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IMPERIAL LEAGUES

Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, M. P., who recently visited British Columbia, is urging the formation of Imperial Leagues in the United Kingdom regarding Canada. This is a very valuable suggestion.

COMPULSORY TRAINING

We hope that those amiable people who are seeking to strengthen the defences of the Empire will not be in too great a hurry. The Associated Chambers of Commerce in London have passed a resolution favoring the compulsory military training of youths throughout the Empire.

A LAND POLICY

Our evening contemporary says it made a practical suggestion as to a measure of land policy. As we have promised to give serious consideration to what it might propose, the best thing to do is to quote what it says.

It is rather a suggested experiment which might be worth trying, although we must confess that we do not quite see our way clear to recommending it in its entirety.

This can hardly be called a policy. A letter to a contemporary says that the Colonist stated in regard to the shooting of Mr. Allan that "no investigation that is humanly possible can bring the matter home to the responsible party."

AS OTHERS SEE US

The Toronto News of the 12th inst. had a notable article on British Columbia. It began with the statement of Sir Edmund Walker, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who said at a meeting of shareholders of that institution that this is destined to become the richest Province in the Dominion.

Winnipeg Merchant Dead. WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—The death occurred yesterday of Edward Manahan, a well known Winnipeg merchant, after an illness of about four months with Bright's Disease.

Boxer Badly Hurt

NELSON, Sept. 22.—News comes from Phoenix that Bob Pritchard, who went to the floor in the second round with Scotty LaRrie on Monday night, was still in a dangerous condition yesterday.

and is very optimistic indeed of the future of this Province, especially after the completion of the Panama Canal. It is highly satisfactory to read in an Eastern paper such an appreciative article.

The percentage of unemployed people in Germany is about 4 per cent, and if to this is added the number of men in the army and navy, the proportion of unemployed reaches 6 per cent of the population.

GRAND WEDDING STIRS CAPITAL

Marriage of Miss Claire Oliver and Mr. Allan Keefer Solennized in Presence of Ultra-Fashionable Gathering. OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Attended by more than usual charm and interest, as well as by most propitious weather, the much anticipated marriage of Miss Claire Oliver, third daughter of the Minister of the Interior and Mrs. Oliver, to Mr. Allan Keefer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Keefer, and grandson of Mr. T. C. Keefer, of Manor House, Rockcliffe Park, was solemnized yesterday.

Among the many presents received were a lovely bracelet of garnets and rubies from their excellent Earl and Countess Grey, a rich fan of lace and mother of pearl from Earl and Countess of Lansborough, and valuable linen and lace table cover from Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier.

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Dining Room Tables (Extension)



Dining Room Tables (Extension)

Table listing prices for dining room tables: Fir, Golden Finish \$7.50; Solid Golden Oak 8ft. \$16.00, 10ft. \$18.00, 12ft. \$28.00.

Table listing prices for dining room tables: Solid Golden Oak 8ft. \$12.00, 10ft. \$20.00, 12ft. \$22.50.

Sideboards



Sideboards

Table listing prices for sideboards: Elm, top 19 x 45, Mirror 14 x 24 \$15.00; Elm, top 19 x 45, Mirror 14 x 24 \$16.00.

Table listing prices for sideboards: Solid Golden Oak, top 19 x 48, Mirror 16 x 28 \$40.00; Solid Golden Oak, top 22 x 48, Mirror 16 x 30 \$35.00.

Ladies! Visit Our Rest Room

Buffets

Buffets

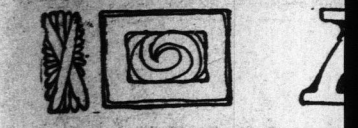
Table listing prices for buffets: Surface Oak, top 21 x 50, Mirror 12 x 42 \$28.00; Surface Oak, top 22 x 48, Mirror 12 x 38 \$28.00.

Table listing prices for buffets: Surface Oak, top 20 x 42, Mirror 12 x 32 \$25.00; Surface Oak, top 24 x 48, Mirror 10 x 30 \$25.00.

Dinner Wagons and China Cabinets

Table listing prices for dinner wagons and china cabinets: Early English Solid Oak Dinner Wagon, 18 x 36 \$18.00; Early English Surface Oak Ditto 18 x 32 \$ 9.50.

WEILER BROS



ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

George IV. and William contributed nothing to the development of the nation. George III. ate in his family. George was a man without definite convictions; William was dull and vulgar.

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Smith says of him that he was untruthful, perfidious and had a savage in him. His vanity was temper quick and exceedingly thoughtful of results only, and he for the means by which he reached influence upon the Irish people.

# AN HOUR with the Editor

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

George IV. and William IV. personally contributed nothing to the development of British institutions. George III. was not fortunate in his family. George was a libertine and a man without definite convictions on any subject; William was dull and vulgar. His other sons were not much of an improvement upon these. Even Edward, Duke of Kent, from whom the present king is descended, was a man concerning whose private life the least said is the better. When George III., a lunatic, was succeeded by George IV., a man whose lack of morality was conspicuous, and whose ability to administer the affairs of a kingdom was a negligible quantity, and in his turn was followed by a dullard, it is not surprising that the people of the United Kingdom lost much of the respect that they had for the kingly office. It was not a matter of wonder, therefore, that the Chartist movement acquired great strength, but of this more particular mention when the reign of Victoria is considered.

Nor was the United Kingdom particularly fortunate in her statesmen at this time. Lord Castlereagh, who was Prime Minister at the time of the accession of George IV., was a man of very moderate ability. Percival, another Premier, who had preceded Castlereagh, was very weak. Canning had not yet risen into prominence; Peel had not come to the front. Huskisson alone showed anything approaching genius. Perhaps the strength of the nation was represented by two men, each of whom was of high character, each actuated by a lofty patriotism and each trusted by the people. They belonged to different parties. Earl Grey was one of the few survivors of the great Whig peers, and his personality was the centre around which Whiggism rallied. The Duke of Wellington was of the Tory school, and his wonderful success on the battlefield made him for the time being the idol of the nation. What steadied the country during the somewhat perilous years of George IV. was undoubtedly the sound common sense of the Whig nobles and the realization of greatness and responsibility won for the people on the field of Waterloo.

We find at this time the dawn of what came to be known as Radicalism. This term has come to have a significance the reverse of complimentary, but in itself it simply meant that those who were ranked as Radicals aimed at getting at the very foot of the evils that afflicted the nation. To say that a man is a Radical came to mean that he was a dangerous fellow. As matter of fact, all it meant was that he was a sincere and thorough reformer. Among the Radicals of the reign of George IV. were such men as William Cobbett, a writer who did much to educate the people in the principles of self-government; Jeremy Bentham, whose favorite phrase, "the greatest good of the greatest number," has become almost a proverb, and Brougham, that marvellous man whose unbounded energy and versatility were the admiration of even his opponents. His great speech in defense of Queen Caroline, from whom the king sought to secure a divorce was one of the most extraordinary forensic efforts of which there is any record. These men and others of less prominence set on foot a movement that has not yet lost its force.

The first step of importance in the reign of George IV. was the removal of political disabilities from the Roman Catholics—the Catholic Emancipation as it is called. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was moved by Lord John Russell, well known for the part he afterwards played in politics, and who came prominently to the front in connection with this measure. To this followed a Bill which threw parliament open to Catholics and admitted them to all the great offices of state except that of Regent, that of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and that of the Lord Chancellor. Of this measure Lord Melbourne, a politician of remarkable qualities, which fell short of the full measure of statesmanship, said: "All the clever fellows are on one side, and all the damned fools are on the other, and the damned fools are right." Melbourne was not as far away from the mark as seems on the face of things, for there is no doubt at all that the chief object of Catholic Emancipation, the pacification of Ireland, was not attained. The fact of the case was that it was not political freedom that the people of Ireland wanted, but a better system of land tenure. The condition of the Irish peasantry was deplorable, and if there had been men at the head of affairs able to grasp the real facts of the situation, and provide some sort of a remedy, a century of Irish discontent might have been avoided. But the United Kingdom at this time had no great statesmen. Wellington was at the helm, and his genius was military, not political. He did not appeal to the imagination of the Irish people, the most imaginative race in the world. On the other hand there was Daniel O'Connell, a man of wonderful skill as a speaker, absolutely fearless and able to inflame popular passion as few speakers have been able to do. He was far from being a man of a high type. Goldwin Smith says of him that he was foul-mouthed, untruthful, perfidious and had a strain of the savage in him. His vanity was boundless; his temper quick and exceedingly passionate. He thought of results only, and he cared nothing for the means by which he reached them. His influence upon the Irish people has been permanent. He instructed them in ideas, having some truth at their foundation, which rendered them restless under British rule. He sowed seeds of dissension; he set class against class. There is no doubt as to the sincerity of O'Connell's patriotism as far as Ireland is concerned; there is no question that he had much justification, perhaps ample, for the ter-

rible invectives he hurled at the head of the English people. The story of Ireland is one which no Englishman can read without a sense of shame. The unfortunate thing is that there was no one who was able to meet him with measures that would tend to allay the discontent that he and others like him, though less conspicuous, were arousing. For Wellington was unequal to the occasion. He accepted Catholic Emancipation grudgingly, and only because it seemed to him to be the only course by which a greater evil could be averted. It has been said of him as a statesman that he pursued in all things the policy of a soldier. If he could not carry one position, he attacked another. He did not hesitate to retreat; he did not hesitate to abandon what seemed to be his convictions. Indeed, there were those who said he had no convictions in matters political, being content to follow along the line of least resistance. Hence, when Catholic Emancipation was seen to fail in producing the expected effects in Ireland, he did not seem to think it necessary to grapple with the fundamental difficulty, namely, the land question. He knew that if Irish discontent became serious, he could crush it with a few regiments of soldiers, and so disregarded it, just as a general on a field of battle ignores for the time being the movement of his enemy, which he knows he can prevent if it threatens to be dangerous. The truth of the matter probably was that he did not realize how necessary it was to do something more for Ireland than grant Roman Catholics political privileges, and he had no colleagues who appear to have given the question serious thought. The affairs of Great Britain were engaging their attention, for there was arising a demand for a change in the governing trade and commerce. Ireland was left to its fate while the Reform Bill and later the repeal of the Corn Laws engaged the attention of the British people.

## THE EARTH

### II.

It is popularly believed that the earth consists of a crust enclosing a mass of fire, or at least of melted matter in a high state of incandescence. The basis of this belief is that the temperature of the earth increases with more or less regularity downward, and the inference drawn from this fact is that the increase, if it continues, would be sufficient at a distance of about 45 miles to melt every known substance. If this is the case, it would seem to follow that the greater part of the globe consists of a mass of matter heated far beyond the melting point of the most refractory substances. At present there is no means of determining if this theory is correct, and there are some things that seem to show it to be untenable. For example, in northern regions soil remains frozen at a depth far below the influence of the surface temperature. In one place a depth of nearly 500 feet of frozen soil was found. Granting that rocks and soil are very imperfect conductors of heat, it is difficult to understand how in the infinite number of years that have elapsed since the crust of the earth solidified and became cool, sufficient heat would not have been radiated from the vast mass in the interior to prevent freezing below the depth to which surface changes in temperature penetrate. That the interior of the earth, even if it is heated intensely, is fluid is altogether unlikely, because the pressure must be too great to permit the existence of anything in a fluid condition. Another consideration seems worthy of weight. If there is an increase in temperature towards the centre of the earth, which increase is in proportion to the earth, so that at 45 miles the hardest substances are heated beyond the melting point, it would seem to follow that, at a distance below the surface that is easily calculable, everything must be heated to such a degree that it would be gaseous, if it were not for the pressure. Hence a terrific expansive force must be constantly exerted against the relatively thin and brittle solid crust, compared to which force the pressure in a steam boiler is trifling. These seem to the lay mind to be objections to the theory that the centre of the earth is a molten mass or matter that would be molten if it were not for the pressure.

The existence of volcanoes seems to imply the existence of great heat below the surface of the earth. The matter ejected from volcanoes, although not uniform in structure, is essentially the same in composition, and consists of silica, which has been reduced to a fluid of more or less disintegrated form. The generally received opinion now is that volcanic eruptions are caused by water coming in contact with heated masses below the surface of the earth, with the result that steam is developed and chemical action takes place, leading to the ejection of the silica in a liquid or powdered form. The force of the explosion depends upon several conditions, but it is never great enough to justify the theory that it originated in or near the centre of the earth, or that it is due to an effort of the earth to rid itself of accumulated gases caused by the contraction of its surface. Volcanoes occur in what seem to be regular belts, and the theory of geologists is that the crust of the earth is weaker in those belts than elsewhere. As a rule they are near the sea. Hence the inference is that water finds its way through fractures in the strata to levels where there is sufficient heat to cause chemical action, and the result is the creation of yet greater heat and the disintegration of the rocks; some of the matter being thrown to the surface in melted form and some of it in the form of dust or ashes, as it is commonly called. Volcanic ash is not the production of combustion, but of chemical action resulting in the disintegration

of solid matter. It has not yet been established that there is any essential connection between volcanic action and earthquakes; but it seems probable that such a connection exists in some instances and not in others. The actual motion of the earth, even in the most violent earthquake, is very slight, that is regarding the affected area as a whole. Owing to exceptional local conditions, considerable surface disturbance may result from an earthquake, but this is not the earthquake itself. A slight tremor may dislodge a mass of earth, and it may be carried for a considerable distance by its own weight. A fraction of an inch would measure the greatest earth movement of an earthquake itself, but the resulting movements may be much greater. It has been said that an earthquake of similar relative proportions to the twitching of a horse's skin, when it seeks to dislodge a fly, should occur, the whole surface of the earth would be changed and every vestige of life would be destroyed.

There are about four hundred active volcanoes in the world, and none of them is more than one hundred miles from the sea. It is not meant by this that there are four hundred volcanoes in a constant state of eruption, but only that there are that number of peaks which from time to time are in eruption. The number of extinct volcanoes cannot be enumerated. Mounts Baker and Ranier are active volcanoes, for although there have been no eruptions within historic times, steam yet issues from their craters, indicating that they are yet in close connection with subterranean heat.

Referring again to the internal heat of the earth, it may be stated that the increase of temperature below the surface is far from uniform. The most rapid increase observed is one degree for every forty feet; the slowest is one degree for every eighty feet. In considering this question of interior heat, there are other difficulties to be considered besides those above mentioned. One of them is, solid rock is heavier than melted rock. When water solidifies it expands and therefore ice floats on the surface; but rock does not expand when it becomes solid; consequently its tendency is to sink. Whence it seems to be inferable that if the earth was originally molten, the solid outside would fall to the centre as rapidly as it was formed, and the result would be a cooling from within and without at the same time. Two estimates have been made of the length of time requisite to bring the earth by cooling to its present condition. One fixes it at 100,000,000 years; the other at 1,000,000,000 years. With this enormous margin of difference, it seems fairly safe to assume that scientific men are doing very little more than guessing at the nature of the inner portion of the earth.

## ANGELS

"Do you believe in fairies?" asks Peter Pan. If the question had been asked of the Apostle Paul, he would have promptly answered: Yes. Read what he wrote to the Ephesians: "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." He was not exhorting the Ephesians to physical action, but against resistance to temptation; he was urging them to "put on the whole armor of God," so that they might be able to "withstand the wiles of the devil." Again, we reading of his saying, "We are encompassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses." Illustrations might be multiplied from the writings of Paul, the most hard-headed of the Apostles, that he believed we are surrounded by "unseen beings of various grades, and only a very little imagination is needed to suppose these grades extended from fairies to seraphim. Dionysius, the Areopagite, who tradition says was converted by Paul and made first bishop of Athens, and who may be assumed to have derived his ideas from the great Apostle, taught that there are nine divisions of angels. The early Church never questioned for an instant the existence of these beings, which was an old belief of the Jewish race, for we find David saying, "He shall give His angels charge over thee." There was much discussion among the Fathers of the Church as to the nature of angels, one set holding that they resembled fire, another that they were immaterial, and a third claiming that they could be materialized or not at will. There is extant an account of a discussion among certain Schoolmen, as the pseudo-learned men of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries are called, over the question: "How many angels could dance upon the point of a needle?" But belief in angels was not confined to the Jews and Christians. Many ancient peoples believed in good and bad angels, and the idea of guardian angels was borrowed from heathendom by Origen, who defended it upon the strength of Matthew, chapter 18, verse 10, where Jesus is represented as saying: "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father, which is in heaven," as well as by reference to the 15th verse of the 12th chapter of Acts, where it is said that when Peter knocked at the gate, the people within the house said: "It is his angel." Some of the Fathers taught that every person born into the world has two angels, one prompting him to evil and the other to good and protecting him. It may be said that the whole Christian Church acknowledges the existence of angels. Thus we find in the Book of Common Prayer such expressions as: "Therefore with the Angels and Archangels and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify Thy glorious name." Our hymnology is full of references to angels. Indeed, if we struck them out there would be very little left that could be called poetry.

According to the Church Fathers, the lowest order of angels are the Messengers, the highest the Seraphim. Next below the Seraphim come the Cherubim. It may be mentioned that the words Cherubim and Seraphim are plural, the singular being Cherub and Seraph. The principal office of the Cherubim was to draw the chariot of Jehovah; but according to the Book of Genesis, they were set on guard at the gate of Paradise after the expulsion of Adam and Eve. Cherubim are represented as having four wings. Seraphim are represented as having six wings. They are the personal attendants of Jehovah, and stand next His throne, their duty being to sing His praises. Therefore we read, "To The Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry." Rankings below the Cherubim are the grades known as Dominions, Principalities, Powers, and others whose names do not at present suggest themselves. While the names Michael, Gabriel and Raphael have been in common use from the early days of the Church, the names Uriel, Raguel, Simiel, and some others supposed to be borne by a higher order of angelic beings were introduced by the ecclesiastical authorities as late as the year 745. At one time there was a dispute as to the existence of an order of beings higher than the angels and intermediate between them and the Deity. Jesus unquestionably taught the existence of angels, and all the Evangelists, and, indeed, possibly it might be said that every writer in the Sacred Canon accepted their existence as a matter of course. It is to be borne in mind, of course, that allowance must be made for the chance that many of the expressions relating to angels may not be understood by us quite in the same sense as they were meant; nevertheless it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that nothing is more clearly identified with both the Jewish and the Christian religions than a belief in angels as messengers and instruments for working out the will of God. The imagination of ecclesiastics may have surrounded this teaching of the Scriptures with much for which there is no warrant in the Scriptures themselves, but this does not dispose of the fundamental belief in these beings. There is, of course, no reason why there may not be angels. The fact that we never see them does not prove that they are not. Science has demonstrated that there are colors that we cannot see and sounds that we cannot hear. Nothing can be proved from ignorance except ignorance. So far as human belief goes, the existence of beings that are not human but are spiritual is established. If there is one thing that all the world believes, it is in the existence of beings of intelligence that are superhuman. They are not always held to be beneficent beings, and among the lower races of mankind they are usually otherwise. Coming back to Peter Pan's question, none of us likes to be so childish as to admit to a belief in fairies; but there are not many of us who, down in the depths of our hearts, do not believe there are angels.

One bright day in midsummer about a hundred and fifty years ago, a little boy of thirteen started out from his native town of Copenhagen, his worldly belongings in a pack upon his shoulders, with the large intention in his small mind of walking to Holland, and from thence to sail to the Dutch Indies in a search for treasure and adventure. This youthful traveler was Johanne Ewald, and he was ignominiously overruled and brought home again, after he had been but a few hours on the way. But this sudden upsetting of his plans did not kill the boyish love for romance, nor quench the fires of imagination. Johanne Ewald was to live some years longer, and to become recognized before he died as the bright and particular star of the literary firmament of Denmark in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century.

Nor was it during his childhood alone that Ewald sought for distinction and reward by running away to foreign parts. When he was only fifteen he fell in love, with all the absorbing passion of which a youth of that impressionable and romantic age is capable. The object of his affections was little more than a child, and Ewald was in no position to engage himself to her, for though the future appeared to him very brilliant and full of promise, those promises were for the most part mirage-like and intangible. So the ardent young lover ran away to Hamburg to join the Prussian army, and play his part in the Seven Years War, hoping to achieve fame and fortune on the battlefield. But he was disappointed, as many have been disappointed before him. His dreams of glory soon faded when he perceived that he was only a very insignificant unit, indeed, and not the gallant hussar he had hoped to become. Tired out at last of working without even thanks, he deserted, and after some months of hiding, he returned to Copenhagen a sadder and a wiser man.

Then Ewald settled himself to his studies, and took them up where he had broken them off through a surfeit of love. He applied himself diligently, proved his efficiency, and gave large evidence of that talent which later he was to cultivate with so much advantage to the nation at large. Then after he had successfully graduated and seemed to see an dreamed-of happiness a realization, the maiden

in whose service he had spent the best years of his youth proved faithless, and married another man.

The most of our poets' lives have contained one misplaced affection at least. They have this experience in common with the rest of mankind. "Nine times out of ten," says the philosopher, "it is over the bridge of sighs that we pass the gulf from youth to manhood. The interval is usually occupied with a misplaced or disappointed passion. But . . . We may measure the road to wisdom by the sorrows we have undergone." We can recognize that this is true enough of the normal man and woman, and it is no less true of those who have been marked by the shining star of genius. From having been tried by the fires of suffering they give the world better, purer, truer work. Embodied in spirit through patience in misfortune, their message is always an inspiring one. So to a large extent it was with Ewald.

He was the son of a Lutheran priest, and it was intended that he should follow his father's calling. But nature had ordained otherwise; he had neither the taste nor the temperament for such a profession, and though he passed the theological examinations creditably, and might have assumed pastoral duties, had he so desired, the poetic muse, especially after the loss of his love, became his divinity. His first literary work, however, was not poetical. "The Temple of Happiness: A Dream" was an allegorical sort of composition, of mediocre merit, but recognized by the literary cult of Copenhagen and published by a prominent society. "Adam and Eve" was his initial drama. It was in verse, of five acts, with lyrical interludes. It is superior to "Rolf Krage," which followed it. Horn describes it as "the first serious attempt in Danish literature to solve a great political problem in a grand style." The came three pieces of satire in the shape of the plays, "The Bachelors," "The Brutal Claqueurs," and "Harlekin Patriot," the latter the best of the three.

His last work is his greatest. "Fiskerne" was written during years of poverty and suffering, while the poet was wandering from one seaport town to another, crippled with rheumatism, and earning barely enough to keep body and soul together. There came a friend when hope was gone and the poor-house seemed the only refuge; and through that friend's influence "Balder's Dod" and "Fiskerne" were put upon the stage, and immediately attained success. "Fiskerne" deals with life on the coast of Denmark. It is replete with patriotic sentiment; its characters are noble ones; its poetry is tuneful and strong; but more than all, this play furnished Denmark with the words of her national song, than which there is none nobler in any country.

Ewald died when he was only thirty-seven years of age, after a long and painful illness, but before the end he knew what it was to have his earnest and noble efforts crowned with the diadem of fame.

## The Danish National Song

King Christian stood by the lofty mast,  
In mist and smoke;  
His sword was hammering so fast,  
Through Gothic helm and brain it passed.  
Then sank each hostile hulk and mast,  
In mist and smoke.  
"Fly!" shouted they; "fly, he who can.  
Who braves of Denmark's Christian  
The stroke?"

Nils Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar:  
Now is the hour.  
He hoisted his blood-red flag once more,  
And smote upon his foe full sore,  
And shouted loud through the tempest's roar,  
"Now is the hour!"  
"Fly!" shouted they; "for shelter fly!  
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy  
The power?"

North Sea. A glimpse of Wessel rent  
Thy murky sky.  
Then champions to thine arms were sent;  
Terror and Death glared where we went;  
From thy waves was heard a wail that rent  
Thy murky sky.  
From Denmark thunders Tordenskoil;  
Let each to Heaven commend his soul,  
And fly.

Path of the Dane to fame and might,  
Dark-rolling wave,  
Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,  
Goes to meet danger with despite,  
Proudly as thou, the tempest's might,  
Dark-rolling wave;  
And amid pleasures and alarms,  
And war and victory, be thine arms  
My grave.

## MEAN TRICK

Gunner—Their quarrels began soon after the honeymoon.  
Guyer—Yes, they blame it on the cynical friend who was present at the wedding.  
Gunner—What had he to do with it?  
Guyer—Why, instead of throwing old shoes at the carriage he threw a pair of spats.—Chicago News.

## SPEAKING OF ISMS

"The worst of isms," said the lecturer, "is pugilism."  
"Pardon me, my friends," rejoined a man who had just entered the hall on crutches, "but I know a worse one than that."  
"What is it, sir?" queried the lecturer.  
"Rheumatism," answered the other.—Chicago News.

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### FINAL SESSION OF CONVENTION

#### Manufacturers Conclude Business of Annual Meeting by Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year

#### MEMBERS TO VISIT VICTORIA TODAY

#### Resolutions Adopted on Imperial Preference, Company Incorporation, Insurance and Other Questions

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—The thirty-ninth, and the most successful convention in the history of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the first to be held in the city of Vancouver, was brought to a close this morning with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Tomorrow morning many of the members leave by the Princess Charlotte for a visit to Victoria, where they will be entertained in the evening at a reception by the Premier and his cabinet, in the Parliament Building. The steamer has been placed on the subject of reciprocity in honor of the members.

The final session was held in the board of trade rooms, the Dominion Hall being required by the caterers for the preparation for the banquet in the evening. Although there has been much comment in both the Canadian and American press on the subject of reciprocity with the nation to the south, the Americans insistently demanding it as strengthening the empire at present existing and for the benefit of their own manufacturers, and the members of the convention themselves felt quite strongly upon the subject, the adjournment at noon saw the question temporarily shelved. Evidently the convention did not wish to go definitely on record in the matter. The convention, however, indirectly approached the question through the resolution on preference within the Empire. A correct index of the sentiments of the association may be discerned in the enthusiasm with which the members received the annual report of President Henry. The president dealt at considerable length on the strength of Canada's position in the present American agitation for preference for it is really on the Americans that the great cry for it has come—and advised that there was no immediate necessity for Canadians to enter into any reciprocal arrangement with the United States.

#### Imperial Preference

In the consideration of the suggestion contained in the president's report in regard to preferential imperial trade, the desire of the convention to avoid the appearance of placing too much importance on the free trade reciprocity questions which have recently been raised was evidenced by the adoption of the resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to endeavor to arrange a preferential agreement with the Australian Commonwealth and also to instruct the Canadian delegates at the next imperial conference to urge the necessity for a more efficient preferential trade policy in the various commonwealths, unions and dominions throughout the Empire.

These preferential resolutions were introduced by Messrs. H. Bell Irving and W. H. Barker, of this city, who have both been long connected with enterprises having close relations with other sections of the Empire. They pointed out the necessity for such preferential arrangements. Mr. R. H. Alexander introduced the resolution referring to the Australian agreement. These were clearly the most important resolutions of the morning, although relating to the present confusion as to the respective rights of the Dominion and provincial governments in regard to granting charters to companies doing business in more than one province was one of vital interest to all manufacturers throughout the Dominion.

#### Companies Act

This was dealt with at considerable length by President Buchanan, of the Vancouver board of trade, in opening the convention to the board rooms. After referring to the morning session, Buchanan paid a glowing tribute to the influence of the association's magazine, Industrial Canada, in furthering the manufacturing interests of the Dominion and giving information that would tend to a better appreciation of good business methods. In regard to that magazine he took occasion to deal with an article which had appeared in it in regard to the Companies Act of British Columbia.

The attorney-general has been approached by the board of trade after their attention had been called to it, but he could not see his way clear to amend the penalty clause contained in the act. He wished to remove an impression which appeared to have been general in regard to that act. Some thought that it was a new thing, but in fact British Columbia had long had a companies act. The article in the magazine had pointed out that it was an anti-Canadian act, but this act had been in force for many years and was merely amended somewhat last winter. The amendment was brought into parliament without the majority of business men appreciating the penalty part of it. When the attorney-general had been approached he had amended the act had been glad to, but he could only receive suggestions that would help him if he introduced amendments into parliament. As a

matter of fact the British Columbia companies act was less stringent than acts in other provinces. He thought, though, that the acts of the provinces should be discarded by the association and steps taken to have a uniform system throughout the Dominion. There was need for uniformity to aid in the promotion of trade throughout the provinces and the empire.

The parliamentary report was read by Mr. Atwell Fleming, of Toronto. During the reading Mr. Bacon of this city, brought forward a resolution requesting that the parliamentary and insurance committees secure such information relative to insurance associations as would enable the manufacturers' association to press the insurance issue to a final point. Mr. Bacon said that he had no doubt that an insurance combine existed throughout the Dominion. It was difficult to obtain fair treatment from the associations, and he quoted an instance to show that he had been promised a reduction of rates by a company with which he was insured, and when he applied for it at the end of the year he had been informed that the association had made a change in its rules and regulations during the interim and that therefore the company which had promised him his reduction which was a member of the insurance association, had informed him that they could not fulfill their undertaking.

The important companies acts, insurance and trade policy resolutions passed are set out below:

"Whereas, There appears to be uncertainty as to whether charters for manufacturing companies should be issued by the federal government at Ottawa or the provincial governments of the various provinces; and whereas, "Under existing laws as to the extent of the powers granted by the provinces and the Dominion respectively to such companies; and whereas, "Various restrictions and conditions are at present imposed upon the exercise of the powers of companies under charters, both Dominion and provincial.

"Therefore, Be it resolved that the attention of the federal and the provincial governments be drawn to the unsatisfactory state of the present law, and that a recommendation be placed that steps should be taken to place the administration of the law governing the incorporation and control of companies throughout the whole Dominion upon a more firm and reasonable basis."

"Resolved, That the representatives of the Dominion of Canada at the forthcoming colonial conference be requested to urge the desirability of taking immediate steps to bring about reciprocal preferential trade within the Empire, and to be strenuous in their efforts to bring about the abolition of the British empire largely freed from tariff and other duties.

"Whereas, It is desirable that changes may be made ready before long in the tariff of Australia.

"Be it resolved, That in the interests of the Dominion, a special effort should be made by our government to arrange for an interchange of commodities between Canada and Australia on a preferential basis of customs duties."

#### The New Officers.

The officers elected today by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are as follows: President, W. H. Rowley, E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd., Hull, Que.; Vice president, Nathaniel Curry, Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Ontario vice president, W. B. Tindal, Parry Sound Lumber Co., Toronto.

Quebec vice president, J. S. N. Douglas, Douglair Yarn Co., Montreal.

B. C. vice president, R. T. Rogers, British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Provs. Secretary, vice president, J. P. Edwards, Londonberry Iron Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Londonderry.

Manitoba vice president, T. R. Deacon, Manitoba Iron Works, Winnipeg.

N. B. vice president, T. S. Simms, F. E. I. vice president, Hon. F. L. Haeckard, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Alberta and Saskatchewan vice president, W. H. Clarke, W. H. Clarke & Co. Ltd., Edmonton.

Treasurer, Geo. Booth, Booth Copper Co. Ltd., Toronto.

B. C. members elected to executive council: Alex. MacLaren, North Pacific Lumber Co., Barkett, Dennis Murphy, Burnette Sawmill Co., Sapperton, B. C.; Ramsey, Dominion Biscuit Co., Vancouver; Wm. McNeill, Stave Lake Power Co. Ltd., Vancouver, A. C. Flumerfelt, Hastings Shingle Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Chairman of standing committees: Inclusionary—Atwell Fleming, Atwell Fleming Printing Co., Toronto. Commercial Intelligence, S. H. Chapman, Ontario Engineering and Pump Co., Hamilton. Technical education, Geo. A. Howell, Toronto. Industrial Canada, R. J. Young, Canadian Rubber Co. Ltd., Montreal. Tariff, T. A. Russell, Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Toronto. Railway and transportation, Henry Bertram, John Bertram & Sons Co., Dundas. Insurance, to be appointed.

Representative to directorate of eastern and central Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., G. M. Murray, Toronto.

Auditor, Mr. Wilton C. Eddis, Toronto.

#### Committed for Trial.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—Donald McDonald, the Salmon river rancher charged with the shooting of Frank Savage while he was performing his duty as a special constable on September 14, has been committed for trial at the assizes to be held in Nanaimo on October 11. In the meantime the accused will be taken to the Victoria jail.

### PREDICTS ROUT OF OLD GUARD

#### Colonel Roosevelt is Confident That His Forces Will Achieve Victory at New York Republican Convention

#### REPORTS RECEIVED AT SAGAMORE HILL

#### Refusal to be Drawn Into Renewal of Storer Controversy—President Taft Promises Aid in Ohio

OYSTER BAY, N.Y., Sept. 22.—The utter rout of the "Old Guard" by Theodore Roosevelt at the Republican state convention in Saratoga was predicted today by Col. Roosevelt himself. At the conclusion of a long conference with half a dozen of his lieutenants, Col. Roosevelt said: "I think I may be reasonably safe in saying that we shall have 100 majority."

Reports from all parts of the state were received at Sagamore Hill today. Otto T. Barnard, of New York, Lloyd G. Gibson, president of the New York county Republican convention, F. J. Krake, of Brooklyn, Naval Officer Porter, Controller Wm. Frendengart, of New York, and Herbert Parson, Mr. Grimson's predecessor, motored down from New York late in the afternoon for a final survey of the field of battle. Colonel Roosevelt said that from the beginning he had asserted he was trying to find out what the people of New York state wanted. He disclaimed any idea of attempting to force his own ideas on the convention. In his speech at Syracuse last week, he outlined in a general way his own ideas as to the programme.

Col. Roosevelt said he had no idea what would be the nature of the plank on direct nominations, but felt that such a plank would be placed in the platform.

When the correspondence with Archbishop Ireland, given out yesterday by Mrs. Bellamy Storer, was mentioned, Col. Roosevelt said he did not intend to be drawn into a renewal of that controversy. He declined to make any extended reply to Mrs. Storer, and confined himself to this comment: "Four years ago, when I was President and Bellamy Storer was ambassador to Austria-Hungary, all the letters from me to the Storers, and from them to me, were published. In his letters speak for themselves." In his former record against the Storers, which he formed a record against which no recollection of conversation could stand, and that therefore the question of veracity could not be entertained.

#### CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—President Taft promised some of the Ohio leaders here today that he would try to help them out in this state by asking several speakers of national prominence to take part in the campaign, including perhaps Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Taft lunched with J. G. Schmidlap, and later had Mr. Schmidlap as his opponent at golf. This evening Representative Longworth. Mr. Taft will remain in Cincinnati until Saturday afternoon, when he will leave for Washington.

#### Killed by Engine.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 22.—Albert Loser, an Italian laborer, on a street gang, with the C. P. R., at State River, was killed last night by an engine. He was lying on the track in a ballast pit and is believed to have been intoxicated.

#### Botha May Yet Resign.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 22.—After all it is probable that Premier Botha will resign. Hull refuses to remain in office, and unless a strong substitute other than Merriman can be found, Botha retires. In that case the majority of members of the cabinet are likely to go with him. Only the more recalcitrant members would stay with Merriman, who it is expected will be asked to form a government if necessary.

#### Germany's Revenue Problem.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The government is still struggling with the problem of revenue, which failed of solution through the fiscal legislation of 1909. It is rumored that the government intends to introduce a bill providing for additional taxation. According to the figures of the first five months it is probable that the revenue for the present fiscal year will fall \$10,750,000 short of the estimates, which placed the expenditures at about 30 per cent less than they proved to be.

#### Vessels in Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—In a dense fog off the coast forty-five miles north of Point Arena, the bark McLaurin, bound from Bristol Bay to San Francisco, collided with the steamer Olson and Mahoney at 9 o'clock this morning. No one was injured. The steamer plied clear without any damage and placing a line aboard the sailing vessel, towed her into port late today. The McLaurin's main yard was split and her starboard side was wrecked, the bulwarks, chain plates and rail being torn away.

#### MONTRÉAL, Sept. 22.—A meeting of master plumbers last night unanimously voted to ignore the demand of 400 union men who struck on Saturday. They declared the demand for a closed shop was neither just nor acceptable.

# The White House

SHOWING TODAY:

New Neckwear  
New Belts  
New Seamless Cashmere Hose

New Eiderdown Dressing Gowns  
New Eiderdown Dressing Jackets

## Specials for Today

LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES, made of good washing materials, in pretty styles, \$3.95, \$3.00 and ..... **\$2.50**


LADIES' BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS, of good English Sateen, with deep flounce and pleating, each ..... **\$1.00**

LADIES' BLACK MOIRE SKIRTS, trimmed flounce and embroidery, each **\$1.85**

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APPLES GALORE from, per box, 85c to ..... **\$1.75**

AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for ..... **\$1.00**  
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Can be depended upon both as to Price and Quality.

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NICE MILD CURED BACK BACON, per lb. .... **25¢**

MORELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAMS, per lb. .... **18¢**

GRIFFIN'S MILD-CURED HAMS, per lb. .... **24¢**

CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, sack ..... **\$1.75**

FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20 lb. sack ..... **\$1.15**

ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets, 3 lbs. for ..... **\$1.00**

INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, fresh made and very nice, 3 lbs. for ..... **\$1.00**

TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 lbs. for ..... **\$1.00**

FRY'S BREAKFAST COCOA, half-pound tin ..... **25¢**

OLYMPIC PANCAKE FLOUR, self raising, 4 lb. pkg. .... **35¢**

CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar ..... **15¢**

PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle. .... **15¢**

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600 YATES STREET.

### CLAIM DIDN'T GET FAIR SHARE

#### Soccer Clubs of Prairies Went East for Tournament Claim Local Sale Receipts Were Withheld.

CALGARY, Sept. 23.—R. A. Park High Mogul and self-appointed official of the various offices of the prairie shield competitions, will have to come explaining this time. He was called upon to show where all gate receipts of the shield games played in Toronto went.

The Hillhurst Football Club sent the receipts after taking part in games, two of which were final games, \$25. The rules of the competition which Mr. Parker sent out stated the visiting teams would receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts after deducting tournament expenses.

The Toronto press gave the figure of the gate receipts of the Hillhurst club around the following figures which Mr. Frank Riley, business manager of the team, quotes as being near the mark: Hillhurst vs. Toronto Thistles..... Hillhurst vs. Fort William..... Hillhurst vs. Hamilton (1st game)..... Hillhurst vs. Hamilton (2nd game).....

These four games alone drew a total of 6,100 persons, and the mission was worth five cents. Besides the above games, there were other games played, in which the Hillhurst club did not take part. This would make the above number, so that taking thousands as a small estimate, it is possible to hear that the Hillhurst club received only \$15 for its gate receipts. Ottawa, Cobalt and Hamilton are where around \$18 each. The receipts were paid in ratio to mileage the team traveled.

Frank Riley yesterday stated to Albert that Mr. Parker told him the receipts amounted to \$400, but Riley estimates them near the \$1 mark. The expenses, of course, would include printing, referees' expenses, ground rent, etc. Riley estimates around \$400, it would be a high estimate.

Mr. Riley said he was too thick-skinned to express himself in words when Parker paid him over a \$15 check. However, this man Parker will not stay away with it, and is up against a tight bunch in Mr. Riley and his Hillhurst boys. Riley has been told, Riley instructed a chartered accountant and a solicitor to go thoroughly into the affair.

People of Creston District Much Interested in Discovery of Gold in the Goat River.

NELSON, Sept. 22.—Great excitement has been aroused in the Creston district by the discovery of rich placers in the bed of the Goat River. Ira Beam, an old-time prospector and gold miner, who has been through some of the greatest gulches in western America, including the Newmans, and in the bed of the Goat River, has discovered these claims. About a year ago Beam was observed panning gold dust on sections of the Goat River, but it was thought to be another instance of a prospector's mess. Suddenly he appeared in Creston on Thursday last with some fine specimens of coarse gold, and the news leaked out that he had located claims just above the canyon in Goat River, and that one occurred in the vicinity of the finds. Messrs. Stone and Jackson and J. McFarland were the first ones, and they had filed on by the original locators. To the present time eighteen claims all have been staked.

A few days ago work at Broken was entirely suspended while the population hastened out to see claims. Pannings have given fifty dollars to the pan of coarse gold. Traces of the precious metal have been found fifty to sixty feet in the bed of the stream, and in the bed of the lower river gold is believed to be present in paying quantities, as the panning gives better results right down to water. A meeting of the claim holders will be held this week for the purpose of forming a syndicate to carry out necessary fluming and tunneling, enable the gold to be taken from the bed of the stream down to bed rock which is about ten to fifteen feet below the low water mark.

The syndicate will be known as the Indiana group, and all owners of various claims being local men, it is believed the money necessary to exploit the properties can be raised. The river at the present time is very low, and conditions are very favorable for prospecting, the claim holders being fully equipped for the year. The claims are such that they can be worked with a low capital of \$200, and the present indications are that a large quantity of the precious metal can be profitably taken from these claims. The claim owners are anxious to avoid stampede from the outside, and it is difficult to get facts as to the real value of the find.

### PLACER EXCITEMENT

New H. B. Shop Manager

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Herbert B. Bridge, son of Michael Bridge, a distinguished general manager of the shop side of Hudson's Bay business Canada, sails October 1. He is expected to inaugurate a vigorous campaign.

### CLAIM DIDN'T GET FAIR SHARE

#### Soccer Clubs of Prairies Which Went East for Tournament Claim Local Sale Receipts Were Withheld.

CALGARY, Sept. 23.—R. A. Parker, High Mogul and self-appointed official of all the various offices of the People's Shield competition, will have to do some explaining this time. He will be called upon to show where all the gate receipts of the shield games played in Toronto went to.

The Hillhurst Football Club's end of the receipts after taking part in four games, two of which were final games, was \$25. The rules of the competition which Mr. Parker sent out stated that the visiting teams would receive ninety per cent of the gross receipts after deducting tournament expenses.

The Toronto press gave the figures of the games played by the Hillhurst club around the following figures which Mr. Frank Riley, business manager of the team, quotes as being very near the mark:

Hillhurst vs. Toronto Thistles..... 2000  
Hillhurst vs. Fort William..... 600  
Hillhurst vs. Hamilton (1st game) 2000  
Hillhurst vs. Hamilton (2nd game) 1500

These four games alone drew an attendance of 6,100 persons, and the admission was twenty-five cents. Besides the above games there were other games played, in which the Hillhurst club did not take part. This would add to the above number, so that taking a thousand as a small estimate, it is surprising to hear that the Hillhurst club received only \$25 for its end. Regina, Ottawa, Cobalt and Hamilton games were around \$18 each. The receipts were paid in ratio to mileage the teams traveled.

Frank Riley yesterday stated to the Albertan that Mr. Parker told him that the receipts amounted to \$400, but Mr. Riley estimates them nearer the \$1,000 mark. The expenses, of course, would include printing, referees' expenses, and ground rent. Should these amount to \$100, it would be a high estimate.

Mr. Riley said he was so thunderstruck to express himself in words when Parker paid him over a \$25 check. However, this man Parker will not get away with it, and is up against a fighting bunch in Mr. Riley and his Hillhurst boys. Eugene Thomson, of Regina, Riley instructed a chartered accountant and a solicitor to go thoroughly into the affair.

It is expected that the Hillhurst club will be taking part in four games, traveling the longest distance and drawing in the fewest spectators, to the detriment of the other clubs. It is more than scandalous.

When the Gallies went to the coast they received money over and above all expenses.

### PLACER EXCITEMENT

#### People of Creston District Much Interested in the Goats River.

NELSON, Sept. 22.—Great excitement has been created in the Creston district by the discovery of rich placer gold deposits in the bed of the Goats river. Ira Beam, an old-time prospector and gold miner of Creston, through some of the greatest gold rushes in western America, including the stampede in Nevada, is the lucky discoverer of the gold. About a year ago Beam was observed panning gold dust on sections of the Goats river, but it was not until he passed another instance of a prospector's madness. Suddenly he appeared in Creston on Thursday last with some fine specimens of gold, and, after the gold was leaked out that he had located two claims just above the canyon in Goats river. A rush at once occurred to the vicinity of the finds. Messrs. Stocks and Jackson and J. McFarland were the first wise ones, and they have taken their claims close to the ones filed on by the original locators. In the present instance the claims are all have been staked.

As the gold was located at Erickson was entirely suspended while the adult population hastened out to secure claims. Pannings have given fifteen dollars to the pan of coarse gold. Traces of the precious metal have been found fifty to sixty feet in the banks of the stream, and in the bed of the river gold is believed to be present in paying quantities, as the panning gives better results right down to the water. A meeting of the claim holders will be held this week for the purpose of forming a syndicate to carry out the necessary fluming and tunneling to enable the gold to be taken from the bed of the stream down to bed rock, which is about ten to fifteen feet below the low water mark.

The syndicate will be known as the Indiana group, and all owners of the various claims being local men, it is believed the money necessary to exploit the properties can be easily raised. The river at the present time is very low, and conditions are very favorable for obtaining the gold. It is being worked fully seven months of the year. The claims are such that they can be worked with a low capital outlay. The present indications are that a large quantity of the precious metal can be profitably taken from these claims. The claim owners are anxious to avoid a stampede from the outside, and it is difficult to get the facts as to the real value of the find.

New H. D. Shop Manager.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Richard Burbridge, appointed general manager of the sales shop side of Hudson's Bay business in Canada, is expected to inaugurate a vigorous campaign.

### FATAL HOTEL FIRE

#### One Woman Burned to Death and Another Probably Fatally Injured at Schreiber.

SCHREIBER, Ont., Sept. 22.—The King Edward hotel was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning which started about 4 o'clock. The fire started in the domestic quarters. A Finn girl named Patti was burned to death in her bed. Miss McBride, a dining room girl, had a narrow escape from being caught in the flames, having to escape in her night robes. A French girl named Gaudet was injured badly by jumping from an upstairs window, and an elderly woman, Miss Moore, a kitchen helper, was burned very badly and may not recover. Both Miss Moore and Miss Gaudet are now in Fort Arthur hospital. Many of the boarders escaped with only their night clothes. It was fortunate that the wind was not strong or there would have been several houses burned on account of the poor fire protection. Everything possible was done for the injured and the homeless ones were cared for by their neighbors. The hotel was owned by John King, of Fort William, and was fully insured.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 22.—Miss Moore, burned in the Schreiber fire Wednesday, and now in St. Joseph's hospital here, has little chance of recovery. Miss Gaudet, though severely injured by jumping from the third story is likely to recover.

### HERRING CURERS WISED BY FIRE

#### Three Buildings Burned and a Fourth Badly Damaged at Nanaimo — Japanese Lose Most Heavily.

NANAIMO, Sept. 23.—Shortly after four o'clock this morning a fire broke out among the local herring canneries, and before it could be controlled had destroyed three of the large salteries, badly damaged a fourth, and a loss estimated at \$20,000.

The owners of the buildings destroyed are J. Korenaga, of Vancouver, whose two large canneries were totally destroyed, and another Japanese named Makagawa, whose place was burned to the ground. The premises of Benson and Graham were badly gutted. The fire broke out in close proximity to where a fire occurred a few weeks ago. There was no chance of saving the buildings, and the reflection from the fire could be seen from all parts of the city. The damage to the buildings was covered by insurance.

Messrs. Benson and Graham, of the New Pacific Block, had a loss of \$2,000 on insurance, and the damage sustained by their building is estimated at \$1,000. Makagawa was insured to the extent of \$2,000, and his loss was \$1,000 on the two buildings destroyed, \$1,000 on one and \$2,000 on the other.

There was one peculiar case of hard luck in connection with the fire. Messrs. Green and Murray, whose building was burned down in the last fire, had about \$1,500 worth of web stored with Messrs. Benson and Graham, and it was destroyed by the fire. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Inmate Passenger.

HANNA, Sept. 24.—After being restrained from leaping from a Union Pacific transcontinental train near Sherman, Wyo., Charles Burnes, a passenger, left the train here, acting wildly, and was pursued for six miles across the sagebrush before he was captured. Burnes was placed in bed and proceeded to jab his throat with a nail file.

Responsibility for Fatal Wreck.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 24.—The directors of the Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction company have made known the result of their investigation of the cause of the collision between two cars near Bluffton on Wednesday, in which 40 people were killed. The report charges the responsibility for the wreck to the driver of the north-bound car to stop four miles north of the curve where the collision happened.

STEWART, Sept. 23.—Frank D. Rice's survey party of seven narrowly escaped death at Georgia, river on the canal, when the gas which gathered in the Evans and Sowerby launch which they were in exploded and set fire to the craft. Five of the men were in bed at the time. Skipper Harvey Copp and C. Wilson suffered slight burns. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, but it is presumed the gas generated in the cabin, which was closed tight for the night and a lighted lantern ignited it. The scantily dressed men arrived at Stewart shortly after the accident. The party was headed for Swanson bay to survey some timber limits.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Another official of the printing bureau, in the person of Joseph A. Prigson, chief clerk, has been asked for his resignation as a result of Hon. Chas. Murphy's "protest" bureau affairs. Albans Chamberlain, registrar of supplies, was sometime ago asked for his resignation, while W. C. McMahon, superintendent of printing, was superseded. The minister will shortly appoint a superintendent of printing and a superintendent of stationary. It is understood that Mr. Murphy's report on the printing bureau will shortly receive consideration by the cabinet council.

### MORE BUSINESS SMALLER PROFIT

#### Contention Advanced by Advocate of Railways at Inquiry Into Rate Question — Commissioner's Opinion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Railroads must adjust their economic difficulties by some other means than by asking shippers to contribute the funds therefor is the opinion of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane, as expressed during the hearings today. Railroad officers and attorneys sought to learn if the commissioner implied that there must be a readjustment of the method of financing the big carrier system, but Mr. Lane ignored their efforts and continued to insist on the rate question to whom he directed his startling remarks, pointing questions on the amount and disposition of earnings of the railroad in question, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The witness was William M. Ellis, counsel for the St. Paul. Mr. Ellis had suggested that his company was suffering from too much business, that the increase has meant increase in the unit of income, thereby threatening the yearly surplus of earnings above payment of dividends and cost of operation and of maintenance.

Commissioner Lane then said: "As the country develops there will be more and more freight delivered to you, and as conditions are now, rates constantly must be increased, accordingly to officials. I argue that it is a menace to the country if the rates constantly are increased. We must work out this problem on lines other than by the proposed method of raising the tariffs. If not there is no time when we say the maximum has been reached."

This unexpected development came as a result of the inquiry as to the St. Paul's profits, particularly from the public lands acquired in recent years. Mr. Ellis denied the commissioner's suggestion that the road's optimism when it built the transcontinental extension had turned to pessimism now. If it had not been for that road, he said, we would have had nothing from operation to add to our surplus last year. That extension added about \$2,000,000 to the surplus, and the road to the \$2,589,000 from other sources. Our total surplus is about \$50,000,000.

He then told the commissioner that the expense of the extension was \$100,000,000, and would continue to do so as long as more traffic was handled. In answer to questions Mr. Ellis said that the gross income next year would be \$70,000,000 from this year's figures of \$64,000,000 the percentage of profit would be less.

"Do you mean to say the cost of doing business is increasing?" asked the commissioner. "I mean the percentage of profit would not be so great," said Mr. Ellis.

### ELECTRIC ROAD TO OPEN UP INTERIOR

#### New Railroad Being Surveyed From Barkerville to Connect With Grand Trunk Pacific Near Fort George.

To survey the route of an electric railway from Barkerville down the Willow river to join the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort George, a distance of about 100 miles, a party in charge of T. A. Kelly has been dispatched to the British Columbia interior by the H.M. of Gore and McGregor, land surveyors of this city. The project is being undertaken by a concern with headquarters at Vancouver, the Barkerville Railway and Willow River company. The cost of the construction of such a road has not been estimated, but it is thought that it will amount to well up to a million.

The proposed new road will bring the rich Barkerville mining camps into direct communication with the outside. Instead of the Cariboo mining companies paying to pay the heavy freight charges for the transportation of their supplies over three hundred miles of road from Anahort, they will be furnished with quick service from British Columbia and eastern center. The enterprise is considered a boon to the country, and it is expected that it will attract a large investment on the part of those furnishing the necessary financial backing.

While the district through which the railway will run is rough and the cost of construction therefore will be greater than would be the case nearer the coast this to an extent is balanced by the fact that there will be no difficulty in securing power. There are several waterfalls on the Willow river which will supply ample power for the operation of the railway. One of these is Cottonwood Falls, where it is thought the plant will be located.

### AIRSHIP FLEET FOR UNCLE SAM

#### John B. Ryan, Son of Millionaire, Proposes Plan to Provide Aeroplanes for Service in Case of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—John Barry Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, the New York multi-millionaire, spent today in the war and navy departments and succeeded in driving the officials into a state of enthusiasm with the plan to provide the army and navy with a fleet of airships that would suggest tremendously the offensive and defensive powers of the twin-servants.

The attractive feature of Mr. Ryan's proposition was its economical side. He did not ask a dollar of government money in return for the creation of a reserve of about a thousand aeroplanes that might be called immediately into service by the government in time of need. What he did want was the moral support of the two departments. This was given him, with hearty good will.

Efforts will be made to develop aeroplanes of greater size than those now in use, so as to transport a corporate guard and to carry sufficient ammunition for effective bombardment.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—Capt. A. P. Desborough, British explosives expert, who is in Canada at the request of the Canadian government to make a report on the handling of explosives, upon which legislation will be based next session, met a number of representatives of companies manufacturing explosives in the parliament buildings today and outlined to them the chief points of his report. He stated that he recommended the establishment of a testing station at Ottawa, at which samples of all explosives manufactured or sold in Canada will be tested. Manufacture or sale will only proceed after approval by the testing station. He pointed out that the present regulations governing the manufacture of explosives in Canada were exceedingly loose. There were differences between the control of the federal government, the provincial government and municipal authorities.

Mr. R. D. Rolston, of Vancouver, was a business visitor from Vancouver on Friday last.

### Suicides in Hamilton

HAMILTON, Sept. 24.—The police this morning fished another woman's body out of the bay just off the past three weeks. The victim was about 23 years old and her identity is unknown, though she is believed to have come from London, Ont.

### Supreme Court Sitting

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—Autumn session of the Supreme court, which will open on October 4, has a formidable list of appeals—no fewer than 62 in all. These are: 13 appeals from British Columbia, one from Saskatchewan, four from Alberta, five from Manitoba, one from the Maritime provinces, the smallest on record from that section, 13 from Quebec and 14 from Ontario.

### Finls Dr. Cook Again

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Dr. Fred A. Cook, the vanished explorer, has been sighted in a Mulehan hotel under the name of Mr. Coleman and family. So Michael M. Ryan, of Bridgeport, has informed the New York Times, which will publish tomorrow his account of how he met the doctor. "I arrived in Munch August 21, and saw Mr. Ryan, and on entering the dining room of my hotel I was amazed to see Dr. Cook and his wife, son and daughter sitting at a table. There was no attempt at disguise. He wore his moustache and little side whiskers and looked just like his photograph."

### ALLEGED FRAUDS OF CHINAMEN

#### Special Officer From Ottawa Investigates Reports That Law is Violated by Means of Bogus Passports

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—Edward Foster, a special officer of the department of justice, Ottawa, is in the city, and in company with local customs officers is investigating alleged violations of the Chinese immigration law. In defrauding both the Dominion and provincial governments out of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the way of the \$200 poll tax. Thirty Chinese included in the party of 300 who arrived here on the Empress of China are being held at the C. P. detention shed awaiting results of the investigation.

It has been suspected for some time that the Chinese coming to Vancouver are evading the law and securing free admission to the Dominion by presenting passports placed in their hands by some class of students and merchants. This work is alleged to be engineered by an organization in Hongkong with ramifications in various Chinese cities and on the Pacific Coast of America. It is believed that the passports are secured on behalf of the Chinese men, Chinese-reputed to enter Canada without paying the poll-tax. The nominal applicants are said to remain at home, while their qualifying papers, issued by the viceroys of the province, and reviewed by the resident British consul, are allegedly passed on to coolies who embark for Canada. The system is said to be so extensive that certain Chinese men are reaping a rich harvest. The attending immigration officer is unable to pay the poll tax gives a bond, and until the stipulated price is paid becomes virtually a slave.

The investigation, in which the Chinese consul was present, has been forwarded to Ottawa.

### Merritt Miner Killed

MERRITT, B. C., Sept. 22.—George Cassidy, a miner, was instantly killed by the collapse of a portion of the mine roof in the chambers of a 1 1/2 mile. His mate, Thomas Moffatt, escaped, the timbers in the roof over him protecting him. Cassidy also held in jail. The system is said to be so extensive that certain Chinese men are reaping a rich harvest. The attending immigration officer is unable to pay the poll tax gives a bond, and until the stipulated price is paid becomes virtually a slave.

### Burlington Road Finances

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—The annual report of the Burlington Railway, for the year ending June 30, shows a total revenue of \$87,999,571, a total expense of \$83,024,644 and a net operating revenue of \$24,958,927. The total operating revenue is more than that of any other railway in the year ending June 30, 1909.

### GETS LONG SOUGHT FOR WORK, SUICIDES

#### Lee Quon Yow, After Searching for Employment for Months and Securing it, Takes Own Life at Oak Bay

Within an hour after having secured employment for which he had been seeking for months, Lee Quon Yow, a Chinese, committed suicide on Friday evening at 5:30 o'clock by hanging himself from the rafters of a barn at the farm of Mrs. Y. G. Goshorn Bay, where he had secured work. Nothing is known of the motive which inspired him to take his own life.

The police have sent for a few days ago the manager of the farm, Mr. Y. G. Goshorn, who came to the farm on Friday evening at 5 o'clock and asked if he could obtain employment there. As he had a short of men at this, the harvest time of the year, Mr. Yow took him on. Lee was most grateful in his thanks for this consideration shown on the part of the manager of the farm. But almost immediately he took himself to the barn at the back, pouring out a continual string of Chinese talk on his way. Upon arrival at the barn he took off his coat, and binding it about his neck, he climbed up onto the rafters, there hanging dead.

Because of the inherent fear of the Chinese concerning a corpse, the Oriental employed on the farm fled from the shed in horror when they found the body and left it hanging there. They did not notify the authorities of the crime until yesterday afternoon. The body was taken down and placed in a coffin, which was buried in the morning. An inquest will be held on Monday afternoon.

Lee Quon Yow was 28 years of age and came here eight years ago from the French merchant marine. She was second only in size and speed to the Lusitania and Mauretania.

### Suspected Land Frauds in Alaska

#### Officer of Interior Department Now at Spokane, Supposed to be Carrying on Secret Investigation

SPOKANE, Sept. 22.—Lending color to the reports now current here of an investigation of suspected land frauds in Alaska, which starting developments are expected, is the presence in Spokane of Clyde Walker, former special agent at Spokane, and now in addition, there are also said to be two special agents operating out of the Seattle office, who have been on the Canadian government to make a report on the handling of explosives, upon which legislation will be based next session, met a number of representatives of companies manufacturing explosives in the parliament buildings today and outlined to them the chief points of his report. He stated that he recommended the establishment of a testing station at Ottawa, at which samples of all explosives manufactured or sold in Canada will be tested. Manufacture or sale will only proceed after approval by the testing station. He pointed out that the present regulations governing the manufacture of explosives in Canada were exceedingly loose. There were differences between the control of the federal government, the provincial government and municipal authorities.

### Typoid is Epidemic at New Westminster

Typoid is epidemic at New Westminster.

### New Zealand Defence

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 23.—Premier Ward introduced a defence amendment bill on the lines of Lord Kitchener's report. It provides for a force of 50,000 men at an annual cost of £400,000. The bill was favorably received.

### Palleti Proceeds

ROME, Sept. 23.—Dispatches from Milan have received here that Palleti is again aloft en route to Milan after resting two hours at Strada. Advances from Briez say that Weymann ascended at 3.45 to again attempt a crossing of Simplon Pass. The weather there has improved greatly since Chavez and Palleti ascended.

### Vancouver Bank Clearings

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—Bank clearings for the week ending Sept. 22, a report of which was issued today, showed that all records in the history of the city had been broken, the bank clearings for that period amounting to \$10,183,041. This amount exceeds by \$759,748 the previous record, established on May 5, this year, when the clearings amounted to \$9,423,293. This week's clearings exceed by \$1,289,764 the corresponding week in 1909, when the returns were \$8,376,846. For the same week in 1908 the figures were \$4,375,844. Last week the clearings were \$9,222,577 and other big weeks this year were April 21, \$9,237,654; June 30, \$9,284,618; July 14, \$9,158,451; July 21, \$9,094,976.

### SWIMMING IS MORE POPULAR

#### Women Take Prominent Part in Distance Race in Thames — Praise for Sheppard — British Notes

LONDON, Sept. 24.—This is a record-breaking age, and while new figures are more difficult to create every year, there is nothing like an attempt to beat or a successful attack on "Fisher Time" to interest the public. British athletes were satisfied by what they saw of M. W. Sheppard at the last Olympic games that he was a match, consequently his recent great performance of 57 2/5 seconds for 500 yards, and 1 min. 10 4/5 sec. for 600 yards comes as no great surprise. It is really wonderful that Sheppard clipped a fifth of a second off Tommy Burke's 600 yards figure, and then continued on for another hundred yards, when he was still one-fifth inside the best by Burke and E. H. Montague of England. Sheppard, as the Olympic 300 and 1,700 metres champion, is generally regarded as a middle distance runner by Britishers; but his 57 2/5 sec. for 500 yards opens peoples eyes to his great pace. We know how he can stay, so that given favorable opportunity, he may surprise E. Lung-his wonderful possession of judgment and determination of a high order, the manner he outdistanced H. A. Wilson in the Olympic 1,500 metres being an object-lesson of the latter trait.

Swimming

There is not the slightest doubt that the general public takes far greater interest in swimming nowadays than a few years back. This satisfactory state of affairs has been brought about through the promotion of various long distance races, and attempts to cross the Channel. One of the most popular events of the year is the race in the Thames from Richmond to Blackfriars. This is about 15 miles in length, and the tide make the ordeal less difficult than suggested by the distance. The race is held in the Thames, and much attention is on account of the fair sex being allowed to join. In the latest race there was a keen desire to see how many would swim. The year-old representative of the United States would fare against England's young English swimmers. Unfortunately, the New England swimmer was handicapped with cramp and had to retire after going three miles. She would have had a long race, and several swimmers, including Miss Olive Carson, of Leicester, however, they would have finished fifth in the actual race, and so beating many who had tried men swimmers. Of the men and 14 women competitors, two stood out prominently, viz. T. S. Batton and H. Taylor. They went away from the start, Battersby finishing first in three hours 21 minutes and 21 seconds, Taylor's time being three hours 24 minutes and 47 seconds, while S. Blatherwick, the next arrival, was over 2 1/2 minutes behind the winner. Miss Carson finished in three hours, 51 minutes and 26 seconds, over ten minutes faster than the second girl to arrive.

Football

The return of the association footballers from their tour of South Africa has been followed by the usual interviews with the men. One and all seem pleased with their treatment, and speak hopefully for the future of the "soccer" game in South Africa. The manager feels particularly pleased that the first visit of professional players has passed off in such a nice manner, the men's conduct on and off the field, have given grounds for complaint. When the writer was filling the position of sports editor on a well-known South African paper, a few years back, he found few supporters in his contention that professional footballers made for the good of the game. Amateurs are always to be preferred to professionals, but the latter are far better than sham-amateurs. All cannot afford to follow the game for sports' sake alone, and it is better that they play as open professionals. It is also quite a mistake to suppose that a professional is not as keen on a pastime as an amateur (in spite of his being paid for playing), for many of them become pros because of their keenness and inability to afford to play as amateurs.

The Scottish League campaign is now in full swing. Motherwell, 4 points for 2 games, heading the table. This team did well to beat Dundee 3 to 1. Another notable success was the 2 to 1 victory of Falkirk, an entertaining Celtic, the champions having thus tasted an early defeat. It is pleasing to note Queen's Park in a winning mood, the amateurs beating Hamilton by 2 goals to 1.

### Champ Clark Confident

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Champ Clark, the minority leader in the House of Representatives, addressed the Democratic Editorial Association tonight. He said in part: "The circumstances which surround our passage of a Democratic victory. The Democrats in the House got together and fought together during the year 1910, and there is set a welcome example to the Democrats throughout the land."

### Albuquerque Murders Arrested

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 23.—A special from Adamana, Ariz., says: "Sheriff Thompson, of Globe, at 9 o'clock tonight arrested James Steele and William Stewart, former United States soldiers, who are charged with the murder of Fred Kibbe and Alfred F. Hillpot, business men of Globe. Sheriff Thompson, at the head of a posse of five men, found the fugitives at the Santa Fe station here. No fight was put up by the men. This is the end of a nine-days chase, which was participated in by officers, Indian trackers and bloodhounds."

### ST. NAZAIRE, France, Sept. 24

The steamship France, built for the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French line) for its New York and Havre service, was launched here today. The France is the largest ship in the French merchant marine. She will be second only in size and speed to the Lusitania and Mauretania.

### Seattle, Sept. 24

Helpless in the grasp of the first severe storm of the summer at Nome, the steamships Umatilla and Victoria were forced to seek shelter for three days behind Sledge Island. The Umatilla with all her cargo aboard, was obliged to hurry to sea for safety and could not take on her passengers for four days. A greater number of safety behind Sledge Island was wrecked by the waves.

### Claims Damages

WINNIPEG, Sept. 24.—Chas. B. Hamm has filed a claim for ten thousand dollars against the C. N. R. for injuries alleged to be received when a truck struck a street car which was thrown into Fort Rouge subway from a temporary level crossing. It will be sought to have the street car which was killed in this accident, which caused the railway commission to interfere.

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ctions completed before the close of  
return, the ground being prepared ac-  
locations have been fixed, and  
ere full planting is practicable the  
s being put in, or otherwise to be  
y for planting in the spring. As  
present understood, the province  
demonstration orchard purposes, is  
be divided into five fruit growing  
districts, each in charge of the Horti-  
cultivist assigned to that particular  
district, and all being in charge of the  
Horticulturist attached to the  
Department of Agriculture.

The Districts Affected  
The first of these five districts will  
be constituted by Vancouver Island  
and the Lower Mainland. To the Is-  
land two orchards are allotted, the one  
to be between Cowichan and Nanaimo,  
the other in the Saanich peninsula,  
nowhere in the vicinity of Victoria.  
Four orchards are allowed to the  
Lower Mainland: one probably in the  
Fraser valley, one in Chilliwack, and two on  
the north bank of the Fraser, in the  
Steyn riding. The second orchard  
district is to comprise Shuswap, Ar-  
mor, Nicola, Salmon Arm and Pen-  
nington (Wallachin), two orchards going  
to the constituency of Yale and two to  
the constituency of Kamloops. Either three or four  
orchards are proposed for the third  
district, which is to include  
Kelowna, Summerland, Pen-  
ton and Keremeos. The fourth dis-  
trict provides for the Arrow Lakes dis-  
trict, Kootenay and the boundary coun-  
ties of East and Northeast Kootenay. It  
is expected that two orchards will be  
allotted to the Slokan district, one be-  
ing on Arrow and one on Slokan  
rivers, with one on the Kootenay Lake  
vicinity of Nelson, one at or near  
Brook, one at Windermere, one at  
Island, and another at Midway.  
The fifth district, which will con-  
tain the fifth official division, has  
two orchards which will be given, the  
one to the Kitnumatum Valley and  
the other at Lakelse.

## HONORED WITH DEGREE

of Address, Delivered When  
shop Perrin Was Presented For  
Degree of D.C.L. At College.

Right Rev. Dr. Perrin, Bishop of  
Columbia, has returned from Halifax,  
where he attended the sessions of the  
general synod of the Anglican church  
in Canada.

He is in the East Bishop Perrin was  
the recipient of the degree of  
D.C.L., honoris causa, by King's Col-  
lege, University, N. S.

The address of the public orator who  
presented Dr. Perrin for the degree was  
delivered in Latin. A translation reads:

The Bishop of Columbia  
I have a noted Bishop who comes  
to us from the extreme West of Can-  
ada with giant strength and courage  
as he pits himself against the in-  
fluence, the dissolute morals, the  
old customs, which in his cities are  
not infrequently the only vestige  
of the victory from the vanquished  
heathen. Many a prodigal has  
found in him with gratitude as one  
who has plucked him from the slavery  
of many a weak and wavering one,  
as he stands in the right way,  
calling to him by his gentle mon-  
ing many an ignorant one he has  
led by his instructions. In matters  
of doctrine he is a lover of doctrine  
interpreted by the ancient fathers.  
He is a lover of ceremonies which have  
been allowed partly to fall into disre-  
pute, devoted to the past as it was  
of the primitive church. Never-  
theless he has not ceased to devote his  
mind to those things which in our  
science and philological research  
brought to light. All good men  
y tendered to him word of praise.  
I present the Right Rev. in  
Wilcox Perrin.

## MURDER MYSTERY

of Deputy Assessor of Union  
County, Oregon, Found in Home,  
Riddled by Bullets.

GRANDE, Ore., Sept. 22.—The  
discovery of the body of  
Perry, deputy county assessor of  
county, was made today by  
a man who broke into his house here  
in effort to secure information that  
would explain Perry's absence during  
the ten days from his office. The  
body was found on the staircase with  
bullets in the back.

The crime was not for the purpose  
of money, as Perry's purse was found in  
his pocket with the money untouched.  
Perry had been in Portland  
for three children for several  
days and it was not until word was re-  
ceived from her that Perry had not  
returned that she anxiously regarding  
her whereabouts arose. Today was  
decided by his personal friends  
investigation of the seemingly de-  
pendence should be made.  
There is no clue to Perry's slayer,  
and no known motive for the deed.

George Mitchell of Beacon, Ont.,  
on Saturday to spend the week  
at the Central Experimental Farm,  
Ontario, her sister Mitchell  
and a companion, accompanied her.

Misses Fraser, Esquimalt, B.C.,  
at a charming little party  
on Wednesday afternoon, given  
at the home of Mrs. Ermattinger,  
sister of the manager of St. Thomas,  
Ontario, to spend the winter in Victoria.

# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## IN MY GARDEN

By a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society

Since the cessation of the prolonged rainy  
period, and the return of summer sunshine, the  
flower garden has been aglow with a profusion  
of bright colored blooms, and the air is per-  
vaded with their sweet odors. Foliage is clean,  
healthy, and invigorated, and the roots of  
plants having been kept incessantly moist has  
resulted in luxuriant growth on all sides. The  
more tender plants, such as petunias, have  
suffered, it is true, from the storms of wind  
and rain to which they have been subjected,  
but a week's sunshine works wonders with the  
battered plants in restoring their beauty. Em-  
ployment can easily be found for an hour or  
two each morning in removing the decayed  
flowers and fallen petals, dead or dying leaves,  
and plants whose beauty is over.

### Plumbago Capensis

The peculiar tint of celestial blue possessed  
by the blooms of *Plumbago capensis* must  
stamp it as a universal favorite, independently  
of the fact that it is one of the most easily  
grown greenhouse plants, and one deserving  
every attention from a cultural standpoint. Yet  
it has been asserted that plumbagos are too  
rampant or too weedy and free in their manner  
of growth, to make useful subjects beyond  
what are suited to lofty pillars and back walls,  
or similar situations where climbing plants  
generally grow and do well. *P. capensis* is a  
native of South Africa, and is as free blooming  
as any plant need be. To grow it well in small  
plants presents no difficulty, and my reason  
for choosing this particular season for intro-  
ducing this subject is because it is a good time  
to propagate it for blooming next summer.  
Take cuttings from the firm side shoots formed  
of the current season's growth, or, indeed, any  
portions of young wood, as they all strike  
readily, dibbled out into sandy compost, with  
glass over them for a few days. As soon as the  
cuttings have shown a little new growth, they  
should be potted off into large 60-sized pots.  
Keep them on any out-of-the-way shelf until  
spring, then move them into 48-sized pots, keep  
them near the glass, where plenty of light is  
available, as, according to the manner in which  
this is managed, so in comparison will be their  
sturdiness and relative bloom display. All the  
young growth they have made during the early  
winter months must be pinched back to three  
eyes. Should the young shoots which form in  
the spring be strong and numerous, pinch them  
back also to three eyes, so that they com-  
mence growing, give yet one more move into  
32-sized pots. By so doing, not alone will the  
bloom display be increased, but the dwarf  
bushy habit of the plants also maintained.

Blooming in August or September, the  
plumbagos form a most acceptable and telling  
display in company with, and by way of con-  
trast to, scarlet and white bloomed conserva-  
tory plants, generally at their best at that sea-  
son. There is one other situation where this  
plant may be tried with advantage, and that  
is a warm sunny wall, out of doors. I have  
seen it doing remarkably well in such a situa-  
tion in the south of England.

### Myrtle and Oleander

From the middle to the end of August is  
the best time in the year to put in cuttings of  
myrtles and oleanders. The old-fashioned way  
of striking myrtle cuttings was to put a plant  
into a close damp hothouse early in June, so  
that the young shoots became as soft as those  
of a verbena, and when a couple of inches long,  
they were taken off for cuttings, planted in  
pots, with sand on the top, bell-glasses put  
over them, and then plunged into bottom heat.  
Nine-tenths of the very hard woody plants,  
such as is the myrtle, will readily strike under  
that excitement, but that kind of work is only  
fit for first-rate propagators, and ordinary  
people must content themselves with the more  
popular way of slow and sure work. Myrtle  
cuttings take a long time to root, and may be  
made any time this month. Those made now  
require less attention, and are more sure to  
root by the ordinary treatment than such as  
are made at any other season, and, as they  
must be left in the cutting pots, until next  
spring, and be watered all through the winter,  
the pots should be particularly well prepared  
for them. Six-inch pots are about the best size  
drained with an inch deep of small cinder  
ashes, then a little good mould over that for  
the roots to feed on when they reach that far,  
and then the pot filled with a very light com-  
post of half sand and half sandy loam. To  
make the pot look more tidy, a thin layer of  
clean sand might be put on the top, but that is  
not essential for the cuttings. The pot is then  
well watered and put aside until the cuttings  
are made. The reason for first watering the  
cutting-pot is that the soil in it will press  
harder together than if only ordinary moist,  
and the closer the soil or the sand is made for  
hard-wooded cuttings, such as those made of  
myrtle, the more certain are they to root. Now,  
if a gardener had a large myrtle plant, to  
choose cuttings from, he would only take the  
little side shoots about 3 or 4 inches long, with  
an inch or so of the bottom quite grown from  
being ripe; he would not cut them, but slip  
them from the branch, and after cutting away  
the two lower leaves, they would be ready to  
plant. The next best cuttings would be on the  
top of side shoots that ripened all the way up  
except 2 inches at the very top; then, by tak-  
ing two joints of the brown wood along with  
the green tops, very good cuttings may be  
made. Of course, these could not be made  
slip cuttings like the former, but they would  
be cut across under the second joint of ripe  
wood in the usual way. The reason for taking  
a little ripe wood at the bottom of the cuttings

is to prevent them damping in the soil, as they  
would be more likely to do if they were all of  
green wood.

### The Auricula

This beautiful hardy flower, the evolution  
of an Alpine plant, has long been a favorite  
in British gardens, and as it now possesses  
a society under the title of the National Auri-  
cula Society, it may be considered as taking a  
leading place amongst the florists' flowers of  
today. The different types we cultivate are  
mostly due to the effect of a high state of cul-  
tivation, although some are the result of cross  
fertilization as carried out upon some system-  
atic plan by experts, and very beautiful and  
large are some of the products of these efforts.  
The great object of the fancier seems to aim at  
well-defined colors and large trusses of fine  
flowers thrown well above the foliage, and the  
value of a variety is determined by its excel-  
lence in these respects. It is the custom to  
re-pot the plant after flowering during the  
summer and stand them in a cool shaded situa-  
tion, so that they may get fortified for their  
next season's work. Such fine strains can be  
reproduced from seeds that this is a recom-  
mendable form in which to get up a stock from.  
As already stated, this plant in its original  
state is found high up in the Alps, so that it  
detests heat or coddling in any shape whatso-  
ever. It is one of the very best flowers for an  
amateur to cultivate, and especially for those  
who live in or near large towns. It requires  
very little space to grow in, which is another  
point in its favor. The seeds should be sown  
either in August or in February. If they are  
sown in August a few will germinate at that  
time, but some may remain in the soil until  
February, when they will germinate. The seed-

troublesome to cultivate than the common field  
parsley.

### Rain Water

The value of rain water as it falls from the  
clouds or conserved in receptacles from the  
roofs of buildings is of inestimable value to the



Fragrant Gardenia

gardener. The force it exerts on plant life in  
supplying the necessary food is very great, and  
in this respect a paillul of soft water is worth  
a tubful of hard, or that drawn from a well or  
pipes. In towns where the water supply is  
laid on from a main the saving of rain water  
is hardly thought of and one of the very best  
friends for use in the garden or for plants in  
pots is allowed to waste itself down the drains.  
Its use on a lawn in particular is far to be pre-  
ferred to the hard corrosive stuff that comes  
by force from the main, and which in time will  
kill all the very fine growing grasses, as it  
clogs the surface, giving it the appearance of  
being concreted. Soft water contains all the  
natural elements that are taken up by plants, it  
will sweeten their very existence, and they  
will thrive luxuriantly; not so with hard water,  
which will certainly keep them alive, but in  
time they are apt to show signs of their dislike  
by an unhealthy appearance. I strongly advise  
readers to save all they can, either in tubs,  
butts, or tanks.

### Hot Water Pipes

Even if hidden away, it is always better to  
keep hot water pipes coated with a preserva-  
tive, and a suitable composition is made of  
lamp-black and boiled linseed oil, mixed to the  
consistency of thin paint. This should be ap-  
plied with a brush, and worked in well, so  
that every part of the iron may be covered. If  
the pipes have not been so treated before, the  
paint should be laid on when cold; but if a  
supplementary application, it should be put on  
when they are hot; but in the latter case the  
mixture may be thicker, as it thins on applica-  
tion. The pipes may be kept hot until it dries,  
and its effect will last a long time. As the smell  
is not good for vegetation, as much as possible  
should be taken out until it has died away,  
which it soon does, if plenty of air be given.  
This is the method for ordinary greenhouses  
and conservatories, but for tropical houses it is  
best to coat the pipes when hot with red-lead  
paint, which is a great preservative against  
corrosion.

### Potato Spraying Hints

A bulletin published on "Potato Culture" by  
W. T. Macoun, horticulturist of the Central  
Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which every po-  
tato grower should procure and carefully read.  
We presume it is still in print, and may be  
had on application to Prof. Macoun. From it  
we quote the following practical suggestions  
on the application of spray mixtures:

Methods for Applying Spray Mixtures.  
A good spray pump is considered an abso-  
lute necessity with every progressive fruit-

### Parsley in Winter

It is by no means an unusual occurrence  
in many gardens to find a scarcity of parsley  
just at the season when it is most needed.  
This generally arises from the fact that it is  
one of those everyday plants that need no care  
or trouble, and are consequently left to them-  
selves, when all of a sudden it is found that  
there is none, or the bed has run to seed, and  
it spoils. Moderately rich soil is desirable, but  
deep digging is of the greatest importance and  
crops grown in a well-trenched ground that  
may not have been recently manured will af-  
ford plentiful gatherings when plants in over-  
rich and loose soil will probably turn a sickly  
yellow and ultimately with away. The usual  
spring sowing should with judgment supply all  
needs for the next few months, while seeds  
sown within the next few weeks should furnish  
useful leaves from Christmas until the next  
spring sowing is fit for use in summer. The  
best plan is to sow the seed in lines, about a  
foot apart, and ultimately thin out the plants  
to six inches apart, to give them room for full  
development. Arrange the size of the bed so  
that a frame may be fitted over it during the  
winter. It is a good plan to cut away all the  
large leaf growth from old beds about the end  
of August, with the result that instead of a lot  
of rusty leaves there will be an abundance of  
fresh parsley later on. It is important that a  
good curled strain be grown, as when used for  
decoration of joints it adds to the attractive-  
ness of the dish, and choice parsley is no more



Flower-head of the Oleander

grower, but there are few farmers who yet  
own one. It has been proven by experiments  
at the Central Experimental Farm that more  
than the price of a good spray pump can be  
saved in one year on an acre by spraying po-  
tatoes with Bordeaux mixture to prevent  
blight and rot, but a spray pump is useful for

other purposes than applying liquid mixtures  
to the potato crop. Most farmers in the provin-  
ces of Ontario and Quebec have some fruit  
trees or bushes which need spraying, and a  
spray pump is very useful and necessary in  
treating them. A pump may also be used to  
whitewash or paint barns, outbuildings and  
fences, it having been found that one of the  
most economical methods is to use a spray  
pump. It may be used for disinfecting stables,  
cleaning vehicles and washing windows. No  
farmer and no potato grower should be with-  
out a good spray pump. Good pumps, suit-  
able for most purposes, cost from about \$25  
upwards; cheaper ones may be obtained, but  
are not as satisfactory, and it is much more  
economical to get a good one to begin with.  
One great advantage that a good pump has  
over a poor one is that the operator can devel-  
op more power with it.

Spraying is not sprinkling. A spray should  
be applied in the form of a fine, fog-like mist,  
and this only can be obtained with a good  
pump and a good nozzle, the latter being  
almost as important as the former. When  
spraying, the object is not to put on as much  
liquid that it will run down the leaves, but  
just enough to cover the leaves evenly and  
well, as the insecticide or fungicide must be  
evenly distributed over the leaf, so that every  
part will be protected, if the best results are  
to be obtained. A fine spray will envelop the  
leaf, protecting the underside as well, which  
is important. If the spray is coarse, and much  
of it is applied, the liquid will run down the  
leaf, carrying with it the fungicide or poison,  
and this accumulation at the tips of the  
leaves, often causes burning and injury to  
them. It is also very wasteful to apply the  
liquid in a coarse spray.



Agrostemma Coronaria (Rose Campion)

Potato-spraying attachments are now  
made from most good sprayers, and from four  
to six rows can be sprayed at one time. The  
latest devices have the nozzles arranged so  
that the vines may be sprayed from beneath  
as well as above, which is important, as all  
parts of the plant above ground should be pro-  
tected. With these attachments one man and  
a horse can get over a large area in a day. This  
is not always the most economical way to do,  
as, for instance, if a nozzle or nozzles should  
become clogged, the machine may go on for  
some distance before this is noticed, and there  
will be a patch left unprotected, where the po-  
tato beetle can work and the potato blight  
may get a strong foothold; or perhaps the cart  
will jolt. Thoroughness is very essential, both  
in spraying for the potato beetle and for blight.  
A wise plan, if a four or six attachment is used  
is to have a man or boy on the back of the  
sprayer watching for any clogging of the nozzle.  
The method preferred by the writer,  
though a little slower than that mentioned, is  
to spray two rows at a time, a man or a boy  
driving, and one sitting at the back holding  
a hose and nozzle in each hand. By this method  
one can direct the spray better, and can im-  
mediately note and fix a nozzle if it should  
become clogged. In this way the work is more  
certain to be thoroughly done, and thorough-  
ness, especially when disease or insects are  
very troublesome, is better than speed. The  
distance apart of the rows should be regulated  
at time of planting, so that the horse and  
wheels of the cart will come between the  
rows. Many home-made machines for spray-  
ing are used, but most of these are very waste-  
ful of material, and the liquid is put on in so  
coarse a spray that it runs down the leaf and  
most of the poison is washed off or down to  
the tip. There is no doubt that much of the  
difficulty in killing Colorado Potato Beetle is  
due to the fact that the poison is not evenly  
and thoroughly distributed over the leaves.  
There is the same defect with the watering  
can, which is an article which has been used  
in spraying potatoes for many years. There is  
no doubt that the reason why the dry applica-  
tion of Paris green for the prevention of the  
Colorado Potato Beetle is preferred in many  
cases to liquid is that when applied dry the  
poison is more evenly distributed. Various  
shakers and blowers have been invented for  
applying dry poison.

### Pruning in Florida

The best way to prune is not to prune at  
all, unless it may be a judicious cut here and  
there to accomplish some specific object, as the  
severing of cross-bound limbs, that we hope  
will more than counterbalance the direct and  
indisputable damage that pruning does. We  
have in mind a few orange trees ten years old  
from the seed, fully recovered from the freeze,  
thirty-three to thirty-nine inches in circumfer-  
ence in the smallest part of the trunk. They  
are innocent of the scalpel. The branches are  
nearly sweep the ground. They are mod-  
erately form and beauty, grand in their stateliness,  
pictures of health and vigor. Several of them  
last winter gave their owner 1,000 oranges  
apiece. No scale or white fly, no dieback, bark-  
borer or blight, no spraying ever dreamed of.  
They are not invalids or fever-struck or victims  
of consuetudinary diseases; they are robust,  
full-lunged natives of Florida, no surgeon's slash or den-  
tist's hacking about their magnificent sym-  
metry. If people would spend for fertilizer  
and culture the money invested in fine-haired  
horticultural surgery, they would hear much  
less of scale and fly. With the same treatment  
otherwise we have never seen a grove that was  
pruned (hacked by surgeons) but what was  
distanced in the race of life by the one that  
had a whole skin and unscarred limbs and  
body.

### Horticultural Notes

It is best to trim plum, cherry and peach  
trees to a low head.  
Every fruit district should have a fruit or-  
ganization for business purposes and discus-  
sion of local questions.  
Don't let the work pile up. Do things in  
season. It costs no more to do things in season  
than out of season.  
In planting apple trees the fruit grower  
should confine himself to two or three—certainly  
not more than four varieties.  
Spare no pains in planting young fruit trees.  
Get good thrifty stock of a reliable nursery,  
and of those varieties that have proved money  
makers in your neighborhood.  
Keep the trees and plants in good health.  
A healthy plant will lessen the attacks of plant  
diseases and insect pests. Drainage, fertility  
and tillage all help in producing health and  
vigor in plants.  
In preparing ground for raspberries, see  
that that it is deeply plowed and thoroughly  
pulverized. Plant early in the spring as pos-  
sible, rows six feet apart and two and a half  
to three feet in the row.  
The beginning in flower growing should  
not attempt too much the first season. Begin  
with a few plants of easy culture. By the time  
one has learned to grow these well, other  
varieties of more difficult culture may be taken  
up.  
In transporting evergreens never let the  
roots dry. Protect them with some damp ma-  
terial, such as wet straw, matting or gunny  
sacking. Cultivate the ground around newly-  
planted trees, thus giving a soil protection  
against drying winds.  
Now is the time of the year to examine the  
trunk and base of apple, pear, plum, quince,  
peach and cherry trees and see if there are any  
signs of the borer. If detected, cut them out.  
There is nothing more destructive to fruit trees  
than the borer. There are two species found in  
apple and pear trees—the flat and round head  
apple tree borers. It is no trouble to detect  
them after a few are found. No fruit grower  
should permit his fruit trees to go unexamined  
and untreated this month.  
The success in growing strawberries will  
to a great extent depend upon the nature of the  
soil, while they will grow in any kind of ground  
in a rich, sandy loam. For field culture plant  
rows three and one-half or four feet apart with  
plants twelve or fourteen inches apart in the  
rows. Some varieties are pistillate—that is,  
they have an imperfect blossom. Such plants  
will not bear perfect berries unless some stam-  
inate variety is grown near them. The rule is  
to plant two rows imperfect, one perfect and  
two more imperfect.

### Pruning Trees

Here are a few hints about trimming trees:  
Cherry trees, after the first few years and  
when the head is formed, need practically no  
pruning. Simply cut out dead or crossed limbs.  
Peach trees need much trimming. Cut  
back at least one-half of the new growth each  
season and thin out the centre of head.  
Apples, pears, plums and quinces require  
moderate pruning each year.  
Broad, low-down trees are easier to spray,  
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We are just in receipt of a shipment of Robes and Dresses in sequin, beaded net, crochet and silk braid. To say the least, they are elaborate; to even try and describe them would, we might say, be beyond our power; to appreciate their loveliness would necessitate a visit to the store. We are also showing a number in our Government Street windows.

The Clarion Robe, beautifully hand crochet, silk braid, Princess effect, in grey, cream and black ..... \$50.00  
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The New Hobble Robe, black beaded net, trimmed rich silk lace, in four designs Price ..... \$75.00  
The Santoy Robe, exquisitely made of beaded fish net and embroidered applique with beaded fringe, in gold, silver, blue, grey ..... \$75.00

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Chiffon Ninon Cloth, two-tone effect, is the very newest for reception and party dresses. In good combination of colors, 44in. wide, per yd. \$2.00  
Plain Ninon Cloth, in electric, navy, rose, reseda, gold, cream and sky, 42 in. wide, per yard \$1.50  
Stripe Ninon, in exclusive colors, only one of a kind. Per yard, \$2.50 and ..... \$4.50  
Shot Merv, in good combination of colors. Special, per yard ..... \$1.00  
Shot Tafeta, in good combination of colors. Special, per yard ..... \$1.00  
We have displayed on the centre table a line of Silks that can't be equalled for \$1.00. Includes Dresdens, Cheney's Foulards, Brocades, Tartans, Shepherd's Check, Stripe Louisienne, Peau de Soie, Taffetas, Shot Silk, Paisley, Chanticleer, also black Merv, Armuir, Surah, Paillette. On sale horse week, per yard ..... \$1.00  
Shot Crepe de Chine, in good combination of colors, no two alike. Per yard ..... \$2.00  
New Silk Moire Velvets in taupe, terra, moss, navy, emerald, sky, cardinal, brown, reseda, electric, King's blue cream and black. Per yard ..... \$1.50  
New Diagonal Silk, very rich effect. Will make up a swell suit and will wear good. In reseda, navy, King's blue, wisteria, garnet, tan, brown, myrtle, moss, taupe and cream. Per yard ..... \$1.25  
New Silk Velvets in every wanted shade. Per yard, \$1.00 and ..... \$1.50  
Velveteens in all colors. Per yard, 50c, 75c, \$1.00  
Panne Velvets. Per yard ..... \$1.50  
New Liberty Silk, for lining your new suits. In good shades, with different color stripe: navy with white, black with white, tan with white, reseda with white, reseda with purple, mauve with green, brown with tan, rose with white. Special at 75c

### Ladies' Fine Shoes for Fall

You will see many new patterns and novel ideas in our showing of Ladies' High-grade Footwear. Variety enough to suit every taste, and in as many leathers as is necessary to suit you. You would do well to look over our display before purchasing your new season's shoes. Some of the new ones are:

Tan Russia Calf Blucher, with the new high toe and arch, sole heavy enough for winter ..... \$5.50  
Patent Button Boot, very short vamp, dull kid top with patent collar around top ..... \$6.00  
Suede Button Boots, an entirely new and original pattern, in black and grey ..... \$6.00  
All-kid Blucher, dull top. Another unique pattern and remarkably soft and flexible ..... \$6.00  
Cloth-top Button Boots, patent foxing, plain toe and short vamp. Very dressy style ..... \$6.00  
Fifty others, all new and good. Better take a look at them.

### Collins' Illustrated Pocket Classics

Leather, Gold Edges, Gold Autograph ..... 50c  
Thin paper editions, 1,000 new illustrations. New, clear, type.  
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Ivanhoe.  
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### New Waists at \$12.50 and \$4.50

A beautiful assortment of Waists of the higher grade has just been unpacked. Made of finest quality silk, in the new Chanticleer style, with overslip of chiffon in all shades, and trimmed with Oriental facing. A decidedly smart waist. You will also find a splendid lot shown in Japanese silk and tafeta. Priced up from ..... \$4.50

### Children's and Misses' Hose Priced Low

Children's 2-1 Rib Cashmere Hose, six fold, double knee, seamless feet. Sizes 6 to 8. A good wearing quality. 25c  
Children's Fine Ribbed, All-Wool Cashmere Hose, with double knee, seamless throughout. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. Price 35c  
Misses' Plain Cashmere Hose, full-fashioned, double heel and toe, seamless feet. Sizes 6 to 7 1/2 ..... 25c  
Misses' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, high spliced heel and double toe. In fact, an extra wearing quality. Sizes 6 1/2 to 8 1/2 ..... 35c

### The Dr. Denton Garments Are the Original, Standard, Hygienic, Knit Sleeping Garments for Children

These garments are made of the Dr. Denton, Elastic, Knit, Merino, undyed fabric, spun and knit by our exclusive and patented process. This fabric contains a small percentage of wool, just enough to make it carry off the perspiration of the body and to avoid the clammy effect common to all garments made exclusively of cotton. The wool is cleaned and carded with infinite care and so thoroughly mixed that every thread has its exact proportion. The knit fabric is washed and shrunk before cutting. These garments positively will not scratch or shrink. They open in the back in sizes 0 to 5 inclusive, as is most convenient for small children. Made in eleven sizes for children from less than one year, up to and including ten years of age. This is the lowest priced garment we make, the prices running from 50c to \$1.00 according to size, but it is a strong, serviceable and nicely finished garment, easy to put on or off and giving complete protection.



### Special Prices Monday on Mens' and Boys' Clothing

Our Men's Clothing Department will save you money on Monday. This season stocks are larger, more assorted and of higher grade than before.

#### Men's Cravenettes at \$7.50

Men's Cravenettes, in dark patterns and medium grey, excellent quality, smart, stylish and snappy, go on sale Monday at a very special price. Your choice for ..... \$7.50

#### Men's Tweed Suits at \$8.75

A specially fine selection of Tweed Suits, in single and double-breasted effects, in browns, greys and green mixtures. For an all round suit these are excellent ..... \$8.75

### Boys' Clothing at Little Prices

#### Boys' Two-Piece Suits at \$2.50

Boys' Two-piece Suits, in Norfolk style, in mixed tweeds, of greys, browns and greens, in plain and bloomer style pants. Monday ..... \$2.50

#### Boys' Knickers at 85c and \$1.00

A large shipment just opened up in Oxford greys, which is looked upon as being extra long wearing. Monday, \$1.00 and ..... 85c

### Five Excellent Values from the Men's Furnishing Dept.

Men's Muleskin Working Gloves, lined and unlined. Very durable. Special value ..... 50c  
Gentlemen's Fancy and Plain Cotton Stock Ties. This is a collar and tie all in one—for negligence wear. Special value ..... 50c  
Men's Heavy Working Shirts, in flannel, with turndown collars attached, all sizes. Special 50c  
Men's Heavy Working Sox, grey mixtures. Special value, per pair, 25c, 20c ..... 12 1/2c  
Men's Heavy English Black Worsted Sox. Special value ..... 35c

### A New Assortment of Ladies' Hair Goods

A special in Ladies' Human Hair Switches, very full, 24in. length, light weight, in all shades. Price ..... \$4.50  
A New Hair Pad, curly, in light weight. Has a centre wire rib for firmness. Length 25 in., full, all shades. The very latest. Each ..... 50c  
Another lot of our Special Hair Pads, Turbans and Plaits. Special ..... 10c



### Buffets, Monday, at \$19.75

Buffets, in golden or Early English, quarter cut finish, contains 2 drawers, with serpentine front, two cupboards with leaded glass doors and one large linen drawer. Top and side shelves and British bevelled plate mirror, trimmings in oxidized brass. Special Monday ..... \$19.75  
See Broad St. Windows

### Combination Sideboard, \$21.90

Combination Sideboard, in surfaced, quarter cut oak. Has lined silver drawer and large linen drawer at the base, as well as a commodious cupboard. The mirror measures 18 x 18, and is the best British bevelled plate cabinet, has glass side and front and adjustable shelves. Special Monday ..... \$21.90  
See Broad St. Windows

VOL. L. NO. 392.

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### HENRY L. STIMSON FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Platform Adopted Endorses Taft Administration and Approves Payne Tariff—Does Not Satisfy Insurgents.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Republican state convention tonight nominated Henry L. Stimson of New York as its candidate for governor. The nomination of Mr. Stimson was one more victory for Colonel Roosevelt, who personally led the fight for the nomination of his candidate. Stimson received 4,600 votes out of 10,115, and his nomination was later made unanimous.

The rest of the tickets follows: For Lieut.-Governor, Edward Shoenberger (re-nominated); for state comptroller, James Thompson; for state treasurer, Thomas Fennell; for state engineer, Frank M. Williams (re-nominated); for attorney general, Edward R. Ronley (re-nominated); for assistance justice of the court of appeals, Irving G. Vann (re-nominated). The state was made up this morning by Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Root and their advisers and went through without a hitch.

Colonel Roosevelt said tonight that he would take the stump in the campaign. He said that he would not cancel his southern trip, which begins on Thursday of next week, or his trip to Iowa early in November.

At the close of the convention, the Roosevelt forces will be in complete mastery of the situation, although the "Old Guard" kept up its fight grimly to the end.

### Compromise Platform

The platform favored by Roosevelt and adopted by a viva voce vote endorses the administration of President Taft, expresses satisfaction over the Payne tariff law, and favors a compromise on the question of a direct primary for the nomination of candidates for state offices. This platform staggered the Roosevelt adherents. The expectation was that the platform would be of the extreme insurgent type and the Taft and tariff endorsements plainly have disgusted the radicals. The general opinion was that Colonel Roosevelt has lost more than he would have done had he remained with the insurgents and radicals.

It is rumored that President Taft and Col. Roosevelt have reached an understanding that hereafter the Progressives and not the Regulars shall be the big factors in the affairs of the national government. It is asserted that Roosevelt and Taft will accept insurgents of the type of Senator Cummins, Dooliver and Brewster, but do not care to meet Senator La Follette in the position. Col. Roosevelt refused to comment on the rumor.

### Regulars Much Disgusted

Roosevelt arrived at the convention hall in an exultant mood. He said: "I am a wonderful victor for the rank and file of the Republican organization. The colonel called the convention to order at 11:20.

The regulars were more defiant than ever. This was indicated when Lloyd C. Griscom summoned Congressman Bennett, who long has been a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and notified him that Stimson would be a candidate. Roosevelt having just previously endorsed Stimson's candidacy, Bennett showed that he was the most disgruntled of the old guard by saying: "Roosevelt has named the ticket; let him elect it."

Senator Root was made permanent chairman of the convention. The other temporary officers of the convention were made permanent.

On relinquishing the gavel to Root said: "In this convention and in other parts of the state where feeling has been strong, there have been heated charges of misconduct. This convention has a record of scrupulous fairness."

Senator Root's speech was brief. He said: "There is a revolt against time-worn political procedure. The initiative and referendum and the direct primary are demanded, and the people are impatient on the opportunity of being untrammelled their will at the polls.

No cry of this kind has ever been uttered by the Republican party. We must assure the people that the party intends to make it easy for the plain man to express his wishes regarding candidates."

### Drowned in Lake Union

SEATTLE, Sept. 27.—The body of Mrs. L. J. Lovejoy, 42 years old, who has been missing since Saturday evening, was found in Lake Union today. When Mrs. Lovejoy started she had in her purse forty dollars in cash and a certificate of deposit for \$135. Aside from the fact that the purse is missing there is nothing to indicate that her death was other than accidental.