond Sulli, pearls could be made. "From white the matter became green, then red. Now it is the salamander or incombustible sulphur, and cannot be brought to nigher perfection." The "philosophical egg" was a good strong glass, round or oval in shape, clear and thick-the thicker the better-large enough to contain four ounces of distilled water, and with a neck eight or nine inches long. When it was in use it was to be kept hermetically sealed, to the end that none of its precious contents should evaporate .-- W. H. G., in Winnipeg Telegram.



Against this, place the advantage of a cli-mate as close to perfection as might be found

## Canada "home." Beautiful women in exquisite attire, and evening dress being de rigor; this together with the tinted lights, the sparkling wines in costly glasses, set off by central floral decorations, and, somewhere unseen, the music of a stringed band completing a most perfect picture.

Motors scudding along the causeway, car-riages rolling along the "Birdcage Walk," liveried coachmen taking madam to or from a

The "Hunger-Marchers"

LEXANDER STEWART GRAY, leader of the "Hunger Marchers," who are attracting so much attention in England just now, was until recently one of the most prominent ing to be tilled, it seems a crime to me that this idle land should not be linked to idle labor. The people of England have a birthright in their own soil, and that is why in my speeches and amphlets I refer to them as the 'born-robbed. They have no right to live, and if the landed classes in England choose to turn them all out tomorrow they would have perfect legal power to do so. With my knowledge of farming, and Clad in rough garments, a slouch hat, and my experience on the land, I am quite convinced that I would soon be able to teach every man under my charge to make his own living on the land "My main idea in the Hunger March is this: If we can get, say, 10,000 men marching about the country and agitating we are sure to make an impression on the authorities in time. The people themselves will have a species of grand holiday at the best season of the year. We are taking our men to all the 'swell' seaside resorts, such as Hastings, Bexhill, Brighton and elsewhere, and the process of education is going on. Wherever we go, we find the public sym-pathetic; though, of course, the police and the authorities are generally opposed. In London, several prominent persons have already come to speak from our platform and we think the plan we have adopted of giving the workless men and women a grand national holiday at the public expense, a very effective way of calling attention to the unemployed problem."

**L** Victoria real estate, but for the information of those asking "the chances of securing a home in the Garden City of the I would simply say :: No one should West," come to Victoria expecting to find openings in trade or business. The beautiful city is not for the struggler nor yet for the wage earner in geaeral; but for the man of means who, havng made his pile, wants rest and recreation; for him there is everything here that might be desire:1

The sign "for sale" is up everywhere and yet no one is moving away. There is so much land available (some of it at ridiculous and most prohibitive prices) that everyone can be suited, either in a business site or residential property. Suburban properties (many with fine orchard and garden attached), are to be bought at quite reasonable figures; for instance, I was driven the other day to see a fine water front property just above "The Gorge," (the play ground of Victoria) where I saw placarded "for sale, lots, 100 feet frontage, 400 feet deep, each one acre in size. Frice \$1,000. Terms \$200 cash, balance in 4 years, at 6 per cent." The spot was ideal-a fine orchard was there of peaches, plums, apples, pears and cherries; a beautiful driveway wound cityward through interlacing boughs overhead; and the watercourse was simply beyond description in value.

Everywhere houses "to let"-though, I am informed during October the influx of prairie folk fills every door and window.

I know of no more beautiful city on (or off) the face of the globe than Victoria. It is 'old-world" in atmosphere. It is new world in growth; and wise is the man who secures to nself now an acre of earth upon which to build him a future home. There is no evidence "boom" about Victoria-or, indeed, nowhere on the entire island is there any danger of "boom." There will always be land to spare and land to be bought; but, frankly speaking, real estate prices are at present at the lowest

The cost of living is high. A badly man-aged water service gives no end of dissatisfaction to householders; and the badly kept sidewalks and villamously paved public highways affect one's opinion of the place at a passing glance. Souvenir shops and cab men are, apparently, without conscience, and every article

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anywhere. The possibility of producing all the fruits of the senson. The splendid market for butter, eggs and poultry. The easy terms of payment for acreage. Churches and schools at hand, and opportunity for securing a continental course in the arts and sciences; for here are gathered high-class men and women from old world centers of art.

The restfulness of Victoria is enother asset. To the nervous inclined it is a veritable haven of rest. The sea breezes; forest-scent and over whelming perfume of this rose-land of roses, are other features worth marking. The public parks and that delightful play ground, "The Gorge," with its Japanese tea gardens; its pagoda flotilla with the band in attendance. The pretty "Craigflower," captained by a pretwoman in the most bewitching of sailor frock; the long drives to any point you might mention, where farmhouse hospitality is found measureless and truly "English" indeed. There is no air of Bohemia about Victoria at all, but it is Bohemia set in Mayfair, with Belgravian manners to set it all off.

Adjoining islands are owned or leased by gentlemen of leisure of literary tastes, who find in this quaint and most reposeful spot, just what fiction calls for. Poets and painters there are in these forest depths whose whispering pines are ever telling the old, old story. It is a naval station as well, for, although shorn of most of its old-time splendor, "Esquimalt" stands out still a fine fortification, and warships ride at anchor there.

Such a cosmopolitan city of the western seal A walk down Yates or Government or Pandora streets will be like a promenade along a world's fair plaisance. Japanese, Chinese, both strikingly "Eastern" in looks and dress. The English gentleman astride his cob riding in Rotten Row attire; while his wife, just alighting from her dog-cart, enters "The Alexandra," a ladies' club, where the 400 forgather to talk and read the latest magazines between sips of afternoon tea.

Take one of the graveled paths to the grand entrance of "The Empress," just as the tourist guest takes his or her place at the dinner table in the grand dining salon. Such a commingling of countries you will find there gathered together from ends of earth. Here a great commander of the sea, there a learned judge; beside him a noted divine in close conversation with a railway magnate who calls

dinner, rout or ball. Are we in London, or are we in Victoria, B. C.?

Then the pleasant sight of beautiful homes set everywhere in this green setting of giant firs and maple trees. Homes won by the sweat of labor and the cares of toil. Is it not all a beautiful thing to know it all belongs to Canadians, and those who are proud to call Canada "home?"

## THE KING AT MARIENBAD

One of the chief nuisances from which royalties suffer when they are trying to take a holiday free from the trammels of state is that of being mobbed by the curious. King Edward has suffered so much from this in certain places that they have lost his patron-age, which means the loss of a good revenue them, for where the King goes the fashion follows.

At Marienbad they try to protect him as much as possible. This year the authorities posted notices praying the people not to mo-lest him and threatening offenders with condign punishment. In consequence, it is reported, the King has suffered less annoyance from public curiosity than in any former year. But the other night, as he sat at a table beneath the trees among the general public, listening to the band, an amusing incident happened. It is told as follows by the London correspon-dent of the New York Sun:

Seven persons sat at the King's table, and there were two vacant places, when suddenly a woman of somewhat shabby appearance, searching for a seat, tried to appropriate one of them, not recognizing the King. A flurried waiter instantly rushed forward to dislodge the intruder, but the King said :

"Let her remain; don't incommode her on my account.'

The waiter thereupon placed another table close to the King's for her. The woman, however, stared at the King so rudely and persistently that the waiter reappeared, and, seizing her small table, carried it twenty paces.

The woman, who was left sitting without a table before her, was greeted with a roar of laughter as she rose, and, following the table, sat down again, not in the least disconcerted, and levelled her lorgnette at the King with the utmost composure.

terd as cours?

and successful lawyers in Edinburgh, Scotland. In order to identify himself with this new movement, which is organized for the purpose of calling attention to the unemployed problem, especially in its bearing on the land question, he abandoned a fortune of nearly \$250,000.

sometimes barefooted, Stewart Gray is tramping about the country at the head of a body of men, like a modern Peter the Hermit, preaching a new crusade. Not long ago the "Hunger Marchers," led by him, walked from Manchester to London, a distance of 187 miles, to present a petition to King Edward. In London they were invited to St. Paul's Cathedral, where Archdeacon Sinclair delivered a sermon championing their cause, and collected \$200 to provide them with food and shelter. Rev. R. J Campbell of the City Temple also "entertained" them in a similar way. Recently they "invaded" Canterbury Cathedral and created a sensation by demanding that a sermon on unemployment and the land question should be preached.

The personality of Stewart Gray is striking. Tall, gaunt, ascetic, with long hair and deep-set eyes, clad in workman's clothes, and often wearing knickerbockers with no stockings, with a great "sombrero" pulled down over his eyes, he looks like the typical "social reformer" depicted on the stage.

This reformer comes of good family, and after a liberal education he began the practice of the law in Edinburgh. He became the manager of several large properties, bought and sold land on his own account and in a few years he acquired a fortune. In his visits to the remote sections of Scotland he came in touch with the peasant class. He became convinced that the principal of landlordism is wrong. Gray says:

"When I took the resolve to 'quit the game," I gave all my property into the hands of a friend, and then left the whole business. I should say the property abandoned was worth about \$250,000. I decided then to devote my life to trying to obtain some of the land for the people. There are vast tracts of land in Engand which are not under cultivation at all, and besides this upward of 100,000 acres a year go out of cultivation for sporting purposes; that

1

Mme. Curie, who shares with the late Pierre Curie, her husband, the honor of having discovered radium, differs with Sir William Ramsay, the famous English scientist, and in a recent communication to the Academy of Sciences questions the results of one of his best known experiments. Sir William found that under radio-active influence copper. yields lithium. Mme. Curie disputes this discovery and suggests that the lithium came from the glass vessel in which the experiment was made. She tried the same experiment first in a glass tube, then in one of quartz, and in both cases found lithium, but when she employed a platinum vessel the copper salts under the influence of radium yielded no lithium at all. Hence her doubts as to Sir William's discovery. She is continuing her experiments, however, and will not assert for certain that he is wrong until she is quite sure.

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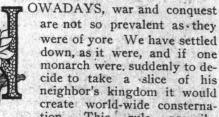
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ary matter" was old could be proover the "magic ve been the im-This powder on. and black. Jean and pulverizing and "Lunaria rom a sixteenth he Philosopher's mercury being and put into the is then placed in into the furnace, excited by the r and by the fire ing underneath, out violence into eration the eagle ecomes volatile irit becomes cor-Then the mass and in this state ext it becomes ine moon." In orimary matter" Raymond Sulli, m white the mat-Now it is the sallphur, and cannot The "philoong glass, round hick-the thicker to contain four with a neck When it was in etically sealed, to recious contents



G., in Winnipeg

nd for deer parks ded classes. With ed men walking of England wait-



Tuesday, Septembor 22, 1908

create world-wide consternation. This rule prevails, among presidents and kings, in Europe, Asia, America and Australia, but in Africa is found the exception. Geography, a more or less fixed affair in all the world beside, is being

made just now in Africa. The centres of interest on the map of the so-called "Dark Continent," are Morocco and the Congo State. In the former country, war has seldom been absent for many generations back, and so it can scarcely be called a novelty. The difference this time is, however, that the disputes of two rival Sultans in the Northern Africa state have been taken up by the world Powers, and might have resulted seriously had it not been for the well-oiled machinery of diplomacy. In the Congo State, which has been until now privately controlled by King Leopold of Belgium, and generally mismanaged, the recent developments have been brought about largely through the influence of public opinion in Great Britain and America. The Belgian government has taken over the state, and it will hereafter be ruled as any other European colony. The following is a brief summary of African states and of their government:

Belgium.—The Congo State is now to be definitely taken over by the government of Belgium. This means that the private control of the king of the Belgians will cease and that Belgium as a nation will be as much politically responsible for the good government of the Congo State as is any other European Power possessing colonies on the African continent. The Congo State, which consists of some 900,000 square miles with a population of 30,000,000 people, is now, therefore, on an equal footing with the other districts of Africa controlled by the European Powers. The map shows these various jurisdictions. France controls a huge amount of territory in the north stretching from Algeria and Tunis on the north to the French Guinea coast and the French Congo on the south, to Senegambia on the west, and the Anglo-French treaty boundary in the Libyan ert on the ea many .- 'The most northerly is Togoland, while a little further south is the German Kamerun district; then there is the more important colony of German East Africa, and on the west coast Damaraland and Great Namaqualand. Great Britain .- British territory extends from the Cape of Good Hope northward to the southern point of Lake Tanganyika; then come Uganda and British East Africa, while still further north the British flag flies in conjunction with the Egyptian. In West Central Africa is the British province of Ashanti, the Sierra Leone coast, and the Gambia. Portugal controls the large area mmediately south of the Congo State, Gazaland and Mozambique on the east opposite Madagascar, the Cape Verde Islands, and the small adjacent territory on the mainland. Spanish influence extends over the Canary Isands to the adjacent coastline south of the Moroccan coast. 'Italy is possessed of two small territories at the southern end of the Red Sea. The Native States include Morocco, Liberia and Abyssinia. Affairs in Morocco have been suddenly complicated by the defeat of Abdul Aziz, Sultan de jure, at the hands of Muley Abdul Hafid, Sultan de facto, says the London Illustrated News. The first indication that the pretensions of Abdul Aziz were to be contested was given in August last, when Muley Hafid was recognized at the holy city of Marrakesh, the ancient capital, as the Sultan of outhern Morocco. In January of this year, nowever, when Abdul Aziz had moved to Rations in which the Mahomedan religion bat and was listlessly watching for something to turn up, the principal notables suddenly took the matter into their own hands and proclaimed Muley Hafid Sultan of Morocco, at he same time observing all the formalities orlained by Mahomedan law in the election of a ruler. Thus, Muley Hafid is now Sultan of Morocco by virtue of might and popular reognition. The latest Sultan of Morocco is a halforother of the prince he has defeated, the two nen being the sons of the late Sultan Muley lassan. Muley Hafid is a few years older than Abdul Aziz and was born in 1873, the son of a woman of the Mzaniza tribe of the shawia, but the mother of Abdul Aziż, a Circassian lady, was the favorite wife of Muley lassan, and since there is no law of primogeniture in Morocco Abdul Aziz succeeded to

MASTER of MORROCO-THE SULTAN A MULEY ABDUL HAFID

THE NEW

not the eldest of the surviving sons of the late ster. Sultan although he is certainly the most popular, and while his brother lost the support of his people by his predilection for Occidental ways he himself may be said to represent the the native population is entirely Moslem it is was marked by the panic and the treachery no way surprising that Muley Hafid's name which are common features of Eastern con-when called in the mosques at Fez in January flicts; and the Sultan whose advance income his of this year, and at Marrakesh, Mequinez, and Mazagan exactly twelve months ago, evoked unbounded enthusiasm, for, posing as leader of the faithful and a patriot, he appealed directly to the religious prejudices of his people far more strongly than did his half brother, who had so identified himself with the interests of the infidel Powers that it was with his permission that the state was invaded. Prior to his election as the Sultan of southern Morocco in the middle of last August, Muley Hafid had been for ten years viceroy of the south, during which period his system of government gave an impression of strength and great self-reliance, qualities which were emphasized by his cultivation of an air of habituat reserve. At the same time he showed a taste for the responsibilities of government and was usually just, if severe, in his judgments. In any case, he ruled without assistance from Fez and restrained the ambitious aspirations of the great territorial chiefs under him with complete success. His administration was in every way superior to that which prevailed in the areas governed by his halfbrother, and while Abdul Aziz delighted to coquet with modern toys and western counsellors, Muley Hafid held himself aloof from similar excesses, although he is by no means imbued with an anti-European fanaticism. Preferring profitable study to abuse of opportunity and waste of powers he made himself an authority on the Mahomedan law, and he has become an arbiter on those vexed ques-

the throne. At the same time Muley Hafid is of his career is merely a troublesome young-

all is it. Diese

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

'By the complete defeat of the forces led by Abdul Aziz on their southward march against Marakesh, the Pretender to the Shereefian throne has vindicated his claims by cause of Morocco for the Moors and the inter-ests of Islam for the true Mahomedan. Since the Times. "The rout of Abdul Aziz's army flicts; and the Sultan, whose advance upon his rival's original base of operations has been described as a triumphal progress, is a refugee in the territory under French occupation. The proclamation of Muley Hafid as Sultan in Tangier was acclaimed by the population with an enthusiasm even greater than that which is wont to be accorded to a prospering cause. The other coast towns which have not already declared for Muley Hafid are not now likely to delay this prudent step. If Abdul Aziz had succeeded in seizing Marakesh, he might successfully have counterbalanced, in the eyes of his fickle subjects, Muley Hafid's occupation of Fez. He has not only failed to achieve this counterstroke, but has failed with utter completeness, and has experienced by far his most crushing personal reverse since his brother first took up arms against him. Yet it would be premature to assume immediately that Muley Hafid's triumph is final. "Though the fact that Abdul Aziz has fled for refuge to the soil in foreign occupation must put him at an enormous disadvantage in any further appeal for the support of the tribesmen in the field, it is by no means impossible that he may again collect a following sufficient to take the field again. His only prospect of prolonging his resistance appears to be to put himself again at the head of an armed force outside the protected area. If circumstances so favor him as to make this possible, the end of the struggle of the two Sultans in Morocco may not yet be in sight. "The victory under the shadow of the Atlas has the inevitable effect of calling the attention of Europe more imperatively to the attitude to be adopted towards Muley Hafid and his claims. It cannot be said, however, that any new or disturbing element is now introduced into the situation. Neither Sultan is in any way to be regarded as the nominee of any one Power, nor does the defeat of Abdul Aziz involve any modification of the external situation. It is, doubtless, to be regretted that questions of succession to the Shereefian Throne have to be settled in this painfully barbarous and protracted manner; but the concern of the Powers is to allow the disputants to settle the question by their own accepted methods, in a strictly neutral environment. , "The suggestion that the defeat of Abdul Aziz involves in some way a rebuff to French policy in Morocco is based, as our Tangier

than the whole of Europe. Since, as a result of the European outcry against the iniquities of the present administration, amply confirmed in 1906 by a Belgian commission of inquiry, Belgium began seriously to contemplate tak-ing over the colony, the conditions under which it was offered to her have been sensibly modified in her favor.

"The terms at first suggested by the sovereign, besides being pecuniarily onerous, left her so little real control over the administration that the intention was obviously to induce her to cover the acts of others with her own fair fame. The sovereign was then compelled to lower his terms, and though his solatium is still substantial, the main point of constitutional control by Parliament over the 'budget and administrative acts of the Colonial government is amply guaranteed by the law as it has passed the Chamber. This alone is the best safeguard against a continuation of the evils which have been so frequently and thoroughly exposed during the last ten years; for no government subject to the power of inquiry and the judgment of a civilized people would dare to maintain them."

Mr. E. D. Morel, who has had so much to do with this victory, says in the Chronicle:

"A piratical enterprise calling itself a State, which has polluted the earth with its abominations, has been destroyed. Its disappearance, which was imperative for Africa and the world, has been brought about by the combined forces of British and American public opinion. It is the triumph of an aroused public conscience

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WHERE EOGRAPH CHANGES

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ger March is this: n marching about are sure to make ties in time. The species of grand the year. We are 11' seaside resorts, righton and elselucation is going the public symhe police and the sed. In London, we already come and we think the ing the workless tional holiday at ctive way of callyed problem."

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abounds. Muley Hafid is of medium height and has inherited the stately bearing of his father as well as his voice, manner, and resolute appearance. To a somewhat charming exterior he has added a cultivated mind and is something of a literary prodigy. As a poet his songs are popular and chanted through the streets of many African centres. He has also written a book on Cairo, and his contributions to Moorish laws are many and profound. Admittedly hostile to French interests he is quite willing to mix with Europeans, and has so little of. the prejudice of the bigoted Mahomedan that he will eat from the same dish as his western visitor. In other respects, too, he is a little singular for a strict Mahomedan, for he is content with one wife. He is the proud possessor of three daughters and a son, who at this stage

correspondent indicates, on a false conception of what that policy has been. The French have maintained an attitude of exemplary neutrality in the exceedingly difficult circumstances of the whole of the Moroccan struggle. France will continue, now as heretofore, to devote herself to the tactful and patient fulfilment of the duty of introducing peace and order into the troubled Shereefian empire, in accordance with the mandate of Europe."

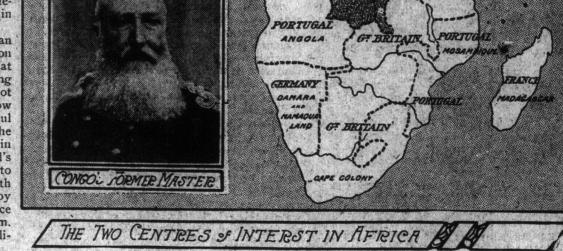
The Congo State is to be added to Belgium -that is the upshot of the Bill in the Chamber in Brussels on August 20. The Treaty of Annexation and the Colonial Law were voted by majorities of 29 and 42. For four months these have been debated.

"It is true the final scene of King Leopold's sinister administration has not yet been rung off; for," says the Times, "the Senate has yet to pass its verdict on the measures just voted by the Chamber; and, by the thirtyfourth article of the Berlin Act of 1885, the Powers signatory to that international charter have to be notified of Belgium's assumption of sovereignty, in case they may have any objec-tion to raise. The first of these steps, the consent of the Senate, seems to be regarded as a matter of course, and it is expected that by Sept. 10 belgium will, as far as lies within her own power, have irrevocably assumed the government of this territory, larger in extent

over a brutal despotism backed by great vested interests, and the world is the richer for that triumph.

"It remains for British and American opinion to insist that this change shall mean, if British and American recognition of the transfer is to be granted, a fundamental alteration in the whole conception under which the Congo has been governed since 1892. In this respect no guarantees whatsoever have been given, and the last public act of the Belgian government in relation to this country has been that of attempting to dispute the obligation which lies upon Belgium under Article 34 of the Berlin Act to obtain the recognition of, the Powers to her acquisition of the Congo territory. This proceeding, together with the action of the Chamber in repudiating liability on the part of Belgium for the payment of interest on Congo loans, does not in itself inspire confidence, but the crux of the situation is, of course, the treatment of the native population.

'Here not only have we no guarantees, but we have the most categorical assertions, both verbal and documentary, that the governing party in Belgium intends so long as it holds the reins of power to perpetuate the present system in its essentials. Belgium has been made to annex the Congo, binding herself to maintain the Congo State's agreements with the concessionaries. Her governing statesmen have accentuated over and again the principle



which animated the colonizing enterprises of the Middle Ages, and which has been followed with such devastating effects on the Congo, viz., that the wealth of over-sea possessions is the property not of their inhabitants, but of the metropolis

A brief sketch of the history of Morocco may be in keeping here. In the writings of ancient times the warlike tribes of northern Africa are frequently mentioned, and one tribe was called Mauri, which name survives in the word Moor. The Vandals occupied Morocco at the end of the fifth century, and are said to re introduced into it the piratical customs that afterwards became characteristic of Morocco. In the latter part of the seventh century the Arabs spread over northern Africa, and took possession of Morocco. Later still the Jews were expelled from Spain, and they added to the already cosmopolitan character of the population. Near the close of the eighth century a descendant of Mahommed, named Edris, was made solvereign of the Border tribes, about the Atlas. In 1035 the warlike sect of the Morabites first rose into existence among the Gezuah and on the borders of the desert. In 1055 their chief, Abu Bekr ben Omar el Lamtani, was proclaimed sovereign. His grandson crossed the mountains, and in 1072, laid the foundation of the city of Morocco, which thus arose with the remarkable dynasty of the Almoravides. In the time of El Watas, the founder of the dynasty bearing his name, the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain, A.D. 1480-1501, added 800,000 to the population. In the middle of the sixteenth century a new dynasty commenced with the descendants of the Shereef Hosein. The fifth of this family, commonly called Hamed Shereefel-Mansoor, towards the close of the sixteenth century made himself master of Morocco, and pushed his conquests through the desert as far as Timbuctoo and Kagho. His reign, 1579-1603, is regarded as the golden age of the history of Morocco. The ninth and last Moroccan dynasty is that founded in 1698 by Mulai Shereef el Fileli, or king of Tafilet, who waa remarkable among other things, for his numerous posterity, having had 84 sons and 124 daughters. In 1814 the Sultan abolished the slavery of Christians and in 1817 disarmed his marine and strictly prohibited piracy.

The Congo State includes a small detached area on the north bank of the Congo River, extending from the sea inland to the French possessions, but its main area reaches from the mouth of the river Likona (an affluent of the Congo from the north) northward to lat. 4 degrees east longitude, thence southward to Lake Bangweolo, thence westward to 24 degrees east. northward to 6 degrees south, and again west to a point on the south bank of the Congo. Its area is about 1,056,200 square miles ,and its population is estimated at 35,000,000. The chief products are palm-oil, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, copal, coffee, and dye-stuffs.

#### PROTECTING NATURE

Many stories have been told of the various idiosyncrasies of that brilliant and eccentric American statesman, John Randolph, of Roanoke. The Youth's Companion quotes from Powhatan Bouldin's "Home Reminiscences" a story which shows his peculiar veneration for growing things. The incident is related as follows by a friend of Randolph's nephew:

When I was a boy I visited at Roanoke. The house was completely environed by trees and underwood, and seemed to be in a dense virgin forest. Mr. Randolph would not permit



Vice-Regents of the Empire

through and you will find no more interesting men than some of the forty odd who today are serving King Edward VII. as Vice-Regents in every one of the seven seas and on every one of the continents, says the Toronto Globe.

There is the Earl of Aberdeen, now occupying the Vice-Regal palace in Dublin, and for the third time a Vice-Regent. There is the Earl of Dudley, just sent out to Australia, who has worked his way up to a Governor-Generalship from the betting ring and the gaming table. There is the Earl of Selborne, High Commissioner to South Africa, who kicked out the old fossils and put the British

petent to run a locomotive as any engine man in Great Britain. Then one day a colleague moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the causes of railway accidents in the United Kingdom. Aberdeen's mechanical side came to the fore immediately. He rose to his feet, and in his maiden speech that followed displayed such accurate knowledge of railway matters, and especially of the locomotive, that he was made a member of the commission. A few weeks later the chairmanship of the commission was handed to him and the entire investigation was made under his immediate supervision. From that day Lord Aberdeen has been a leading advanced Liberal politician and a thoroughly practical philanthropist.

The immediate successor of Lord Aber-

EARCH the British Empire under him. As a result when he came to take women folk and children. This they did when through and you will find no his seat in the House of Lords he was as comwent to Ireland as a blue-blooded Tory, a bitter opponent of home rule, but, like many more who have had to do with Irish rule in reland, he changed his views, and his speech in the House of Lords on the Irish question caused the utmost consternation in the Tory ranks and has done a great deal to convert many of them to a support of the Irish policy of the present British Government.

It was as a sport of the yellow-backed novel sort that the Earl first had the public eye focused on him. As soon as he left Eton he began to see what size hole he could make in his income of two millions, with the result that after he had demonstrated an amazing ability in this line, his mother saw to it that his spending money was reduced to a bare pittance of fifty thousand every twelvemonth.

Lord Cromer's successor in Egypt, Sir Eldon Gorst, began his diplomatic career in Egypt as an attache when he was 26 years old. Excepting only his immediate successor, he is the world's best postel authority on Egypt and its divers problems, and this intricate knowledge he has obtained by working himself up step by step in the Egyptian serv-ice. "Johnnie" Gorst, as he is familiarly known in the land of the Pharaohs, was Cro-

Tuesday, September 22, 1908

mer's right-hand man for years, and because a Liberal Government could find no one in its party skilled enough to handle Egyptian aifairs it perforce gave Cromer's position to Gorst, a thorough Conservative in sentiment and in deeds. Physically, Gorst looks more like a shrewd Yankee than a son of Britannia

Sir Sydney Oliver, who succeeded Swettenham of earthquake notoriety in Jamaica, got into the colonial service over a quarter of a' century ago by heading the open competition for entrance. He has seen a lot of service in this country, where he is extremely popu-lar, and in the West Indies. He writes, but evidently does not take his literary work seriously, for he declares that his recreations are normal forms of loafing and dilettantism.

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says:

In Sir William MacGregor of Newfoundland the empire has a Proconsul who has his gold medal for saving life at sea. He also has the distinction of having proclaimed British sovereignty over a rather large, though still considerably unexplored, possession of the Crown, British New Guinea. Sir William's specialty is governing islands, at various periods of his life having been in charge of quite a few of Britain's Pacific possessions before being transferred to the Atlantic.

The Earl of Selborne, who is keeping an anxious eye on Britain's interests in South Africa, where he is known as High Commissioner, is the same gentleman who several years ago stirred up the old fossils in the admiralty by co-ordinating the different branches of the service, so that now an officer of the British navy is able to sail a ship, fight a ship and run its mechanism. He sidetracked the figurehead admirals, hastened promotions and otherwise turned the admiralty upside down in reforming it. When he was made First Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Salisbury, his father-in-law, a great many people declared it another case of rank nepotism, especially as the cabinet already contained three Salisbury relatives. The post he now fills calls for all the tact that he has at his command, and tact has been one of his marked possessions. To be sent to South Africa these days means to be given the hardest post in the gift of the colonial office. So far Selborne seems to have pleased all classes fairly well, being ably assisted in this delicate task by his wife, whose political ability, inherited from her father, has been of immense use to her husband since he

began the direction of South African affairs. In Earl Grey, King Edward has in Canada a representative who is at once full of hobbies and common sense, one of the brainiest Proconsuls and a man who is popular, not only in the Dominion, but in the United States as well. The Earl gained his popularity in the U. S. by returning to that country 2 years ago a painting of Franklin that the first Earl Grey, when he was a general in the revolution, be-came possessed of when he was quartered in Franklin's house in Philadelphia at the time of the British occupancy of that city.' Still later the Governor-General increased this popularity considerably by having Secretary of State Root as his personal guest at the Government House in Ottawa. An interesting fact in connection with the Earl is that his family has been exceedingly close to the om the be rone practically inning of the Victorian era. The Earl's father, General Charles Grey, conducted the Prince Consort to England from his Coburg home when he came to make Victoria his bride. Afterward the general was the young Queen's private secretary, and when the present King visited America General Grey came with him. The Earl himself was born in St. James' palace (his father was then the Queen's private secre-tary), an unusual distinction for one not of roval blood, and at his baptism Prince Consort and Queen were his sponsors. The Earl has long been on intimate terms with King Edward, and his position before the throne was greatly strengthened during the Boer war, when the Countess fitted out a hospital ship and sent it to South Africa, thereby winning the gratefulness of Queen Alexandra in particular and of the English nation generally.



Curzon in India. There is Plunket of New Zealand, at one time a private secretary in the Government' service. There is Sir William MacGregor, whose specialty is ruling. over the isles of the seas; and among still others there is Sir Eldon Gorst, successor to Cromer in Egypt, and after him the best posted man on Egyptian affairs in the world

## THE DEFEATED JULTAN HIS MAJESTY ABD: EL: AZIZ

His mother's one hope was that when the Earl was married he would settle down, and she tried diligently to get him what she described as "safely married." The Earl, however, would have none of the highly estimable young gentlewomen that his mother paraded

even a switch to be cut near the house.

Without being aware of this, one day I committed a serious trespass. My friend Tudor and I were roving about, when I, perceiving a straight young hickory about an inch thick, felled it.

Tudor said his uncle would be very angry, so I immediately went and informed him what I had ignorantly done, and expressed

Mr. Randolph took the stick and looked pensively at it as if commiserating its fate. Then, gazing at me, he said:

"I would not have had this done for fifty Spanish-milled dollars!"

'I had seventy-five cents and had entertained some idea of offering it, but when I heard about the fifty dollars I was afraid of insulting him by such meagre compensation. "Did you want this for a cane?" asked Mr.

Randolph.

"No, sir."

"No, you are not old enough to need a cane. Did you want it for any particular purpose?"

"No, sir. I only saw that it was a pretty stick and thought I'd cut it."

"We can be justified in taking animal life only to furnish food or to remove a hurtful object. We cannot be justified in taking even vegetable life without some usefel object in view. Now, God Almighty planted this thing, and you have killed it without any adequate object. It would have grown into a large nuttree and furnished food for many squirrels. I hope and believe you will never do so again." "Never, sir, never!" I cried.

He put the stick into a corner, and I escaped to Tudor. It was some time before I could cut a switch or fishing-rod without feeling I was doing some sort of violence to the vegetable kingdom.

Lady barristers, like doctors, are strictly forbidden to advertise their services in France. They may publish their names in directories, but they may not add thereto any special announcement of their qualifications and talents intended to attract clients. Several of them recently published their photographs alongside side of their legal announcements, and the bar, after a learned discussion, has decided that the publication of portraits by lady counsel is against etiquette, and runs perilously near to unfair competition.

today

Most of the forty odd are called officially colonial Governors. The titles of some others have been mentioned. Yet in power and deed, if not in name, all are Vice-Regents, for all are sent out from home to represent the Sovereign-the lieutenant-colonel in charge of a group of land dots in the south seas every bit as much as some Earl despatched to look after the empire's interests in a great slice of some continent-an empire in itself,

The Earl of 'Aberdeen, now serving for the second time as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is

noted for having a wife who is more talked about nationally even than he, and whose intellectual brilliancy makes her as "big" a woman as he is a man. Throughout the United Kingdom she is recognized as a leading philanthropic expert, and her philanthropies are as wide as her influence, which extends pretty much over the isles. But though she is one of Britain's largest givers to charity, she does not scatter largess indiscriminately, as so many wealthy Britons do; rather by her charities she endeavors to help people to help themselves. The marriage of the Earl and the Countess was the result of a love-at-first-sight meeting, which resulted from the unintentional trespass of the young Earl on the estate of the young lady's father. In his ardor of the shoot one day Aberdeen, all unknowingly, crossed the boundary line between the preserve of his host and that of the latter's neighbor, and first thing he knew he was standing face to face with a stranger, who peremptorily asked what he was doing there. The unconscious intruder informed his questioner that he was out shooting as the guest of his host. The Earl, in return, was informed that he was talking to Lord Tweedmouth and was at that moment standing on the latter's property. The Earl apologized profusely and made known his name to Tweedmouth, who invited the young man to luncheon, and thereby lost his oungest daughter . some months later, for Aberdeen was not content a day after meeting the charming Lady Isabel Majoribanks until he had made her his bride. His opportunity to get into the forefront of public life came about in almost as interesting a way as his first meeting with the young lady who was destined to be his life partner. Like a great many boys, as a boy he was fascinated by the sight of a locomotive. His love for the iron horse he carried with him, into young manhood, when he seized every possible chance to ride in the cab and study the giant machine



deen in the Government House in Ottawa, the Earl of Minto, is occupying the Vice-Regal lodge in Simla, going to India as King Ed-ward's representative the same year that Aberdeen was dispatched to Ireland for the second time, 1905. He and Aberdeen are two of the many Scotsmen in the high places who are helping to run the British Empire. Whenever his fellow members of the nobility talk about Minto some one is sure to tell of his love for hunting and illustrate the statement with the story that the Earl took his B. A. at Trinity with his academic gown hiding his riding costume, and that as soon as the graduation ex-ercises were over he mounted his horse and rode ten miles to take part in the university steeplechase. Of course he won-legitimate result of such devotion. This happened when he was plain Lord Malgund. At that time, too, he made a likely reputation for himself as a soldier of fortune. He has fought in battle in four continents. In Asia he took part in the Afghan war, in Europe he helped the Turks when they were contending with the Russians. He was a volunteer captain in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and as chief of staff he aided greatly in putting down the Riel rebellion in the Canadian Northwest in 1885. His war experiences would fill several boys' books with thrills from cover to cover.

The Earl himself is good-natured and easygoing, just the sort of man to get along well with Lord Kitchener at the head of the armed force in India.

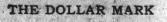
The Earl of Dudley, but recently told off to be Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, is a sure enough reformed sport. Also, he has the distinction of being the youngest of King Edward's most impor-tant Vice-Regents. He, too, got his Vice-Regal training in Ireland, where he won his personal popularity by smoking and talking with the men folk of the countryside, the while his wife busied herself singing to the

before him. In fact, he would give no serious thought to marriage until, one day, he accompanied his mother to her millinery shop-and promptly fell in love with the young lady who waited on the Countess. She now is the Countess of Dudley; and no sooner did she become the Earl's bride than he sobered down and has been a real good boy ever since.

Her The Countess was a Miss Gurney. father was an English banker who failed, and, after separating from his wife, headed for South America to restore his fortunes. To support herself the wife opened up a millinery shop for the fashionable trade, and had her two daughters' for assistants.

Lord Northcote, who got his baronetcy eight years ago in recognition of his labors in various Governmental positions, and who is about to be relieved of his Australian post by the Earl of Dudley, worked his way up to a Vice-Regency from the post of clerk in the British foreign office. His second position would entitle him to membership in a club made up of the men who have risen high from private secretaryships; he served in this position to the late Lord Salisbury when that famous statesman was at the head of the Turkish embassy. As Governor-General, Northcote and his wife have traveled all over the island in an effort to encourage the development of its resources and industries. As in the case of most of the other important Vice-Regents, Northcotc's wife has been a great help to him. She was the leader in the movement to get Australian women to patronize home dressmaking, to the exclusion of London and Paris shops. Another of her hobbies has been her propaganda in behalf of native jewels, and she planned and carried through alone to a successful climax a woman's exhibition that appreciably increased the output of varis native industries.

Lord William Lee Plunket, Governor of New Zealand, and an active entertainer of the United States fleet when it was in Auckland harbor recently, is another of the empire's Vice-Regents who have served as private sec-retary. This post he held to the Lord Lieu-tenant of Ireland just prior to his appointment to the New Zealand honor, and so he comes in the rather long list of British Proconsuls of the present day who have received at least a part of their training in governing in the Emerald Isle. Plunket is only 44, and among the youngest of the colonial representatives of the throne.



The origin of the dollar-mark is one of the curios of financial history. In the early days of the American nation, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, there was utter confusion in the circulating medium. Several of the colonies had authorized coins of different denominations, and, besides these, there were English pence, shillings, crowns and half crowns French coins, both from Canada and Europe; Spanish coins of half a dozen denominations, especially reals and doubloons; Mexican coins; in Pennsylvania Dutch and German pieces and along the coast Portuguese and even Italian money was often seen, brought by seamen. The United States mint was established in 1791, and the United States coinage became, of course, the legal tender. The mixed coinage, however, was not at once displaced, but continued in local use, so that it became

necessary for merchants in keeping accounts to designate that a bill was to be paid in United States currency, or, if in miscellaneous coins, they were to be received at a discount. So, before the sum total of the bills the merchant was accustomed to write the letter "U.S.," signifying United States money. In the hurry of writing, the "S" was often writ-ten over the "U"; then the connecting line at the bottom easily dropped off, and to the pre-sent day many people unconsciously commem-orate the original practice of making the two down strokes first, then adding the "S."

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONISI

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is keeping an ests in South High Commiswho several ssils in the adfferent branchn officer of the ip, fight a ship sidetracked the promotions and upside down as made First Salisbury, his ople declared it especially as hree Salisbury lls calls for all mand, and tact ossessions. To days means to the gift of the e seems to have being ably ashis wife, whose her father, has asband since he African affairs. has in Canada e full of hobbies brainiest Proular, not only in ited States as opularity in the try 2 years ago first Earl Grey, revolution, beas quartered in hia at the time hat city. Still reased this popg Secretary of est at the Gov-An interesting Earl is that his close to the



bor.

EORGE BERNARD SHAW, in his sweeping criticisms of things in general, has now attacked the sheepishness, docility and cowardice to their utmost and you have the clerk, says Shaw, in an article in The Is-

lustrated Sunday Magazine on his own career to keep himself and his family on in the ordinas a clerk. Mr. Shaw believes that the average Englishman and American falls the easiest prey to the drudgery of clerkship. Basing this upon his own experiences, he says: My father was a man of business. The

particular way in which he did business as a corn merchant and mill owner is now extinct, and was becoming extinct in his time, which means that he was getting poorer without knowing why; for, like ninety-nine out of a hundred men of business, he pursued a routine which he did not understand, and attributed his difficulties vaguely to want of capital, the sum he started with having gone in the bankruptcy of one of his customers. But though he had no capital to give me, it' was assumed in the usual helpless way that I was to become a man of business, too.

Accordingly, an uncle who, as a high official in a government department, had exceptional opportunities of obliging people, not to mention obstructing them if he disliked them, easily obtained for me a stool in a very genteel office; and I should have been there still if I had not broken loose in defiance of all prudence and become a professional man of genius-a resource not open to every clerk. I mention this to show that the fact that I am not still a clerk may be regarded for the purposes of this article as a mere accident. I am not one of those successful men who can say: 'Why don't you do as I did?"

One of my colleagues was an ancient bookkeeper. He had kept the books in a piano warehouse until he was an elderly man, when his employer retired, burned all his ledgers, and cast his bookkeeper adrift. Nowadays that bookkeeper would not find another job at his age; but in the early 'seventies in Ireland he drifted into the office with me. One day he told me that he suffered so much from cold feet that his life was miserable. I, tull of the fantastic mischievousness of youth, told him that if he would keep his feet in ice-cold water every morning when he got up for two or three minutes he would be completely cured.

Some time afterwards he told me that he felt a great affection for me because I had cured his cold feet. He had followed my advice; and his toes now glowed all day with a cheerful warmth. Perhaps they really glowed; perhaps it was only by contrast with the agony of the morning's freezing that they seemed warm. Anyhow, he supposed that I had cured him, and regarded me as a benefactor for the rest of his life. Being on these easy terms, we often had little discussions, in the course of which he would put to me such delicate points as whether he was justified in

fect of the competition of youths on adult clerks is disastrous. I cannot recollect the exclerk. Develop the qualities of act figures, but I know that the man whom I replaced was no better off than most clerks who have the handling of a good deal of money; that is to say, he had about enough ary clerkly way, and no more. I, being only seventeen years of age, accepted a rise of salary which brought my emoluments to about one-third of what he had been receiving. This was a crime much worse than most of those which are punished with two years' hard la-

he can possibly get at an office desk. The ef-

WHY PEOPLE DROWN

One of the oldest and most painfully familiar facts of human history is that we drown whenwhenever we fall into the water and sink. And the explanation of this distressing result is equally ancient and familiar: we die because our lungs fill up with water. So obvious and self-evident was/this explanation that, like so many other universally ac-

cepted and self-evident things, it was never, until lately, put to/an/accurate, scientific test. The not unusual result of the test was to show that the ancient explanation is almost entirely wrong

A few years ago a scientific commission was/ appointed by the English government, headed by Professor Schaefer of Edinburgh, for the purpose of determining the best method of resuscitating those apparently drowned. The first thing that confronted this body was the fact that we were entirely ignorant as to exactly how death by drowning was caused, A thorough and el-

aborate series of experiments on animals were carried out, with some distinctly interesting and valuable results. First of all, it was found that death by drowning is not due to the filling of the air passages with water, as many of the animals experimented on were found, upon examination immediately after death, to have drawn accepting a five-pound note which had reach-. into their lungs water in ed him in an unaddressed envelope, and which amounts ranging from four to eight ounces only (from one-third of a cupful to a cupful.) In some cases, death occurred when only two ounces of water had been drawn into the lungs. The chief cause of death appeared first to be a curious inhibiting or paralyzing effect upon the heart. This was quite apart from the direct effect upon respiration, so much so that it could actually be prevented by administering a drug (atropin), which stimulated the heart, and prevented the transmission of this curious reflex paralyzing effect. As Professor Schaefer dryly remarked: "If you are quite sure you are going to be drowned, it is a good thing to take a dose of atropin in advance." The second chief cause of death appeared to be a profuse pouring out of mucus, which occurred from the throat, windpipe, and lining of the bronchial tubes. This, by the violent efforts at inspiration, rapidly becomes churned into a froth, plugs up the smaller air-tubes and air-cells, and renders it almost impossible to get air into the deeper parts of the lungs. This accounts for those puzzling cases in which individuals were got out of the water in a very few seconds after breathing had ceased and yet ultimately died, in spite of everything that could be done to resuscitate them. They were literally choked by their own secretions, drowned in their own mucus. Even the small amounts of water taken into the lungs were found to either be coughed out again directly, as soon as the passages were cleared, or to be promptly absorbed into the blood vessels.

then completely relax and make no effort at breathing while the experiment was carried on. It, was found that out of the three generally accepted methods of artificial respiration, the so-called Marshall Hall, the Sylvester, and the Howard, the first two were utterly inadequate, and the third dangerous. By no possible vigor and skill at manipulation could the volunteer subject have enough breath pumped in and out of his lungs by either the Marshall Hall (which consists of rolling the body from the side over on to the stomach and back again in rapid succession) or the Sylvester (the wellknown pulling the arms up over the head and then pressing down firmly again on the chest). to keep him in any degree comfortable. The Howard method, which consists of compressing the sides of the chest with both hands at regular intervals, allowing it time to expand, while it would effect a nearly sufficient interchange of air, was found to be fraught with some danger to both the ribs and the liver, on account of the force necessary to be used, while from the fact that the patient lies upon his back the tongue is almost certain to fall back and produce suffocation; or such fluid, water and mucus as may be present in the throat will prevent the entrance of air.

After many trials a method was hit upon which avoids all the dangers of the old methods and is so strikingly effective that perfectly healthy individuals submitting themselves to it can be kept comfortable for not merely minutes but hours at a time, without having to make the slightest voluntary effort of their own at breathing





N commenting on Clive Holland's book on "From the North Foreland to Penzance," the London Times says: The southern coast-line of England is so varied in scenery, and so replete

with historic associations, that the author who attempts to survey it in a single volume is faced with the necessity of very careful selection and arrangement of his subject, if he would escape being altogether over-whelmed by it. Mr. Holland has attacked his problem on lines which at first sight appear hopeful. He follows the coast-line in a yacht, and thus secures a more connected and comprehensive outlook than is possible to the traveller on land who attempts to cover the ground by train or by road, or even by the coastguards' cliff paths. He resolves only to describe such of the coast towns as are also ports and harbors; and by treating mainly of the more important and picturesque of them, and including only an outline description of the features of the intervening coast-line, it might appear that the task should be reduced to manageable proportions. But it is not until

we begin to look a little below the surface of

contemporary history and landscape that we realize the extraordinary picturesqueness and eventfulness of the annals of the southern English coast. Towns and villages that today have no shipping, or are even abandoned by the sea, are discovered to have had centuries of history as seaports, and to be rich in associations of lawful commerce, of smuggling, and of war. By concentrating his attention on this aspect of the subject the author adds to his task with one hand while he reduces it with the other. As for the scenery of the shore-line, which is di-versified by all the chief geological forma-tions of the island, he is forced to accord it exceedingly cursory treatment, which is not always even accurate in its broadest features. The scantiest acquaintance with Hastings is enough to impress the visitor with the fact that its cliffs are not formed of chalk, as Mr. Holland asserts, but of the yellow sandstone often known as the Hastings Beds. The abutment upon the sea of the Wealden area. from which the chalk has been denuded, is one of the most interesting natural features of the Kent and Sussex coast. The eastern junction of the chalk and the sandstone oc--Punch curs immediately to the east of Folkestone Harbor, and is plain to the eye of every passenger on the Channel steamers. The western portal of the chalk is formed by Beachy Head; but there the contrast of two formations is not so noticeable, as the ground immediately beneath the head is low and rather featureless. The vicissitudes which so many of the towns of this coastline have experienced are well shown by the history of the Cinque Ports. The five original ports were Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings, to which Winchelsea and Rye were very early added with equal rights. There were also a number of subsidiary members, or "limbs." Of all the seven Dover is the only place today which is a port in any full or important sense. Hythe and Romney have been abandoned by the sea; to Rye and Sandwich only a few small vessels can now creep up the channels of the Rother and Stour. Winchelsea has suffered both kinds of despite from the sea; it was more than once destroyed by the waves in storm, and now lies two miles inland. Hastings has now no harbor, and its shipping consists of small fishing boats. Dover, on the other hand, has become more important of late than ever before in its history; its relics of antiquity are now half obscured by works of modern defence and commerce, and the whole town forms the most striking contrast with the mediaevalism of Winchelsea and Rye, on their twin hills that front each other across the marshes. As we follow the coast westward we see how Newhaven has waxed to considerable modern importance by filching the mouth of the Ouse from Seaford, which was once a port of some note. Eastbourne and Bournemouth have sprung up within living memory; but Brighton had a history, in a modest way, long before it attracted the notice of the Prince Regent. Mr. Holland quotes Night.

from Holinshed the account of how, in July, 1545, "the Admiral of France, Mons. Donnebatte . . . , came forth into the seas, and arrived on the coast of Sussex, before Bright Hampstead, and set certain of his soldiers on land to burn and spoil the country; but the beacons were fired, and the inhabitants thereabouts came down so thick that the Frenchmen were driven to their ships with loss of divers of their numbers, so that they did little hurt there."

15

The whole coast of the English Channel, from the North Foreland to the Lizard, is full of the memory of historic landings and embarcations, of fights with the French on land and sea, and of tales of smuggling. The men of Looe or Fowey in Cornwall kept up the illicit traffic with Roscoff and other Breton ports as actively as the smugglers of Kent and Sussex across their narrower waters to eastward. The Kent and Sussex smugglers bore the worst reputation for the lengths to which they were prepared to go in armed resistance to the law; and Mr. Holland accepts the tradition that deliberate wrecking was also prevalent along this part of the coast, though some investigators of local Cornish traditions are now inclined to believe that if the practice ever existed at all in that country it had died out much earlier than the early years of the last century, when smuggling was in its prime.

Mr. Holland has applied conscientious and profitable study to many original writings, which are quoted in fragments more usually, than they are read, as well as to modern authors. He does not appear, however, to possess the rather exceptional powers of sifting his material which are required in writing a book which covers so wide a field. In a survey of this kind, for example, he might well have omitted his fragmentary recapitulation of the story of the Battle of Hastings. Words are used in wrong senses, and there are too many literal inaccuracies. "Astrophe" is the name of no poem of Mr. Swinburne's, and the name of the late Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford was not Montagu Borrow. Mr. Randall's illustrations give a vivid sense of the sea, as well as of the shipping and the shore in its many aspects between Ramsgate and Land's End.

## A RARE BIRD

Of late visitors to the Zoological Gardens have enjoyed unique opportunities of inspect-ing more species of birds of paradise than were ever brought together there before, says the Standard. Most of the recent arrivals, "as has been already announced in the Standard, were obtained by a collector sent out to New Guinea by Sir William Ingram, in conjunction with the Zoological Society. Nearly all be-long to a group distinguished by flowing side plumes of golden yellow or vivid red, which can be erected at will, and form an important feature in the love displays of these birds.

More than a quarter of a century ago a German collector, named Hunstein, visited New Guinea, and in the Horseshoe Range ob-

ather, General ince Consort to when he came Afterward the private secreg visited Amerm. The Earl s' palace (his private secrefor one not of Prince Consort The Earl has with King Edthe throne was the Boer war. a hospital ship hereby winning exandra in parion generally.

eginning of the

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had been placed there, he suspected, by a parliamentary representative of the city of Dublin for whom he had voted. One day he mentioned his son; and I ask-

ed him was his son also a bookkeeper. Hesuddenly became vehement to the verge of ositive fury (I should never have supposed im either physically or morally capable of it) and declared that rather than see his son a clerk he would have let him die in his cradle. concluded from this that he had made his son an Arctic explorer or something heroic of that kind, and was considerably let down on hearing that he was only a chemist's assistant.

I wondered whether there was any clerk alive who really liked being a clerk, or who would choose that occupation for his son if he had any choice in the matter. When this old bookkeeper friend of mine died, which he presently did (possibly in consequence of putting his feet in cold water every morning), it was proposed that I should become bookkeeper. I flatly refused, to the astonishment my excellent employer. His reason for making me the offer is worth mentioning. He wanted the position which I then held for a relative of his own. That is one of the hings that happen to a clerk. He gets supanted by a son or other relative of the firm. my case there was nothing to complain of. he arrangements made, and my friendly relations with the relative in question, left me no grievance in the matter; but the thing does not always occur in that way, and the likelihood of such supplantation gives an insecurity o clerkship which does not menace a wareuseman or a porter.

I was sober and respectable; and I bowed my fate by assuming that when work was put into my hands I had to get it done one ay or another. But there are lots of youths that. There must, I should say, be an ost continuous supply of docile, respectlads in their 'teens who in return for a ness training and perhaps rather more cocial consideration than the ordinary clerk enys, are ready to do the work of an adult for salary of a youth.

Office work is so largely routine that there no reason in the nature of the work itself why they should not do it quite as well as men, if not better though there may be every

This gives us the important practical knowledge that there is no need to waste any time in standing the victim on his head, or rolling him over a barrel, or shaking him, head downward, in order to "get the water out of his lungs." Such procedures are a sheer waste of invaluable time.

Next, experiments were made as to effective methods of performing artificial breathing, and it was soon found that these were of such a character that they could be carried on upon a living human subject. Volunteers were found cial reason for giving every youth a higher who would put themselves in the hands of the training, both physical and intellectual, than experimenters, draw three or four full breaths,

ABDUL THE SPONTANEOUS. Young Turkey: "My Bowl, I think?" Sultan: "Quite Right, I was only minding it for you."

The individual whom it is desired to resusitate is promptly, and without a moment's delay in either loosening clothing, drying, warming, or shaking the water out of the lungs, turned upon his stomach upon the shore, or other level place, the face being turned to one side so that the nose and month are clear of the ground. Then the operator kneels, either by the side of or astride the patient's hips, facing towards his head, places both outspread hands upon the small of the back, just over the shortest ribs, and pitches his body and shoulders forward so as to bring the whole weight heavily upon the body of the victim. This downward pressure should take about three seconds. He then swings upward, lifting his hands off suddenly and quickly. The elasticity of the ribs and of the contents of the abdomen cause the chest to expand. In three seconds more the process is repeated, and so on, indefinitely, making ten or twelve of these movements per minute. The position allows the tongue to fall forward, and any mucus or water which may be present in the lungs to readily escape through the mouth. By simply swinging backward and forward, throwing the weight of his body upon the waist line of the victim, any operator of modern intelligence and of most moderate strength, even a delicate woman or a child, can gain a sufficient inflow of air, flowing in and out through the lungs of the patient, to supply him with as much air as would be taken in if he were able to breathe voluntarily. Promptness in beginning the pumping operation is im-perative. Professor Schaefer's experiments proved that conclusively.

This method, which has only recently been thoroughly worked out, has been adopted by the Royal Humane Society of England, the Royal Life Saving Society, and the Coastguard Service.-Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D., in Collier's.

tained a magnificent bird of paradise, which proved to be new to science. The skin was forwarded to Europe, and in describing the bird two famous German ornithologists named it in honor of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. The prevailing color-note of the plumage is blue, for though the upper surface and the breast shield are black, the sable is glossed with reflections of green and blue. There are two series of erectile plumes on each side, that nearer the tail being the larger. The two central tail feathers are greatly elongated, and terminate in racket-shaped tips. This species has always been looked upon

by collectors as a great prize. Dr. H. O. Forbes, the director of the Liverpool Museum, was only successful in procuring females, and when Dr. Sharpe published his great work on the family there was no skin of a male in the Natural History Museum. Sir William Ingram's collector, who is now in New Guinea, has been more fortunate than those who preceded him, for he has obtained a fine male,

As it is a generally recognized rule to speak only kindly of the dead, the hero of this story, who long since joined the political dead, namely, the Senate, will remain nameless. He was in his day a useful worker in Western Ontario, and his party made a good deal of him, for he possessed enough money to finance the elections in his constituency if funds were scarce. He had become wealthy on much less than it takes to make an ordinary man rich, for he was thrifty and saving. Everybody in his home earned his or her keep, so when the future honorable's father joined the household, he was expected to do likewise. The old man pottered about the garden and looked after the horse, and as the exercise kept him in good health, he attended to these tasks for many years. In the meantime, the son was rising to prominence and possessed many friends in all parts of the country. At last the father finished his allotted span and passed away.

Shortly afterward the bereaved politician was in Toronto, and an acquaintance, who had heard of his loss, met him on the street. Sympathy was offered and accepted in the usual conventional terms. Then the man remarke 1: "I'm sure that you will miss your father very much.

"Oh, yes, I shall miss him," replied the son. "Indeed, I'm down here now to get a Barnardo boy to take his place."-Toronto Saturday, VICTORIA', COLONIST

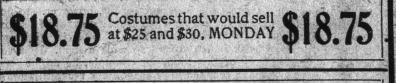
Second in interest to the horses themselves (and a very close second), will be the showing of SMART WEARING APPAREL. Horse shows everywhere have the reputation of being wonderful exhibitions of what the fashionable world is wearing. The show here will be no exception. In the last two weeks we have received some splendid garments of the very highest class, bought for supplying the dress needs of the show. Many

have been sold, but we have a few still, some of which we mention here. Our display of modish garments is well worth seeing.

# The Costumes at \$18.75

These costumes, bought under ordinary conditions, would sell at \$25.00 and \$30.00, so you see there is a considerable saving on them. Being new goods it is needless to say that the styles are the latest, but we will say that the styles are the kind that people are asking for and buying. Nothing more up-to-date than these suits, no matter what you pay. Nearly all are plain tailored effects, but all of them are smart and de-

## sirable garments. These are a few descriptions:



## The Newest Millinery

The Horse Show will offer a great opportunity to study the new millinery styles, and very attractive millinery will be worn. Many of the large showy and stylish hats are peculiarly adapted for wearing on such occasions. We have some beautiful models to offer. The Directoire in all its glory, the Corday, extremely stylish yet modest and becoming, and the extremely large hat with high crown and wide brim, a hat that is hard to beat for style and appearance. A visit to our showrooms is well worth the trouble nowadays.

## Tailored Linen Blouses

Just from New York, the very newest thing in the blouse line, made of plain linen in the tailored effects, nicely laundered, each one in a separate box. These blouses are very stylish indeed, and are having a big sale. These are detailed descriptions of some styles:

# An Exhibition of Value Giving

O N Monday we demonstrate the purchasing power of our three stores, by placing on sale one hundred costumes at \$18.75, which usually are sold at \$25.00 and \$30.00, and twenty-five costumes at \$25.00 that usually sell at \$35.00 and \$37.50. These garments are supplied by one of the foremost makers of costumes in Canada. The styles are just right, and the values are what you might expect at the end of a season, not at the beginning. These costumes are made of the newest cloths, both plain and fancy, in the newest styles, and are handsome and dressy garments and a valuable addition to any woman's wardrobe. We give detailed descriptions elsewhere.



# The Costumes at \$25.00

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These garments would sell ordinarily at \$35.00 and \$37.50. They are a little more dressy than the other special line and some of the coats are longer. They are exceptionally handsome costumes, the cloths being in many cases a little out of the ordinary, and the suits have that smart and perfectly tailored appearance that every woman so desires and appreciates. When you see these suits you will agree with us when we say that they are beauties. Descriptions of a few:

\$25.00 Costumes that would sell \$25.00 at \$35 & \$37.50, MONDAY \$25.00 Very Attractive Furs The Fall outfit will not be complete without having some

new furs, and now is the best time to select them. We make up our furs—that is, the high grade furs—of course we imported some popular priced lines—and it is in the high grade ones that we excel. The skins are all selected by an expert and made up in the very newest styles, and in the matter of price you save the middleman's profit. You get the benefit of that much difference in the price. We start the popular priced lines at \$2.50 and have the better furs in all styles and prices up to ..... \$250.00

# Imported Waists

Some beautiful dressy Waists have just been received. These are imported novelties, nearly all of which are models of which we have only one to sell. For rich beauty it would be hard indeed to equal these models:

