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L ORDERS

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L., NO. 86 — VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1907 — FIFTIETH YEAR

DECISIVE VOTE IS POSTPONED

Illinois Central Stockholders' Meeting Adjourned Till This Morning

DELAY OVER CREDENTIALS

Both Fish and Harriman Parties Appear Confident of Victory

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The meeting of the Illinois Central stockholders, which was called for noon today, was adjourned late today until tomorrow morning. No vote on the directors was taken, and it is possible that none will be reached tomorrow. It is generally expected, however, that the early session will see the new directorate established.

The delay was caused by the inability of the three election inspectors who were appointed to act as a committee on credentials to finish the work of considering the proxies. The adjournment was taken after a tilt between Nelson Cromwell, Mr. Harriman's counsel, and James A. Patten, a prominent member of the Chicago board of trade. Mr. Cromwell moved that the meeting be adjourned until 8.30 o'clock tonight, while Mr. Patten was set on having it taken until nine tomorrow morning.

The proceedings of the day were opened by a meeting of the directors. No business was transacted save that on motion of Mr. Fish it was decided to admit representatives of the press, and the committee of three election inspectors was finally completed. It was stipulated yesterday by Judge Ball that a committee of three should be appointed to pass upon the eligibility of the proxies. For this committee Mr. Fish, who was to select one member, chose his private secretary, Chas. H. Wenman. Mr. Harriman selected Louis Fritch, assistant to the president of the Illinois Central. These two were to select a third, but the choice of the additional member was left to Judge Farrar, acting for Mr. Fish, and Mr. Cromwell, for Mr. Harriman. The two men argued for the greater part of the night and discussed many names, but could not agree upon a third man. When the meeting of the directors was called it was still undecided, and a motion made finally by Judge Farrar that Judge Ball be asked to select a third man was adopted.

The judge named F. S. Conway, a prominent man of this city. The meeting of the stockholders was called to order at 12 o'clock by President Harrahan of the Illinois Central, about 400 persons being in attendance. Mr. Fish was greeted with applause when he entered, but the smaller stature of Mr. Harahan caused him to enter unobserved. Soon after he arrived Mr. Fish walked over to where President Harrahan was seated and, placing his hand on Mr. Harrahan's shoulder, bent over and said a few words to him, which were evidently of a pleasant character. President Harrahan, however, was not in the mood for social greetings and removed Mr. Fish's hand with a manner of much impatience. Mr. Fish smiled and proceeded to his seat. Mr. Fish sat to the left of President Harrahan, surrounded by his attorneys and advisors. Mr. Harriman, who left the conducting of his agains entirely to Mr. Cromwell, sat next to Governor Dineen of Illinois, with whom he conversed cheerfully most of the meeting.

When the meeting opened Mr. Cromwell declared that the three inspectors would receive the proxies in an adjoining room, and moved that the meeting adjourn until 3:30 this afternoon. The motion was adopted.

Immediately after President Harrahan had called the meeting to order at 3:35 o'clock, Mr. Cromwell said that he had been informed by the committee on proxies that they had been unable to finish their work, and he moved that an adjournment be taken until 8:30 o'clock tonight.

Instantly Mr. Patten, who is a large man, of an appearance and manner suggesting that he is entirely capable of carrying himself in any kind of a fight, said: "I move to amend the motion by making the hour 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. There are many stockholders here who live outside the city, and for whom it is inconvenient to attend tonight."

Mr. Cromwell rose and said: "I regret if any of the stockholders should be put to inconvenience, but this is a case where we should attend to business without considering our comfort too closely. I therefore insist upon the acceptance of my motion." Mr. Patten's motion prevailed.

Each side is apparently confident of the result. Mr. Fish said tonight: "I have great hopes, but I cannot tell as yet."

Mr. Harriman declares: "I cannot predict the results of the meeting, but it may be said that it will be a clean cut fight. If we fail to vote enough stock to control the meeting the issue will be up to the courts."

Grain Moves Freely

Winnipeg, Oct. 16.—The latest from the C. P. R. officials state that the grain along their line is moving freely now. The official report will probably be out in a day or two.

The Wiarton Affair.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—A deputation including Messrs. Tolmie and Telford, M.P.'s, and Bowman, M.P.P., waited on Hon. Mr. Aylesworth today, asking for commutation of the sentence of imprisonment imposed on the three Lancaster brothers, of Wiarton, in connection with the breaking up of the camp of Mrs. Thomas on the outskirts of the town. Consideration was promised.

PASSING OF A MINE

The "Reserve," at Sydney, Has But Few Years of Life Left

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 16.—The famous old Reserve mine, the standby of the Dominion Coal company, which has been running for the past half century or more with practically no delay in the working of the pit, has but a few more years, when it will cease to exist. Dominion No. 1 is fast working toward the reserve on one side and the mine itself will eventually be tunneled through to No. 4. It is claimed that six years will be the limit that the Reserve can run at its present rate of production, as it is figured that by that time all coal of this section of the Phalen seam will have been taken out. The closing down of the Reserve mine will not handicap the coal company or its employees in any way, as long before the time comes for operations to cease the slopes at Lingan Basin will be in full swing, giving an increased output and furnishing employment for treble the number of men now working at the Reserve.

Among the Aristocrats

Newport, R. I., Oct. 16.—Count Szeschenyi, of Austria-Hungary, who is a guest at the Breakers, the residence of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, will leave on Monday for Camp Sagamore, in the Adirondacks, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Corneluis Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will also be members of the house party at Camp Sagamore. It is understood that from this the count will go to Lenox, where he will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane.

A PRAIRIE MYSTERY

Disappearance of An Indian Instructor Causes Uneasiness.

Carlyle, Sask., Oct. 16.—Considerable uneasiness is manifested over the whereabouts of J. A. Stewart, farm instructor on the White Bear reserve. On Thursday evening he came to his house, changed his clothes and without any intimation to his wife or family left the house, his hound accompanying him. He was half an hour later seen by an Indian walking towards Carlyle. There is no reason for thinking Mr. Stewart met with foul play, and the only explanation of the situation is that he took a passing freight to Manitoba to engage in threshing, or has engaged with a threshing gang nearer home, he being a qualified engineer. His wife and family are naturally much concerned and along with Indian Agent Cory are making every effort to unravel the mystery.

Street Car Fatality

Batisch, an attorney, was killed and thirty other persons hurt, six probably dangerously, today when an Elboran avenue car went over a 25-foot embankment at Mount Hope, a suburb. The motorman lost control of the car, which was going down a steep hill, and there jumped the track, going clear across the street and over the bank. The car was crowded, and only three or four persons jumped before it left the brink of the bank. The car landed upside down, and the heavy trucks crashed through it, crushing several of the passengers.

Liberals Feel Weak

London Oct. 16.—Major Thomas Beattie, ex-M. P., was nominated by the Conservatives last night as their candidate for the commons at the forthcoming bye-election. The Liberals are not likely, it is said, to bring out a candidate, and the fight will be between Jacobs, Laborite, and Beattie.

BREAK IN STOCKS CATCHES BROKERS

A New York Stock Exchange Firm Forced to Make an Assignment

New York, Oct. 16.—Following the collapse in United Copper stocks today, the stock exchange firm of Gross & Kleeber, known in Wall street as the principal brokers for the Heinze interests, suspended. No statement of the condition of the firm's affairs had been made tonight, and the only authorized explanation of the failure was the remark of a representative of the house, that its trouble was due to the cancellation of orders by customers. The suspension was announced on the floor of the exchange just before the close of trading and after violent declines in the metals and affiliated stocks had been checked by the appearance of some buying orders.

Gross & Kleeber have been credited with managing a pool formed for the purpose for supporting the Heinze group. They bought heavily of copper in the face of sensational break yesterday, and continued their purchases in the falling market today.

"We bought a lot of copper stocks for the Heinze people today," said the representative of the firm, and when we came to deliver it they refused to accept it. As a consequence the firm was forced to suspend."

The assignment was general, and for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities of the firm could not be ascertained tonight. In the office of Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for the assignee, Wm. H. Ronatham, it was said that the books of the firm were being examined, and until the examination was completed no estimate of the assets and liabilities could be given.

Astor's Offer to Oxford

London, Oct. 16.—The chancellor of Oxford University announced today at a meeting of the university to appeal for funds that W. W. Astor, who already has contributed $50,000 to the university, has promised an equivalent sum as soon as the first $500,000 is subscribed.

STORM IN EUROPE BLOTS OUT LINES

Region From Southern France to Morocco Swept by Fierce Gales

MANY PEOPLE DROWNED

Fishing Smacks Wrecked—A Spanish Village Washed Away by Cloudburst

Paris, Oct. 16.—Southern Europe is in the grasp of a tremendous storm, accompanied by heavy rain. The storm area extends from Morocco northward over Portugal, Spain and southern France. Warships off the African coast and the Spanish peninsula have been obliged to seek shelter.

The village of Oletra, Spain, was literally washed away by a cloudburst, and the river Bobregat is described as constantly claiming victims.

Many cities in France and Spain have been visited by violent storms, and some are menaced by floods. Several fishing smacks have been capsized off Brest and their crews drowned.

Further advices received here from the provinces show that the floods are extending, and the upper valleys of the Rhone and Loire are now especially affected. Hurricanes have completed the work of the floods, and in many places railroad communication is at a standstill.

Barcelona, Oct. 16.—The total of the damage in this region, resulting from the floods is estimated at $16,000,000. The owners of seventy-one factories decided to ask the government to help them get a loan from the Bank of Spain for reconstruction.

Madrid, Oct. 16.—King Alfonso and Premier Maura left here today to visit the flooded districts of Spain.

PRINCE ALBERT CONTEST.

Opposition Candidate So Far Has a Majority.

Prince Albert, Oct. 16.—As the result of yesterday's court of revision Mr. Bradshaw had a majority of eight. Four votes objected to by Provincial workers were allowed. Two votes objected to by the Liberals were followed, one Liberal objection was upheld, two Liberal objections reserved and on two Liberal objections the court disagreed.

Today the court of revision cleared up one poll allowing three Conservative votes and disallowing the remaining challenged ballots, the voters not appearing to prove their qualification. The court is now sitting on three polls. Eight votes supported by the Liberal and three supported by Mr. Bradshaw's representatives have been allowed.

Mr. Bradshaw still leads.

Leaving for the West

Winnipeg, Oct. 16.—J. Allan Baker of London, England, member of the Imperial Parliament for the eastern district of Finsbury, will leave some time tomorrow for the west.

To Meet in Toronto

Washington, Oct. 16.—The American Association of General assenger and Ticket Agents today selected Toronto for the next convention in September, 1908. G. T. Bell of the Grand Trunk system was elected vice president.

Lake Steamer Sunk.

Detroit, Oct. 16.—The wooden steamer Case, of the Gilchrist fleet, was sunk this afternoon in a collision with the Pittsburg S. S. Co. steel steamer Mariska, opposite Amherstburg, in the Limeklins crossing. The crew were saved unhurt. Cross signals are said to have caused the collision.

Ended in Divorce.

London, Oct. 16.—Sir Merrick Burrell today obtained a divorce from his wife, Wilhelmina, daughter of Walter Winans, formerly of Baltimore, Md. Captain Henry King, of the Royal Horse Guards, was named as co-respondent. Their marriage in 1902 was an important social event.

Queen's University.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 16.—This was anniversary day at Queen's, in remembrance of the granting of the charter by Queen Victoria. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. Prof. Ballantyne, of Knox college, Toronto, and the LL.D. degree upon Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways and canals for the Dominion. A fine bust of Sir Sandford Fleming, chancellor of Queen's for over thirty years, was unveiled, and the new professor of history, Mr. Morrison, was installed.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

Condition During Yesterday Was Generally Favorable

Vienna, Oct. 16.—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph was distinctly favorable all day until this evening, when a slight increase in his temperature again occurred and His Majesty complained of accompanying fatigue.

This afternoon he conversed half an hour with Archduchess Marie Valerie, his daughter, and her husband, Archduke Francis Salvator, whom he received at the entrance to his chambers. After this visit His Majesty enjoyed a fairly hearty dinner, displaying surprisingly good spirits during the meal. After eating, however, the fever rose slightly. An examination by the doctors later showed that the catarrh was stationary, but the cough continued and was rather violent.

Pekin, Oct. 16.—Imperial Chinese troops have driven the so-called Boxer raiders into the mountains of Kwang Tung, at Chung Yi. The troops killed seventy insurgents.

JAPAN AND KOREA

Crown Prince of Former Received at Korean Capital

Seoul, Korea, Oct. 16.—The Emperor and the Crown Prince of Korea left Seoul for Chemulpo at half past twelve this afternoon. This was the first time the Crown Prince of Korea had ever ridden on a railroad train, and he showed a childish interest in the trip. He was delighted with the speed of the cars, and wondered to see the smoke pouring out of the locomotive smokestack.

The Japanese Crown Prince landed from a warship in the harbor at 2:45, and he was greeted at the dock by the Korean Emperor and the Korean Crown Prince.

Chemulpo was decorated with arches. The Japanese Crown Prince at once took a train at Chemulpo and arrived here at 3:40 o'clock. He was greeted at the railroad platform by a gathering of Korean officials, Prince Ito and a great assembly of the populace, and he was cheered as he drove through the streets to the residence set aside for him. Japanese and Korean flags were everywhere visible.

The Crown Prince of Korea called upon the Crown Prince of Japan at once, and this call was returned by the visitor at the palace. Seoul is beautifully illuminated tonight, and the utmost good feeling prevails.

CASE AGAINST THE LUMBERMEN

Two More Witnesses Examined and Inquiry Adjourned for Two Weeks

Edmonton, Oct. 16—The case against the lumbermen was resumed yesterday before Inspector Worsley at the police barracks. Only two witnesses were examined, Isaac Cockburn, formerly secretary of the Western Retailers' association, and William Barclay, of London, one of the defenders in the case, and director of the Alberta Association for the district of Claresholm. The case was adjourned until two weeks from yesterday, October 29, in order to give Mr. Cockburn, one of the witnesses in the case, an opportunity to go to Winnipeg and secure the documentary evidence required by the subpoena.

The first witness was Isaac Cockburn, secretary of the Western Retailers association of Winnipeg. He first became connected with this association as secretary-treasurer in 1893, and remained so continuously except for three years, including 1897-97-98, during which he was not secretary. He resumed the position in February of this year, before the Ottawa investigation. Mr. Cockburn reviewed the history of the formation of the Western Association, which originally extended as far west as Moose Jaw. About five or six years ago the organization was extended to include Alberta. The Alberta retailers remained in the Western Association until the Alberta Association was formed in 1906. It was expected at that time that Edmonton retailers would stay with the Western association. This intelligence was conveyed to Mr. Cockburn by a letter from Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Cockburn also stated that this related only to the firm of Fraser & Co. He did not know what Clark & Co. were going to do about standing by the old association. This firm had not paid their fee during 1905 or 1906, according to the memory of the witness.

Witness never received any communication from W. H. Clark & Co. disclaiming any relationship with the association. Mr. Clark was a member of the executive. Witness gave to the best of his recollection the history of the meeting at Calgary on February 19, when the Alberta association was formed. He did not remember whether Mr. Wells was there or not. There was some opposition to the formation of the Alberta association at the meeting. A number wished to stand by the old association. There were a few firms in Alberta members of the Western association. As Mr. Cockburn did not have time to procure his documents covered by the subpoena, he was allowed to go until he had been to Winnipeg to secure the same.

Wm. Barclay, of Claresholm, a defendant in the case, was the next witness. To his evidence Mr. Bennett raised the usual objection. He stated that he never knew of any one who was refused admission to the association. He was not a member of the western association. The question of line yards bulked largly in discussions of the meetings. He was aware that it was regarded by a number as a scheme of the mill men of British Columbia to control the retail trade of Alberta by means of line yards. Mr. Barclay was a director of the association only during 1907. He had written but one letter to Mr. Grogan since he became a director; that was to get a list of members and non-members in his district.

PLANS OF C.P.R. IN THE INTERIOR

Kootenay Central Road—No Deal in Midway and Vernon Charter

Vancouver, Oct. 16.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy arrived from Victoria today. In an interview he gave it as his opinion that we were enjoying a breathing spell after unusual prosperity.

Sir Thomas stated that the C. P. R. had no intention of acquiring the Midway and Vernon railway charter. He said they expected to have a portion of the Kootenay Central built next year.

The company, he stated, did not intend to build a line to tap the northern country.

DEATH AND RUIN FROM EXPLOSION

Dupont Powder Works at Fontenet, Ind., Blow Up With Fearful Results

DEAD MAY NUMBER FIFTY

Over Six Hundred Injured—Buildings Wrecked for Miles Around

Fontenet, Ind., Oct. 15.—Fontenet was practically destroyed today by the explosion of the plant of the Dupont Powder company. The dead number from 25 to 50. More than six hundred persons were injured, and every building in town was wholly or partly destroyed. Where stood a thriving and busy town of 1,000 people this morning, tonight there is ruin. The dead and seriously injured have been taken away. Five hundred inhabitants, all more or less wounded, remain to gather their scattered household goods, and to sleep under tents and on cots guarded by soldiers.

Without warning the powder mills, seven in number, blew up at 9:15 this morning. They employed two hundred men, and of these 150 were at work when the explosion in the press mill occurred. In quick succession the glazing mill, the two coining mills and the powder magazine blew up, followed by the cap mills.

In the magazine, several hundred yards from the mills, were stored 40,000 kegs of powder. When they blew up the concussion was felt nearly two hundred miles away. Farmhouses two miles away and school houses equally distant were torn to pieces and several persons injured. A passenger train on the Big Four railway, five miles away, had every coach window broken and several persons injured by flying glass.

The mills went up with three distinct explosions, followed a few minutes later by a fourth, even more serious than the others, when the magazines went up. Immediately following the explosion the wreckage caught fire, and the inhabitants of the town who rushed to the rescue of the employees were powerless to aid those in the ruins. They worked frantically, in constant danger from succeeding explosions, unmindful of the destruction of their homes. The dead and dying were collected. Eighteen burned and mangled bodies were taken to a prepared spot to await aid, while the injured, numbering upwards of fifty, were put on a special train and were taken to Terre Haute.

The mills were located one mile south of the town. With the first explosion the employees ran for safety, but most of them were killed or wounded by the quick following explosions in the other powder mills. When the heat from the burning mills exploded the giant powder magazine, it practically devastated the town by the concussion. Many of those engaged in the rescue work were badly injured and several killed.

General Superintendent Monahan was killed while sitting in his office, and his wife and sister-in-law were killed in their home, some distance away. That the death list is not far greater is due to the fact that the people of the town had left their homes at the first explosion and were not in them when the explosion of the 40,000 kegs of powder in the magazine came.

Among the buildings totally destroyed are the Methodist and Christian churches, the depot, all business buildings, including a block just completed, a large warehouse and 500 homes. In many of them the fronts were blown away, while in others the roofs were torn off, the sides blown out or they were left a confused mass of collapsed wreckage.

A Big Four railroad freight train on the switch to the mills was partly destroyed by the explosion, and the wreckage caught fire. Engineer Charles Wells was badly burned and received a fracture of the right leg.

Three school buildings were destroyed, two at Fontenet and one at Cold Bluff, two miles away. All were filled with school children and every one of them was more or less injured by the collapse of the buildings. None of the children were fatally hurt, but over two hundred were injured. The school building at Cold Bluff was turned over and collapsed. The teacher and 90 pupils were more or less injured.

The force of the explosion destroyed telephone communication with outside towns, and it was with the greatest difficulty that help was summoned. Terre Haute and Brazil send physicians and nurses, with supplies, in carriages and automobiles across country, while special trains were made up and run over the Big Four railroad for the care of the injured.

Governor Hanley, at Indianapolis, ordered the Terre Haute company of the Indiana national guard here to patrol the ruined districts and protect life and property. The governor arrived this evening about the time the soldiers reached here. He brought with him seven hundred tents and cots for the use of the homeless.

More Deaths

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 15.—Hospitals and homes were thrown open today to care for the injured in the Fontenet explosion. Relief trains carrying physicians and supplies were hurried to the scene and the injured brought to this city. Five injured died in the hospital. The sheriff went at once to the scene and organized a force of deputies. A corps of city policemen was also sent. Company B went there this evening with provisions for the week. The citizens subscribed $5,000, and the city council $1,000.

State Superintendent Nash, of the Dupont Powder Company was seriously injured. He said at the hospital tonight: "Superintendent Monahan, myself and T. T. Kellap, representative of the eastern company, of Wilmington, Delaware, were in the business office. Mr. Mohanan and I were looking over the morning mail, and Kellap was reading a newspaper. This is the last I remember until I was picked up on a hill 10 yards away."

Mr. Nash said the loss on the plant would be $1,000,000. He stated that this was not the first explosion in the plant. In the nine years he had been on the plant 17 persons were killed. Trouble was experienced during the past few days with a shaft in the glazing room. Several times the shaft had become over-heated, and caused a stopping of the machinery. There were 31,130 kegs of powder in the magazine.

Fontenet, Oct. 16.—Thirty-eight dead and a hundred persons injured of whom fifty were seriously hurt, and a property loss of approximately $750,000 is the latest estimate of the destruction wrought by the explosion in the Dupont powder mills yesterday. A workman who was employed in the glazing mill, and whose name is Wm. Sherrow, said today: "The explosion was caused by a loose bearing on the shaft. The day before I was ordered to throw water on it when it became hot, but this time it got too hot and sent off the sparks that caused the explosion." Sherrow was dangerously hurt.

Another company of military arrived this evening and immediately went into camp. The town is now under military law, the two companies of state troops being in full control. Coroner Levitt, of Vigo county spent the entire day investigating the cause of the accident. It is his opinion that no more than thirty men were at work at the time of the explosion. He said, however, that in an explosion of the intensity of this one a number of persons might be blown to pieces and no vestige of them might be left. The injured are doing well.

The residents of this village of 1000 persons when they awoke this morning encountered a much different situation than they had been accustomed to. Instead of a quiet country town, desolaion was on every hand. Soldiers of the Indiana state militia had stood guard all night. A number of residents were able by patching up houses to pass a fairly comfortable night. The remainder were accommodated with sleeping room on cots placed in the tents brought here by orders of Governor Hanley. Officers of B. company of the Indiana national guard, which was brought here last night, reported that the night passed without disturbance. Guardsmen were instructed to shoot any one attempting looting.

It is understood the state authorities will immediately begin an investigation of the cause of the disaster. A number of coffins were received today, and the bodies of those recovered were buried.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 16.—Of 50 victims of yesterday's disaster at Fontenet cared for at the hospital here 14 were in a critical condition when brought here. Five died, and there is little hope for the recovery of the other nine. The others are expected to survive. One of the seriously injured is Miss Susan Bishop, a school teacher, who was caught in the collapse of the schoolhouse. Assistant Superintendent Charles Nash of the powder company is at his home dangerously injured, but probably will recover.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 16.—A. I. Dupont, vice president of the Dupont Powder company, who was married to Mrs. Alicia Bradford Maddox in New York yesterday, and who intended to take a long motoring trip as his honeymoon, was informed of the explosion at Fontenet immediately after the wedding. Mr. Dupont at once cancelled his intended trip and wired $5,000 to Governor Hanley of Indiana for the immediate relief of sufferers. Mr. Dupont left today for Fontenet to personally supervise the work. He was accompanied by Frank L. Connable, the general manager of the Dupont company in Wilmington.

VANCOUVER TEAM TO LEAVE TODAY

Rugby Players to Plan California University Teams to Start

Vancouver, Oct. 16.—The San Francisco Barbarians are after a match with the Vancouver Rugby Union team which leaves for the South on Thursday.

At the meeting of the executive a letter was read from the Barbarians stating that Stanford and Berkeley were quite willing and indeed anxious for the match to come off.

A letter from Stanford, however, imposed the condition that the match should only be played after the Stanford and Bedkeley series was concluded. This will be impossible, as the team leaves for home on the day following the last of the Varsity series, but the union decided to let R. P. Woodward, manager of the team, make what arrangements he thought fit.

So far some difficulty has been found in filling the ranks of the southbound team. Men who want to go cannot get off, and the silver tongued orators of the union have been busy softening the hearts of obdurate bosses.

A communication was received from Victoria stating that they were making other arrangements for October 31, and would be unable to visit Vancouver on that date. The secretary was instructed to write them to the effect that Vancouver would be willing to play a match at Victoria on October 26, if the Islanders would play the return game here on October 31.

The Vancouver High School applied for admission to the union, and this was granted.

A double-header was arranged for next Saturday. The Wanderers and McGill will play at 2:15 p. m., while the High School and V. A. C. Intermediates will play the first of the series for the Province cup at 3:15 p. m. On October 26 the High School and Wanderers seconds will play a Province cup match.

Paris, Oct. 16.—Maurice Loewy, the eminent French astronomer and director of the Paris observatory, dropped dead yesterday.

HAGUE DELEGATES CLOSING WORK

Sitting on Friday Avoided to Save the Feelings of the Superstitious

CONVENTIONS NUMBER 13

Latin-American Countries Are Stirred Up by Omission of a Phrase

The Hague, Oct. 16.—The ninth plenary sitting of the peace conference opened today amid considerable excitement, due to the attitude of the minority of the Latin-American delegates over the phrase which was suppressed in article one of the project for the establishment of a permanent international high court of justice.

The report of the proposed establishment of the court, as read by James B. Scott (American), explained the suppression of the words setting forth that the court should be based on the judicial equality of the States, by saying they were not included in the draft subjected to the examining committee, but were inserted by mistake in the report to the committee on arbitration. The mistake was explained and when the delegates voted they were aware that the presence of the phrase was an error. Mr. Scott insisted that it was futile to exaggerate the incident, because the court if established must be based upon judicial equality, the presence of the phrase making no difference. Mr. Scott ended with saying that the mistake, which he regretted, could not change the situation, as all the provisions regarding allotment of judges and the constitution of the court having been suppressed, the governments were free in the decision to be taken on the subject.

After a debate, in which Mexico and Brazil repeated previous declarations on the subject, the vote was taken, showing 38 votes in favor of the project for the establishment of the permanent court. Six countries, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland and Uruguay, abstained from voting. The reserve made by Mexico and Brazil insisting on the principle of the "judicial equality of the states" was also seconded by Roumania, Colombia, Salvador, Persia, Guatemala, Hayti, Venezuela, San Domingo, Paraguay, Panama, Ecuador, China, Bolivia and Nicaragua.

The next subject taken up was the proposal of General Horace Porter (American) on the subject of collection of contractual debts. The substance of the proposition is that in order to avoid trouble between nations and armed conflicts of purely pecuniary origin caused by contractual debts claimed by the subjects or citizens of one country from the government of another, and also to guarantee that all contractual debts of this nature which are not settled in a friendly manner through diplomacy shall be submitted to arbitration, it is understood that coercive measures, including the use of military or naval forces, to collect these debts shall not occur until the creditor country offers arbitration and the debtor country refuses it or leaves the offer unanswered, or until after the decision of the arbitrators is not fulfilled by the debtor country. The proposal was approved by 39 votes, with five absentions, Belgium, Sweden, Roumania, Switzerland and Venezuela. Twelve American governments made reservations.

Some of the superstitious delegates to the conference think it would be an ill omen to hold the last session on a Friday, particularly because the conference will have signed an even thirteen conventions. These conventions are as follows: First—The peaceful regulations of international conflict. Second—Providing for an international prize court. Third—Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals on land. Fourth—Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals at sea. Fifth—Covering the laying of submarine mines. Sixth—Regarding the bombardment of towns from the sea. Seventh—In the matter of the collection of controctual debts. Eigth—The transformation of merchantmen into warships. Ninth—Regarding the treatment of captured crews. Tenth—Covering the inviolability of fishing boats. Eleventh—The inviolability of the opstal service. Twelfth—The application of the Geneva convention and the Red Cross to sea warfare. Thirteenth—The laws and customs regulating land warfare.

In addition the conference has concluded the following declarations and resolutions: First—That balloons shall not be used for the throwing of explosives. Second—A recommendation in favor of obligatory arbitration. Third—A recommendation regarding the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. Fourth—A resolution concerning the limitation of armaments. Fifth—The convocation of the third conference. Sixth—The prohibition of unnecessary cruel bullets in warfare. Seventh—The co-operation of all countries in the building of the Palace of Peace.

It is asserted also that before the convocation of a third conference, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Great Britain will insist in view of the experience gained at this conference, that the small states be excluded, but there is actually nothing to justify such a statement. Indeed a majority of the delegates are of the opinion that it will be impossible to return again to an arbitrary division of the countries as at the first conference.

Nicholas Noble's Sentence.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Nicholas Noble, who assaulted Dr. James Eadie, because of the death of his son, for which he blamed Dr. Eadie, was sentenced this morning to six months' imprisonment. A petition was presented to the judge for clemency.

PRAISE FOR PRELLER

Connoisseurs of good wines have nothing but praise for G. Preller & Co's Claret and Sauterne. Preller's Sauterne is deliciously dry without astringency, full flavored, yet delicate. Preller's Claret is thoroughly aged,—the dinner-wine par excellence.

If all by your "lonesome," call for a splits of Preller's Claret or Sauterne.

On the wine lists of all leading hotels, clubs, bars and cafes throughout British Columbia.

Imported Direct By
PITHER & LEISER

HOW IT'S DONE

PORK AND BEANS 5¢ A TIN TOMATO SAUCE

W. O. WALLACE, THE FAMILY CASH GROCER
Cor. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS. PHONE 312

Wilson's The Men's Store

WE offer you the best clothing in Canada at the lowest prices for value. Stock is new and at its best and we keep things doubly active with such attractive offerings as these:

AUTUMN SUITS
Single and double breasted styles
Prices: $12 to $30

Excellent English and Scotch Tweeds, English Worsted and Irish Serges—peerlessly tailored in latest fashion. You are judged by your looks and this attire will be a credit to you, no matter how particular you may be or how critical your friends may be.

WILSONS
83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

LUMBER PRICES LOWER

Reduction Made at Seattle But No Change as Yet in Victoria

Advices from Seattle report that the price of lumber there has been reduced $2 per thousand, the price now quoted there for rough lumber being $13 per thousand compared with $17 per thousand in Victoria where, as yet, no decline in values has taken place. In other grades there is a somewhat similar difference and as a result building operations here call for a considerable larger outlay than in the city across the Sound.

Local dealers assert that when the price of lumber was advanced in the spring at Vancouver and Seattle there was no corresponding advance here as they anticipated that in the near future there would be a reduction, and now that that reduction has been made they do not feel called upon to make a corresponding reduction in third class logs when the higher grades remain the same. The demand for high class lumber continues good though there has been a falling off in the demand for inferior stuff.

The Fortuneteller—Madam, beware of a man with black eyes.

"Huh, he ain't dangerous! That's my husband; I gave him them eyes last night."—Houston Post.

STANDARD OIL CASE

New York, Oct., 16.—Counsel for the Standard Co., have prepared an elaborate defence in the Government's suit for dissolution of the oil combine, which they say will be developed in its entirety when the government's attorneys have concluded taking their testimony. The Standard's lawyers said today that they had not sought to adduce testimony by the cross-examination of officials and employees of the so-called oil trust which would refute the allegations made in the federal complaint, but had deferred bringing out much evidence until later when it could be produced continuously in bulk. No intimation was given of the nature of the testimony which counsel for the Standard intimated would be brought out.

A telegram was sent to William G. Rockefeller, assistant treasurer of the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, last night by counsel for the Standard, that the government desires him as a witness before the adjournment is taken next Friday for a month.

Frank B. Kellogg, counsel for the United States, spent the entire day in placing on the record statements submitted by several witnesses showing the profits made by the Standard in various localities of the country. Statements were also produced showing the Standard not only secured information concerning competitive shipments in the United States but in foreign countries.

EARTHQUAKE IS REPORTED HERE

Location of the Disturbance is Mystery to Experts of the World

(From Thursday's Daily)

Lost—an earthquake. Somewhere in the lands bordered by the Seven Seas or under the great waters there has been a most violent earthquake which has written its record on the seismograph of the local meteorological bureau, as well as upon those at Toronto, Albany, N.Y., and Washington, D.C. But where did the earthquake? The records show that a mighty quake occurred, but give nothing to indicate where the earth trembled.

The first report came from Albany, a despatch from that city reading: "An earthquake of great proportions, in a direction and at a distance not yet identified, began to record itself about 9 a.m. today. At 10.15 a.m. the movement was still in progress, undiminished."

Then Washington, D.C., seismographical experts noticed that the pendulum of the Bausch-Omori seismograph was swinging, and from the eastern capital the following despatch was received: "An earthquake of great violence is recorded by the seismograph at the weather bureau here today, the approximate time, as first shown by the government instruments, being from 9.14 to 9.20."

At the Victoria meteorological bureau the seismograph is of the model invented by the well known British seismic expert, Prof. Milne and unlike the Bausch-Omori seismograph used by the United States officials which records its tremors with a pencil before the view of the onlooker, this apparatus works in the darkened room and photographs its tremors on a long inch-and-a-half wide photographic film, which must be developed before the handwriting of the earthquake is shown.

When the telegrams from Albany and Washington were shown to officials of the Victoria meteorological office the seismograph roll was promptly cut and developed, and there, written plain, was the handwriting of the earthquake. The film showed that a considerable earthquake took place this morning, though where it took place was not known to those in charge of the instrument.

According to the records made by the Victoria seismograph the quake began about 8.12 a.m. and ended about 8.15 a.m., local time. The preliminary tremor was noted at 8.12 and for five minutes the pendulum swayed slightly. Then at 6.17 a.m. the boom of the seismograph swung clear across the paper roll, a semi-amplitude of seventeen millmetres.

That the earthquake was a violent one is obvious. It was about as large as that great shock of August 9, 1901, also recorded here, the location of which was not learned.

As far as is known at present the location of the shock of yesterday morning, recorded at either side of the continent about the same time, allowing for the difference between the Atlantic and Pacific standard time, is a mystery.

The Toronto report says: "A light earthquake shock was recorded at the observatory this morning. The estimated distance of the quake from Toronto was about 3,500 miles."

An Associated Press despatch from New York last evening shows the location still a mystery. It reads: "Inquiry at the offices of the cable companies here today failed to disclose any interruption of communication in the two Americas. Those lines which run through the West Indies and Central and South America were reported as working smoothly, and the officials of the companies said that none of their offices or those of their connecting lines to the south had reported any earthquake disturbance. As the field thus covered embraced all of the West Indies, all of Central America and both coasts of South America, it is evident that the quake recorded by various seismographs today did not occur at any largely populated region on the western hemisphere. It probably was an under-ocean disturbance."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Proceedings of the Triennial Convention of the Church

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.—A declaration today by the house of deputies regarding the "open pulpit," a discussion of a change in the title page of the prayer book involving a change in the constitution, the submission of a joint committee's recommendation that the triennial convention of 1910 be held in Cincinnati and a debate regarding church work in the tropics, Alaska and the Arctic regions, were among the subjects that occupied today's session of the general convention of the protestant Episcopal church. Both houses disposed of considerable routine business. The declaration regarding the "open pulpit" was in the following resolution adopted by the house of deputies:

"No minister in charge of a congregation of this church, or in case of vacancy or absence, no church warden, vestryman or trustee of the congregation, shall permit any person to officiate therein without sufficient evidence of his being a duly licensed or ordained minister in this church; provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to forbid communicants of the church to act as lay readers or to prevent the minister in charge of any congregation of this church, when authorized by the bishop, permitting a sermon or address therein by any Christian person approved by the bishop."

In view of the circumstances arising in mission work of the church, and in the publication of the prayer book in foreign languages, the house of bishops adopted a resolution deeming it expedient to make a change in the title page of the prayer book to avoid all possibility of misunderstanding regarding the character of the church. It was therefore recommended that the title of the prayer book be changed by striking out the words "according to the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States." It was explained that the translation of the term "Protestant Episcopal" was impossible in many languages, involving at all times a substitution of terms, and that in foreign fields it seemed impracticable to speak of the church as being confined to the United States. The question of the prayer book will be referred to the house of deputies.

REV. DR. POTTS PASSES TO REST

Had Notable Career as Methodist Minister and Secretary of Education

Toronto, Oct., 16.—Rev. John Potts, D. D., died this morning. He was unconscious for a week and has been ailing since last winter, particularly since the death of Mrs. Potts. He was one of the best known preachers in Canada and a leader in the Methodist church, latterly being secretary of education.

Rev. John Potts was born at Maguire's Bridge, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1838. Coming to America when 17 years of age, he lived for a time in the Southern States, but eventually moved to Kingston, Ont., and thence to Hamilton, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Originally an Episcopalian, he became a Methodist under the spiritual guidance of the late Rev. Dr. Douglas, and later studied for the ministry at Victoria university, Coburg, where he had already entered the Arts department. His period of probation was passed on circuit at Markham and other places, and while at Thorold in 1861 he was received into full connection and ordained.

His first appointment as a minister was to North street church, London, as assistant to Rev. Richard Jones. From there he was sent to Bloor St., Toronto, and associated with Rev. Dr. Dewart, then at Elm St., church. In 1866 he was chosen as first pastor of a new church in Hamilton built to commemorate the centenary of American Methodism. His success in this charge was notable. He received invitations to the Adelaide street church Toronto, predecessor of the Metropolitan, and to St. James street, Montreal. The latter he accepted, succeeding his old friend and mentor, Rev. Dr. Douglas. After a successful pastorate of three years there he removed to Toronto and became pastor of the Metropolitan. This congregation rapidly increased in size under his ministration. His next charge was Elm St., Toronto. He filled a second term in each of these churches, and also in St. James, Montreal.

At the general conference of 1886, Rev. Dr. Potts was elected general secretary of education for the Methodist church, a post which he held up to the time of his death. His deep interest in education and his energetic efforts in the service of the church generally were the causes of his selection for this important work. Dr. Potts was widely known as a man of admirable character and of unusual powers as a pulpit orator. He was an earnest and successful worker in the cause of temperance, which enlisted his efforts at an early age. He also took a keen interest in all public questions, especially those which touched on public morals.

AN INCIDENT OF KIPLING'S VISIT

How the Famous Novelist Increased His Knowledge Concerning the Horse

Illustrative of the facility with which the great novelist grasps the details of professions in no way allied to word craftsmanship, an incident of Rudyard Kipling's visit to this city is interesting.

Now at the time the distinguished gentleman was registered at the Oak Bay hotel there was a famous horse breeder from Portland stopping at the same hostelry. Mr. Kipling learned the gentleman's business and some facts of his career. That was sufficient. The horseman was surprised at the pertinacity with which the little man with the glasses and beetling eyebrows plied him with questions. He drew into his shell for as he explained to an acquaintance, the "little beggar" was a horse dealer and was trying to be "put hip" to a number of points in the game. The friend was "hip" to the identity of the little man with the genius for asking questions and he explained to the gentleman from Portland who the little man was.

"The man wrote about the African horse dealer?," asked the man learned in the ways of the equine and the friend admitted that it was even he.

Straightway, when Mr. Kipling asked questions of the horse breeder the latter unbent and the two became bosom friends. When Mr. Kipling was not receiving callers he could be found in the company of the man from Portland. He learned much about the horse, how it was affected by change in altitude, the effect of different altitude upon its heart action, certain queer matters regarding its head, its neck and its hooves and at the same time he displayed an intimate knowledge upon the subject which surprised not only the gentleman from Portland but all who heard them discourse upon it.

Which aroused the suspicion that the English speaking world may receive in the not far distant future from Mr. Kipling, an epic of the horse.

RICH COPPER ORE IN BULKELEY VALLEY

J. E. Wildman Brings in Specimens—Adjoins Location of Col. Topping's

J. E. Wildman has just come in from the Bulkeley valley country with some very rich looking copper ore taken from his claim at the head of Housan creek. His claim is an extension of the ground belonging to the Talco Mining Company, and the same lead runs through both claims. The ore shown runs very high in copper pyrites.

Col. Topping, known in the Kootenays as the father of Trail, staked and sold the ground now owned by the Talco company. Col. Topping also owned the famous Le Roi mine at Rossland at one time, and sold it for a song. Some of his friends after seeing the ore are wondering whether he has done the same thing in the Bulkeley valley.

MATTERS BEFORE TRADES COUNCIL

Variety of Subjects Discussed at Meeting Held Last Night

(From Thursday's Daily)

The Victoria Trades and Labor council met last evening, President Watters in the chair.

After some routine business Delegate Johnson reported on behalf of the Asiatic Exclusion committee that the committee had carried out the instructions of the council by calling a public meeting, which was in every way successful; that two meetings had since been held, and a branch of the Asiatic Exclusion league had been started and now numbered 118 members, and the membership was being increased every day. Exclusion league buttons would be issued next week to all who had signed the roll.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the committee for the work it had done.

A communication from the executive of the Dominion Labor congress, notifying all unions that the congress, at its last session, had decided to send a delegate to Great Britain to travel and lecture, and to act as agent of organized labor in this country, with the object of giving reliable information to all intending immigrants who as matters stand now, it is claimed, are often misled by unscrupulous immigration agents.

A donation was ordered sent to the treasurer of the congress to defray the expenses of this agent.

W. R. Trotter of the Winnipeg Typographical union and western organizer for the labor congress, was unanimously elected as British agent.

F. W. Grant wrote drawing the attention of the council to an article which appeared in the Toronto Globe. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Grant and the secretary instructed to convey the same under seal of this council.

A check from George B. Hall, M. P. P., of Nelson for $10 was handed over to the carpenters' and joiners' union, as it was most interested in the matter for which the money was donated.

Considerable discussion took place as to ways and means of raising funds to defray expenses of future delegates to conventions of the Dominion Labor congress. After many schemes had been advanced the matter was referred to the executive for consideration, with a request that it place a definite scheme before the council at the next meeting.

The question of granting the E. & N. Railway company right to lay track on Store street was brought up by Delegate Johnson. Ald. Fullerton addressed the council on the subject, after which a resolution was passed endorsing the action of the city council in safeguarding the rights of the city by refusing to give any railway the privilege of laying any tracks on a public street unless all other railways that may come and demand admission shall have running powers over said track, when they are prepared to pay a reasonable remuneration for the privilege; and that this council go on record as being strongly opposed to the present or any future city council relinquishing absolute control of our public streets.

The delegates from the Cook and Waiters' union brought up the question of union men patronizing Chinese and Japanese restaurants. It was strenuously denied that union men patronized such places, but the delegates maintained that there might be a mistake as far as union men are concerned, but the fact remained and could easily be verified that while white labor restaurants were empty or nearly empty, yet at the very same hour of the day the Chinese and Japanese eating houses were doing a big business.

It was ultimately decided that the matter be forcibly brought before each and every union at their respective meetings, and also that it be brought before the Asiatic Exclusion league at its next meeting.

Ald. Fullerton invited the council to appoint a representative to accompany the members of the council when they visit Elk lake for the purpose of examining the water works system. Some of the delegates thought that the invitation should have come from the mayor or city council to this council in writing.

Ald. Fullerton explained that the invitation was extended at the very urgent request of Mayor Morley, and A. Johnson was appointed to represent the Labor Council.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Referendum Vote Being Taken on Several Questions.

New York, Oct. 16.—Members of the International Typographical union are participating in a referendum vote on six proposed amendments to the constitution of the organization, and the results will be compiled on the 21st inst. The most important of these measures are an old pension and an increase of salaries of the international officers. The propositions emanated from the law committee of the body, and were suggested at the last convention of the union at Hot Springs, Ark. If carried they will become operative on Jan. 1. The old age pension proposition provides that indigent members who have reached the age of sixty years and have been in good standing for twenty years shall receive a pension of four dollars per week. It is objected that this proposition makes it necessary for the beneficiary to be practically a pauper before being eligible to avail himself of the pension, while thrifty members would be ineligible, although they had been assessed to maintain the pension fund. Those favoring the proposition insist that it is in line with an endeavor to promote the welfare of working men, and that in its outworkings it will prove to be equitable.

Women and Missions.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 16.—At the annual meeting of the board of management of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, which opened yesterday, reports were read from the British Columbia, Northwest and Manitoba branches, as well as those from eastern Canada showing the establishment of new auxiliaries and a substantial increase in contributions. At last night's meeting addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Butler and Rev. Mr. Cobbledick, while the story of the year in mission was also given by Mrs. Carman, of Toronto.

SELECT YOUR HEATER NOW

WHILE OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE AND HAVE IT SET UP BEFORE THE FIRST COLD SNAP

WE HAVE MANY TO CHOOSE FROM

The Genuine Bonny Hot Blast

Burns Hard or Soft coal, slack, or coke. With Hot Blast a steady even fire is secured which consumes soot and gases; not a heat unit in the fuel used is wasted, constructed with extra heavy fire pot; shaker grate cleans entire bottom of fire.

The "BONNY" is the most economical heater on the market.

FOUR SIZES. PRICES.
$9, $11, $13.50, $16.50

OGILVIE HARDWARE LIMITED
GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE SPENCER'S

BITES THE HAND THAT MEANT TO SAVE HIM

Ungrateful Dog Attacks Man Who Was Endeavoring to Rescue Him

It was a large crowd that had assembled in front of a certain Government street establishment the other day and which witnessed the sad plight of Phlox.

Phlox is a small yellow "spaniel," his mistress terms him, but it is doubtful if he is anything but just dog. In some manner he had gone exploring and, forsaking beaten tracks, he had ventured out upon the coping which runs along the top of the first floor windows of the above mentioned establishment.

Featly he had treaded the dangerous passage full 30 feet from the pavement, but when a passerby discovered him and called the attention of other wayfarers Phlox had reached the end of the coping—further he could not go; he hadn't room to turn, so his case was indeed a hard one.

Phlox barked and looked down at the pavement. The eye witnesses shuddered. Phlox's mistress appeared upon the scene and trembled at the sight. The earthly career of the canine seemed about finished. Then appeared a good Samaritan. Procuring a ladder from a nearby establishment, he climbed to where the little yellow dog was meditating a leap. Without undue haste and without alarming Phlox he seized him and, amid the cheers of the eye witnesses, was carried back to safety and terra firma.

Phlox carefully fixed his teeth in the hand of his rescuer when the latter was releasing him, all of which teaches us to be kind to dumb animals.

WHERE B. C. FRUIT WILL BE EXHIBITED

Points in the United Kingdom Where Provincial Product Will Be Shown

The exhibit of British Columbia fruit will be made at the following points in the United Kingdom and Ireland:

Hereford . . . . . Oct. 30
Kent . . . . . Oct. 30
Edinburgh . . . . . Nov. 4
West of England show, Ventnor, Nov. 5
North Kent Agricultural association show . . . . . Nov. 7
Tonbridge, Kent . . . . . Nov. 13-14
Exeter . . . . . Nov. 12-13
Liverpool . . . . . Nov. 13
Leeds . . . . . Nov. 19
Norwich . . . . . Nov. 21-22-23
Morley Yorkshire Hort. show . . Nov. 23
Royal Hort. show, London . . Nov. 28-29
Birmingham . . . . . Nov. 30 to Dec. 3
York . . . . . Dec. 3-4-5
Smithfield . . . . . Dec. 9-13
Leeds . . . . . Dec. 11-11-12
Plymouth . . . . . Dec. 11-12
Dublin.

WANT 70-FOOT YACHT

Swedish Club Asks For Quick Answer to America Cup Challenge

Stockholm, Oct. 16.—Goestak Hylgerber, in an interview today, on the subject of the proposed Swedish challenger for the America's Cup said he had cabled to the secretary of the Swedish legation at Washington requesting him to ask the New York Yacht Club to answer definitely before October 21 if a challenger for a series of races with a seventy-foot yacht would be accepted. Mr. Hylberger says that subscriptions toward the fund to build a challenger are flowing in rapidly, and adds that the Swedish Americans will not be asked to subscribe unless the New York Yacht Club insists on the building of a 90-footer to compete for the cup.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Hon. Mr. Aylesworth said this afternoon that if his partial deafness cannot be cured he would retire from the government, but he is assured that the trouble is only temporary and quite susceptible to treatment.

VICTORIA IS ON EVE OF GREAT DEVELOPMENT

That is the Opinion of the Pioneer Departmental Store Proprietor of Montreal

Samuel Carsley, of Montreal, the pioneer departmental store proprietor of Montreal, and perhaps of Canada, is in the city. Mr. Carsley visited Victoria for the first time last year, and he was so delighted with the climate and the natural advantages of the city that he has virtually decided to take up his residence here. Mr. Carsley has been visiting a number of ranches and fruit farms in the neighborhood, and he may ultimately acquire one of these.

Mr. Carsley was very favorably impressed with the stores and business properties in Victoria. He stated that they would compare very well with any in most cities of double the size. He was of the opinion that the city is on the eve of a period of great advancement, and that in but a few years' time it would double its population.

BRITISH EDITOR DISCIPLINED

Mr. Bethel Accused of Inciting Koreans to Riot

Seoul, Korea, Oct. 16.—Preparations for the reception of the Crown Prince of Japan, Yoshihito, who is announced to arrive today at Chemulpo, are most elaborate. He will be welcomed by the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Korea, Prince Ito, the Japanese resident-general here, and the entire Korean cabinet, all the high military and civil officials. Seoul has been elaborately decorated in honor of the visit of the Prince, and will be illuminated nightly during his stay.

E. N. Bethel, a British subject, editor of the Korea Daily News, and also of the Daihan Shimpo, appeared today before the British consular court here on a summons charging him with using the columns of his papers to incite the Koreans to riot. Articles were read by the court containing bitter criticisms of the preparations for the reception of the Japanese Crown Prince, and the consul bound Mr. Bethel in heavy security for his future good conduct, and also announced that a repetition of his offence would result in his property being forfeited and his probable deportation.

Mr. Bethel has maintained a steady campaign against Prince Ito's undertaking, relying on extra-territorial rights for his protection from prosecution. The British privy council, however, recently issued an order covering the conduct of newspapers by British subjects in foreign countries, and it was under this order that proceedings were taken against Mr. Bethel. Incidentally, it is believed here that the order was the result of a request made by the Japanese government to reach Mr. Bethel, whose attitude towards the Japanese authorities caused Japan to make formal representations on the subject through the British ambassador at Tokio, Sir Claude McDonald.

YORK COUNTY LOAN

Toronto, Oct. 16.—The claims of another class of York County Loan shareholders to be treated as creditors, otherwise to get one hundred cents with interest, for every dollar invested, were presented to George Kapelle, official referee, yesterday. This class holds permanent stock, and consists of 295 holders of fully paid-up stock, representing $49,800, and 2,140 holders of an aggregate of $548,100, on which $242,252 has been paid.

Mr. Ferguson, representing the claimants, argued that these stockholders were actually creditors, because in the first place the issuing of permanent stock was irregular, and in the second place the by-laws under which it had been issued had not been confirmed by a general meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Kappelle pointed out it was obvious that all subscribers to the company's stock were shareholders, but adjourned further argument until Friday, when he would ask for the production of evidence that the permanent stock had actually been subscribed.

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COMPLETE AND HAVE
THE FIRST COLD SNAP
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Genuine Bonny Hot Blast

Hard or Soft coal, slack, or
With Hot Blast a steady
e is secured which con-
soot and gases; not a heat
the fuel used is wasted,
cted with extra heavy fire
naker grate cleans entire
of fire.
"BONNY" is the most
ical heater on the market.

PRICES.
3.50, $16.50

WARE LIMITED
, OPPOSITE SPENCER'S

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Mr. Bethel has maintained a steady campaign against Prince Ito's undertaking, relying on extra-territorial rights for his protection from prosecution. The British privy council, however, recently issued an order covering the conduct of newspapers by British subjects in foreign countries, and it was under this order that proceedings were taken against Mr. Bethel. Incidentally, it is believed here that the order was the result of a request made by the Japanese government to reach Mr. Bethel, whose attitude towards the Japanese authorities caused Japan to make formal representations on the subject through the British ambassador at Tokio, Sir Claude McDonald.

YORK COUNTY LOAN

Toronto, Oct. 16.—The claims of another class of York County Loan shareholders to be treated as creditors, otherwise to get one hundred cents with interest, for every dollar invested, were presented to George Kapelle, official referee, yesterday. This class holds permanent stock, and consists of 295 holders of fully paid-up stock, representing $49,800, and 2,140 holders of an aggregate of $548,100, on which $242,252 has been paid.

Mr. Ferguson, representing the claimants, argued that these stockholders were actually creditors, because in the first place the issuing of permanent stock was irregular, and in the second place the by-laws under which it had been issued had not been confirmed by a general meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Kappelle pointed out it was obvious that all subscribers to the company's stock were shareholders, but adjourned further argument until Friday, when he would ask for the production of evidence that the permanent stock had actually been subscribed.

GEORGIA ARRIVES FROM MEXICO

Attempted Burial at Sea of Chinese Causes Excitement

(From Thursday's Daily)

There was excitement on board the Canadian-Mexican liner Georgia on her way from Salina Cruz, via Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Guaymas, from where the steamer arrived yesterday morning. One of the Chinese stewards died at sea four days ago, presumably from heart disease. He had been ailing for some time, and, as is usual in the event of death at sea, preparations were made to bury the Chinese at sea. When the sailors made ready to throw the corpse overboard the Chinese threatened trouble, and Capt. Forbes decided to coffin the body and bring it to port. The remains will be shipped to China.

The Georgia, while bringing but nine Japanese passengers and little freight to this port, consisting of a small amount of tropical fruits, carried considerable freight and many passengers between Mexican ports. From Salina Cruz to Mazatlan she carried a heavy cargo of cement, material and general stores for S. Pearson & Son, the company which is engaged in such extensive harbor works at both these places.

At Salina Cruz several steamers were loading and discharging freight, and the traffic over the Tehuantepec railroad is increasing rapidly. The extensive harbors, docks, etc., are progressing rapidly, and when completed the port will rank with some of the world's great ports.

Fortifications are being completed by the Mexican government at the headland to the west of the entrance to Salina Cruz, big guns of modern type being mounted. A fine breakwater is being built and dredgers are working night and day to deepen the harbor, which now has a depth of 40 feet. The town itself lies on a sandy hill where only shrubs grow. It was formerly known as La Ventosa, the windy city, which name was changed to "Salty Cross." Less than a decade ago it was a desert, but now has 7000 people and prospect of many hundreds more before long. The harbor is infested with sharks.

At Mazatlan the Georgia encountered a severe storm. The port, where extensive harbor works are contemplated is now open to heavy weather, and the steamer was obliged to put to sea for safety. A number of lighters broke adrift, collided with each other and were wrecked, and some were driven ashore and lost.

The Georgia arrived off Cape Flattery on Sunday night and has since been delayed by the incessant fog. Had it not been for the heavy fog she would have reached port on Monday.

Chief Engineer Hudson found the delay irksome for his bride-elect who had journed from the United Kingdom to marry him was awaiting him in Victoria. The marriage will probably take place today.

The steamer will leave again for Mexico on November 1st. Arrangements have been made for a fair cargo for the steamer, including large lumber shipments.

The growth of trade via the Tehuantepec railroad is remarkable according to advices by the steamer Georgia, and more development is expected. Much of the freight carried by the Georgia on the Mexican coast was brought to Puerto, Mexico, by steamers which crossed the Atlantic from the United Kingdom direct to the gulf and transshipped their cargoes across the isthmus.

What the Mexicans hope for in the development of the Tehuantepec system is stated as follows in a pamphlet recently issued in Mexico, which says:

"Notwithstanding the opening of the Panama canal a work that is demanded by the civilization and advancement of humanity, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will always afford the most rapid and direct route between the countries of Asia and the United States, Canada and Western Europe. Panama and Colon, the two terminals of the canal, are situated about 1,200 miles to the south of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos, respectively. Ships will have to travel that distance twice over, say 2,400 miles, to reach the north again and proceed to their destination a fact that will give the Isthmus of Tehuantepec great advantages over the canal, as eight or ten days of steam navigation imply a heavy expense in time, fuel, salaries, etc. Manzanillo is situated 598 miles still further north than Tehuantepec and is, therefore, more centrally situated in the direct route between those distant countries.

"A network of railroads has been constructed that up to the present date aggregate 16,000 kilometeres, placing Mexico in a second place amongst American nations in railroads mileage. The country is improving its ports, making them both secure and ample, as counselled by science and demanded by the commercial relations which it maintains with all other nations of the world. Its extensive coast lines on the Pacific and Atlantic are being equipped with numerous light houses, beacons, and buoys to guide the navigator and protect him against dangers; astronomical observatories and meteorological and thermo-pluviometric stations are being ereceted in the different cities and regions of its territory."

SALMON FISHING WILL GO ON NEXT SEASON

Puget Sound Canners Will Not Agree to Cessation of Operation for Year

Owing to the fact that Puget Sound canners would not agree to the proposal to cease fishing next year the Canadian companies on the Fraser and Columbia rivers will not cease their operations and the fostering of the fishing industry which J. P. Babcock, the provincial fisheries commissioner, declares to be a necessity if the industry is not to be totally wiped out will be delayed for another year at the least.

The trouble with the Washington canners is that under the state laws they forfeit their locations if they do not stake and fish each season and they fear that should they by convention cease fishing their locations would be jumped. They recognize the gravity of the situation and would gladly cease operations for a year if they were assured that they could resume without disadvantage to themselves. It is probable that an effort will be made to have the law amended.

FIGHT IN COURT OVER ELECTION

Result in Prince Albert Depends on Votes That Were Challenged

Prince Albert, Sask., Oct. 15.—The provincial bye-election here on Saturday had an unexpected result. Hon. Mr. Turgeon, who was appealing to his constituents after taking office as attorney-general, received 331 votes. The opposition candidate, Mr. Bradshaw, received 335 votes, and there were 339 votes challenged. Mr. Bradshaw has, therefore, a majority, but the final result will depend on the court's disposition of the challenged votes.

A stormy scene marked the opening of the first court of revision this morning. Fifty voters whose votes were challenged at the polls on Saturday had been summoned for 10 o'clock. At that hour W. B. Truscott, deputy at the poll, announced that the court was not ready to sit and would be adjourned to 2 o'clock.

James McKay, K. C., representing Mr. Bradshaw, objected to the adjournment, and also to Sam McLeod, J. P., sitting in the court of revision. He had not been notified that Mr. McLeod would sit, but he was present and if he insisted on acting Mr. McKay would object on the ground that Mr. McLeod was an active supporter of Mr. Turgeon, that he acted as scrutineer, and took part in Mr. Turgeon's procession on Saturday.

Mr. McKay asked if Mr. McLeod was sitting, and Mr. McLeod replied that he would not say he intended sitting on the cases, but he might sit before the whole of the revision was done.

Mr. McKay then asked how the court was constituted, and Mr. Truscott said that following the act he had selected Mr. McLeod to sit with him. Mr. McLeod then took his seat and announced that the court was adjourned to 2 o'clock.

D. W. Adam here took up the Bradshaw case and asked that a record of the proceedings be kept.

CANADA'S TOBACCO CROP

With Proper Protection Output Would Total Hundred Million Pounds

Montreal, Oct. 16.—"If better protection could be established and if some preference could be offered to Canadian tobacco it is quite certain the Dominion could supply annually to Great Britain 100,000,000 pounds of leaf."

So said J. M. Fortier, when spoken to today relative to the efforts now being made in England to interest the manufacturers in colonial tobaccos. There is to be opened an exhibition in London and growers and Canadian manufacturers have been invited to send samples.

Mr. Fortier said that Canada could grow the tobacco, but it would first be necessary to furnish such a protection that experts would be induced to come to Canada. "In the United States the grower today has a protection of $1.85 a pound, while in Canada there is only a protection of ten cents a pound. The big need is for improvements in curing and packing and until we can make it attractive for experts to come over here and invest their money here, the trade cannot be expected to develop."

Discussing the general conditions of the leaf industry in Canada, Mr. Fortier said: "There is now grown 12,000,000 pounds a year. If the market was secured this could be increased many times. At present the farmer is careless both in curing and packing and until he learn to improve his methods he cannot expect the trade to develop."

Speaking of the quality of the leaf grown in Canada, Mr. Fortier said: "In Essex county in Ontario there is grown a barley which is equal to that grown in Kentucky and Virginia, and this trade is capable of development. In Quebec there is grown tobacco equal to the best Connecticut leaf and good for binder and wrapper, while it is also a good smoking tobacco."

Mr. Fortier is rather optimistic as to the possibilities of the Canadian tobacco industry, but he insisted that what is most needed is such a degree of protection as will attract experts from other countries.

TROPHY COMPETITION

Arrangements for the Second Musical and Dramatic Competition at the Capital

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Interest at the capital is now reviving in the coming contest for the music and drama trophies, which his excellency the governor-general inaugurated, and the first competition for which was carried out last February with such splendid success in Ottawa.

Col. J. Hanbury Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G., his excellency's secretary, and F. C. T. O'Hara, of the department of trade and commerce, who is the honorary secretary, have been indefatigable in their efforts for the next competition, which is to be held in Ottawa during the week commencing Feb. 24, 1908.

The chairman of the committees for the respective provinces have been selected and are as follows: British Columbia, E. H. Russell, Victoria, B. C.; Alberta, Howard Stutchbury, Edmonton, Alta.; Saskatchewan, A. F. Angus, Bank of Montreeal, Regina, Sask.; Manitoba, Major Devine, D.S.O., Osborne Place, Winnipeg, Man.; Ontario, A. McLean Macdonnell, Traders' Bank building, Toronto, Ont.; Quebec, E. J. de Lotminiere, Quebec, Que.; New Brunswick, Prof. D. Arnold Fox, St. John, N.B.; Nova Scotia, His Honor D. C. Fraser, lieutenant-governor; Prince Edward Island, Percy Pope, Charlottetown, P.E..

All correspondence respecting the coming competition emanating from the various provinces should be sent to the provincial chairmen.

Quebec and Winnipeg, who were the fortunate victors last year, are now in possession of the handsome trophies representing music and the drama respectively, which were the work of the distinguished French-Canadian sculptor, L. P. Hebert, who at the present time spends most of his time in Paris, where he has established a studio.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 15.—The funeral of the late Bishop Kingdon took place from the cathedral this afternoon to St. John's cemetery. The body lay in state from nine to one. The funeral services were conducted by Bishop Richardson, assisted by Bishop Worrell of Nova Scotia and other clergymen. Thousands of citizens were in attendance at the funeral, including Lieut. Governor Tweedie.

WEST INDIGNANT AGAINST BANKS

Hon. Robert Rogers Calls Upon Parliament to Take Action

Montreal, Oct. 16.—The west is now talking of a "financial revolt" and is again making the charge that Canadian banks are not doing justice to the western country.

Hon. Robert Rogers, of Manitoba, leads the campaign and says:

"It think it is the business of the parliament of Canada to find the remedy. In the meantime, many thoughtful business men are inclining to the belief that the time has come when the west should formulate some sound financial scheme providing a method for the establishment of Manitoba independent banks, more particularly for the western country where, under local management and having a local capital and local interests alone, a more generous policy could be maintained, and the danger of local interests suffering at the whim of an outside directorate would be largely avoided.

"As business is conducted at present, the western deposits, which represent western savings, are being sent away out of the country altogether, whereas, with purely local institutions, there should be plenty of money available for all legitimate purposes. Money need not necessarily be what is called "cheap," but it ought to be plentiful. Of course, the departure of establishing local banks under government supervision, somewhat after the plan of the United States system, would be a radical change, but the great banking institutions of Canada must expect radical treatment to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions their own short-sighted management have started."

For Firing the Prairie.

Carlyle, Sask., Oct. 16.—J. Baird, a baker, was fined two hundred dollars on the charge of setting fire to the prairie. He started a fire near his house to burn some rubbish, and it spread to the buildings of neighbors.

LOOKS FOR HARD TIMES

United States Railway President Paints Gloomy Picture of Situation

New York, Oct. 16.—James J. Hill, the gloomy man, has been out-gloomed.

"Under existing conditions I could not advise any one to invest a dollar in any of the western states through which our railroad extends," said S. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway.

"I take a very gloomy view of the future," he said. "I cannot see how we can escape hard times. The country has been worked into a terrible hysteria over railroads and corporations until the people are likely to do most anything as long as a railroad or a corporation is hit hard.

"The hysteria has affected high places," he added, "and has resulted in grandstand plays where we might reasonably expect to find calm and deliberate judgment. I can see evidence of trouble ahead, despite the fact that railroads just now are busy.

"In a short time there will be two men to every railroad job, instead of two jobs to every man. As for railway buying or railway building, I could not recommend our directors to build another foot of road."

MADE A RACE ISSUE

Question of Street Expenditure in Montreal Council

Montreal, Oct., 15.—Notice was served upon six of the seven aldermen serving upon the civic road committee today that application would be made to the courts for their disqualificaion. The action is based upon the fact that the committee ordered and had carried out the paving of a certain portion of St. Denis street before the money for the purpose had been voted by the city council, a practice which is declared illegal by the city charter. The action is bound to create a big fight, as the charges against the committee were made by Alderman Robinson, whereupon Ald. Lariviere, chairman of the committee, at once charged that the issue was one purely national in its character, and intimated that the intended fighting along these lines, using his influence to work the French Canadian majority in the council so that the English-speaking aldermen would not secure representation on the committees as has been the case, under the tacit agreement in vogue for many years. The action before the court is, however, brought by a French-Canadian, Alderic Oulmet, secretary of the National Trades and Labor congress.

STANDARD OIL CASE

New York, Oct., 15.—The taking of testimony in the United States suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey is being rapidly concluded in this city, and on next Friday it is planned to adjourn the hearings for several weeks, in order that counsel on both sides may carefully go over the evidence already given.

Most of today's session of the court was given over to placing on the records statements compiled from the Standard's books, showing the cost and the selling prices of oil in various territories. The statements were not read. Mr. Kellogg also placed on record statements prepared by the Standard's agents in the selling field, showing the shipments of the Independent oil companies.

L. J. Drake, selling agent of the Standard Company of Indiana, testified today that five years ago the Republic Oil company was organized to do business in Michigan and other states as an independent oil company, but that the Republic was a Standard subsidiary in reality. Mr. Drake also said that he had given orders to all agents of the Standard company to obtain all information available concerning the business done by rival companies. He testified that the Standard furnished no funds to secure this information and that only honorable business methods were to be employed in obtaining information.

Mr. Kellogg wanted to place W. G. Rockefeller, assistant treasurer of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, on the stand today, but Mr. Rockefeller was out of the city.

Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 15.—City assessment returns show a gain in population of 1,030, making the present population 16,000. he total assessment is returned as over $10,000,000, a gain of $2,603,000 over last year.

DO NOT REALIZE POSSIBILITIES

Victoria Man Talks Enthusiastically of Future of Queen Charlotte Islands

"The people of British Columbia do not realize even in a slight degree the possibilities of the Queen Charlotte islands," is the statement made by A. T. Frampton, who has just returned from a business trip to the islands. Mr. Frampton is interested in several properties in the islands. He says that not only have copper and coal been found in large quantities, but there is also to be found gold, zinc and molybdenite, while the surrounding waters abount in fish, and on the land is a wealth of timber. All these need only development, coupled with improved transportation facilities to the islands to secure for those who undertake the work of development large returns.

Discussing his visit, Mr. Frampton said: "Development is now going on a large scale in the Queen Charlotte islands. Jedway and the district surrounding it, where most of the claims so far located are situated, is going ahead fast, while at Collision bay, where only a short time ago the first settlers were landed from the steamer Princess Beatrice by raft, there is now quite a community. This is where the Tretheway property is situated. Skidegate is also going ahead by leaps and bounds.

"Several new finds have been made on the islands recently by the army of prospectors now engaged in the work, and more are arriving by every boat, and there is every prospect of an immense mining camp in the near future. While the biggest finds made have been of copper and coal, the ore of the former contains considerable gold, in addition to which free gold has recently been discovered on the west coast of the island by Frank Watson. Zinc has also been found, as well as molybdynite. This latter is used for preparing blue carmine for coloring porcelain and also, I understand, in hardening gunmetal. For this latter purpose, I am told, it is in great demand by the Krupps and other big gun makers.

"Of course, you must remember that no mine has actually been developed to any great extent as yet, but the surface indications are wonderfully good. The properties are all showing up well and, in the opinion of thoroughly competent mining men, are at least as good as can be found anywhere. The Awaya-Ikeda mine is the best known of the properties on the islands, and so far the ore from it has turned out exceptionally well. No more ore, however, will be shipped before December, as the energies of the company at present are being directed toward development work. Personally, I believe the islands have a great future from a mineral producing standpoint.

"In addition to the mineral wealth, the islands are also heavily wooded, thus offering openings for the lumber industry, while fish also abound. For example, one man that I know caught 16 cohoes in an hour's trolling so plentiful were the fish. A big salmon industry is possible, I believe.

"The climate of the islands in summer is all that could be asked, and near Skidegate is an exceptionally fine beach, which would make an ideal site for a sanitarium or summer hotel. The water is warmed by the Pacific current, making it an ideal place for bathing.

"One thing that is retarding progress is the lack of transportation and communication facilities. The former will be remedied in the near future, for a company in which British capital is interested will put on a service next spring intended specially to serve the islands, and other improvements will also be made in the near future. In regard to the communication facilities there is great delay in the mails. The contract for carrying them provides, I understand, for only a monthly service, although the islands are only a three days' trip from Victoria and Vancouver. Latterly, however, mail is being received twice every month, but even this is far from sufficient. Postoffices at Jedway and Collision Bay are also an absolute necessity, for at present all mail for these places comes through Skidegate. Another thing that is necessary is a wireless station in order that the people on the islands may be kept in touch with the movements of vessels. At present they hear nothing of the coming of vessels until they actually arrive. For example, I spent three days waiting for the arrival of the Princess Beatrice, on which I came down. I dare not leave the vicinity of the dock lest she should come in and leave again in my absence.

"One thing that is causing considerable talk on the islands is the almost entire absence of fresh meat. In this connection the local government is asked to stock the islands with 500 deer, which in a few years would so multiply that there would no longer be any grounds for complaint on this score."

ADVERTISING HIMSELF

Capt. Amundsen Talks of His Polar Bear Plan

New York, Oct. 15.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, who arrived today on the steamship Oscar II, said he will make an attempt to reach the north pole in 1910. He announced that he is having four big polar bears trained to haul sleds by an expert in Hamburg, and intends to use them in the far north. He said also that he and his friends expect President Roosevelt and the United States government to allow his vessel, the Gjoa, in which he navigated the northwest passage in 1904, to be the first to pass through the Panama canal upon its completion. The Gjoa formerly was a whaling vessel, of 794 tons, and is undergoing repairs in the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco. It was during the northwest passage trip that Capt. Amundsen discovered the north magnetic pole. A party of Norwegians went down the bay on a tug to greet their fellow countryman. The explorer will lecture on Sunday night at Carnegie hall, and expects to make a lecture tour of many of the principal cities of the United States.

Winnipeg Expenditures

Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—At the meeting of the council last night sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $740,000 were voted for public abattoirs, a conduit system, public recreation grounds and an overhead bridge.

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MEAT INSPECTION ACT

New Conditions For the Dressed Carcass Trade

The following has been reviewed from the Department of Mr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa:—

The custom prevailing among farmers throughout Canada, of slaughtering animals, particularly swine, upon their own premises, and selling the dressed carcasses on the local market, is one which entails more or less loss to the producer. Before the advent of packing establishments, the domestic trade was supplied by the local butchers, who were necessarilycompelled to provide for future supplies, and, as a result, the local markets were created. Conditions have changed, however, the local dealers no longer supplying the domestic trade, which has passed into the hands of the packing houses, which are now the distributing centres for meats. Packers can afford to, and actually do, pay higher prices and sell at lower values than the local butchers, for reasons which are obvious when one considers that profits are represented by the by-products. The packers are adverse to buying dressed carcasses, as they represent smaller profits in by-products, again, dressed carcasses are imperfectly handled by the farmer, the meat in many cases being bruised and unsightly; this, as well as improper chilling, being deterrent to good prices. Animals, especially hogs, require scientific chilling, otherwise those parts which enter into the process of curing become sour and unfit for the market. Packers prefer to buy their meats on the hoof, and for the reasons set forth above, are able to pay higher prices for the same.

In view, however, of the large trade carried on in some parts of Canada, more particularly during the fall and winter, in dressed pork, attention may be directed to one of the requirements of the regulations made under the new Meat Inspection Act, which is likely to have a considerable effect on the business above referred to.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa having assumed the responsibility of inspecting and practically guaranteeing the healthfulness of all meats and meat products sent out by the packing houses, must of necessity, protect itself by making sure that no diseased carcasses are permitted to enter these establishments. The most effectiveway of preventing the entry of such diseased meat is, of course, the careful ante-mortem inspection provided for by the regulations, but, in view of the large trade carried on in dressed carcasses, and of the fact that both farmers and packers have been in the habit of handling meats in this way, the officials in charge of the enforcement of the act have decided to admit to the establishments under inspection, dressed carcasses under such conditions as will enable them to judge with reasonable certainty as to whether the animal, prior to slaughter, was free from disease.

Provision has therefore been made for the admission on inspection of dressed carcasses with the head, heart lungs, and liver held by the natural attachments, such carcases to be inspected before entering the establishment, and if found fit for food to be so marked and admitted for packing purposes, while, if found to be diseased, to be condemned and tanked.

This is being the case it is incumbent upon every farmer bringing dressed hogs or other animals to market to remember that unless the carcasses are dressed in accordance with the regulation mentioned above, namely, with these organs left in their proper positions, it will not be possible for the representatives of the packing houses to buy such carcasses for use in any of the establishments coming under the operation of the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

The presence of the buyers or agents of these establishments on our local markets has always been, at least to some extent a safeguard against possible attempts by local combinations of butchers and others to depress the price of dressed meats, and it will be well for producers to bear in mind the new conditions, and when, for any reason, unable to market their stock on the hoof, as they should undoubtedly do whenever possible, to dress their hogs, as well as other animals, in such a way as to meet the requirements of the new act.

PREACHED ON WALL STREET.

New York, Oct. 15.—Standing on a temporary platform, where an office desk served as a pulpit, and with his back to the sombre gray front of the old custom house, the Lord Bishop of London preached the gospel in the open air of Wall street at noon today. It was the second appearance in the financial district of the Right Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, and while all who could get into Trinity church heard him before, a multitude that filled the street from curb to curb listened. It was a unique sight. On either hand of the bishop were banks and brokerage houses, while nearby were the various exchanges where the world's markets are recorded.

Many who failed of standing room within hearing distance looked from open windows, and even the roofs of many buildings were lined with auditors. Bankers, brokers, policemen, clerks and messengers made up the audience. It was the bishop's fortieth sermon since his arrival here for "rest and recreation."

The bishop announced no text, but talked of the pull of faith. "A small boy was walking along a London street on one of those foggy days, holding a stick and a kite string in his hand," he said. "Somebody asked him what he had and he replied that he had a kite."

"'How do you know you have a kite? You can't see it,' was the question.

"'No,' was the reply. 'I can't see it, but I can feel it pull.'

"In our lives as Christians we have always to face the fact that we are believing in something we can't see, but that we can feel pulling us every moment of our lives. I feel pulling on my intelligence, my mind, my soul and my conscience, and I respond to the pull."

It was the pull of conscience, he said, which enabled men to distinguish right from wrong. The pull on conscience, the heart and the soul was a pull toward a life of prayer.

After the sermon the bishop was entertained at luncheon by a number of clergymen and laymen at the St. Denis hotel, where he spoke briefly.

The bishop was then whisked away in an automobile for a flying trip through the east side, where he visited the university settlement, the Mills hotel, Governeur hospital and other east side institutions. Tonight he was a guest at a dinner of the Pilgrims.

ROBBERY OF THE MAILS

Serious Charge Laid Against Young Prince Edward Islander

North Sydney, N. S., Oct. 15.—With $2,955 out of $3,500, two watches and a diamond ring in his possession, John S. Macdonald was arrested at Summerside, P. E. I., this afternoon, charged with having committed robbery of a postoffice bag containing $3,000 and four registered letters. The arrest was made by Postmaster Whear, of Charlottetown, assisted by a detective of the same place.

The prisoner was visiting his parents who live near Summerside, and was totally unaware that the officers were after him. He took his arrest coolly, and showed not the slightest resistence. Postmaster Musgrave, of the North Sydney office, left here this morning and arrived at Charlottetown at 9 o'clock tonight.

Macdonald was taken to the city by the afternoon train and conveyed to the police station, where he will remain until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when he will be brought to North Sydney. His preliminary hearing will commence on Thursday. The maximum penalty for mail robbery is life imprisonment.

Will Form Lacrosse League.

Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and Bellingham are seriously considering organizing a lacrosse league, adopting a schedule and playing two games a week, Saturdays and Sundays, the plan being to have the four clubs deposit a large guarantee to insure their carrying out their part of the schedule from the first game until the last. It is said that all four of the clubs will be in a position to offer crack players good positions in their respective cities and that they will invade British Columbia in quest of star players.

Wisconsin hotelkeepers will raise rates. They say that if they are to keep their houses open they will have to get higher prices.

American Army Officers

London, Oct. 15.—Brigadier General Edgerly, Major Wilcox and Captains Michie and Sheldon of the U. S. army, who have been attending the German military manoeuvers, arrived here today and were entertained at luncheon by Capt. Cloman, the American military attache, at the United States club. Among the British military men present to meet the American officers was Lieut. Gen. Sir Neville Lytelton, chief of the general staff and first military member of the army council. The American officers tomorrow will visit Aldershot and Sandhurst. They will said for home on October 18.

Hau's Appeal Rejected

Leipsic, Germany, Oct. 15.—The Supreme Court today rejected the appeal of counsel for Karl Hau, formerly of Washington, for a revision of the sentence condemning him to death for the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor. An appeal for a new trial will probably be made on new technical grounds which were not advanced in the proceedings just ended.

Victim of Gun Accident

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—George Albert Gouin, the Edmonton business man who was shot and killed while hunting in Alberta, was a nephew of J. A. Gouin, postmaster of Ottawa. He left this city nine years ago and was formerly in the postoffice department here.

The Late Sir William Copland

In a recent issue of the Glasgow Herald particulars are given of the career and the death of Sir William Copland, brother of the late Mr. E. H. Copland, of Montreal, and uncle of Mr. J. P. Copland, of Messrs. Swift, Copland & Co. Sir William had been in failing health for some time, and after taking some changes of scene which, however, did not benefit him, he passed away suddenly from heart failure.

Sir William Robertson Copland was born in Stirling in 1838. He was educated at the high school, Stirling; at Glasgow high school, and afterwards went to Glasgow university, which he attended for five sessions, winning the first prize in mathematics in the class of Professor Blackburn, and taking a first place in Professor Macquorn-Rankine's class of civil engineering. Sir William entered the office of Mr. David Smith, C. E., and at the close of his apprenticeship he joined the staff of the Edinburgh & Glasgow railway, where, under Mr. J. J. Adie, he had considerable experience in railway work. From 1862 till 1866 he occupied the position of burgh engineer for Paisley. In the latter year he returned to Glasgow and began business as a civil engineer on his own account. He made a special study of the questions of drainage and water supply, and he designed and carried through the cnostruction of waterworks and drainage schemes for a large number of districts around Glasgow and throughout Scotland. He also designed and executed an extensive water supply scheme for the province of Tarapaca, Chili, in which the important town of Iquique is situated. Sir William was for many years rearded as a leading authority on the subject of water supply. He was frequently called upon to appear as a witness before parliamentary committees and commissions.

He took a great interest in educational matters and it was largely owing to his exertions that the well known amalgamation of Anderson's college and the College of Science took place, which led to the fine block of buildings now standing on George street, Glasgow. The foundation stone of these was laid on May 14, 1903, by the king, who was accompanied by the queen, and the buildings were opened by Mr. John Sinclair, secretary for Scotland, early in 1905. He interested himself in the Glasgow university, and when the new medical and natural philosophy departments were opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on April 23 of this year, he was made LL.D. He was knighted in June, 1906. He belonged to the United Presbyterian Church and was a member of the assembly's advisory committee in the church case. He leaves a wife, daughter and five sons, two of whom are partners in the business.

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THE BOWSER BILL

The Vancouver World returns to a discussion of why the Lieutenant-Governor withheld the Bowser Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General, and we once more decline to discuss the Lieutenant-Governor's act until we have an official statement of the case. Our contemporary is unjust to Mr. McBride when it says that he tried to shield himself behind the Lieutenant-Governor. He had no occasion to try to shield himself behind anyone. There is not the least use in our contemporary endeavoring to mislead the public. The facts of the case briefly, as given to the public by Mr. Templeman and Mr. McBride, are that the Lieutenant-Governor told Mr. McBride that he proposed to hold the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General. Later Mr. McBride told this to the Secretary of State. Later the Secretary of State telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor asking if the government might rely upon his withholding assent. Substantially this is all that anyone, except the parties directly interested, knows, or will know until the facts are brought out in a regular way, as we assume they will be. We may all draw inferences, which may or may not be correct. We may assume that the Lieutenant-Governor knew what course the Ottawa government desired him to take in the premises. We may assume that Mr. McBride, in view of the fate that had befallen the measure on previous occasions, or for some other reason, understood the Lieutenant-Governor to be speaking in pursuance of instructions. We may assume that, if the Lieutenant-Governor had not assured the Secretary of State that he proposed to withhold his assent, he would have received direct instructions to withhold it. These assumptions may be right or they may be wrong, but until the reasons which influenced the Lieutenant-Governor in telling Mr. McBride what he did are made public, we shall have to rest content with surmises. One thing we do know, that it will be difficult for a provincial premier to extend ordinary civil treatment to a federal minister, if a casual conversation is to be given to the public and be used as a basis of political attack.

OPPOSING VIEWS.

We find in a newspaper, printed in the United States a letter from Victoria in which it is alleged that the papers of this city are claiming that there is a shortage of labor for no other purpose than to pave the way for Oriental immigration. We pick up English papers and we find the Colonist quoted for the purpose of showing the strength of the hostility in British Columbia to Oriental immigration. It is very easy to account for this divergence of opinion. The writer of the letter referred to is representative of a class. Sometimes other representatives of the same class call upon the Colonist. One did the other day. He had thought out several reasons why the Colonist had said something on the labor question, but it had never occurred to him that honesty of purpose might be one of them. He took it for granted that there was some plot on foot, and although he could not see just what it was, or how what the Colonist said could be used to oppress labor, it was abundantly clear to his mind that this was its object. We should not pay any attention to such things, if it were not a public misfortune that certain people absolutely refused to credit those, who do not think as they do, with even common sense or common honesty. With all the facilities possible for getting the news, with close touch with business conditions, with a reputation to maintain, with a large capital investment which depends for its returns upon the honesty with which the paper is carried on, newspapers are not credited by a certain section of the community even with knowing that honesty is the best policy. On the other hand those people who are in a position to decide upon the policy of the Empire look to the newspapers in order to find out what the people are thinking, and they are very rarely misled. We tell those of our neighbors, who do not believe any daily paper is honest in what it says, and who think that truth can only be discovered in fanatical occasional periodicals, that the one aim that all decently conducted papers have is to tell the truth and to comment upon it according to their best judgment. Another caller told the Colonist the other day that he thought there must be some understanding between this paper and the Times as to how the Oriental Exclusion League should be treated, because their accounts of a meeting agreed. As a matter of fact the Colonist and Times never have an understanding, as to how any question shall be treated. What these papers have to say to each other on public questions is said in print for every one to read.

MR. D. J. MUNN'S VIEWS

Many Victorians will remember Mr. D. J. Munn, who lived in this province for some time and is now a resident of Montreal. Mr. Munn, it will be recalled, was a member of the Royal Commission appointed some six years ago to report on Chinese and Japanese immigration into this province. He has recently been interviewed by the Montreal Herald on Oriental immigration generally, and undoubtedly what he says will attract a good deal of attention in the East. We may mention that Mr. Munn, as a member of the Commission, dissented from his associates and wished to have the Chinese head tax put at $300. In his interview he mentions that he thinks the majority of the Commission represented the objections to Chinese rather too strongly and he takes exception to the case as stated by the provincial legislature.

Mr. Munn does not think it possible to provide any remedy for that aspect of the labor problem which has to do with Oriental immigration, but says that "a well-defined policy of restricting to reasonable extent Oriental immigration so that if would bear fairly upon all classes is the best that can now be adopted." Mr. Munn thus refers to the Japanese:

As we said of the Chinaman, he has a different standard of morals from ours, and what has been said of the one in this regard applies to the other, and except for breaches of the sanitary by-laws, the absence of convictions would indicate that he is law-abiding. He often works for less wages, and in some important industries driving out the Chinaman. He comes without wife or family and on a passport which requires him to return within three years, for which he has to give bonds, before leaving. He does not contribute to the support of schools or churches, or the building up of homes. He seeks employment in all kinds of unskilled labor and works at a wage that all admit is wholly inadequate for the support of a white man and his family, and while the Japanese do not live in one particular quarter of the city or town, they are given to overcrowding in boarding houses. . . . . Their presence in large numbers delays the settlement of the country and keeps out intending settlers.

This was a fair statement of the case as far as the Japanese are concerned. Mr. Munn thinks that we would have had no influx of Japanese and Hindus worth speaking of, if the Chinese head tax had not been made substantially prohibitive. He claims that if the amount had been put at $300 white labor would have come in gradually and supplanted the Chinese as domestic servants. We do not find ourselves able to agree with this view of the case. White people are indisposed to compete with Chinamen in domestic service, and take the liberty of protesting against his view of the case being accepted as representative of the views of the people of British Columbia. We also take exception to his suggestion that the way to keep out Japanese is to let the Chinese in without having to pay any head tax. Indeed, we find ourselves unable to reconcile Mr. Munn's views as to the desirability of restricting immigration with his suggestion that the head tax on Chinese should be removed. On the whole, we do not think that Mr. Munn has aided very much in the solution of the problem with which he deals.

NEEDLESS ANXIETY.

Collier's, which has discovered that the whole world is wrong and is laboring with a good deal of earnestness to set it right, grows anxious about the future of British Columbia because it says that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific "takes hold of a vast and rich region with a tyrannical grip that makes British Columbia a one-corporation country." If this were true we should all join with Collier's in regretting it, but as it does not happen to be a fact we hope that our excellent New York contemporary will make the proper correction. Collier's has been misled by what happened to Prince Rupert before the visit of Messrs. Hays and Morse and the redoubtable John Houston's triumph over "the tyrannical grip" of some people, who claimed, but it is now said without authority, to represent the G. T. Pacific. The error was not unnatural. Collier's will be glad to learn that the aforesaid grip only extended to a tract of 10,000 acres, valuable only for townsite purposes, and that the region, which our contemporary properly refers to as "vast and rich," is not in the hands of any one or any half dozen corporations. What has taken place at Prince Rupert was certainly very exasperating; what may take place there hereafter may not be all that altruists could wish; although the president of the G.T.P. disavows any intention on the part of his company to discriminate against any one who wishes to embark in a legitimate enterprise, but the great region, which the railway will open, is not in the hands of any syndicate or corporation or private individual, although doubtless many individuals have taken the opportunity to become interested in the vast mineral and agricultural resources of the, as yet, unopened land.

It is not very easy to say what part of British Columbia can be described as G. T. Pacific territory, for the reason that other railways are projected to traverse the area through which it will be built, and there seems to be every prospect that two of them will be constructed at an early day, but Collier's may be interested to learn that in British Columbia north of what may be called the traffic territory of the Canadian Pacific, which it shares in part with the Great Northern, there are upwards of 200,000 square miles of country of which all except a comparatively very small area is yet in the hands of the government of British Columbia. The Grand Trunk Pacific does not own a foot of land in the province except the townsite above mentioned, and of this one-fourth belongs to the government; it does not control any part of the "vast and rich region" which its construction will develop. There is happily not the least reason to fear that British Columbia will become" a one-corporation country."

Collier's also speaks of the timber monopolies, which it says are being established in southern British Columbia, and especially on Vancouver island. It says that the Standard Oil people, J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill and F. Weyerhauser have acquired gigantic holdings. We do not know how true this may be. Our information is to the effect that some of the individuals named have secured more or less timber, but there is a vast area, which they do not control, unless other persons are acting simply as dummies for them, which we take leave to doubt. But even here there is a feature, of which Collier's is probably not informed, and of which it will be very glad to learn. The large areas, that have been recently taken up under timber licenses, and these constitute the principal part of the areas that have of late passed into the hands of purchasers, are held under such a tenure that the legislature can at any time alter the rental, the license fee, the royalty, the regulations and in short practically every condition upon which they are held. What the holder of a license gets is a right for one year to cut timber on a square mile, with the privilege of renewal, subject to the provisions of the law at the time of renewal. Under these circumstances there ought to be no difficulty in protecting the timber resources of the province from even the rapacity of the Standard Oil people. It is pleasing to note the interest taken by Collier's in British Columbia, but it is still more pleasing to know that there are no actual grounds for the anxiety it expresses regarding the future of the province. As yet, at least, British Columbia is not in the hands of any combination of capitalists, and it is too big to become under any conceivable circumstances "a one-corporation country."

The Salvation army has brought sixteen thousand immigrants to Canada this year, and would have brought more, only the steamship accommodation was lacking, according to a statement made at Toronto by Col. Lamb. Given a free hand and the requisite financial assistance, the Salvation army would soon settle the Asiatic immigration problem on the Pacific coast.

For the benefit of those who believe in omens we direct attention to the announcement that the first child born at Prince Rupert was a Japanese.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told a Halifax audience that the All-Red line would surely be accomplished. We hope he has good grounds for his confidence.

A railway company is seeking incorporation for the purpose of building a line from Saskatoon to Dawson. This is by no means a modest proposition. The proposed railway would be about 2,000 miles long.

Just as a sample of the kind of development work that is in progress on the West Coast, it may be mentioned that commencing on the first of December next, the Indian Chief group of mines, on Sidney inlet, will ship at the rate of 6,000 tons of ore per month.

On the assumption probably that they will be able to recognize the Pole when they see it, Capt. Amundsen is having trained four polar bears which he will use in his next attempt to pierce further into the Arctic regions. This pole-hunting business seems to be rapidly approaching the comic opera stage.

Mrs. Charles Thomas, of Glanford avenue, Carey road, yesterday brought to the Colonist a branch from a raspberry bush, heavily laden with delicious fruit, perfect in condition and flavor. Shortly afterwards a gentleman came into the office and said that he had just heard that a snow-storm occurred at Winnipeg on Tuesday. This paragraph seems to be quite complete just as it is.

A civic question in Montreal is being made a race issue. Is this, the "little rift within the lute," which presages a disruption of the harmonious relations which at present prevail between the French and English speaking peoples in Canada? We do not like to read about such incidents as that which is now stirring Montreal as told in our dispatches of yesterday. It savors too much like playing with fire.

The Department of Agriculture has sent the Colonist a sample of apples, pears and plums grown at Cranbrook. They are certainly very fine—no better than what are produced here, and some may say not so good, but they are good enough for all purposes and are a splendid demonstration of the capacity of South East Kootenay as a fruit growing region. Situated, as it is, so near the prairies, that area should witness the development of a great industry.

Victoria is to be the home port of the Queen Charlotte Navigation Company, which is to operate three steamers to the northern Islands, commencing in April next. This is good news. On a previous occasion, we pointed out that this city occupied an exceptionally strong position to control the trade of the Queen Charlotte Islands, which, in the comparatively near future, promises to assume large proportions. When the railway shall have been extended to the northern end of Vancouver island it will be possible to reach the Queen Charlotte Group via Hardy Bay by fast steamer in a few hours; and we believe a train and steamship service could be arranged which would enable the passenger leaving the northern islands in the morning to reach Victoria the next morning, if not earlier. What this will mean as a factor in the building up of this city is easily imagined.

ESQUIMALT AND HALIFAX

(By C. De Thierry in Windsor Magazine)

Esquimalt, the key of the North Pacific, is the least known of all the great Naval Bases of the Empire. Seeing that it is the creation of the past twenty years, it has no history, and British Columbia, of which it is the sentinel, is a new country acquired by peaceful development. So remote was it from the world, indeed, that, until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, many people believed it to be part of the United States, and responsible politicians and journalists urged it to become so as speedily as possible. Fortunately for the British Empire, the Dominion's views were wider and her vision clearer. Otherwisewise the dream of the Republic since its inception would have been realized, and Canada included in the Union. Even so late as 1869, her minister, at a public banquet in England, referred to it as a certainty, and, in a Committee Report of the Senate in the same year, it was stated as an argument in favor of subsidizing the Union Pacific, that its construction would "seal the destiny of the British possessions." Two years before, Alaska was ceded to the United States on the express understanding that she was "to close up her coast to 54 degrees, 40' degrees," or, in other words, to shut England out from the North Pacific. But the genius of Sir John Macdonald proved more than a match for the diplomacy of St. Petersburg and Washington. With the Confederation of British North America, and the creation of the iron road, which is its material expression, the plan to drive England from the Western Hemisphere came to nothing. On the other hand, she had enormously strengthened her position in the ocean of the future.

For Esquimalt is the fortified gateway of the only territory between Cape Horn and Behring Sea over which floats the Union Jack. That is to say, the British Empire has no foothold on the Western shores of America from Pole to Pole, except in British Columbia. Between it and Hong Kong, to the westward, rolls 5,936 miles of ocean; between it and Fiji, to the southward, 5,100 miles. Its chief port Victoria, has the advantage of every other on the Pacific Coast, as San Francisco long ago discovered to its cost. In the first place, it is connected with Canada and Europe by a transcontinental railway under one head, whereas its American rivals are handicapped by transcontinental railways under a complex system of control. In the second place, British Columbia possesses inexhaustible stores of the only serviceable coal west of the Rockies. In the third place, the Kuro Siwo, a current which sets out from Japan across the North Pacific, gives ships sailing from the far East to Victoria an advantage of forty-eight hours over ships sailing to San Francisco. For these and other reasons, the former is destined to play a great part in the development of trade with the Orient by way of the Pacific. By means of it, Canada is able to hold out one hand to Australasia, and the other to England. It is thus one of the most vital links in our Imperial world-chain.

Esquimalt, which guards it, is situated at the most southerly part of Vancouver Island, and just within the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which is American on one side, Canadian on the other. It is dotted with beautiful islands, wooded to the water's edge as are its bold and rocky shores. In the distance rise up the snow-capped Olympian Mountains. The harbor of Esquimalt is worthy of such a fine setting. It is landlocked, nobly proportioned, and so safe that it can be entered at any hour of the day or night. Owing to the tenacious blue clay of its bottom, ships find excellent anchorage, while its average depth of forty-five feet floats the leviathans of the British Navy. Unlike any other fortress-station on the great trade routes of the world, Esquimalt is little more than a village, which is due less to its recent origin than to its position in relation to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, from which it is distant only three miles. In time, no doubt, they will be incorporated. Between them and Vancouver City, on the Mainland, is the Strait of Georgia, at this point seventy-six miles wide.

The destinies of these three outposts of the Dominion are inseparably linked. Two of them are the creation of the iron road flung across the North American Continent by Canada, and the third can trace much of its prosperity to the same source. Before 1886, British Columbia was cut off from the rest of the world by the impassable barrier of the Rocky Mountains and the vast wilderness beyond. By sea it was distant from Quebec 16,000 miles, traversed only by sailing ships; by land, 3,000 miles, traversed for the greater part only by the Indian and the trapper. When the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway was driven into the ground, instead of being the most remote, it was one of England's nearer Colonies. In truth the discovery of gold in the valley of the Fraser, and quick communication, were the making of British Columbia. Its development was phenomenal. Within the short space of twenty-five years it was a Fur Country, a Crown Colony, a self-governing Colony, and a Province of the Dominion. In 1842, Victoria was founded as a trading-post. In 1887, Vancouver had no existence. Esquimalt, until lately, was little more than a safe anchorage for the ships of war that patrolled the North Pacific. Today, the first is a thriving port with 33,658 inhabitants. The second is only second to the freak with a population of 27,198. The third is as vital to British power in the Pacific as Port Arthur was to Russia before the war.

Esquimalt is connected by rail with the coal mines of Nanaimo. It has a fine dry-dock, which admits the largest ships afloat, a naval hospital, an arsenal, stores, and a repairing shop. It is strongly fortified, and garrisoned by Canadian troops. The cost of maintaining it has been borne by the Dominion Government since last year.

Victoria is the home port of the sealing fleet, and its shores are lined with the wharves of great shipping companies, which, it must be remembered, trade only in the Pacific. Of these the most important is the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, whose fine steamers have done so much to develop the Dominion's relations with the Far East. In war time they can be turned into cruisers for the British Navy. There is also communication with Australia, but so far it has been hampered by circumstance. Now that the success of the Pacific Cable is assured, however, and the Imperial Conference has agreed to provide a fast service between England and Australia by way of Canada, great things may be expected on this route before long. Between Vancouver and Victoria there is a daily service of ferry boats, and between them and Alaska, California, the Fraser River, and Puget Sound ports, communication is frequent and regular. But unlike any other of the Empire's great commercial entrepots, Victoria is not cosmopolitan, perhaps because it is only in its infancy.

The future of this trio of cities is assured. Behind them is a province with untold wealth in gold, coal, iron, and other minerals; fisheries, timber, and furs. Facing it across the ocean is the Orient; north of it, the Yukon Eldorado. It stands midway between England and Australia. Its climate is healthy, and owing to the mild influence of the Kuro Siwo, the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, it is pleasant to live in. As a summer resort the Island of Vancouver is unsurpassed. The forests are full of game, the waters teem with fish, the scenery is magnificent, the roads in the neighborhood of Esquimalt are excellent either for driving or cycling, and beautiful with luxuriant hedges and gardens. Victoria is unique, inasmuch as it stands out from wooded hills, snow-capped mountains, and glittering arms of the sea. Like all cities on the Pacific littoral, it has a Chinese quarter, and is beginning to be nervous of a Japanese invasion. For years the labor of these ubiquitous Orientals was a necessity in British Columbia, and even now as domestic servants, laundrymen, and factory hands they carry all before them.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

FORMATION OF CHARACTER

Our first estimate of men is formed from what they profess; when we come to know them better we base our opinions upon what they do. Actions—not words are the index of character. "Not every one," said the Great Teacher, "who sayeth unto Me Lord Lord shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father." Ordinarily when we speak of character, what we mean is reputation. As Theodore Tilton tersely put it: "My reputation is what men say of me; my character is what I am." Character is not made up of qualities; it is itself a quality. With the prism of daily experience we may be able to divide it into many phases, as light is divided by a prism of glass into colors, but after all a man's character is the point of view from which he regards his relations to his *fellows* and his duty to himself. This point of view may depend upon various influences. Some of them are prenatal. Rizzio was struck down by a sword in the presence of Mary Queen of Scots, and her son, born shortly after the murder, who reigned as James I. of England, could not look upon a naked sword blade without weeping. Many people recall the case of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer who seemed possessed in his very early youth of an uncontrollable homicidal mania. Countless other instances could be cited to the same effect, and we learn from them that pre-natal influences may have a paramount effect in the formation of character. This adds immensely to parental responsibility for it shows that not only may the sins of the fathers be visited upon the children physically, as all science teaches, but they may make an enduring impression upon their character. This aspect of human responsibility is too frequently altogether disregarded.

Another influence that is potent in the formation of character is example. Men and women, and still more so, boys and girls are imitative, often unconsciously, perhaps more frequently so than otherwise. Now, this article is not written simply for the purpose of propounding a few truisms, but in the hope that it may have some slight influence upon some one who reads it. Hence we say that parents influence their children to a degree of which they can hardly hope to form an adequate conception. Likewise employers influence their employees, and *friends* each other. Matured men influence those who are just setting out in life; these in turn influence younger boys. And the influence is not from extreme cases; at least the influence for evil is not. No youth was ever tempted to indulge in vice by the sight of an abandoned debauchee. A father, who is addicted to drunkenness, may unconsciously instill into the minds of his children a hatred of intoxicating drink. The confirmed drunkards, the professional gamblers, the openly vicious are not much of a menace to characters in the forming. The dangerous man is he who, while indulging his appetites at times to excess, has them as a rule under control. Of such men, if any of them happen to read this, we ask if it is not true that no one can estimate in advance the strength of an untried passion or appetite. We believe that if they answer the question they will reply in the affirmative. Hence we say to men in positions of prominence or responsibility that their influence upon the formation of the character of those around them may be exceedingly potent, and this fact carries with it corresponding duties.

So much for the influence of others in character building. How about ourselves? There is an old saying that has come down from the centuries that "No one becomes suddenly very base." Except in the rarest possible instances, no one sets out with the determination of becoming base, and the few cases in which men do so are so circumstanced that no general observations apply to them. Most persons who enter upon those courses, the end of which, if pursued long enough, is physical and spiritual ruin, believe that they can always pull up in time. Fortunately very many can; fortunately also many, who have almost reached the limit from beyond which there is no returning, are able to drag themselves back to better things, but never without losing very much of what makes life worth living. But no young man can say that he is among those who can stop easily or retrace their steps, though with difficulty, when they have started on the easy downward path. The reason of this uncertainty is because our natures are so composite; we have in our veins the blood of so many ancestors; we have inherited so many qualities we have been subject to so many prenatal influences, that we cannot feel sure that our whole character, that is, our whole point of view, as above defined, may not be altered, even by slight excesses. It should be remembered that youth is the period when characters are formed. Start a boy right; let him grow up into young manhood right, and he will establish his point of view, and in the great majority of cases he will not abandon it. There are conspicuous instances to the contrary, some of which all men who have reached mature age can call to mind, but most persons retain the point of view formed in youth and early manhood, and even if they abandon it, they are generally fairly certain of returning to it, although with impaired faculties for doing good and enjoying happiness. If such people would speak, they would tell you that their loss has far more than counterbalanced any apparent gain from the abandonment of what they knew was the right point of view of duty.

Character building is easily the greatest work in which mankind can engage, for it has to do with that which is permanent. Everything else is temporary. Now, it does not follow that, because a man is endeavoring to attain a high point of view, he must necessarily be a colorless nonentity. Solomon laid down the rule for character building when he said: "Rejoice, O young man in the strength of thy youth, but know that for these things God will bring thee into judgment." In other words, we should never lose sight of the fact, not that we will at some indefinite time in the future be punished for transgressions of divine law, but that we are building up our characters by our daily life, and if we do evil, we must expect to suffer the consequences, whereas if we strive to do what is right towards ourselves and our fellows, we will profit by it. In both instances God will bring us into judgment, but in the one it will be a judgment of suffering and loss and in the other a judgment of happiness and gain. And we repeat, for we are not talking about what may happen after death, the suffering and loss, the happiness and gain will be in this present life. The men who tell you that you ought to enjoy life, when what they mean is that you should indulge in dissipation, do not know what they have lost themselves and what you will lose if you follow their example.

LIGHT

Science has never been able to establish conclusively what light is. Two theories have found acceptance. One is that it is due to the emission of undulatory particles of an imponderable nature; the other that it is due to undulation in that supposed universal medium spoken of as the ether. We shall endeavor in a subsequent article to say a few things about the ether, which will put readers in possession of the latest guesses of science concerning it. Whatever light is, we know it is something which is capable of being transmitted for distances of inconceivable magnitude and under conditions which are exceedingly diverse. We saw last Sunday that for the transmission of sound atmosphere or some solid or liquid body is essential. On the other hand light is independent of the atmosphere, except that it is measurably weakened by it, and most solids absolutely resist it, and all liquids do so to some extent. Curiously enough, some substances, such as paper, which interrupt the course of light, become more translucent when wet. Here it may be as well to define two words, which are often misused. Transparency is the quality which enables us to see through a substance, such as glass; translucency is the quality which permits light to pass through a substance.

Neither of the theories as to the nature of light completely account for all its phenomena but the undulatory or vibratory theory does so to a greater extent than the other and hence it is accepted as correct by all the later investigators. In whatever way it is caused, we know that light proceeds from an illuminating object in all directions; and experiment has shown that it proceeds in a straight course. This fact is in itself most marvellous. Our Sun gives forth light. It is surrounded by limitless space in every part of which, unless some obstacle intervenes, its light is visible. We have no justification for supposing that beams of light, if their course is uninterrupted by something opaque, ever lose all their force. It may be that it is necessary to employ exceedingly powerful telescopes to detect them, but the fact, that the more powerful the glass the greater the number of stars we see, appears to prove that once a beam of light sets out from its source, it continues on indefinitely. If this is the case, let us imagine that in the sun there are two points so near each other that the most powerful microscope would fail to distinguish the space between them; nevertheless if from each of these points a beam of light went out, by the time these beams had reached the outermost limits of the solar system they would have widely diverged. By the time they had reached the nearest fixed star they would be miles apart, and by the time they had reached the furthest nebula they would be separated by millions of miles. Yet at any point between these beams, no matter how remote from the sun we might be, the light would be visible. This consideration seems to dispose of the theory that light is due to the emission of matter, but it is quite consistent with the undulating theory.

The speed with which light moves has been ascertained to be 180,000 miles per second. One of the means by which this has been determined is by observations of the eclipses of the moons of Jupiter. It, therefore, requires about seven minutes to come to us from the sun. One of the most extraordinary secondary properties of light, and perhaps the most useful of them is that which enables it to be reflected. Anyone can demonstrate by observation the result of the statement that light is transmitted in straight lines, and therefore it follows that if light could not be reflected there would be dense darkness wherever anything intervened in the way of light beams. But we all know that this is not the case; on the contrary, the light in the shadow of objects interposed between us and the sun is greater in intensity than any artificial light that has ever been devised. This is purely the result of reflection. To obtain absolute darkness we must put obstacles in the way of the reflection, or in other words enclose ourselves with absolutely opaque substances. The word reflection as ordinarily employed, is understood as applying only to what occurs when light strikes a smooth surface, but all objects, rough or smooth, solid or liquid, reflect light, but, in a different manner. Stated in simple terms, it may be said that the sunlight falls upon the earth in straight rays, which would cast absolutely black shadows where they were interrupted, if it were not that the myriad inequalities of the surfaces of objects diffuse it in all directions.

It was at one time thought that color and light had no relation to each other, and that color was something inherent in substances themselves. There seems to be ground for saying that matter has no absolute color, that color is not a property of matter at all, but seems to be due to the fact that the surfaces of bodies reflect certain kinds of light rays more copiously than others. If we had a faculty by which we could discern what is immediately below the surface of an opaque object we would find that there was no color present. Science is not quite certain as to how color is produced, but there is little room for doubt that it bears some relation to the subdivision of light beams into the colors seen in the rainbow. How this is effected is at present an unsolved problem; but as the last word has not yet been spoken on the subject it may be that some new explanation of color may one day be forthcoming. In these matters science only suggests; it does not speak dogmatically until every hypothesis has been tested and every possible requirement has been met. As long as there is something in any line of investigation which science cannot explain, the question is an open one and there are many unexplained phenomena in regard to color, and indeed in regard to light generally. To illustrate the uncertainty attaching to investigations, it may be mentioned that Sir Isaac Newton thought there were seven primary colors, namely, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, and that all shades resulted from combinations of these. Sir David Brewster thought that he had proved the primary colors to be three—red, yellow and blue. Professor Maxwell claimed to have established that they are red, green and blue. Still later it has been claimed that light is simple and absolutely colorless and that colors are due to the effect of shadows. That color is not an absolute property of matter may be easily shown, but there is one place not far from Victoria where this is so beautifully demonstrated that reference may be made to it. At the Extension coal mines there is a tunnel a mile long. At its mouth there is, or was, when the writer was there, a pile of coal. Seen from a distance within the tunnel this pile looks like silver, and it is only when the observer comes near the exit that it is found to be black. In like manner the moon looks silvery, while there can be no doubt that its color, if it could be seen at close range, would be much the same as that of the barren parts of the earth.

Just a few words about the intensity of sunlight. A candle-power is the measure of light. It means the amount of light given out by a sperm candle weighing one-sixth of a pound and burning at the rate of 120 grains an hour. An ordinary gas-light ought to be at least of 10-candle power. Sunlight is estimated as equal to 1,575,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 - candle power. This is the total amount of the sunlight. Its relative intensity may be thus expressed: The light of the sun falling upon the earth from the zenith would illuminate a white surface 70,000 times as brilliantly as a standard candle at the distance of a yard, or sunlight is four times brighter than the brightest part of the strongest electric arc that can be devised.

HYPATHIA.

The story of Hypathia shows philosophy at its best and Christianity at its worst. Let us not be misunderstood. True Christianity has no "worst," but from the time that Hypathia was hacked to pieces in the streets of Alexandria down to the date of the last letter anathematizing a man because he has married his deceased wife's sister, there are many black pages in the history of Christianity as a politico-religious movement. The time when the brief and beautiful life of this fair daughter of Egypt was lived was the closing years of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century. She was slain in A. D. 415. The chief actors in the drama, besides herself, were Orestes, prefect, and Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. Cyril, who has been canonized in spite of his infamous cruelty and intolerant fanaticism, was educated by the half savage and wholly bigoted monks of the desert of Nitria. He came to Alexandria inspired by a zeal that was ferocious and a hatred of all non-Christians, which was undiscriminating. The first objects of his violence were the Jews who formed a numerous and wealthy class in the city. Making a street quarrel, in which a Christian was killed, a pretext, he attacked the Jews, burned their houses, seized their property and drove them into exile. Orestes sought to have him checked in his bloody career, but Cyril sent for five hundred of the Nitrian monks, who came to his assistance, and for a time there was daily fighting in the streets of Alexandria. His miserable bigotry led him to believe that Hypathia, who was on friendly terms with Orestes, and in fact was consulted by him in most important matters, was in league with Satan. He, therefore, incited the Nitrian monks to attack her. She was seized while driving in her chariot, carried to a church, stripped naked, hacked to pieces with oyster shells and the fragments of her body, having been carried in barbarous triumph through the city, were publicly burned.

Hypathia was daughter of Theon, a distinguished astronomer and mathematician. Her intelligence is described as little short of marvellous; her wisdom was profound; her beauty unsurpassed. On her father's death, she succeeded to his post as a teacher of philosophy and students flocked to her lectures from all parts of the East. The magistrates consulted her on all questions of importance; the populace implicitly trusted her. Her eloquence is described as remarkable and her success in court was great. Yet amid all the celebrity, which she attained in her short career, she lived a life that seemed apart from her contemporaries. At a time when corruption and vice were rampant in Alexandria, she lived, self-centered, in an atmosphere of purity, into which calumny never found its way. One historian says that she married, but there is no corroboration of his statement. There is probably no character in all history who combined so much that was admirable and lovely with so little that was base as this beautiful daughter of the Alexandrian astronomer. Kingsley in his romance, "Hypathia," tells the story of her almost perfect life, but of course he gave rein to his imagination too freely to make his statements historically valuable. Draper devotes a few passages to her. After saying that it was Cyril, who introduced the worship of the Virgin Mary, he says: "His hold upon the audiences of the giddy city was, however, much weakened by Hypathia, the daughter of Theon, the mathematician, who not only distinguished herself by her expositions of the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle, but also by her comments upon the writings of Apollonius and other astronomers. Each day before her academy stood a long chain of chariots; her lecture room was crowded with the wealth and fashion of Alexandria. They came to listen to discourses on those questions, which man in all ages has asked, but which never yet have been answered: 'What am I? Where am I? What can I know?'" There is no doubt that the death of this woman was the death also of freedom of thought. Then was imposed upon the world, as far as priestcraft could impose it, the mandate that to venture to probe the mysteries of life was one of the gravest of sins, and that the Church, and the Church only, had a right to formulate the opinions of men. We have not yet quite escaped from the shadow of the smoke of her sacrifice.

Hypathia represented what is known as Neo-Platonism. This cult may be called a reaction from the gross materialism, which resulted from the military successes of the Roman Empire. While it bears the name of the distinguished Greek philosopher, it was in some respects different from his teachings and in many ways showed the influence of Judaism and early Christianity. Thus the God of the Neo-Platonists was a Trinity, and represented the absolutely good, the absolutely intelligent and the absolutely perfect. Necessarily, this is inconceivable by the human mind, and therefore the Neo-Platonists taught that there was something in human nature which assured it of the existence of the Deity, in which particular it was not materially different from the teachings of modern Christianity. The human soul was held to be akin to pure intelligence, and to be temporarily imprisoned in the bodies of men. In the agony of death, Plotinus, the founder of this school, said to his friends, who stood about his bedside: "I am struggling to liberate the divinity within me." It was this type, of philosophy which Hypathia taught, and to this she added instruction in mathematics and astronomy. The cult of Neo-Platonism may be said to have perished with her. Thus she is a representative woman. Not the incursions of the northern barbarians extinguished the lamp of knowledge in Southern Europe, but the fierce and arrogant fanaticism of the cruel Nitrian monk and the bigotry of those upon whom he imposed his views. There seems to have been no reason whatever why Neo-Platonism and Christianity should not have flourished side by side until the two became one. If this had been the case how many centuries of intellectual darkness, how much bloodshed, persecution and misery would have been avoided! Hypathia was herself the intimate friend of Synesius, bishop of Plotemais, whose letters to her, filled with the highest expressions of esteem and admiration, are yet extant. Possibly this friendship may have added additional fury to the rage of Cyril against her. Looking back over sixteen centuries, it seems as if the leaders of Christianity at that time committed a sin against humanity in crushing Neo-Platonism out of existence, instead of engrafting on it the simple teachings of the Nazarene.

THE STORY TELLER

Among Gentlemen

A Chicago man, while traveling in the Southwest, chanced not long ago to put up at a "hotel" where a number of State senators were stopping on their way to the capital. At table their conversation soon revealed to the other guests that they were newly elected "Solons," full of the dignity of their new honors, and anxious to impress everybody accordingly. These gentlemen caused the Chicago man to feel no little fatigue. It was, "Will the gentleman from Dodgeville have the butter?" and "Will the gentleman from Centertown pass the bread?" and "Does the gentleman from Jungtown Junction care for the pickles?" etc., ad nauseam. Even the natives were beginning to squirm under these official formalities, when the Chicago man turned to the Negro waiter and asked, in his best manner, "And now will the gentleman from Ethiopia bring me another cup of coffee?"

A South American Innocent

South Americans who live in New York delight in showing off the great city to their countrymen fresh from the tropics and in playing practical jokes on these innocents.

Once a young Spanish-American arrived here who was morbidly afraid of being mistaken for a foreigner. He wished to be just like a New Yorker in all he did. For advice on how to act he sought a countryman of his, a wag, who had been a resident of New York for years.

"You will have a hard time," said the wag, "but it can be done. Buy a hat just like the ones worn here and an overcoat; then muffle yourself well and venture forth. Walk the way the Americans do—in a hurry. Perhaps you will succeed in deceiving the New Yorkers. But they are very sharp, my friend. It is almost impossible to fool them. And, by the way, as soon as they detect a foreigner they call out 'shine.'"

"I'll fool them," said the newcomer confidently.

He set out from his hotel in faultless metropolitan getup, hurrying along as if every street had been familiar to him since infancy. But as soon as he reached the corner an urchin looked at him and cried:

"Shine!"

"Carramba!" he muttered. "Aren't these New Yorkers clever!"

He walked along, showing his face as little as possible, hurrying as if his life depended on it.

"Shine!" shouted another boy on the next corner.

"Marvelous," remarked the South American.

And, well-nigh burying his features in the turned-up collar of his coat, he ventured into Madison Square.

"Shine!" called out three boys simultaneously.

"I give up," he sighed; "what extraordinary people."

And he returned to the hotel to tell the story to his friends, who had gathered there in suspiciously large numbers.—New York Press.

Easy Money

John W. Gates says that not all women but some of them, are very poor speculators, and very poor gamblers, and recalled this incident: "A young friend of mine has a pretty cousin. He was going to the races the other day and she called him up on the telephone and asked him to put $10 on Forest King for her. 'Very well,' he said, 'I'll do it if you'll pay me back.' 'Of course I'll pay you back, you horrid thing.' 'Allright,' said he. 'You didn't last time.' 'Oh, well,' said she, 'last time the horse didn't win, you know.'"—Washington Post.

Mark Twain's Knowledge

What strikes the London Spectator as being among the things that are most extremely funny are Mark Twain's stories of his editing an agricultural paper, of how in the columns of that paper, he advised that: "Turnips should never be pulled; it injures them. It is better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree;" and of his putting forth the information that "the guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it."—Saturday Evening Post.

"I'm quite positive," said Miss Lovelorn, "that he loves me a great deal."

"How do you know?" demanded Miss Hardman.

"O! I can tell by his sighs whenever—"

"Now, don't fool yourself! You can't gauge the depth of a man's love by its sighs."—Philadelphia Press.

A couple of men were chatting in a club smoking room about a friend and his motor.

"He seems to be very well satisfied with it," remarked one.

"Oh, yes. Hasn't paid a copper in repairs all the nine months he's had it, he tells me."

"H'm. I heard the same story from the fellow who's done all the repairs."—Life.

A fellow was looking over a hedge watching a maiden milking a cow in an open field, when suddenly he spied a young and excited bull, with its head lowered and tail cocked high in the air, rushing madly toward her. The fellow called out to warn her of the approaching danger, but she just glanced at the bull and then went on milking calmly.

Still the infuriated animal rushed toward the dauntless maiden, and then, when it was almost upon her, it stopped dead short, gave a loud bellow, and galloped away again to the farther side of the meadow.

The man now ventured to ask the girl how she knew the bull would not touch her.

"Oh!" was the gentle reply, "this cow's his mother-in-law!"—Pick-Me-Up.

"The congregation paid up every cent of my back salary today," announced the village minister.

"How in the world did they happen to do that?" queried his astonished wife.

"I announced from the pulpit," explained the good man, "that unless I got it I would not be able to take the three months' vacation I had planned."—Chicago News.

A German traveler who tried to pass a meal ticket on the train was told by the conductor that he would have to pay the regular fare of 35 cents. The German argued and refused to pay more than 25 cents, whereupon the conductor stopped the train and put him off. In a twinkling the traveler ran ahead of the engine and started to walk on the track. The engineer blew his whistle, but the irate German turned, shook his fist and called out: "You can vissle all you want to. I won't come pack."

Wife—I don't know where that child got his vile temper from—not from me, I'm sure.

Husband (sadly)—No, my dear; you certainly haven't lost any of yours.—Tit-Bits.

Frau Mommsen, widow of the Roman historian, bore the great historian sixteen children, of whom twelve—six sons and six daughters—are still living. Mommsen himself was so self-centered and engrossed with his ideas that he often passed his offering in the street without recognizing them. One day a servant burst into the study of the great man with the announcement of the birth of his fourteenth.

"It is a boy, Herr Professor!"

The professor turned annoyed. "Tell him to wait," he replied.

There was a specialist in a certain complaint who always insisted that, as he was an exceptionally busy man, his patients should partially divest themselves of clothing before coming into his presence. One day a man came in without having done this, and was about to speak when the doctor broke out with:

"Don't you know my rule about taking off your clothing? Go and do it at once."

"But——"

"I refuse to see you until you have removed your upper clothing," replied the doctor.

A moment later the man appeared, partially undressed.

"That's better," said the doctor. "Now, what's wrong with you?"

"I only came to ask you to settle this little tailor's bill, which has been outstanding so long," said the victim.

If I were asked who was the cleverest man at repartee, I should unhesitatingly reply W. S. Gilbert, said Robinson. There is one delightful instance of his wit I remember. He walked into a club one day, when a man with a drawl approached him and said:

"I say, have you seen a waiter in here with one eye called James?"

"What was the name of the other eye?" asked Mr. Gilbert, without smiling.

Going to law is a good bit like going abroad. You want to book your return passage while you have the money.—Philadelphia Record.

The Guide—"Hold on! Don't shoot! That's a flock of tame ducks." Amateur Hunter (elatedly)—"Oh, I'm glad you noticed it. We'll be able to get quite close before firing, won't we?"—Puck.

Citiman—"How's your friend Backlotz?" Subbubs—"Pardon me, but you've made a mistake." Citiman—"Don't be silly! Why, you were telling me only last week how you coaxed a servant girl away from him." Subbubs—"Yes, but he's got her back again now."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Bacon—"The Burmese have a curious idea regarding coins. They prefer those which have female heads on them, believing that coins with male heads on them are not so lucky." Mr. Bacon—"It is perfectly natural to suppose that money with a female head on it is the money which talks."—Yonkers Statesman.

A railway man in Clay Centre, speaking of those long, complicated coupon tickets sold to California tourists, said: "An old lady pulled one of them on a conductor recently transferred from a plug run. 'Am I goin' in the right direction?' she inquired. The conductor took hold of her ticket, uncoiled it, turned it over, upside down, examined the punch marks, read a part of the instructions, and remarked: "'Well, madam, if you don't know any more about it than I do, you're lost.'"—Kansas City Star.

"Bigwadd, the Trust magnate, is reported desperately ill." "Who wants him to testify?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Wigwag—"How is your husband, Aunt Mandy?" Aunt Mandy—"Porely, ma'am. He was gittin' along all right, but now de doctah done say he gi' de convelescence.—Philadelphia Record.

"Yer Honor," protested the seedy prisoner, "this is jist a case o 'police persecution. Dey're tryin' ter keep me down, yer Honor. You ain't goin' to let 'em keep me down, are you?" Certainly not," replied the magistrate. "I'm going to send you up for ninety days.—Philadelphia Press.

"It's dreadful the way the cost of living has gone up. The price of diamonds has increased so, my husband found where he went to get me that necklace he had promised me, that he can't afford it at all this year." "Yes, it is certainly hard. I wonder how poor people manage to live!"—Baltimore American.

A Chicago lawyer tells how the most popular man in a Nevada town got into difficulty with a disreputable tough—for a long time the terror of the place—and proceeded to "do him up" in a manner entirely satisfactory to the community at large. It becoming necessary, however, to vindicate the majesty of the law, the offender was brought up for trial on the charge of assault with intent to kill. The case soon went to the jury. When they had been out about two minutes they returned.

"Well, gentlemen of the jury," asked the Judge in a familiar, off-hand way, "what have you to say?"

"If it please the court," responded the foreman, "we, the jury, find that the prisoner is not guilty of strikin' with intent to kill, but simply to paralyze, an' he done it."

So the prisoner was acquitted amid applause.—Chicago News.

Hearing that someone had been "looking over" the vacant house, the landlord called on the old woman who had been entrusted with the key.

"Well, Mrs. ——," he said. "So you've had a party after the house?"

"I'm not too sure," was the reply.

"Wants time to think it over, maybe?"

"No, I don't think he does. What he wants is an opportunity. When he got the key he went across the street, and as I heard nothing from him for an hour or so I followed. He'd taken all the door knobs, and every ounce of lead about the place, but he'd left the house. Maybe, he's coming back for that, too, as he didn't return the key."

CURRENT VERSE

The Immortals

The singers of the world, ah, who are they?
Those who have put away
All hope of gain and rulership and place
To go, despised on the unending chase
After high Beauty, following where she runs—
Beauty in twilight, stars and moons and suns;
Beauty in sea-wings flashed above gray capes;
Beauty in dawns and midnights and cloud-shapes;
Beauty in snowdrifts, pools and rushing storms;
Beauty in laughter and in living forms—
Onward, unresting, over crag and stream
Chasing the flying dream.
Till the white equities of moon and star,
Sowing their light afar,
Lead on their feet to kingdoms waiting long,
Where, young forever, dwell they glad with song.

The poets of the earth, they cannot perish.
Their music men will cherish;
Their songs build dawn as the large suns grow light.
They are the morning-makers of our night,
Great kings of melody forever hymning
Beauty and love, with joccund eyes clear brimming.
The races rise and rule and pass, but they,
Immutable and glad, like strong gods stay
In cool, green places where the years are young;
And hearts of lovers hold the strains they've sung.
Deathless though dead, they have perpetual youth,
And Beauty know as Truth;
Priests of the white hope they urge men's souls still on
To tracts of fairer dawn;
And it is always April where they walk,
Secure in morn that nevermore grows late.

Charles J. O'Malley in the October Century.

Sweetest Whistle Ever Blew

A day when April willows fringed the pool
Of fifty years ago with freshening gold,
Myself came trudging from the country school
Beside my grandsire of the wars of old;
His peaceful jack-knife trimmed a ravished shoot,
Nicked deep the green and hollowed out the white
To fashion for the child a willow flute,
His age exulting in the shrill delight;
"For so," he said, "my grandsire made
The sweetest whistles ever blew,
When I and he were you and me,
And all the world was new."

Today in mine a grandchild's balmy hand
Eagerly thrills as toward the pool we go,
He confident that never sea or land
Wotted of wonders more than grandsires know;
They sail all seas, explore all giants' caves,
Play wolves and bears, and panthers worse by far,
Are scalped complacently as Indian braves;
And little boys their favored comrades are;
By grandpa's lore, well learned of yore, I hold the rank I must esteem
Of dear and wise in Billy's eyes
And boast the pomp supreme.

Now, blade unclasped, I skirt the marge to choose
One withe from all the willow's greening throng,
The imperfect branches tacitly refuse,
To clip at last the wand without a prong;
Its knots I scan, the smoothest reach to find,
Cut true round the bark a tender rind,
Draw out the pith and shape the chambered thing
Exactly so as long ago,
In April weather sweet as this,
My grandshire did when he would bid
A whistle for a kiss.

Now Billy snuggles palm again in mine,
"Over the hills," he blows, "and far away."
O pipe of Arcady, how clear and fine
Thy single note salutes the yearning day!
The breeze in branches bare, the whistling wing,
The subtle-bubbling frogs, the bluebird's call
The quivering sounds of every piercing spring,
That one thin willow note attunes them all;
And far and near, at once, I hear,
The sweetest whistle ever blew,
Lilting again the olden strain,
And all the world is new.

—E. W. Thomson, in the Youth's Companion.

Constant

I loved you dearest, when I saw you first,
With sweet, wild clover nestling in your hair;
I loved you with a love unchangeable,
To me you were the fairest of the fair.

You left me, sweetheart, though I ne'er knew why,
And I have sought you many, many years,
For love of you remains, dear, just the same;
I'm looking at your picture through my tears.

I wonder, darling, where you are tonight
And if you ever think one thought of me,
If you are happy, or if you are sad—
I wonder, wonder, if you still are free.

It matters, not, though years may come and go,
And grey hairs come and take the place of gold,
My love for you will live eternally,
As strong and true and tender as of old.

A. E. C.

"I Fain Would Have My Place in Paradise."

I fain would have my place in Paradise,
With all the broken, blighted things of earth—
The flowers by north winds strangled at their birth;
The unwelcome, unloved children, early wise
In sorrow's lore; the tender faith that dies
Poisoned by deadly doubt; the bitter dearth
Of hearts who waste their dear love's priceless worth
For shallow souls to squander and despise.
Surely, the fairest spot in Heaven is this,
Where blighted buds may bloom; where little feet
May run to gain at last the mother's kiss;
Where holy trust a holy truth may meet;
And oh, my heart, where love its own shall greet,
And wear, eternal, sure, its crown of bliss!

—Susan Marr Spalding, in The Century Magazine.

GRANBY FIGURES FOR THE YEAR

Smaller Amount of Ore Handled But Profits Slightly Larger

Phoenix, Oct. 16.—At the annual meeting of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd., held in the company's New York office last week, the retiring board of directors was re-elected and at a subsequent meeting of the directors the old officers were also re-elected. The annual report of the company was submitted to the shareholders and unanimously adopted. While the report shows a slightly smaller production of bullion during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, due largely to fuel shortage, it also shows that the profits were a little larger than the previous year, on account of the increased price realized for copper.

Comparative Figures

The following are the salient features of the annual report, together with those of the two previous years for corresponding periods:

Copper produced—Pounds, in 1907, 16,410,576; in 1906, 19,939,004; in 1905, 14,237,622.

Solver—Ounces, 257,278, 316,947, 212,180.

Gold—Ounces, 35,083, 50,020, 42,884.

Total amount realized—$4,521,549, $4,751,059, $2,740,145.

Charges of all kinds—$2,673,529, $2,927,422, $2,036,496.

Net profits—$1,924,937, $1,823,617, $712,640.

Dividends—$1,620,000, $810,000.

Surplus—$2,775,757, $2,647,738, $1,554,875.

Granby ore smelted—Tons, 649,022, 796,188, 550,738.

Foreign ore smelted—Tons, 16,893, 36,158, 30,382.

Mine development—Lineal feet, 9701, 8698, 5200.

Diamond drilling—Lieeal feet, 7279, 11,505, 3148.

New construction—$317,677, $105,975, $343,974.

New mining properties—$68,164, $350,485, $142,603.

Cash and copper on hand—$853,280, $1,028,838, $584,113.

Cause of Lesser Production

In his address to the shareholders, Jacob Langeloth, president of the company, said:

"The operations during the last business year show a very considerable falling off as compared with the previous fiscal year, in spite of the fact that the mines were prepared to furnish a very much larger tonnage and the smelter fully equipped to handle the same. This is due to the great shortage of fuel throughout the West in the past year; the railroads were unable to procure sufficient coal to operate their trains and the company sufficient quantities of coke for its furnaces.

"In the British Columbia coal fields, whence our supply of fuel is drawn, there were two strikes, one last fall and the other last spring, resulting in the production of coke being seriously interfered with and the output crippled to such an extent that at no time could the quantities contracted for be delivered. A very severe winter caused blockades on all the railroads, which irrespective of this, were hardly able to take care of the largely increased traffic. In order to relieve the situation temporarily, contracts were made last October for about 20,000 tons of eastern coke, which entailed an extra expenditure of nearly $100,000, but later in the season even these supplies were stopped on account of the railroads being unable to make deliveries.

Net Profits Higher

"All these things interfered seriously with the operation of the plant, and the cost of mining and especially of smelting increased considerably. The eight large furnaces could be operated only intermittently, and during the month of May both mines and smelter had to be closed down for want of fuel. The output suffered heavily, especially at a time when the price for copper was at the highest, and this in turn precluded our receiving as high an average price for the product as would otherwise have been the case. All copper is sold at the current prices ruling as soon as the weight and assays are agreed upon with the refiners, and no stocks are, therefore, on hand.

"It was estimated at the beginning of the year that, due to the greater capacity of the smelter, the production could be increased to about 26,000,000 pounds, instead of this only 16,403,749 pounds of copper were produced, or about 3,250,000 pounds less than the previous year. In spite of all these adverse conditions the net profits are somewhat higher, but not at all in harmony with what ought to or could have been accomplished if the regular supply of coke could have been secured. The cost per pound of copper produced, after deducting the value of gold and silver, was .1014 during the past year, against only .0835 in the preceding years. If the mines and plants are operated to their full capacity lower costs can again be confidently expected. At the smelter the eight furnaces are now in shape to handle over one million tons of ore per year, which should produce in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 pounds of copper per annum.

New Work at Mines

"Among the most important new work undertaken and completed at the mines was the sinking of the new Victoria three compartment shaft, which will be connected with the different ore levels, and a complete electric haulage system is being installed on the 400-foot level. It is estimated to hoist and crush 2,000 tons of ore daily at this shaft alone. The shipping bins are between the tracks of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railways, giving the advantage of transportation to the smelter by two roads.

"The Gold Drop and Monarch properties, acquired about two years ago, have been developed vigorously and have proved very valuable additions to our holdings. Very large quantities of ore are in sight and shipping facilities have been provided to handle a large tonnage. In a word, the mines are prepared to produce practically any tonnage that can be transported to the smelter, where the entire eight furnaces have been enlarged and have now a maximum capacity of about 3,500 tons per twenty-four hours.

"One element of uncertainty in the past—which at times crippled the work—has been eliminated. A contract has been made with the South Kootenay Power company for the supply of electricity. The plant has been completed and power in abundance is now being furnished.

"The question of securing regular supplies of coke has been constantly before your board, and after mature deliberation, it was decided to acquire a considerable interest in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, Ltd., from which our main supply of fuel is secured. The wisdom of this step has already made itself felt, as for the last few weeks a full supply of coke has been furnished, thus overcoming the difficulties which, as already mentioned, wery costly to the company. The vice-president and general manager of the company, Mr. Jay P. Graves, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, Ltd.

"The above mentioned expenditures may make it advisable in the near future to issue the treasury stock of 15,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, in which event the same will be offered to the stockholders pro rata to their holdings, on terms still to be decided upon by the board.

"Considering the large quantities of ore which have been developed during the year, the board feels justified in continuing its work of providing a larger smelting capacity, but improvements of this kind take a great deal of time and have to be laid out in a careful way in order to secure the most economical treatment and best results."

DEPUTY WARDEN BOURKE

Official of New Westminster Superannuated at His Own Request—Takes Effect Oct. 31

New Westminster, Oct. 16.—The superannuation of Deputy Warden Bourke of the New Westminster penitentiary will take effect on October 31, notice to this effect having been received in the city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bourke applied for superannuation about three weeks ago, and since that time he has not been doing active duty at the pen, Keeper Stewart being acting deputy warden, under the instructions of Inspector Dawson, acting warden.

Mr. Bourke's superannuation carries with it a yearly pension in the neighborhood of $1,000.

Born in Mayo county, Ireland, Mr. Bourke came to this country with his father when only 12 years of age, and for some time lived in New Brunswick, where he met with an accident while engaged in feeding a separator that resulted in the amputation of his left arm. Gradually drifting west, Mr. Bourke successively engaged in school teaching and railroading. He entered the government service on July 23, 1886, in the capacity of hospital overseer of the Stony Mountain (Man.) penitentiary. On October 13, 1892, he was promoted to be deputy warden of the same institution, succeeding Deputy Warden McDonnell, and remaining in that position until August, 1905, when he was appointed to his present position.

Mr. Bourke is now 62 years of age, and was entitled to his superannuation pension on reaching the age of 60. He owns several fine residences in the city, and will most likely take up his residence in one of these.

MAY BUILD SMELTER

Heinze Agents Hunting For Copper Properties in the Boundary Districts

Grand Forks, Oct. 16.—Considerable interests exists here now as to whether the bond on the McKinley mine in Franklin camp which is held by F. A. Heinze for two hundred thousand dollars and which expires on October 18 will be taken up or not. It is, however, known that mining experts representing the Butte millionaire are already up the North Fork river, and it is hinted that they are making an effort to bond other properties with the object of having enough ore in sight to supply a smelter of their own which may be built near the McKinley mine.

Color is given to this report today by statements made by several well-known prospectors who state that they have already been approached by parties who were anxious to bond their claims with the understanding that they will be included in the McKinley group.

WANT MORE MAIL

Skeena and Bulkley Settlers Send Another Petition to the Ottawa Government

Hazelton, Skeena River, Oct. 16.—The executive of the Hazelton Progressive Association, acting jointly with the Bulkley Valley Association, have sent another letter to the Postmaster-General at Ottawa drawing attention to the inadequate mail service to the Skeena and Bulkley valley districts and offering suggestions for the betterment of the service. One of the strong facts to which they point is that the last mail received was on September 11 and that in August last they received mail on but the first day and the last day of the month.

The petitioners say that through the present system, business in their localities has been crippled and that a semi-monthly service of 200 pounds weight limit during the winter months is not sufficient for their needs. They declare that during the whole of last winter many residents failed to receive newspapers.

What is asked is that the contract for bringing in the mail be let under bonds, and the petitioners say there are many men who are willing to tender for the service.

Another contention set forth is that the Grand Trunk Pacific has started construction work in this locality, thus bringing a large floating population, and that it is absolutely necessary that the service be improved.

Clear Prince Rupert Land

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 16.—One thousand acres in the heart of the townsite of Prince Rupert are to be cleared this winter. The contract for this large work has probably been let by this time, according to Mr. Thomas Dunn of Prince Rupert, who arrived in Vancouver yesterday afternoon.

"The contract for clearing one thousand acres of land on the townsite may have been awarded by now," said Mr. Dunn today. "The tenders were to have been opened the day I left Prince Rupert."

Selling Liquor to Indians.

West Selkirk, Man., Oct. 16.—It having been reported that the Indians at the Bad Throat and Hole River reservation were of late frequently in a state of intoxication, the Indian department determined to investigate, with the result that at Selkirk today before Magistrate Daley, James G. Christie, proprietor of the Baldur hotel at Gimli, was convicted on two indictments of selling liquor to Indians and paid a fine of $100 and $30 costs.

LEAGUE PLANS BIG CAMPAIGN

Asiatic Exclusionists of Vancouver Map Out Course of Future Action

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 16.—With cheers and the stamping of feet by way of unanimity, the Asiatic Exclusion league passed another landslide of resolutions. They were severally to this effect:

That Premier McBride forthwith resign.

That R. G. Macpherson, M. P., also resign.

Likewise that the Solid Five immediately vacate their seats in the local legislature.

The reason for this action, as officers and members of the league explained—and it was purely a members' meeting—is "to enable the people of Vancouver to express their attitude in a constitutional manner, as to the advisability of excluding Orientals from British Columbia and the Dominion."

The request to Premier McBride, which was made a separate resolution was, also indorsed, the league taking the view that he should be included because, as a member put it, "As premier he represents Vancouver as well as the rest of British Columbia."

By another resolution the league declared its intention of entering candidates in the civic, provincial and Dominion election fields.

"Your first opportunity," said President Von Rhein, when this resolution moved by Secretary Gordon Grant had been adopted, "will come in the civic elections in January, and with members in the city council we will be able to have the use of the city hall auditorium whenever we want it," whereat there was a wave of applause with hands and feet.

A third resolution asked that the city council kindly declare its policy for total exclusion.

As the council was then in session, Mr. Cumerford, one of the members, was selected as the herald of this message.

Mr. Harry Cowan and several other members were already at the city hall awaiting immediate action thereon, but they were pained to see "action differed," the council deeming it inadvisable to consider the matter last night, appointing a committee to deal with it and report.

"Gentlemen, I am surprised that you should delay action upon such a pressing matter," was Mr. Cowan's comment.

The other Asiatic leagues in British Columbia and sympathetic organizations will be asked to pass resolutions similar to those passed last night.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS

Good Prices Obtained at Davidson and Battleford

Winnipeg, Oct. 16.—Wm. Ingram, inspector of school lands, has returned to the city from an official trip to Saskatchewan. During his absence he conducted two sales of school lands at Davidson and at Battleford.

At both places all the land offered was bought by the C. P. R. At Davidson a section, situated about thirty miles southwest of that town, was put up at auction, and was bought in by the railway, presumably with the intention of making it a townsite on the Moosejaw-Lacombe branch. The prices obtained per acre were $16, $20, $20.50 and $26.

At Battleford a quarter section on the line of the Wetaskiwin-Saskatoon railway was hammered down at $15 an acre to the C. P. R., also, it is understood, for townsite purposes.

Sale of Edmonton Bonds

Edmonton, Oct. 16.—A cablegram received here stated that the bonds of the city of Edmonton were placed upon the London market yesterday by agents of the Bank of Montreal, who were the purchasers; and were oversubscribed before the close of business in the afternoon.

Burial of Mrs. Chadwick

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 16.—The funeral of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick was held here this afternoon. Services were conducted at the residence of Mrs. Burstall, the sister of the deceased, by Rev. P. G. Thompson, of the College Avenue Methodist church. A large number were in attendance. The interment took place in the Episcopal cemetery where Mrs. Chadwick's parents were buried. The pall-bearers were Mayor John Butler, F. E. Butler, Alfred Wellmord, Dr. Odlum, J. C. Karn and Ald. A. M. Kent.

Marconi Wireless

Glace Bay, Oct. 16.—The Marconi station will commence commercial work tomorrow afternoon. A number of messages have been filed for transmission. It is likely that the first message sent will be one from Mr. Marconi to King Edward.

ALBERTA HAY IS NOW ON MARKET

Shortage of Supplies Forced Dealers to Bring in Prairie Product

The scarcity of hay and the high prices prevailing for what small quantities are on the market has resulted in local dealers bringing in shipments from the East. On Tuesday the first shipment arrived from Alberta, two carloads being brought in, one for the Brackman-Ker Milling Company and the other for the Victoria Transfer Company. The imported hay is of good quality, and should sufficient supplies be obtained the present shortage will be practically relieved.

Up to date the local market has been supplied by hay from the Fraser river district and from Saanich, the former bringing $25 per ton and the latter as high as $28, prices remarkably high, but warranted by the scarcity of the article. The Fraser river is the chief source of supply for the local market, but owing to farmers being busy with harvesting operations and also the prevailing feeling that the price of hay was bound to advance the farmers appeared to be in no hurry to sell, but rather seemed inclined to hold for better prices. This has resulted in local dealers going to the prairie provinces for their supplies. The price for the new stocks is as yet purely nominal, but it is believed that Alberta hay can be in future laid down in Victoria for about $20 per ton.

No further advance has been made in the price of flour which remains at the previous high level. Local dealers would express no surprise if prices were still further enhanced following the continued advance in the price of wheat on the leading market centres of the world. Advices from Winnipeg and Montreal speak of an active demand from Liverpool for Canadian wheat. This inquiry from abroad has been the chief reason for the upturn in the price of the Canadian product being based on a world's shortage to overcome which Canada will play an important part. The low grades of wheat at Winnipeg today are commanding a price which a year ago was paid for the higher grades, and there seems to be no indication that, for the present at least, values will decline, in fact the outlook is for a still higher range in prices.

The local produce market shows but few and unimportant changes in prices this week. There is still the same lack of fresh butter and eggs, and both command high prices with the demand greatly in excess of the supply. Fruits are the same in price with a good supply of all seasonable lines and a steady demand. There has been no change in vegetables, fish or meats.

Local retail prices are as follows:

Flour	
Royal Household a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl	$7.70
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per sack	$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl	$7.70
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00
Foodstuffs	
Cracked Corn, per ton	$38.00
Bran, per ton	$26.00
Shorts, per ton	$28.00
Feed Wheat, per ton	$39.00
Oats, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$31.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$25.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$38.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$36.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Vegetables	
Celery, per head	15
Egg Plant, per lb	15
Citron, per lb	5
Lettuce, two heads	5
Lettuce, hot house, per head	5
Cabbage, local, per lb	5
Cauliflowers, each	25
Garlic, per lb	10
Onions, local, per lb	2½
Cucumbers, hot house, each	5
Tomatoes, outdoor, per lb	5
Potatoes, local, per sack	$1.75
Peas, local, per lb	8
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs	25
String beans, per lb	8
Vegetable marrow, each	10 to 25
Corn, per doz	35
Green peppers, each	3
Chili peppers, per lb	25
Squash, per lb	4
Pumpkins, per lb	4
Quince, per lb	10
Red Cabbage, per lb	5
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.50
Cooking, per doz	35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	35
Best Dairy, per lb	35 to 40
Victoria Creamery, per lb	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb	45
Delta Creamery, per lb	45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb	45
Butter, cooking, per lb	30
Fruit	
Oranges, per doz	30 to 75
Lemons, per doz	40
Figs, cooking, per lb	8 to 10
Rhubarb, per lb	5
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for	25
Bananas, per doz	50
Figs, table, per lb	15
Grape Fruit, per doz	60
Raisins, Valencia, per lb	20
Raisins, table, per lb	25 to 50
Cantaloupes, each	10 to 20
Peaches, 2 lbs	25
Peaches, local, per lb	20
Grapes, California, per basket	40
Grapes, Con., per basket	$1.00
Watermelons, each	50 to 75
Pineapples, each	50
Island plums, per lb	5
Pears, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Blackberries, per lb	15
Plums, per basket	15 to 20
Huckleberries, Sooke, per lb	15
Crabapples, per lb	5
Nuts	
Walnuts, per lb	30
Brazils, per lb	20
Almonds, Jordon, per lb	75
Almonds, California, per lb	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb	20
Fish	
Finan Haddies, per lb	20
Cod, salted, per lb	10 to 12
Halibut, fresh, per lb	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	15
Cod, fresh, per pound	6 to 10
Flounders, fresh, per lb	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb	8
Salmon, fresh red, per pound	6 to 10
Salmon, smoked, per lb	20
Clams, per lb	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz	40 to 50
Shrimps, per pound	25 to 30
Smelts, per lb	5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb	12½
Meat and Poultry	
Lamb, per lb	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb	18 to 20
Ducks dressed, per lb	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb, live weight	12½ to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb	25
Guinea Fowls, each	$1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	50 to 65
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb	22 to 30
Bacon, per lb	22 to 30
Beef, per lb	8 to 18
Pork, dressed, per lb	15 to 18

London Labor Candidate

London, Ont., Oct. 15—The Canadian Labor party last night nominated John P. Jacobs, iron moulder in the McClary Manufacturing company shops as their candidate for the Commons in the bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. C. S. Hyman in London.

Henry Young & Company

Henry Young & Company

"SPECIALS" TODAY AND SATURDAY

Underwear, Corsets and Children's Hose

The daintiest and most charming Underwear we have ever placed in stock is the "Swiss" brand, just received. In order to introduce it to the ladies of Victoria, we are placing it on sale today and Saturday, with some excellent Corsets and durable Stockings for the small folks, at these cut prices:

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED WOOL VESTS. Regular price $1.15. For .. .. .. 90¢
LADIES' SWISS RIBBED WOOL VESTS. Regular price $1.35. For $1.10
LADIES' COMBINATIONS, ribbed Woolens, regular price $2.60. For $2.20
LADIES' COMBINATIONS, ribbed Woolens, regular price $3.25. For $2.65
CROMPTON'S CORSETS, No. 159, per pair .. .. 50¢
BOYS' AND GIRLS' RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, with 6-fold knees. At present price of wool they are easily worth 60c per pair, but we say for today and Saturday, three pairs for $1.00

Dress-Making Etc., Etc.

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Rain Coats

THE RAIN COAT is the most dependable Coat for the uncertain Fall weather.

At this season the weather changes without much notice. We get warm days, cold days, rainy days, foggy days—every thing, in fact, in the line of "weather" that can be handed out.

Nothing will serve and protect you better than one of our good,

Dependable Rain Coats

The styles are such that they are in order everywhere—some three-quarter length, others in full lengths. Every one of them in good form.

The materials are Dark Oxford mixed, Black Cheviots and many new weaves and mixtures. All correctly Crav netted.

$10; $15; $18 to $25

Fit-Reform

The Only Wardrobe in Victoria
73 GOVERNMENT ST.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session for an act to incorporate a Company, with power to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway of standard gauge, from a point at or near Port Simpson or Work Channel in the Coast District, British Columbia, by the most feasible and practicable route to a point on the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia, via the Southwest side of Work Channel to the Skeena River, thence up the North side of the Skeena River to a point near Hazelton, thence to the junction of the Buckley River, thence up the right bank of this river eight (8) miles to the Suskewa River, thence up this river by a low divide to the head of Babine Lake, thence to the north end of Stuart Lake, thence north of McLeod Lake to the Misnichinca River, thence up the Misnichinca River by Summit Lake to Pine River Pass, thence northwesterly to the head of Pine River, and down this river to Moberly Lake, and thence by the Peace River to the eastern boundary of the said Province of British Columbia, with authority also to construct, equip, maintain and operate branches from any point on the proposed line or lines not exceeding in any one case twenty (20) miles in length, and with power to construct, acquire, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith, and to construct, acquire, own, equip, and maintain steam and other vessels and boats and operate the same in any navigable waters; and to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of the said railway and its branches or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes and to collect tolls therefor and to acquire and receive from any Government corporations, or persons, grants of land, rights of way, money bonuses, privileges or other assistance in aid of the construction of the Company's undertaking, with power to use, own and operate water power convenient to the road for railway and other purposes, and to exercise such powers as are granted by parts IV. and V. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" and to connect and enter traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other Companies and for all rights, powers and privileges necessary, usual or incidental to all or any of the aforesaid purposes.

Dated this 23rd. day of September, 1907.

J. P. WALLS,
Solicitor for the Applicants.
Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C. o18

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Rupert

TAKE NOTICE that we, John Thiemer Adam Mathers, and Lawrence Lansdowne, all of Alert Bay, B.C. intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1 Commencing at a post planted 140 chains more or less north from the southwest corner of Lot 118, marked W. and McLean, thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 6th September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence north; 160 chains more or less, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 1st September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 122 on the east bank of the Upper Vernon River; thence south 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 2nd September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 7, and about 40 chains in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of Lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 120 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked September 3rd, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 8 on the east bank of the Upper Vernon River and about two miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to the point of commencement.

Staked 4th September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 9 and about 3 miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, and about 20 chains east from the bank of the Upper Vernon River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked Sept. 4th, 1907.

JOHN THIEMER.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Skeena division of the Coast district:

Commencing at a stake marked W. R. Dockrill, N. W. corner planted about a half mile west of the south fork of the Telkwa river and about a half a mile north of Howson Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

F. M. DOCKRILL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN

WOOTTON—At Victoria on Saturday, Oct. 12, the wife of E. E. Wootton, a daughter.

ROBERTSON—At "Heatherdale," St. Charles Street, Victoria, B. C., on October 15th., the wife of Harold B. Robertson of a son.

McCONNAN—On the 13th. inst., the wife of E. M. McConnan, of a son.

DIED

WRIGLESWORTH—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 10th. inst., Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Wrigleworth, of this city.

Henry Young & Company

...TURDAY

...ts and ...se

...r placed in stock is the ...adies of Victoria, we are ...ts and durable Stockings

...1.15. For ...... 90¢
...1.35. For $1.10
...2.60. For $2.20
...3.25. For $2.65
.... 50¢
...-fold knees. At present ...for today and Saturday, ... $1.00

"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

...Coats

...ost dependable Coat for the ...changes without much notice. ...ainy days, foggy days—every...ather" that can be handed out. ...ct you better than one of our

...Rain Coats

...ey are in order everywhere— ...rs in full lengths. Every one ...rd mixed, Black Cheviots and ...s. All correctly Crav netted.

$18 to $25

...Reform

...obe in Victoria ...MENT ST.

...ion from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to the point of commencement.
Staked 4th September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

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SECRETARY TAFT SPEAKS FOR PEACE

What United States Secretary of War Said in His Tokio Speech

Japanese newspapers received by the steamer Empress of China, are filled with eulogies of Secretary Taft and his speech at the banquet in his honor at the Imperial hotel, which was attended by Marshal Prince Oyama and 160 other of Japan's most prominent dignitaries. During the banquet an extensive fire occurred at a large bazaar near the Imperial hotel, destroying six buildings, killing one man, injuring seventeen, and caused a great number of guests to leave the hotel, but the banquet continued uninterrupted.

The Tokio press devotes much space to Mr. Taft and his mission, and the Jiji Shimpo, the most prominent of the Tokio papers, says "neither in the present or future can anything happen to disturb the relations of the two friends who have so long joined hands across the Pacific."

The Japan Mail summarizing vernacular press references to Mr. Taft's speech, says it seems to have produced a signal impression in Japan, and entirely dispelled the little cloud that hung over the horizon. Nothing could have been better than the effect produced by this speech which Japanese papers describe as a masterpiece of statesmanlike utterance.

At the banquet to the visiting United States plenipotentiary of peace at the imperial hotel, Tokio, the hosts were represented by the mayor of the city, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Okura and other leading citizens, and among the guests were Prince Oyama, Marquises Matsukata and Inouye, Count Tanaka and many other distinguished Japanese and foreign residents.

Baron Shibusawa proposed the health of the president of the United States, and Mr. Taft proposed that of the emperor of Japan. Baron Shibusawa, on behalf of the hosts, then proposed Mr. Taft's health. He briefly epitomised the story of Japan's recourse to an exclusive policy in the face of what she believed to be dangerous foreign intrigues, and her emergence from that policy at the instance of Commodore Perry on behalf of the United States. The baron admitted that he himself had been one of the exclusionists at the time of the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and he alluded in terms of the warmest appreciation and gratitude to the friendly and sympathetic attitude that the United States and their representatives had always maintained towards Japan. As a business man he made special allusion to the extraordinary growth of Japan's trade with America, which from the small sum of 5 million yen in 1873, had now swelled to 200 millions. He concluded by calling upon those present to drink the health of Mr. Taft who was not only a great man in his own country, but also great in the eyes of the whole world.

Mr. Taft, whose reply was rendered into Japanese by Count Terajima, alluded with appreciation and gratitude to the kindly reception given to him and his numerous companions on the occasion of their recent visit to Japan. His speech is reported as follows in the Japan Mail, a semi-official newspaper: "The light of peace was just then emerging from the war clouds that had hung for so long over eastern Asia and he felt proud to think that his country had contributed something to that happy result. He said that Japan had showed herself great not only in war, but also in peace, and she now occupied a well deserved place among the leading powers of the world. The most interesting part in his speech was where he alluded to the slight trouble that had disturbed relations between his country and Japan, relations which had successfully withstood the test of many previous incidents. What was the cause of this conjuncture? Primarily it was nature, since the thing began with the great aerthquake at San Francisco. The resulting disturbance was a veritable trifle, yet its results were responsible for the whole trouble. The governments of the two countries consisted of men illustrious, strong and honest, and he ventured to affirm that they would never fail to solve any diplomatic problem in a pacific manner. There might be bellicose elements among the population of each country, but there was one word which never would be suffered to find its way into official relations; and that word was "war." He did not pretend to say that war could be completely dispensed with in the world, but he did assert that it was an alternative to be resorted to only in the case of questions wholly incapable of being solved by any other method. It would be a crime against modern civilization if Japan and America went to war, and it would be at once hateful and insane. The people of both countries might be trusted to be faithful in this matter to the people's wishes. What could Japan gain by war? What could America gain? Japan was now engaged in endeavoring to win in peaceful commerce a victory such as she had already won in the field of war. This great and worthy object would be completely frustrated by a disturbance. He alluded in warm terms to the work of civilization and reform that Japan was doing in Korea and to the splendid services rendered by Prince Ito, and he declared that whatever criticisms and whatever objections that work might be subjected to, the world would never believe that the policy pursued by the Japanese government and Prince Ito towards Korea was guided by any principles except those of enlightenment and sincerity. It was the duty of a great power, a duty in strict conformity with the ideals of the modern world, that peoples who lagged notably behind the march of progress should be brought into line with it. Japan was discharging that duty unflinchingly in Korea, whereas war would be an effectual means of interrupting her work. As for America, what possible reason was there why she should engage in war? One or two years' fighting would convert her into a military nation and would interrupt all the grand material progress which lay at the root of her present prosperity and happiness. War had the inevitable effect of educating all the worst passions of human nature, and why should America have any wish for such a monster, especially at a moment when she is engaged in purging her material growth of elements which tend to debilitate it. Alluding to the Philippines, he described as a ridiculous mistake the idea that the United States was disposed to sell these islands to Japan or to any other country. America was discharging in the Philippines a duty similar to that which Japan had undertaken in Korea. She would not shrink from completing the duty and when it was completed, when the Philippines had been educated to such a point that they could govern themselves in accordance with the principles of civilized administration, it was to them that the islands would be handed over, not to any foreign power. From the point of view of the discharge of that duty, nothing could be more hateful or injurious than war at this juncture. It might be asked why, if such were the case, so much talk was heard about war. The answer must be that the fault lay with the newspapers. No terms of reprobation were too strong to be applied to journalists who sacrificed great international interests on the altar of a momentary sensation, forgetting that modern civilization had equipped the world so fully with means of communication that every word publicly spoken in one country quickly found its way into the ears of all. He was glad to be able to assure the Japanese people most confidently that American public opinion remained unaltered in its friendship for Japan, and that nothing would be allowed to alter it if human ability could avert such a misfortune. He concluded by expressing warmest gratitude and profoundest appreciation of the welcome given to himself and his friends by the sovereign and the people of Japan.

SWEDISH YACHT IS NOW ASSURED

Most of Money for America's Cup Challenger is Now Guaranteed

Stockholm, Oct., 14.—William Olsson and Gosta Kyhlberger, who are at the head of the movement here to build a challenger for the American cup, say that a large portion of the money required to construct a 90-footer estimated at about $189,000 has already been subscribed. Many large manufacturers have offered to furnish material gratis and the captain and the three mates of the yacht will sail her without any pay. The designer will accept no compensation for his work and the builders will charge only the net cost of construction. Messrs. Olsson and Kyhlberger think they will now be able to guarantee funds for even a 95-footer if required.

The report that the Swedish club intends challenging with either a 70 or a 95 footer in order to compell the New York Yacht club to build a new defender has no foundation. The Swedish Yachtsmen are prepared to challenge with a 90-footer, and all reports to the contrary are sharply denounced in the Swedish papers.

President Mitchell

Lasalle, Ill., Oct. 15.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was operated on for appendicitis. He was under the influence of chloroform for thirty-five minutes. He is now resting easy, although his condition is still serious. Mr. Mitchell underwent an operation for hernia six months ago and he has entirely recovered from the effects.

JAPANESE WILL CONTROL EFFLUX

New Bureau Will Be Created by Foreign Office for That Purpose

The Japanese government proposes to organize a new bureau of the foreign office to have charge of emigration and colonization, and the diet will be asked to appropriate funds for it at its next session, according to advices received by the R. M. S. Empress of China, which arrived Tuesday from Yokohama. The governmental action regarding emigration since the protests from the Pacific coast begun have resulted seriously for the twenty-eight emigration companies operating in Japan, and many have been forced to disband owing to the companies now having to put up $25,000 as security, instead of $5,000 as formerly. Under the emigration laws passports to Mexico and Peru are being denied in consequence of adverse reports regarding emigration to those countries made by Mr. Arakawa, special representative to Mexico who has just returned to Japan. As passports are now being given to not more than 1,000 monthly, averaging about thirty-five to the smaller of the emigration companies the most of these will probably be forced out of existence.

The proposal to form a special bureau to have charge of emigration is commented upon adversely by some of the Japanese papers, the Yorodzu Choho stating that it is probably a ladder to be used by Japan to climb down in the face of western racial prejudice. The Mainichi Dempo attacks a statement of Mr. Ishii made in the United States that Japanese emigration would be henceforth limited to Manchuria, Korea and Russian Siberia and states that this territory does not offer a sufficient outlet for Japanese emigration.

WANTS INFORMATION

Japan Anxious to Know About Sanitary Regulations in Cities of British Columbia

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 15.—Mayor Bethune has received from Hon. K. Morikawa, H. I. J. M., consul at this port, a request for copies of all the laws and bylaws dealing with building regulations, public sanitary regulations and fire limit restrictions, in force in this city and Victoria. Hon. Mr. Morikawa intimates that his home authorities are interested in this matter. By instructions of His Worship the local officials will make reports on all regulations as far as Vancouver is concerned.

Pettibone's Trial.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 15.—The trial of George Pettibone, charged with complicity in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, was postponed today until Oct. 28.

FIND TANTALITE IN THE TULAMEEN

Rare Mineral Worth Ten Dollars per Gram is Located in Paying Quantities

Princeton, B. C., Oct. 15.—J. C. Reilly of Olalla, is exhibiting an assortment of samples of ore which is superior to anything of the kind seen here before.

The samples came from the rich Tulameen country, in the upper Similkameen, and many rare minerals were visible. One lump of black mineral about the size of a hen's egg, Mr. Reilly informed us was tantalite and was worth fifty dollars. This mineral is worth ten dollars per gram and is used in the manufacture of incandescent lights. This substance could be seen in nearly all the samples. Thorium and thallium, both of considerable value and used for the same purpose, oxide of titanium, used in the manufacture of high grade steel, and said to be valued at seven hundred dollars per ton, and other rare and valuable minerals were in evidence.

The deposit lies near Champion creek in the Tulameen country, is about nine hundred feet in length, and from four to five feet in width so far as has been ascertained by a number of crosscuts that have been made, and the rock is said to contain three per cent of mineral. Dan Kootenay the discoverer of the property, has nine claims located and has a number of other men interested in them with him. A New York and Philadelphia company are now figuring on the property with a view to purchasing.

A large platinum ore deposit, in paying quantities, lies between this and Slate creek, and E. P. Welsh, of the Assaying and Mining Co., of Denver, Colorado, is putting up $10,000 to have the mine prospected.

For Libelling Jerome.

White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 15.—Frank E. Xavier, proprietor and editor of the Yonkers Herald, found guilty of criminally libelling District Attorney Jerome, of New York, was sentenced today to pay a fine of $250.

GREAT INTEREST IN B.C.'S POLICY

Eastern Educational Authorities Watch Course of Pacific Province

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Dr. H. E. Young, provincial secretary and minister of education, returned yesterday morning from his tour of a number of eastern cities. On the occasion of his trip east he was granted the degree of L. L. D. from Toronto university at its fall convention, when the new principal, Dr. Falconer, was installed. The occasion was a most brilliant one, representatives being present from practically every college of any note in the old country, the United States and Canada.

"The inaugural address," remarked Dr. Young, "was a masterly one and the policy Principal Falconer outlined for himself was extremely progressive. The occasion should prove a memorable one in the history of Toronto university.

"I also went to Kingston and to Queen's university, my alma mater. The enrollment there this year is over 1,700. In Montreal I conferred with Dr. Peterson, principal of McGill university, and as with the principal of the University of Queen's College, I was surprised at the intimate knowledge displayed of our educational affairs here. I was more than gratified at the keen interest displayed in our educational scheme and discussed the matter of our new university corporation with them, receiving many kindly suggestions."

It was gathered that the educational bill, which the government will bring down at the approaching session, will provide for a board of governors for the proposed university and will establish the different faculties and determine the powers of the various governing bodies.

"In view of the fact that the government will shortly begin the building of an asylum at the farm at Coquitlam, I visited the asylums at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, meeting Drs. Clarke, Ryan and Burgess. I was enabled to examine the treatment of the insane at the three leading institutions of the Dominion."

Dr. Young visited also Macdonald Agricultural college at St. Anne's. The original outlay for the institution was to be $2,000,000 for endowment and $1,200,000 for buildings. The total investment and the buildings, which are not yet completed, reached the figure of $4,000,000, and another $1,000,000 will be required for completion. The establishment as originally planned was to be sufficient to meet the requirements for the next 10 years. The lists are already full, and new plans for the extension of the building are being considered.

The universities in the east are crowded with students and the facilities are taxed to their uttermost. The new buildings at McGill to take the place of those destroyed by fire are being urged to completion. The science building, which is nearly twice the size of the former building, has been almost completed. The medical building plans are now under consideration. When completed it will rank with the finest, most complete and most up-to-date of medical buildings in the world today.

Dr. Young stated that Toronto university has more students enrolled than in any other university in the world with the exception of Edinburgh.

The Ontario government has displayed a most aggressive and progressive spirit educationally. This year's budget provides over $700,000 for the university, of which $400,000 is for the new physics building opened at the recent convocation.

The entire east is displaying an interest in British Columbia. Every newspaper is running articles descriptive of the country.

"We are just about to enter into our own," remarked Dr. Young.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

Colonial Secretary's Statement to Sir Robert Bond.

London, Oct. 15.—There has been published a blue book giving all the correspondence in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute from October, 1906, to September 26, 1907. The terms in which the dispute were referred to the Hague tribunal, however, do not appear.

The correspondence shows that while Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, was in London, he was informed by the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in stating the principles of international law, he did so to give weight to the possibility of international difficulties. The secretary further remarked that while his Majesty's Government would prefer in matters of this kind to rely on colonial legislation, it would not hesitate, if necessary, to employ such other means as were open to it to obtain sanction for arrangements which it considered essential "for the preservation of relations of peace and amity with a friendly nation."

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The commandant of the naval station at Wilhelmshaven, replying today to a telegraphic enquiry regarding the truth of the report published by the Tageblatt from Varkum to the effect that an English yacht, having on board British naval officers, had been captured by two torpedo boats from Wilhelmshaven on suspicion of having made soundings and taken photographs in forbidden waters, says he knows absolutely nothing regarding the rumor.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING RULES

Uniform Code Adopted at the Big Conference Held in Paris

Paris, Oct. 14.—The delegations to the international yachting conference met here today to complete the work of last year, when uniform measurements was adopted by the establishment of a set of racing rules, to which the delegates representing Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary. Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Norway and Spain adhered.

The rules were prepared under four heads, namely "Management, Sailing, Protests and Measurements." Good progress was made today, the British rules on the subjects mentioned prevailing on essential points.

The luffing rule followed, and the United States and Great Britain gave rise to the principal controversy, but the rule eventually was adopted. The general subject of the union is to promote international contests. Regret was expressed at the fact that the United States did not take part in the conference.

Horses and Cattle Burned

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Fire at Bayswater early today destroyed six valuable horses and some cattle, with the barns and stables of Reid & Co.; loss $10,000.

Montreal Water Rates

Montreal, Oct. 15.—The city council has given the third reading to the resolution reducing water rates from 7 1-2 per cent to 5 per cent.

WRECK OF TRAIN KILLS NINETEEN

Disaster at Shrewsbury Third of Same Kind in Britain in a Year

Shrewsbury, Eng., Oct. 15.—A train made up of passenger coaches bound from Scotland and the north of England to Bristol, left the rails as it was entering the station here at an early hour this morning. Sixteen persons, including ten passengers, were killed and many injured.

The London and Northwestern railroad, on which the train was running, curves sharply as it nears Shrewsbury, and there is a standing order that the engineers must not exceed the speed of ten miles an hour at that point. Disregard of the order is believed to have been the cause of the accident.

The engine and all the cars, with the exception of the last, left the rails, and when officials from the railroad station reached the spot the cars were a tangled mass, beneath which were the bodies of the dead and injured. Fortunately the wreck did not catch fire, and doctors and salvage crews who soon reached the scene did not have this added danger to fight. The darkness and pouring rain, however, retarded the work of rescue, and several hours elapsed before the last body was taken out.

The killed included the engineer and fireman and the guards and postal clerks who were in the mail car immediately behind the tender of the engine.

The latest report says 19 were killed and 39 injured. There is still no explanation of the cause. It is suggested that as this is the third accident of a similar kind within a year to a train entering a station on a curve, the cause may be found in failure of the brakes to respond. Rumors are current that the locomotive of the passenger train was making its first trip on this line, and the driver had a pilot driver with him, because he was not acquainted with the road. It seems that somebody blundered for engine was going at a tremendous speed.

London, Oct. 16.—Several of the morning papers in editorials call attention to the similarity between the Shrewsbury accident, the accident to the steamer train at Salisbury and the Grantham accident. They demand a searching government inquiry to ascertain the cause of these repeated accidents in cases where the regulations enjoin a slow rate of speed on curves.

An indication of the terrible character of the catastrophe is found in the fact that nine out of ten men who occupied one compartment were killed outright.

The Board of Trade has already appointed Lieutenant Colonel Yorke to hold an inquest into the cause of the accident.

TO DEVELOP THE TELQUA'S RICHES

Nine Thousand Acres of Timber and Mine Holdings Acquired

Port Essington, Oct. 15.—Frank Brown, the expert for the Dominion Exploration company of New York, will sail south on the Camosun on his way back to New York to report to his company. Mr. Brown went into the Bulkley and Telkwa valleys with J. C. Cory, who is western manager for this corporation.

"We are after prospects," said Mr. Brown, "not mines, and we have secured them. We bonded and bought nine different groups of lead and copper properties, including the Loring property on Goat creek, the Hanking and Loring claims on Hudson Bay mountain, the lead-silver property of Simpson's on the same mountain, the Hunter claim in Hunter basin, and Boyd's, on Hudson Bay mountain. The Gold Crown, at the mouth of Golk creek, was also bonded. We will lose no time in making arrangements for development work on these claims, and as soon as men and supplies can be sent in.

"Within the last 30 days we have secured 9,000 acres of farming land, 14 sections of coal lands and 48 sections of timber lands, choice hemlock, cedar and spruce. All this, as well as the mineral locations, are within 10 miles of the proposed main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific."

Mr. Brown has looked into the trail between the canyon on the Skeena, by way of Gold creek, to the mouth of the Telkwa on Bulkley river, and finds it is the most practical route to the Hudson Bay mountain, Howson basin, Hunter basin, Goat creek, and the Upper Bulkley valley. He also found that the government was building a trail from the mouth of Gold creek to Copper river and also from Telqua to the head of the east fork of the Copper, which will leave about 20 miles of trail to be built to complete connections direct from canyon to the mouth of the Telkwa.

"Our company," concluded Mr. Brown, "will build this 20 miles of trail as soon as we can get men and supplies in the spring to build, with a view later on to widen it into a wagon road between the properties and the line of railway."

LUMBER DEALERS AGAIN IN COURT

Prosecution of the Combine Charge is Resumed at Edmonton

Edmonton, Oct. 15.—Yesterday the hearing of the charges against the directorate of the Alberta Lumber Dealers' association was resumed. Mr. Woods, deputy attorney general, again conducted the prosecution, while R. B. Bennett appeared for the defendants. Mr. Woods desired to call Mr. Clark as a witness, but Mr. Clark is at present a defendant, and cannot be forced into the witness box. The prosecution, therefore, suggested that it should commence another of the cases and call Mr. Clark as a witness in it. The difficulty, however, arises that all the other defendants have given their recognizance to appear at the supreme court. Inspector Worsley is considering the point of law raised.

D. Gourlay, lumber dealer at Lacombe, said he was a member of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association. He had conversations with some of the members in Winnipeg, when they made a tour through the west. He said he did not keep copies of his correspondence. He remained a member of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association when the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association was formed. He destroyed all his letters regularly. Those he had no use for were destroyed at once.

Witness was present at the meeting on February 8, when the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association was organized. There was some discussion as to whether those present should adhere to the Western association, and it was ultimately decided to form the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association, and this was done the same day.

Mr. Woods then read over a list of those present at the organization meeting and with the exception of six names identified the members of the Western association. The general discussion was that they wanted a live organization in Alberta and not a dead one as in Manitoba. He did not think they were getting service for the money paid. From time to time witness had correspondence with Mr. Grogan, but none with Mr. Williams, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Green or Mr. Holliwell. He had received from fifteen to twenty letters from Mr. Grogan. The letters were destroyed on Feb. 28, 1906. Witness was then questioned as to an individual letter destroyed, and explained that it was since this trial commenced. That was asking that witness should honor a draft that was to pay expenses connected with this trial.

A. F. Grose, of Wetaskiwin, was the next witness and was treated by the court as a hostile witness.

Mr. Woods then proceeded to call Mr. Clark, the defendant. The case against Mr. Macdonald was to have been taken but Mr. Clark could not act as a witness in it unless Mr. Bennett withdrew his opposition. Mr. Bennett contended that it was the case against Mr. Macdonald, as he had entered into recognizance to appear before the supreme court, and Mr. Woods thereupon called Mr. Clark, who took his place on the witness stand. Inspector Worsley having, however, expressed a desire that Mr. Clark should be held over until he had an opportunity of looking into the law, Samuel Skeed, of E. A. Skeed, of Calgary, was called as a witness, and was followed by J. W. Davison, vice-president of Staples & Co.

Strike in Woollen Mills

Paris, Ont., Oct. 15.—All the employees of the Penman Woollen mills went on a strike on Saturday afternoon.

Quebec Libel Case

Quebec, Oct. 15.—When the Prevost-Asselin case was called again this morning the latter failed to appear for the third time, whereupon Judge Blanchet put the case off until the next term of the criminal court. He, however, advised both parties in the meantime to try and settle the case among themselves.

BORNITE QUARRY AT SIDNEY INLET

Company Will Ship Six Thousand Tons Monthly From December 1

Glowing accounts of the copper mine on Sidney inlet are brought back by J. D. Meenach, who recently visited the mine at the request of the directors. Mr. Meenach, who is in no way interested in the mine in question, is vice-president and general manager of the Ellamar Mining company at Ellamar, Alaska. He is also an old Klondiker.

The Indian Chief group of Sidney inlet on the west coast belongs to the Vancouver Island Copper company, and has a most remarkable showing of bornite ore. It is high grade as it will average right through eleven per cent copper and $2.50 in gold. The vein averages 30 feet in width and the ore chute has been stripped and opened up for 1,000 feet. The deposit is very remarkable geologically. It is hard to describe, but perhaps it is best put in the words of P. Duryee, one of the directors who accompanied Mr. Meenach on his recent trip.

He describes it as lying on the hillside as if the foot wall had been torn away leaving the vein exposed, but for a covering of earth and grass. The work done has been largely in the nature of an open cut, and the ore body for many years to come will be quarried down, a most economical method of mining.

The property was bonded last February to American capitalists, and they intend to take up the bond when it falls due the first of next month. It has not been possible to do much shipping hitherto for lack of facilities, but the company expects to begin shipping on the first of December at the rate of 6,000 tons per month. They figure they have enough ore in sight now to last for ten years at that rate.

The mine is now being equipped with a Riblet tram 4,000 feet long with a daily capacity of 500 tons. This tram goes directly down to deep water and a sheltered anchorage, where log bunkers which will hold 35,000 tons of ore are now being completed. Both the tram and the bunkers will shortly be finished and then shipments will start. A force of 60 men is now employed at the mine. The company also has it own sawmill at the mine. This has a daily capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber.

"Money is the root of all evil."
"Yes, and it grows best by the grafting process."—Baltimore American.

Delicious Pineapple

Nice to have in reserve for the unbidden guest.
Splendid remedy also for cold and sore throat.

Pineapple in cubes, 2 cans for	25c
Sliced Pineapple, per tin	15c
Whole Pineapple, each, per tin	20c
Grated Pineapple, per tin	20c
Pineapple Marmalade (Keiller's) glass jar	35c
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Large, fresh, ripe Pineapples, each	50c

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SAVED HER FRIEND

Ottawa, Ont.—Acquaintances of Mrs. M. E. Dewar, of this city, are showering her with congratulations on being rescued from what promised to be hopeless invalidism. Mrs. Dewar had not been herself for years. Physicians treated her for various complaints, but none of them did any permanent good. Finally, a friend determined that something must be done and that quickly. So she insisted on Mrs. Dewar trying "Fruit-a-tives"—those wonderful Fruit Liver Tablets that are curing so many people. Here is what Mrs. Dewar says about "Fruit-a-tives." "I have much pleasure in stating that I have found 'Fruit-a-tives' the best medicine I ever used for Constipation and Biliousness. I suffered from headaches of a severe kind for a long time, but, after taking 'Fruit-a-tives,' I have become entirely well. I can, with every confidence, recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from Constipation, Biliousness or Headaches."

Calomel, salts, oil and other violent cathartics act simply on the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a liver tonic and stimulant. They act directly on the liver—reducing inflammation and increasing the flow of bile. Besides insuring complete digestion, bile makes the bowels move. That is why "Fruit-a-tives" also cure Constipation. They are made of fruit and tonics. 50c a box; 6 for $2.50. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. 134

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Used by the Women of Five Continents.

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AUSTRALIA
ASIA
AFRICA
AND THE ISLES OF THE SEA

"We use from 30 to 35 packages of **Diamond Dyes** every six months, and would go ten miles for them rather than use any other kind. We take prizes for goods dyed with **Diamond Dyes.**"

Mrs. P. Boudrot, Lennox Ferry, N.S.

DIAMOND DYES hold first place in the hearts of the women of five continents, because of their vast superiority over all others makes of dyes.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES for **Diamond Dyes.** These substitutes will appeal to you with such false claims as "A New Discovery" or "An Improvement on the Old Kind," or "One Dye for All Material," Wool, Silk or Cotton.

We want you to know that when any one makes such a claim they are trying to sell you an imitation of our Dye for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods. Mixed Goods are most frequently Wool and Cotton Combined. If our **Diamond Dyes** for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods will color these materials when they are together, it is self evident that they will color them separately.

We send free to any address in Canada our valuable **Diamond Dye** Instruction Book, New Teddy-Bear Booklet and 50 samples of dyed cloth. You should have them.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL, P.Q.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

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Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

SATIN FINISH ENGLISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES

The latest old and new styles in

MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

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We pay highest prices for marten, otter, mink, fox, and all other furs. Write for full information and special prices.

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Redwood, New York, Dept. G.

MORE SHIPPING FOR THIS PORT

New Company Will Operate Three Steamers to the North

BRITISH CAPITAL INVESTED

Arrangements Made for Boats to Start Service in April of Next Year

Victoria is to be the home port of the Queen Charlotte Navigation Company, according to L. J. Watson, of Jedway, who is one of the shareholders in the venture. The stock of the company has been subscribed by British capital, there being only one American stockholder. Some of the stock is held locally, some is held by Jedway operators and the remainder is held in England. It is the intention to put these boats on the run, two of which will have a speed of 16 knots. A representative of the company will start for England in November, and another in January to make the final arrangements in respect to taking the ships over and bringing them to the Pacific coast. The ships decided upon were built for the Channel and east coast of England trade and are stated to be first class vessels in every particular.

The company's boats will ply between Victoria and Ketchikan, Alaska, touching at various ports on the way. The schedule as at present outlined calls for stops at Vancouver, whence the vessels will go direct to Jedway, and from there they will go to Ketchikan, the northernmost point, calling at Skidegate and Masset en route. Returning they will call at Prince Rupert. Mr. Watson says that nearly all the local operators and business men at Jedway have been interested in the project so that the venture starts with a guarantee of enough business to make it pay. Many of those interested being Victoria people, the new line will bring a great deal of business to Victoria, in fact Mr. Watson estimates that in wages alone the new line will directly and indirectly mean an increase to Victoria's payroll of $20,000 monthly. The line will start operations next April, all arrangements having been made, and the necessary money provided.

Mr. Watson with his partner Ike Thompson, both of whom are staying at the King Edward hotel, was the discoverer of the mineral riches of the Queen Charlotte islands, and staked the Ikeda group for the Japanese company. Speaking how he came to first go into the country yesterday he said:

"I first went there for Victor Vigelius, an American capitalist, who sent me up there to examine some reported oil discoveries. I reported unfavorably on the oil prospects, but remained in the country to prospect for other minerals on my own account. I had located some claims with good copper showings and had some specimens in my camp. There were some Japanese fishermen there fishing for abelones. They did not know anything about minerals, but one day one of their divers brought up some rock similar to what they had seen in my camp. Soon afterwards they came round to me asking how to stake a claim. I told them, but apparently they were not satisfied, for they came back and asked me to stake some claims for them. I went with them and staked three claims, part of what is now the Ikeda group. They staked the remainder themselves after they had seen how it was done, and the engineer who surveyed them told me that they were the most scrupuously careful and accurately staked claims he had ever surveyed."

Replying to a question as to how the white miners felt about one of the banner mines of the district belonging to Japanese, Mr. Watson said:

"Perhaps there is a sort of feeling that it is a pity they do not belong to white men, but we do not forget that the Japanese saved the district. They went to work when no one else did, and made the first shipments. It was the result of their work that first attracted the attention of capital to the place and made the camp what it is today. I might add that just before I came down the Japanese had made the biggest strike yet in their mine. They have encountered another body of copper ore in their third tunnel which is larger and richer than anything heretofore discovered by them. Up to this their ore has averaged right through about $33 to the ton. The Japanese, I might say, are employing white foremen and a white superintendent now at their mine. Joe Marco, the new superintendent goes up on the next boat."

Mr. Watson is not only one of the heavy mining operators at Jedway, but he is also identified with all the chief industries up there. He has recently completed a hotel, which is now ready for guests, he is a heavy stockholder in the Jedway Sawmill Company, the machinery for which was recently shipped north, and is also interested in a cannery and the principal store in the same place. Speaking of the mining developments he said:

"Practically all the important mining discoveries have so far been made in the mineralized belt which surrounds the town of Jedway, in fact the locations are nearly all within three miles of that place. The characteristic ore carries gold and copper and averages of good grade. So far it has proved to be a high grade camp. We have recently made the best strike we have made yet. My partner, Mr. Thompson, struck a very rich body of chalcopyrite ore at Houston inlet, three miles from Jedway.

"Byron White, the well known Slocan mining man who is now in Vancouver, goes up on the next boat with a force of men to take charge of development work on some claims in which I am interested with Peter Drummond, a millionaire lumber man of Saginaw, Michigan. It was reported in the Vancouver papers that a vein of coal 70 feet wide had been found on some properties in which I am interested. This is a mistake due to the fact that the locators found part of a blanket vein exposed and thought the whole exposure constituted the width of the seam. As a matter of fact we have six feet of good coal there. Harry Riley is also going up to do development work on some claims on Moresby island. Mr. Trethewy, the Cobalt millionaire, is among the recent investors in the Jedway district.

"The miners have recently elected J. F. Gill as mining recorder at Jedway and we are expecting that the next gazette will contain the news of his formal appointment.

"The discovery of the fossilised remains of a huge animal by Abe Johnson, who used to be in the hotel business in Vancouver and Nelson, has caused a great deal of comment, and some of the bones have been brought down to Vancouver. At first it was thought that it was some kind of mastodon, but now they claim it is a flying dragon. The discoverers claim to have found some petrified hair with the bones, which are of huge size whatever the animal may be. The Indians have a tradition that there used to be two such animals in that country, which never attacked men, but which used to kill whales and blackfish for food. The Indians claim that this is the skeleton of one of the animals."

Mr. Watson expects to go north again in about two weeks' time.

Joseph Martin's Conclusion

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Joseph Martin, in an interview here, says there is only one solution to the Asiatic trouble, and that is to keep the yellow races out of the country. The people in British Columbia, he said, would not be satisfied with limiting the influx.

Rt. Hon. H. G. Plunkett

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Rt. Hon. Horace G. Plunkett arrived yesterday as the guest of Hon. Sydney Fisher, and lunched with their excellencies. In the evening he was the guest of the minister of agriculture at his residence.

GOES FOR PRINCESS ENA

Capt. A. O. Cooper Will Go to England to Bring Out New Steamer for C. P. R. Service

Capt. A. O. Cooper, formerly of the steamer Athenian, recently sold to Japanese, with Capt. Robinson, will shortly leave for England to bring out the new C. P. R. steamer Princess Ena, the steel freighter with flush deck with capacity of about 1,100 tons of general freight, built to augment the local fleet of the C. P. R. British Columbia coast service. Capt. Cooper has brought several of the C. P. R. steamers to this port. He first was sent to Hongkong to bring the steamer Princess May, then known as the Haiting to this port, and afterwards went to Newcastle to take over the steamer Princess Victoria from her builders and bring her around the Horn to Victoria. Capt. Cooper arrived a few days ago from Kobe as a passenger on the steamer Tartar, which vessel will be delivered to the same Japanese who bought the Athenian when she reaches Kobe.

The sale of the Tartar and Athenian will result in a general change of officers of the C. P. R. steamers. Mr. Barber, purser of the steamer Tartar will go to the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, and Mr. James, purser of the Athenian, to the Monteagle. Other changes have not yet been arranged.

JAPANESE SEALER HAS BIG CATCH

Kinsei Maru Reaches Hakodate With Over Seven Hundred Skins

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The Japanese sealing schooner Kinsei Maru, in charge of Capt. Ritchie, formerly of Victoria, which was in company with the schooner Carlotta G. Cox, of this city, when that vessel was seized in the north Pacific ocean, arrived at Hakodate on the morning of Sept. 22 from Behring sea, having taken 743 sealskins for the season, according to advices received by the R.M.S. Empress of China.

The master of the vessel report all the other Japanese sealing vessels in the Behring sea as doing well, and having between three and four hundred seals each.

On August 20 the Kinsei Maru during a gale shipped a sea which smashed all her boats and did other damage, thus compelling the vessel to start for home before the close of the season.

On September 3, while the vessel was in 53 north and 170 degrees east, heavy, severe and continued submarine earthquake shocks were felt, and which lasted for over twenty-four hours, which the vessel sailed 120 miles. One shock lasting for three minutes was so severe that it was thought that the vessel would go to pieces. The surface of the ocean was covered with dense masses of pumice stone for a distance of over two hundred miles.

Under the heading "Alleged Discrimination by a Guardship," the Japan Gazette says: "On May 18 last, the Kinsei Maru, while off the coast of Alaska, was boarded by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush, and warned to keep outside of the three mile limit. After leaving the Kinsei Maru, whose boats were out hunting seals at the time, the Richard Rush, boarded the British sealing schooner Carlotta G. Cox, which vessel was sealing about two miles off, and seized the vessel, and after putting a prize crew on board, sent her to Victoria.

Great Britain being a party to the modus vivendi of 1895, by which sealing north of the 55th parallel of latitude and east of the 180th degree of longitude is prohibited from the 1st of May to 31st of July, the action of the Rush in seizing the Carlotta G. Cox was of course perfectly correct. At the same time, it is a curious condition of affairs, that permits Japanese to pursue their calling unmolested, while it is a crime for British vessels to do the same thing, and renders them liable to seizure and confiscation if caught.

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Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria A743.

Principal, J. W. CKURCH, M. A.

SOOKE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Addressed by Miss Rose and Mr. Kydd Much Appreciated.

Sooke, B.C., Oct. 14.—A meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held here on Saturday, the 12th inst. J. A. Murray occupied the chair.

W. F. Kydd spoke on small fruits, strawberries, raspberries and apples, treating his subject in an able and instructive manner, showing his complete mastery of it.

Miss Laura Rose had for her subject "Large profits from the dairy," and "One eye on the town, the other in the field," both subjects being treated in a most instructive manner.

Seldom has it fallen to the lot of speakers to have such an appreciative audience as listened to the lecture given by both speakers, who held the attention of their auditors for over three hours. Regret was expressed at parting. At the close Miss Rose was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses. A vote of thanks was tendered both speakers for the able manner in which they handled their subjects. Thanks are due the ladies for refreshments served.

The government is to be congratulated in securing such able speakers as Mr. Kydd and Miss Rose, the hope being expressed that the government that they might be brought back again.

Plague Statistics

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—Bubonic plague totals to date as posted in the office of the board of health are: Verified cases, 68; deaths, 40; death rate, 58.66; recoveries, 11; remaining under treatment, 17; suspects under observation, 36.

Premier Will Act

Ottawa, Oct., 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be acting Postmaster General and Minister of Labor during the absence of Mr. Lemieux in Japan.

FROM THE WEST COAST

Tees Returns With Many Passengers—Norwegian Steamer Takes Coal to Kyuquot

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The steamer Tees reached port yesterday morning from west coast ports and early this morning sailed again for Clayoquot and way ports. She was delayed by fog. The steamer brought 60 passengers from the island coast, among them P. Dupree, manager of the Sidney Inlet mine; J. D. Meenach, of Seattle, who has been visiting the mine; J. D. McDonald, in charge of the trail-building work for the government on the west coast, and his son; W. Devereaux, a surveyor, who has been working at San Juan; Capt. Parsons, of the steamer Tasmanian, and wife; W. P. Wilson; G. Young; Mr. Neiss, S. Clark, W. Wagner, W. Russell, G. C. Gerow, A. McIntyre, W. J. Maskey, Thomas Kermode, foreman at the Sechart whaling station, who is suffering from fever and was removed to St. Joseph's hospital by order of Dr. E. Hall; Robert Waring, W. Jones, H. E. Sutton, W. J. Behuton, E. Ires, E. M. Dann, N. Spears, J. McEachern and a party of Norwegians, who will join the steam whaler Tyee, built at Seattle for coast whaling off Sitka.

The Tees had little freight, owing to being unable to get to the whaling company's wharf at Kyuquot, as the Norwegian steamer Haidis was there discharging coal. The Haidis loaded the coal at Ladysmith and is proceeding north via Kyuquot to land 300 tons at the whaling station. There was 600 barrels of whale oil and 40 tons of fertilizer awaiting shipment. The steam whaler St. Lawrence was being operated very successfully, but fog was hindering the work of the Orion at Sechart.

DATES FOR THE POULTRY SHOW

Annual Exhibition of Victoria Association to Be Held on Jan. 14

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The dates for the annual poultry show under the auspices of the Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock association were arranged at a meeting of the association held last evening at the Queen's hotel. The show will take place in the market building from Jan. 14 to 18 and the officers of the association are confident that it will prove a banner exhibition.

There was a large attendance of members at last night's meeting and quite a lot of business in connection with the show was accomplished, the prizes, catalogue and other essential details being gone through carefully. The judges for the show will be Elmer Dixon, of Oregon, and Harry Collier, of Tacoma. Another meeting of the association will be held on the second Tuesday in November, when the programme and prize list will be finally completed.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, October, 1907.

Date	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	4 23	3.1	.....	.....	14 29	7.7	.....	.....
2	5 27	3.2	.....	.....	14 44	7.6	.....	.....
3	6 15	3.2	.....	.....	14 34	7.5	19 33	6.4
4	0 01	6.8	6 56	3.3	14 06	7.5	19 49	5.9
5	0 53	7.1	7 34	3.5	14 16	7.5	20 12	5.3
6	1 47	7.2	8 11	3.8	14 32	7.7	20 41	4.6
7	2 42	7.4	8 47	4.2	14 51	7.9	21 16	3.9
8	3 38	7.5	9 24	4.7	15 12	8.0	21 57	3.3
9	4 37	7.5	10 02	5.3	15 36	8.1	22 43	2.7
10	5 47	7.4	10 41	5.9	16 01	8.3	23 33	2.3
11	7 06	7.3	11 22	6.6	16 27	8.4	.....	.....
12	0 27	2.0	8 38	7.4	12 08	7.2	16 54	8.4
13	1 25	1.9	10 53	7.6	13 10	7.6	17 24	8.3
14	2 26	1.8	12 10	7.9	14 49	7.7	18 02	8.0
15	3 27	2.0	12 57	8.0	16 31	7.5	18 56	7.6
16	4 25	2.3	13 12	8.0	17 40	6.9	21 40	7.2
17	5 21	2.7	13 21	7.9	18 40	6.2	23 28	7.0
18	6 14	3.3	13 32	7.8	19 26	5.3	.....	.....
19	0 58	7.0	7 03	3.9	13 36	8.0	20 04	4.4
20	2 12	7.1	7 47	4.5	13 53	8.1	20 39	3.6
21	3 18	7.2	8 28	5.2	14 13	8.3	21 16	2.9
22	4 21	7.2	9 07	5.9	14 34	8.4	21 56	2.4
23	5 33	7.3	9 45	6.5	14 54	8.5	22 39	2.0
24	7 10	7.4	10 25	7.0	15 11	8.4	23 24	2.1
25	9 09	7.5	11 16	7.5	15 22	8.3	.....	.....
26	0 10	2.2	.....	.....	15 28	8.1	.....	.....
27	0 57	2.4	11 56	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1 45	2.6	12 24	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	2 35	2.9	12 45	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	3 27	3.3	12 54	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	4 20	3.7	12 39	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

WHITE LINER IN FROM FAR EAST

Ninety-seven Chinese Who Paid Head Tax Arrived by Empress of China

HAD ROUGH VOYAGE ACROSS

Extensive Military Manoevres to Be Held by Japanese Army

(From Wednesday's Daily)

With 648 passengers and 1,739 tons of general cargo, including silk valued at nearly $2,000,000, the R. M. S. Empress of China reached port yesterday morning from Hongkong via ports, one day late from Yokohama, which she left October 4, being delayed owing to quarantine regulations. The Empress of China brought 47 saloon passengers, 46 intermediate and 555 steerage, all Chinese. One Japanese stowaway was found and will be deported. There were 97 Chinese, within 21 of the total complement the steamer is permitted to carry under the regulations, which provide that but one "new" Chinese, who must pay the poll tax of $500, is allowed for every 50 tons space, the steamer being estimated at 5,900 tons. Of the Chinese who will pay the head tax, 21 debarked here, netting $10,500 to the customs. All told the C. P. R. had to deposit $48,500 for the head tax on the 97 Chinese. Of the others about 150 were returned Chinese, and there were over 250 in bond in transit to points beyond Canada, some going to Trinidad, some to Demerera, some to Mexico, some even to Europe. Those who debarked here numbered 88 in all.

The Empress of China had a stormy trip. A heavy gale, which was encountered soon after passing the meridian, was carried for five days, the steamer being considerably buffeted, and many big seas swept inboard. As far as could be learned no damage has resulted. The steamer was delayed by fog and did not dock until 10 a. m. yesterday. One of the sailors, while bathing when the vessel was lying in Hongkong harbor, had his hand bitten severely, the general belief on board being that the injury was caused by a shark.

Among the passengers of the liner were Mr. Justice Truax of New York and Mrs. Truax, who have been traveling in Japan; Rev. George Litchfield and Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, missionaries; E. B. Bond of Deacon & Co. of Canton; A. H. Cobb, a traveling man, who debarked here; several naval officers, among them Engineer-Commander Carter, R. N.; Surgeon H. S. Taylor, R. N.; Paymaster A. F. Weston, R. N.; Dr. and Mrs. Preston Y. Matsumoto, a prominent Japanese business man; R. S. Coxon, Miss J. E. Davidson, L. De Villegas, Delos Dolliver, Dr. Elnhorn, Mrs. Elnhorn, H. Fabig, William Fry, Miss L. Fry, Miss E. Fry, D. Gibbs, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Ing Fook, Dr. H. R. Macaulay, F. S. Breton Martin, Miss D. T. Hickey, Mrs. A. Miller, Miss L. Middleton, Miss F. Middleton, Godfrey Morgans, L. Muraour, N. W. Newsome, Mrs. Reed and infant, Mrs. Schmid and maid, H. A. Spencer, V. Stein, Tong You Nin and servant, H. J. Tyler, Yu Wai Tong, Mrs. Yu Wai Tong, Mrs. D. S. Stephens.

Advices were brought that extensive military manoeuvres will be commenced in Japan November 15, covering an area of 75 miles between Mayebashi and Mito, four divisions, including 40,000 men, being engaged. The object of the manoeuvres is to test the special corps created since the recent war, including railway corps, bridge corps, heavy gun and machine gun corps, telegraph, telephone and balloon corps and heavy cavalry.

Three warships will be launched between October 21 and 24, the first class cruisers Kurama and Ibuki, each 14,500 tons, at Yokosuka and Kure, and cruiser Tone at Sasebo. The Tsueugi, formerly the Russian cruiser Palladia, has been commissioned at Sasebo, and the Hizen, formerly the battleship Retvizan, will leave at the end of October and the Varyag will be added next spring. The plans for the proposed 21,000 ton battleship have been modified, and will be built of 19,000 tons, her armament being 10 instead of 12 12-inch guns. She will be engined with American turbines, developing 20 knots.

Colonel Matsuishi, who accompanied Prince Fushimi to Europe and remained some time at St. Petersburg, has returned to Japan, and in interviews with Japanese journalists he stated that General Linevitch informed him that had General Kuropatkin accepted his plan General Nogi's turning movement would have been impossible at the battle of Mukden, and had the war continued after Linevitch assumed command that general said it undoubtedly would have ended in the defeat of Japan.

Following the edict promising a constitution for China the government has decided to abolish the celebrated Eighth Manchu Banner corps, who for hundreds of years have been pensioners of the Chinese government similar to the samurai before their abolition by Japan.

FULL COURT SUSTAINED

Dominion Supreme Court's Judgment in Philip vs. Bauer

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—In the case of Philip vs. Bauer, the supreme court of Canada, after hearing the argument of the appellant and without calling upon counsel for the respondent, dismissed the appeal with costs for reasons stated in the court below.

The case was an appeal from the supreme court of British Columbia. Appellant sued respondent for commission as a real estate broker for the purchase of property in Vancouver. At the trial Justice Morrison found the facts in plaintiff's favor and gave judgment for $7,000, the amount of commission claimed. On appeal to the full court Chief Justice Hunter and Justice Irving thought that the purchase as finally made for $50,000 interrupted the negotiations and did not result directly from the original introduction of the deal at lower quotations by plaintiff, and reserved judgment. Justice Martin agreed with Justice Morrison and dissented from the majority of the full court, hence the present action.

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But if it's from a Sealed Lead Packet of

"SALADA" TEA

the teapot results will be unequalled.

Black Mixed Green

At Your Grocer's. Highest Award, St. Louis, 1904.

PRINCESS BEATRICE GOES ON THE ROCKS

Damaged Propeller and Stern Post by Accident at Brockton Point

With her propeller damaged and sternpost strained in consequence of striking near Brockton Point, Vancouver, the steamer Princess Beatrice returned Tuesday from her last trip to Queen Charlotte islands, Prince Rupert and way ports, bringing 65 passengers and 15,000 cases of salmon, much of which was debarked at Vancouver. The accident which will necessitate the docking of the steamer at Esquimalt, for survey and repairs, was due to the dense fog prevailing during the last few days to the hindrance of navigation generally; all steamers being delayed.

Among the passengers brought by the Princess Beatrice were seventeen members of the R. N. W. M. P., under Inspector McDonell, who embarked at Port Essington, having made an interesting trip overland from Edmonton and come down the Skeena river by canoe. The Princess Beatrice also brought another shipment of the bones being exhumed near Skidegate, where the skeleton of some large animal of prehistoric days is being taken up.

The demand for transportation on the Skeena river has resulted in the formation of the Copper River Canoe Express before the Princess Beatrice left the Skeena. J. B. Harstone, supply agent for railroad construction camps at Copper river, where 200 men are at work, was paying Indians $100 to transport freight by canoe. The Indians were delighted—for a time. Then they discovered they had a monopoly and raised the price to $200. Mr. Harstone then went to buy canoes. At Port Essington the Indians upheld the canoe trust by refusing to sell, but at Port Simpson and Skidegate many canoes were secured and now there is quite a fleet in service under his direction.

The remains of another victim of the wrecked steamer Mount Royal, Jero Morishima, the carpenter, were recovered on the Skeena and shipped to Vancouver for interment.

The White Plague

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Dr. Hodgetts, medical health officer for the province of Ontario, said today that the cities were not doing their duty in fighting the spread of tuberculosis.

FIRST CHILD BORN AT PRINCE RUPERT

It is a Little Japanese Girl, and Receives Fifty Dollars and Cradle as Present

Prince Rupert's first born is a Japanese; a little girl, K. Uiji, and the little tot's parents are better off by $50 and a cradle than they were a year ago, says the Port Essington Sun.

At the time the G. T. P. officials were in Prince Rupert last summer, while walking up Centre street unmolested by newspaper vendors, the thought suggested itself to James Carruthers and J. Butze, that they offer a prize of $50 to the first child born on the townsite at Prince Rupert. Setting action to words they thereupon posted $50 to the first male child born on the townsite and $50 and a cradle to the first girl. Mr. Butze won the toss and he took to the boy's side. There was only one choice left for Mr. Carruthers so he took the girl. He won, nevertheless. The acknowledgement arrived last week and Mr. Rochester, manager of the B. C. Tie and Timber Co., mill, at which the little prize winner's father works, was handed the cheque by Mr. Bacon, with instructions to secure all information possible in the matter. The cradle arrived by a non-mail carrying boat later on. And the first born is a Japanese.

Sidney Brick Works

Wallace Reay of California, who is interested in the Sidney Brick & Tile Co., is in Victoria, the guest of M. A. Thomas, secretary of the company. Mr. Reay represents California capitalists and is investing heavily on Vancouver island, and is particularly hopeful as to the future of the brick and tile business. To a report for the Colonist Mr. Reay said it was the intention of the company to go into the business on a very large scale and put in a thoroughly up-to-date plant. All the improvements in the manufacture of brick and tile and other ware as carried on at the present time in the California companies will be introduced. Mr. Reay is interested in one of the largest companies in California, as well as mines and railroads. The Sidney company, when ready for buisness, will be the largest of its kind in the west.

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FOR SALE—A few registered Shropshire yearling rams. Also ram lambs and ewes. Geo. Heatherbell, "Glen Lea," Colwood, B. C. 69

FOR SALE—Cheap, year old registered Jersey bull, from first prize winning stock; perfectly gentle. Apply P. O., South Pender. 69

Subscribe to The Colonist

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

"Magnificent Treasure House of Natural Beauty"

"Little by little, as I saw one vast province after another, my sentiments of kindness and of affection were overlaid by profound envy, and this envy reached its height when I reached the city of Victoria. (Loud applause.) I had hoped that I had made a mistake the last time I visited it. I hoped I had overrated its scenery and overrated its climate, but I find that I was an impartial observer; that the town is as beautiful as I believed it to be, and man has made it even more beautiful than I could ever have imagined.

"Then again, I am sorry, because I expected that it might have been like some photographs, spoiled in the process of development. I hoped that there was a chance that you might have forgotten your gift of building a city of homes in a land of perfect beauty; that you might have blasted out a suburb or two to make a quarry; or dammed up the Gorge to make a watermill. And I confess again, with envy, that you have managed to make a beautiful city, and at the same time to keep intact the magnificent treasure-house of your natural beauty. (Loud applause.)"—Rudyard Kipling, at Canadian Club banquet on Wednesday, October 9th, 1907.

THE KIPLING BANQUET

"Impressions" From Pen of Visiting Authoress

Curiously fitting was the environment of Rudyard Kipling, when entertained at the A. O. U. W. Hall by the Canadian Club last Wednesday; curiously fitting also the audience of young men who gathered to do him honor, for first and foremost, Rudyard Kipling may be regarded as a "master workman," and secondly as the wielder of the pen which has immortalized and made famous those young men, throughout the Empire, who by faithful and unostentatious service, have been in truth the builders of the Empire. From the fever-laden depths of the Indian jungle to the marvellous ozone-laden atmosphere of Victoria is a far cry, as distance goes, but the magic of the wizard pen, the aims of steadfast purpose, and transcendant personality, annuls distance and defies time.

To look down from the ladies' gallery crowded to the utmost limit, was to remind the writer of a scene in the cabin of a great ship. The floating pennants, interspersed with Chinese lanterns, was a fitting scheme of decoration for a country which links the outermost West with the nearest East.

It was not alone the personality of the guest of the Canadian Club which made the luncheon on Wednesday an eventful one, not alone the fact that this master of his craft had deigned to emerge from his workroom and give the public some idea of the tools with which he worked, but it was the significance of the gathering under an organization which recognizes neither politics, creed nor caste. The old men of the community, and the newest recruit to the national life were there—keen, eager to listen and to learn, from the man whose writings are possibly more widely read by millions of English-speaking peoples throughout the world, than those of any other writer.

To few men is given so ready and so hearty a recognition of his genius, as Rudyard Kipling, who is still in the prime of youth, whose knowledge of a wide-world Empire is acquired from his insatiable interest in the human type, as well as his extraordinary power of probing below the surface of things. In his temperament and mental prowess, he is an example of the advantages of what Mr. Balfour dubs the "dual nationality of Britishers." A citizen of the British Isles by right of antecedents and education, he is yet supremely conscious that he is first and foremost a citizen of the whole Empire, and the reward of this consciousness, has been found in the breadth and depth of his writings, both in prose and poetry.

To Kipling, the minor officials of all Government offices owe a great debt. He has set the civil servant of the immense Indian Empire on a pinnacle which he never occupied in the realm of history in any previous age, while he has found unlimited scope for criticism of the careless irresponsible "youngster" sent out from "Home" and set over the heads of the experienced, he has yet, where credit was due, never been slow to own it.

To indulge in a personal criticism of Mr. Kipling's speech after the luncheon on Wednesday, is not the object of this article. It was frankly eulogistic of Victoria in its natural beauty, as well as unstinted in praise of the men who are shaping it as a city; and it could not be otherwise. Mr. Kipling is not only a master of the pen—he is a keen busines man in the marketing of his wares and the care and precision of his utterances are a marked contrast to the abandon and pregnant summing up of his writings. He writes for the multitude and he speaks for the few! Possibly his most "Kiplingesque" remark was that, in which he likened the work of Victorians in the building of their city, to a photographic negative which can be made or marred in the development.

To an onlooker, Mr. Kipling's emphasizing of the credit due to the men of the British race who had "penetrated the mountain passes," (a phrase I think in his Vancouver speech) brings more clearly before the onlooker, the enterprise and zeal of the British Columbian of these shores, than do any other of his utterances. For the inhabitants of Vancouver Island have made stepping-stones of those obstacles mountain and sea; and the writer, who has lately passed from that Queen of Islands, Mother England, across the ocean which modern marine science has transformed into a veritable ferry, through Canada from Quebec to Toronto, from Toronto to Winnipeg, whirling through Canada's most prolific gold fields, the wheat lands of that gorgeous prairie, to the ramparts of the Rocky mountains, which form a strategic value as a defence of the furtherest western point of the Dominion, stand unrivalled even by the Khyber Pass; then through the magnificent heritage of the British race, the fertile valleys of the Fraser river, with mile upon mile of scenery about one, which outclasses anything to be found in Switzerland, all this witnessed from an observation car, and included in the worth of a railway ticket.

But to one who thinks the Island of Vancouver embodies a significant fact. One came from an island in the Atlantic, a tiny bit of God's earth in the area of the globe, to finally land on an island, which guards the Pacific possessions in British North America. As an integral part of the vast Empire the destiny of this island is no less important than that of England—more burdened with responsibility by reason of the object lesson of the old systems which have gone before, more weighted with responsibility towards the future because of its undeveloped resources, and above all its trade and relationship with the vast markets of the Far East.

Men may shirk much, but Destiny they cannot shirk. The millions of dollars that have been spent on missionary work in the Orient, the countless lives sacrificed that the Gospel which is the basis of British law, should be carried to the East, count as nothing in comparison to the relationship which exists between our people and those of the Orient who come to our shores. Example is ever stronger than precept. Canada is face to face with the most weighty problem which, as a Christian nation she has been called upon to encounter.

Rudyard Kipling spoke in guarded language when he ended his address, pointing out that British Columbians were called upon to make a choice between those of their own blood, and alien races, to populate this country; and reading between the lines of his reported speech, one was obliged to confess that his bias was towards the exclusion of the alien, but he gave no indication of the arguments by which he arived at such a conclusion.

To one deeply interested in the science of social development throughout the British Empire, it would appear that the supremacy of the British race is due to the fact that alien and native races of conquered continents as the ants and toilers of the substratum, have laid the ground work which enabled the White man to take his rightful place, on a higher level. If that level has been lost in certain communities it has been due to the inertia engendered by climate, by the inefficiency of the white man himself.

But all through the Empire a handful of white men, weigh in the balance as against colored races.

If we lose our faith in our own, predestined right to rule, to the position of "over-lord" we lose the force which has made the whole Empire what it is. Fearless of our own destiny, we conquer by peaceful methods of civilization, law and order, fearful, we thwart the very ends for which we are striving.

The very earth was founded by extinct species which, having served their purpose, exist no more. The very road which rendered the mainlands and islands of British Columbia accessible to the inhabitants of the British islands, laid by men who have passed out of human recollection, in the few years that have elapsed, while the men of British birth who planned that road are still living.

But this is to digress rather to the matter of Mr. Kipling's closing words, than to the man, the men who entertained him, and the significance of his visit.

He has come and gone, a man small in stature, beginning life handicapped by slender means, as thousands of his fellow men are today. He goes from us, an acknowledged giant with his pen, his written word showing the psychic influence of an Oriental environment coupled with the most terse, most modern and striking phraseology.

Truly he stands for the type evolved by "dual citizenship." The future is on the knees of the Gods, and the "Gods" are the men who compose just such as an organization as the Canadian Club of Victoria.

LALLY BERNARD.

OUR FRUIT DISTRICTS

British Journalists Much Impressed With Ranches Near Victoria

"J. C.," writing in the Sheffield Independent, describing a trip to British Columbia, says: While on the Island of Vancouver we were taken to a fruit-growing district only just outside the city, and were shown over 25 acres of fruit belonging to Messrs. R. M. Palmer & Sons. I never before saw fruit trees so fully laden with choice cherries, plums, peaches, apples, and pears. The net profit on the farm is over £500 per annum. "My crop is always certain," said Mr. Palmer, who is a government official as well as a fruit farmer. The fruit farm was an absolute picture, and we freely helped ourselves to the produce.

An amusing incident occurred on our return from Victoria to Vancouver. The "Charmer" stopped at the quay at Mayne Island, one of the many beauty spots on the way. We were putting off when a gentleman said, "There's another lady coming," and the captain said she would have to hurry. No lady was in sight, but a boy of six, with a hoop, was yelling at a turn of the road. By-and-bye a perspiring lady with many bundles hove in view, was got on board, and the boy and bicycle were looked after. The boy's dog, however, made off; the boy began to bellow lustily, and two of the spectators and the second mate chased and caught the dog, and then the "Charmer" continued her passage. The fun compensated for the delay.

Under the pilotage of Dr. Munro, the British party had a night view of Chinatown in Vancouver. The streets were full of Chinese, some of whom had discarded their pigtails. In a restaurant a joyous party of ten sat round a table, eating rice and some kind of salad with chop-sticks. Scores of shops were sufficiently open to see parties playing "chuch-a-luck," but our number was too large to be admitted without trouble. A Chinese Masonic hall was opened to us. It was really a brightly decorated Joss-house, with the Joss—a not unpleasant idol—guarded by richly gilt screens. A number of portraits of Chinese Masons—some said to be a thousand years old—were on the walls, but the regalia had no resemblance to that worn by European Masons. The Chinese board of trade offices, and the offices of the society of the Adoption of Western Dress and Customs by Chinese, were also visited. In an opium-smoking den we saw two Chinese consoling themselves for the absence of wives by inhaling the fumes of opium. The pipes did not afford much enjoyment if the wrinkled, impassive faces could be accepted as a guide. One of the men threw up his pipe in disgust while we looked on, and said "Smoke no more." Some of our party saw much worse places. The custom is to purchase opium of the owner of the den, who provides the accommodation for smoking it, also the pipes.

The one topic we heard most freely discussed after our own visit was the foreign labor question. All along the C.P.R. we saw big gangs of Chinese and Japanese, with occasional Hindus, doing track work, sometimes serving in railway buffets, and in Vancouver City one-third of the persons in the street were Asiatics of one race or another. The trade unions strongly object to this on the ground that it lessens the demand for white labor, but we were told by observant resident Englishmen that even the white working class section realize the impossibility of getting certain things done without cheaper labor. The Chinese work all day, never complain, and accept about one-half the amount which a white laborer would expect. Their standard of life is lower; they live on about half the amount they earn and save the rest, or probably send it over to assist a relative to emigrate, as $500, or £100, has to be paid by every Chinaman entering Canada. An English gentleman told me that a Chinaman in his employ made the beds, kept the house clean, cooked and waited at table perfectly, and really did the work of a cook and two maids. In the lumber mill two-thirds of the men employed were Chinese or Japanese, and they were paid $6 to 10s. per day. It was quite evident that the yellow labor is absolutely necessary to carry on the business at present conducted in Vancouver, and if that business is extended, as it is certain to be, more foreign labor will be necessary. Still there are unlimited openings for British mechanics and laborers, who are readily paid twice the amount received by Chinese or Japanese.

Garden of the Empire

In Victoria and Vancouver there are more Yorkshiremen than in any other part of Canada. And in settling in these far-off regions the Tyke has displayed his sense of discrimination. British Columbia is the garden of the empire.—Leeds Mercury.

FLASHLIGHT PHOTO OF CANADIAN CLUB BANQUET TO RUDYARD KIPLING

Photo by A. H. Maynard

NOTE—The distinguished author is the central figure of the rear group, standing. On his left is Mr. A. W. McCurdy, president of the Canadian Club, and, on his right, Rev. Canon Beanlands

"WORKMEN'S PARADISE"

British Journalist's Opinion of Conditions in this Province

The special correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman, who toured Canada with the British journalists last August contributes the following interesting article to his paper:

One of the most difficult things in travelling through a country, and especially a country in the early process of development, is to get a clear and accurate conception of the social condition of the working people, of their wages, and of the purchasing power of money as compared with those prevailing in the land most familiar to the writer. People, as a rule, think and speak so slackly, their information is so indefinite, their prejudices so strong, that little which is really satisfactory and conclusive can be got out of them. Official statistics, also, are always misleading. They assert much, but prove little. How far short of conviction their perusal leaves us was recently shown in the attempt to fix the relative economic positions of the British, the German, and the American workman.

These considerations have never been absent from my mind in endeavoring, during my wanderings in Canada, to get at the facts regarding the condition of the working men. One hears so many opinions from so many different persons, collects so many facts and figures, sees workers in so many different circumstances, that it seems to be almost hopeless to sift and assort the material, and extract its essence. But the task is not an altogether impossible one. Even the passing visitor, if he be diligent enough and preserve a reasonable degree of even-mindedness, may arrive at something like an accurate estimate.

The first thing that strikes one who looks and listens to what is passing around him in Canada is the independence of the working man. He is independent because he lives in a democratic atmosphere; because he is scarce, therefore highly paid; and because he knows that, should he lose his situation, he need not go a single day looking for another. He is exactly in the same position as the domestic servant in the old country, where the demand for domestics is greater than the supply. All Canada is gasping for labor. Wherever one goes he hears the same cry—"Send us men, men who can work with their hands, to develop the boundles resources of this country." Even a casual glance around in passing through the Dominion reveals the urgency of the demand. Hundreds of miles of railway are being laid down every year. Thousands of freight cars and hundreds of locomotives are being built to cope with the growing traffic. New towns—not villages, but actual towns—are springing into being with a rapidity which the man from the Old World cannot comprehend. One has to see this growth in actual process before he can realise what these words mean. For instance, a reputable citizen of a western town told me that one day last summer he passed through a certain prairie tract. There was nothing there but the grass. Two months later he passed the same spot. A small town had arisen, and a weekly newspaper had been established. From the verandah on which I am writing I can see several little houses of the Swiss chalet type, surrounded by well-ordered lawns, shrubs, and flowers. At this time last year the ground on which they stand was a patch of the primaeval scrub. When the people of this lively land plant a new town they do not wait half a score of years before they provide themselves with the conveniences of luxuries of life. The roads may be little better than the track to a builder's yard as we know it at home, but they have their electric cars. Electric light is installed; telephones are laid on, not merely into business premises, but into many of the private dwellings; and large hotels begin to appear all over the town, for Canadians seem to be much given to hotel life, somewhat after the manner of the people of the European continent. In its degree the town, in fact, has a completeness of design and scope unknown in the growth of town life in the mother country, where modern conveniences are the outcome of a slow evolution.

These are the phenomena that have been produced by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vankouver, have sprung to life as if at the wave of a fairy's wand. But the process is not ended. Further north the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is being pushed forward with energy, and soon along that line new Reginas, new Calgarys, new Vancouvers, will spring up, and provide homes and occupation for tens of thousands of the overflow from the countries of the Old World. It needs no argument, therefore, to prove the scarcity of labor. Canada is calling out for men who can do things, who are not afraid to venture, and are willing to adapt themselves to the new conditions of life.

But what are the rewards that the working man may expect to win by his energy and enterprise? In plain words, what does a working man earn in Canada, and do his earnings, and, above all, his savings, recompense him for the risk he takes and the sacrifice he makes in leaving the old country for the new? These questions I have put to masters and men in all trades and in all parts of Canada, and the answers are overwhelmingly in the affirmative. In the first place, a workman obtains wages such as he could never hope to earn in Scotland or England. In Western Canada an unskilled worker, a laborer, is sure of his ten shillings a day. Many get even higher wages. The other day I saw in a Kootenay gold mine a laborer tipping ore down a shaft, who was paid thirteen shillings for an eight hour day. Such work is done by absolutely unskilled men, who may never before have even seen a mine. At a coal mine near the Crow's Nest Pass I met some miners from Stirlingshire. A not long out from the old country. They told me—and I afterwards verified their statement—that they were paid fourteen to sixteen shillings for a day of eight hours. "But that is a low wage," they added. "We have just started here. There are miners in these pits who are earning as much as £2 a day."

The earnings of railway men of all grades are high, probably more than double what they are at home. From the official schedule of rates and rules for the western division of the Canadian Pacific railway one may gather that engine drivers are paid from sixteen to twenty shillings a day, working ten hours a day. The best class of train conductors receive at the rate of £360 a year. On passenger trains on branch lines conductors' salaries amount to over £300 a year. The conductor occupies somewhat the same position as our guards at home, but he seems to be a more dignified functionary, and has a baggageman and a brakeman to do the more menial duties which have sometimes to be performed by British railway guards. All over western Canada, and in all branches of trade and industry, the same liberal scale of remuneration prevails. I might quote many figures, but the purpose of elucidation may be as accurately and clearly reached by the general statement that a working man, as we call him, may be sure of earning anything from ten shillings to a pound a day. That is to say that laborers may earn £150 a year, and artisans up to £350, or even more.

But here the very important question arises of the real value of these earnings in relation to the cost of living in western Canada. It would be a long, intricate, and unsatisfactory process to attempt to arrive at a conclusion on this point by an examination into the cost of particular articles—food, clothing, lodging, and the modest luxuries in which a wage-earner permits himself to indulge. Such efforts at analysis usually result in nothing but inconclusive discussion. I have endeavored to get at the truth by the simpler device of ascertaining if those highly-paid workers are able to save money. "Can you save; how much do you actually save?" are questions I have put to many workmen in various trades in all parts of Canada.

Here, of course, the personal factor comes into play. It goes without saying that a man's savings depend, not upon his earnings, but upon his personal character, his aims, and outlook on life. There are skilled workmen in this favored land who earn £500 or £600 a year and save not a shilling. There are others who can, and do, put by a tidy sum out of an income only a third of that enjoyed by these artisan aristocrats. Undoubtedly, the standard of living in Canada, and especially western Canada, is higher than in Great Britain. Money comes more freely, and is spent with equal freedom; and as the great majority of workmen here are young, it is natural that there should be a desire to relieve the monotony of life in a lumbering or mining town by having "a good time" when money is plentiful. Still, the workman in Canada enjoys opportunities to save money such as never come within reach of his kind in Scotland or England. I have discovered many examples of persistent and well-directed thrift. A railway conductor, a thoughtful and intelligent man from Edinburgh, with whom I talked in British Columbia, said that his salary was £250 a year. He was married, and had children, and yet he was able to save, and actually did save, £100 a year. The brakeman on the same train had saved £180 in twenty-three months. An engine driver of many years' service had by saving and fortunate investment amassed no less than £7,000. I know of a miner who put by from his wages £750 in three years, and of another who saved £100 in five and a half months.

These instances are probably exceptional, but they show that the higher cost of living is not in proportion to the increase of wages, and that a workman in Canada can save if he sets himself to do so. A contractor of ample means, who came out a score of years ago from Dumfries with a few pounds in his pockets, put the matter in a nutshell when he said that a man can save as much in Canada as he can earn altogether in the old country.

And this is not the sole, or even the greatest, advantage that this western land affords. The fact that outweighs all others is that here in Canada a man has a thousand chances to every one he has at home. With us nine workmen out of ten are condemned to perpetual service; their opportunities of bettering their condition, as it is called, are few indeed. But here there are absolutely no limits to advancement. A penniless immigrant may in twenty years become a rich man, and the premier of his province if his ambitions lie in that direction. And the premier's wife may have been a domestic servant in her youth. Who cares what you have been? Nobody here has a past. The only question is, what can you do now? And if a strong, energetic, willing, and careful man buckles to, a comfortable living is a certainty, a competency a probability, and if he be highly endowed with the business faculty, even a large fortune may be his ultimate reward. At all events, if he fail in either of these objectives, it will not be for lack of opportunity in this rich, free, and pauperless land.

THE ISLAND'S FUTURE

British Capitalists Should Not Leave Cream to Americans

The following is the concluding portion of an article appearing in a recent issue of the Toronto World, from its Vancouver correspondent:

Visiting Vancouver Island and looking at the magnitude of American interests operating or investigating its natural wealth, the question comes up: Why are Canadian money and British immigration both so slow in getting in? The Canadian Pacific railway always excepted. The C. P. R. has not been slow either there or elsewhere in British Columbia. The writer discussed this matter with Arthur Hazell, M. P., who is foremost in the movement to transfer able-bodied British labor to Canada at the British public expense. Mr. Hazell said he was perhaps more impressed with British Columbia than any of the western provinces as a field for British immigration. But he thought as the operations of his organization in Great Britain were very rapidly increasing and the gross cost of it mounting up into figures higher than the early anticipations, he felt that British Columbia could perhaps afford to contribute the cost of the immigrant's transportation from Calgary west. Mr. Hazell frankly stated that Victoria impressed him as one of the really beautiful cities of the world. Its situation, climate and social atmosphere—the last mentioned a happy blending of English conservatism with western democracy—are all powerful elements ensuring its future.

Victoria has grown considerably within the past few years without any of the appearance of a boom. Strange enough its resident householding population acquires annual additions from the prairie provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Furthermore there are many in the wheat-growing region between the mountains and the lakes, who will go on growing wheat for years to come, but who have already secured town lots in Victoria. The resources of Vancouver Island are still unestimated. What is certain is that the island could develop itself as a self-sustaining state if it had the population. Its capital, so English in appearance, is careless of the Japanese peril. Victoria confidently anticipates the day when she shall be the Queen City of a great Island community, producing, manufacturing and exporting. The Japanese problem is but a small cloud upon this bright vision of this smiling sea-girt city. With Britain at Esquimalt, and Uncle Sam at Seattle, Victoria takes a light view of the Vancouver excitement, although at the bottom sentiment in favor of restriction is at one with the bustling sister over here on the mainland.

Men who realize how certain is the development of trade across the Pacific could much more readily understand that a yellow invasion of the Pacific slope would be a more serious threat to Europe than any attempt to march across Asia. The three world powers interested in the North Pacific ocean today are Britain, the United States and Japan. Britain and Japan are united in a treaty that is not a very popular arrangement, by the way, in British Columbia. And still less popular is the Canadian partnership in that treaty. Though trade and travel bring the people of British Columbia very close at all points to the citizens of the adjoining states of the American Union, it still remains the simple fact that in this province a firm British and Canadian patriotism stamps the community. British Columbia would prefer to see the Imperial authorities hold on as things now are, even though the re-occupation of the station upon the former or a larger scale may not be on the cards.

Friday, October 18, 1907

TEA
from a Sealed Lead Packet of
ADA"
A
will be unequalled.
ted Green
est Award, St. Louis, 1904.

FIRST CHILD BORN AT PRINCE RUPERT

It is a Little Japanese Girl, and Receives Fifty Dollars and Cradle as Present

Prince Rupert's first born is a Japanese; a little girl, K. Uiji, and the little tot's parents are better off by $50 and a cradle than they were a year ago, says the Port Essington Sun.

At the time the G. T. P. officials were in Prince Rupert last summer, while walking up Centre street unmolested by newspaper vendors, the thought suggested itself to James Carruthers and J. Butze, that they offer a prize of $50 to the first child born on the townsite at Prince Rupert. Setting action to words they thereupon posted $50 to the first male child born on the townsite and $50 and a cradle to the first girl. Mr. Butze won the toss and he took to the boy's side. There was only one choice left for Mr. Carruthers so he took the girl. He won, nevertheless. The acknowledgment arrived last week and Mr. Rochester, manager of the B. C. Tie and Timber Co., mill, at which the little prize winner's father works, was handed the cheque by Mr. Bacon, with instructions to secure all information possible in the matter. The cradle arrived by a non-mail carrying boat later on. And the first born is a Japanese.

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THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE POULTRYMAN

DRY AND SELF-FEEDING

Dry cracked corn and beef scrap were compared with a moist mash like that mentioned in last issue in a test with 300 pullets divided into two equal lots. In each case the chickens were also fed the same kinds and amounts of dry grains in litter during the day and were always supplied with oyster shells, crushed bones and mica crystal grit. Mangel-wurtzels were fed during the winter, and in summer when the runs were bare other green feed was supplied. The dry-feed lot had access at all times to dry beef scrap and toward evening was fed cracked corn ad libitum from homemade self-feeders, while the other lot was fed the moist mash of mixed grain and beef scrap in the usual way. The self feeders were wooden troughs, six to ten feet long, with broad sides 5 inches high, above which were lath slats 2 inches apart, the total height of the troughs being 16 inches. They were provided with roofs which projected 2 inches on either side, and it is stated that no special difficulty was experienced in keeping the troughs clean. The average yearly egg yield on the dry ration was 149 eggs per hen and on the mash 151 eggs, the cost of the feed and straw litter being $1.69 and $1.73 respectively, per hen. So far as could be judged by egg yield, appearance or health, no marked difference could be noticed in the two lots. The lot fed the mash ate per bird per year 53.3 pounds mash, 23.8 pounds wheat, 7.7 pounds oats, 8.5 pounds oyster shell, 4.4 pounds bone, 4.2 pounds grit, 8.7 pounds and scrap and 40 pounds mangolds. The average quantity of straw used per bird was 86 pounds. With the lot fed the dry grain the quantities were cracked corn 45.4 pounds; wheat, 23.8 pounds; cracked corn in litter, 7.7 pounds; oats, 6.9 pounds; oyster shell, 4.4 pounds; bone, 1.7 pounds; grit, 2.9 pounds, and beef scrap, 14.7 pounds per bir per year. The quantities of mangold and straw were the same as with the other lot. It will be noted that when the birds helped themselves to beef scrap they ate much less than when it formed a part of the mash and that they also required much smaller quantities of oyster shell, bone and grit.

A lot of 50 pullets, which were not selected with special reference to their egg-laying qualities were also fed experimentally from troughs a dry mixture of the grains and beef scrap used for the mash in the test mentioned above. At first they were not used to the dry mixture and ate of it sparingly, though it was kept constantly before them and they could help themselves at will, but later they ate it readily. When the birds were given their morning feed of grain scattered in litter they were always anxious for it and would scratch in the straw as long as grain could be found before going to the troughs where an abundance of feed was in store. The average number of eggs laid from November 1 to April 30, was 76 per bird. In this test the dry feeding was considered economical as regards time and less wasteful than the more common method.

When they were first put upon this ration they were not acquainted with the dry mixture in the troughs and ate of it sparingly, but in three or four days they were using as much of it as at any later time until they got to laying heavily.

It was very evident that they liked the broken and whole grains (scattered in litter) better than the mixture of the fine materials (fed in troughs); yet they by no means disliked it, for they helped themselves to it—a mouthful or two at a time whenever they seemed to need it—and never went to bed with empty crops so far as we could discover. They apparently did not like it well enough to gorge themselves with it and sit down, loaf, get overfat, and lay soft shelled eggs as is so commonly the case with Plymouth Rocks when they are given warm morning mashes in troughs.—U. S. Farmers' Bulletin.

EARLY LAYING PULLETS

The method of bringing pullets up to lay eggs in the early winter given below won the third premium from the "Indiana Farmer" in a competition. The writer, a woman, says: Feeding and caring for the pullets has much to do with their laying qualities later on. I have had experience with Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas. While the smaller breeds mature earlier, the Plymouth Rocks make very satisfactory fowls for the farm and as mothers.

For winter layers I prefer pullets hatched in April or May. The weather is then favorable, and they can be out and get the young grass and the many little things required to keep them growing. The main trouble I have is to keep them free from lice. It requires constant vigilance and care.

I never feed any sloppy food. I prefer screenings, or pure wheat, if I can get it, with some millet, buckwheat and Kaffir corn for a change. The main thing is to get the chickens started right, and feed to build a good, healthy frame, not keeping them fat, but in good growing order.

I usually feed some good poultry food about twice a week, and keep plenty of good, sharp grit where they have access to it at all times, and plenty of fresh water. I had some pullets hatched the last of May, 1906, that commenced to lay in the last week in October, and they had no special care, but they were fed well and had all the range they wanted.

When the weather becomes cold, or those cold, rainy November days come, I do not allow them to run out, I keep them in and feed some cabbage or other green stuff, and scatter some small grain in deep litter to keep them busy. It is the hen that is always busy scratching and foraging around for anything she can eat, that will fill the egg basket the quickest.

For winter I put away cabbage for them, and cut large beets in two or turnips, or anything in the vegetable line. They will thank you for it very much when eggs are about 30 cents per dozen.

I feed ground meat or blood meal, a small amount every other day. I give an armful of clover hay every few days as a change, and gather up a basket or two of fine litter from the feeding room in the barn. They will talk and sing and make a great-to-do among themselves.

We don't understand what they are saying, but we know they are happy and contented. Remember that, if large eggs with a strong shell are to be secured, plenty of cut bone and grit must at all times be accessible to the hens.

The poultry house should be warm and snug, of good tight construction, and should always be fronted to the south. Don't forget to keep feeding trough and drinking vessels nice and clean.

SOME NEW PERCHES

There is no doubt that insect pests are at the root of many of the failures experienced by poultry-keepers. However well housed and fed the birds may be, they cannot thrive if they are living harbors for lice. Bodily cleanliness should form one of the chief features among the stock, and, therefore, every available means should be resorted to to battle against the attacks of the fowls' worst enemies—namely, the many insect pests that undoubtedly find their way to the birds during night-time and via the perches. Many devices are resorted to more or less effectual in use to check the enemy, yet there is room for improvement in such things, and, knowing this, the writer has endeavored to improve on the present devices, and herewith is a description of a simple, but effectual, device for keeping the poultry perches clear of insect pests.

Obtain a batten 2 1-2 by 1 1-2 and the length required to form the perch, also a strip 2 1-2 by 1-4 inch the same length. Bore half inch holes a foot apart along the strip and in the centre. Fix the strip to the broad and upper side of the batten with three or four nails, so as to keep it rigid. Next, smoothly round the upper edges with the plane. The strip may now be removed. Secure a length of ordinary lamp wick 2 inches wide, and tack this along the centre of the upper side of the batten, after which securely fix on the top of this the strip referred to above by means of flat headed nails, being careful that their heads do not protrude.

When the perch is fixed in position in the slots made for its reception, take an oil can filled with petroleum and apply its spout to the holes in the strip. By capillary attraction the cotton will soon absorb the oil till it is saturated its whole length. This application of oil will last many months, after which the operation should be repeated.

The above perch is a sure check to the approach of insect pests.

Old perches can easily be converted into the above devices, as such are cleaner in use than those smeared with oils or insecticides. There are many breeders of delicate plumage birds who object to the legs and feathers of their exhibition fowls coming into contact with anything that is likely to cause the slightest stain, but such need no be at a loss to check the invasion of lice by way of the perches, for the device described above when tried by them, I feel sure, will be readily appreciated and generally adopted.—Joseph Shakespeare.

INDIVIDUALITY OF FOWLS

In a flock of thoroughbred fowls no two look exactly alike. To the careless observer they may look exactly alike, but a careful obverver will note many small points of difference, the total of which differentiates the one from the other very clearly and distinctly.

But not only are fowls different in external appearance, but also in mental traits. Like human beings, one will be nervous and excitable, and another phlegmatic and calm. Some are easily disturbed, others it is almost impossible to ruffle. The practical poultryman, when selecting hens for incubation and brooding, very sensibly avoids the excitable ones and chooses those of a calm disposition, knowing that through the force of example and association, the chickens of the latter will be much tamer and more tractable than those of the former.

One of the most marked instances of individuality which ever came under my personal observation was that of a buff rose comed Bantam cock. This little fowl was exceedingly handsome and very attentive to his mate, for I had with him at this time only one hen. When she went to the nest to lay he would go with her and sit down beside her until she had laid her egg. When this duty was done he would leave the nest when she did and rejoice with her in loud cacklings. In the course of time she became broody, and kept to her nest, but his gallantry did not then forsake him. He took to the nest with her. I finally gave her eggs and he would sit upon a portion of them while the hen covered the remainder. Every one knows how a broody hen will raise the feathers of the neck and utter a clucking sound when approached, and this cock would do exactly the same as the broody hen. For the three whole weeks he sat upon the eggs as faithfully as his mate, and when the chickens were hatched, as they were in due time, he helped to brood them as assiduously as he had helped to hatch them. It was a strange sight to see this male fowl bristle his neck feathers and cluck to the young brood, to see him scratch for them and call them under the cover of his wings; to see, in a word, a cock perform all the duties of a hen except to lay eggs. And he was a thoroughly masculine fowl withal. Every male characteristic was fully developed and he was a very sure fertilizer of eggs.

This is not the only cock which I have seen brood chickens. A neighbor had a barred Plymouth Rock cock which cared for a brood of chickens which the mother had disowned and driven away from her when small. I have read of other instances of cocks and capons brooding chickens. But this is the only instance which has come under my personal observation, where a cock among domestic fowls, has helped to hatch and rear the chickens. The male pigeon does this, taking turns with the female in incubating the eggs and brooding and feeding the young. But among domestic fowls such instances must be exceedingly rare.

In discoursing upon fowls it is wise to remember their individuality. It will serve to reconcile adverse and apparently contradictory observations if we recollect that each fowl has a character of its own and that it will respond to surrounding circumstances in accordance with that character. Fowls with the same characteristics will give a different response to different surroundings; but when the characteristics and the surroundings are both different, the response will be more markedly different. Hence if one observes that a certain fowl will act in a certain definite way in New York, he need not and he ought not to think that it will act in precisely the same way in Florida. And much more truly may it be said that it is not to be expected that a fowl in New York will act precisely like a different individual fowl in Florida. This is a truth that has a wider applicability than to fowls—it applies to all living creatures, and the higher they are in the scale of being the greater will be the applicability. Much acerbity of criticism would disappar in relation to nature studies if this truth were always kept in view.

Many controversies arise which have for their foundation no more stable a basis than what one has not seen does not therefore exist. If one has observed certain facts, it does not follow as a necessary consequence that another has not observed other and different facts. The facts which both have observed may be contrary, but not contradictory. Both may be true facts because of the individuality of living creatures and the difference of surroundings. When certain white varieties appeared, and reputable breeders, whose reputation for veracity was above suspicion, asserted that they were due to "sports"—that is to the effects either of reversion to some forgotten white ancestor, or to the mysterious law of albinism—there were not wanting breeders, who had never seen a case of such reversion or of albinism, to deny absolutely these statements and proclaim that the so-called "sports" were the results of crossing, accidental or premeditated. We know nowadays, unless we pin our faith to some almanac, that the weather may be quite different on the same day in different parts of the country. It was said once upon a time that the justices of the supreme court, when they dined together, had a rule that wine should not be used at these dinners, unless it happened to be a rainy day. But at each dinner, when the time for wine had arrived, the chief justice, even though the sun was shining brightly, would observe that, as the court had jurisdiction over so extensive a territory, it was probable that it was raining somewhere within their jurisdiction, and that, therefore, the prohibitive force of the rule did not apply. This facetious remark expressed really a serious truth. And it is true that the inanimate elements of nature do not act in all places at the same time in the same manner, with how much greater truth can it be said of living creatures endowed with individuality and acting out their idiosyncrasies.

The teachings of modern science have led us to look upon the lower orders of created beings as something more than our servants. They have shown us our probable relationship with these creatures. "Our little brothers of the field and air" has become a fixed term in natural scientific conceptions. And the discovery of the individuality of these humble brethren increases our respect for them. Whether such doctrines of relationship are true or false, they leave a beneficial effect upon human nature. To such conceptions are due those beneficent societies which encourage love for and kindness towards animals. And anything which leads us to have greater respect for our humble dependents, as we have asserted that the recognition of their individuality does, tends to make us still more kindly disposed towards them. The outcome of such kindness is a refining of our own natures and the obtaining of better results from our dumb wards. Kindness pays in direct results. A flock of hens treated kindly, whose wants are always anticipated, will give larger profits to their owner than if the opposite treatment is accorded to them. The study of their individuality will enable us to treat them better than we otherwise could. So that while we are benefiting them we are also causing them to pay us handsomely for so doing. And withal we are having our own natures refined, which is, after all, the most important result to be obtained. The development of the better nature in man is the chief end of life.—Canadian Poultry Review.

POULTRY PROFITABLE

Let every farmer carefully estimate cost, in labor, of the things he produces. He need not put down the sums he expends out of his pocket, but simply endeavor to place a value upon the labor he himself bestows on every department of the farm, and upon each crop, says a writer in Michigan Farmer. If he is a "business man," that is, if he knows what he is doing, by keeping an account of his operations, as every man who is in business does, or should do, he will have no difficulty in classifying the receipts and expenses, and especially the cost of labor. Next let him estimate the space or number of acres he has given to each one of the crops, as well as the ploughing, harrowing, hauling, shipping, etc., and charge interest on the capital invested. After he has done this let him take up the poultry, place a value upon the meat and eggs, the cost of the feed and labor bestowed—the labor particularly—and then compare the results from the poultry with those from the larger stock and regular crops. He will find that if he had kept more hens, and given them only one-fourth of the care and labor bestowed on other departments of the farm, he would have had a larger balance in his favor.

By looking over statistics he will find that poultry produces more than sheep, and that our enormous wheat crop is not much greater in value, annually, than the products of fowls. With markets always ready, and with cash returns every month in the year from poultry and eggs, the farmer uses the most profitable sources of income as a "side business," and expends his energies over large areas, being fortunate if he can show profit from each acre at the end of the year, while his fowls, on a few rods or acres, are giving him quick returns both summer and winter, which he hardly recognizes as belonging to his farming operations. It is to be said in favor of the poultry industry that while panics and financial depressions have occurred several times in the history of the country, the markets have always accepted the supply of poultry and eggs offered and at better prices proportionately than were ruling for other products.

TURKEYS FOR MARKET

The weather will soon begin to turn cold, and as the food on range begins to shorten up, the owner of turkeys to be put on the early market must begin feeding if he gets the bird in good weight and condition by that time. Do not feed too much at the beginning, increase gradually, and be sparing of the new corn at first. Old corn and wheat, equal parts, is an excellent ration. Heavy feeding supplies material for the growth, as well as the fat they must put on between this and Thanksgiving. At this date the prices are usually best, and it is well to see that all the early broods are off hands and made to pay for all the spring and early trouble with them. To keep them over, unless they are under weight and size, for the later market is but an added expense.

If the turkey must roam too far to get a full ration each day they walk off much that should be gained. By beginning soon to see that regular meals are put out for them, finds them soon shortening up these trips and lazily pottering about close at home, waiting for meal time. As turkeys bring considerably more per pound than hogs or cattle, the housewife, who generally claims the turkey money, will find that it pays best to give the fattening and growing turkey all that it can stuff.

But, remember, that often that looseness of the bowels, which you notice this time of year and later, and judged to be cholera or blackhead, is as likely to be simply a bowel trouble caused by the new corn you are feeding. If this is the case, the turkeys will not improve at all, and may die. By beginning the feeding of young corn very gradually this is often averted, and presently they can stand heavy feeding of the same, and fatten on it. One must experiment in the matter, and if bowel trouble appears take away the young corn immediately. Corn tends to lay on fat. The English method of producing more flesh of an excellent quality, is to vary the grain diet with boiled vegetables and mashes of various kinds mixed with milk. The English confine the turkeys to a limited range, housing them at night. Some add celery seed to the soft feed and, if confined to limited range, grit must be plentifully supplied.

POULTRY AND PIGEONS

A good many poultry breeders combine poultry and pigeons with considerable advantage. The food requirements are practically the same, and a flock of pigeons is always an attraction, so keeping them adds to the interest in the poultry yard. Where poultry and pigeons are combined the breeder has several strings to his bow and does not need to depend on any one.

He can care for the pigeons at odd times and prepare the squabs for market at intervals between the regular work of the poultry yard.

Sanitary Conditions for Pigeons

I am afraid there are a good many pigeon breeders who do not quite understand the value of sanitary conditions about their lofts. Unless this matter is carefully watched during hot weather, there is likely to be trouble. While it is not necessary to go to the extreme of neatness, it is very desirable that all the belongings of the loft should be kept free from disease germs by careful attention to cleanliness. The floor should be kept in good condition by being covered with clean sand at frequent intervals and the nests should be kept sweet by careful cleaning.

It is hardly possible to keep a loft in the best condition unless it has a good floor. An earthen floor is not a good one for pigeons to live on. They need a dry house to live in and one with an earthen floor is hard to keep dry at certain seasons of the year, unless great precautions are taken with it.

Every part of the loft should be easily accessible to the cleaning brush and the sprayer and these should be used often enough to keep the rooms free from odors.

This matter is of especial importance where the lofts are situated in towns and cities. The common councils of some cities are beginning to legislate against the keeping of pigeons and poultry inside the corporate limits and unless fanciers keep their premises in the best possible condition there may be some difficulties with the governing bodies of some of the corporations.

POULTRY NOTES

Foul drinking vessels and feed pans often cause fowl disease.

Keep everything about the poultry house clean, with plenty of fresh air and sunlight.

Start in a small way, and let your stock increase in the same ratio as your business.

In selecting a breed, give due attention to the conditions under which the fowls are kept.

Build fresh air poultry houses, as these promote health, strength, and vigor in your stock.

Stick to utility poultry-keeping until you thoroughly understand your breed; then go in for exhibition, if you prefer it.

Commence with one breed, study it until you can feel that no man living can give you points about that particular breed, and in this way you will ensure success.

When making a start, buy birds if possible, the cheaper method of purchasing settings of eggs being both uncertain and unsatisfactory.

The best health promoter we know of is simply burned corn. Put the corn in a baking pan and put into a hot oven. Leave it there, stirring it frequently, until the grains are burned to a crisp black. The hens fight for it after having it fed to them a few times.

Don't forget that meat feed at this time in the year is what puts hens in condition to lay during the winter. Green cut bone is best, but where this cannot be had the prepared feeds are good substitutes. Without using one or the other the best results are impossible.

Always keep the very best, earliest hatched and thriftiest birds for your egg producers and breeders. Most farmers are in the habit of selling their earliest hatched and best developed birds to the hucksters because they are in good demand and bring a good price, not thinking that such actions will very soon produce evil results, because breeding from late hatched pullets and cockerels for a few years will very soon degenerate a flock of good birds.

AROUND THE FARM

WEANING THE COLT

In many cases the colt will practically wean himself, but should he not, it is very important that he be weaned not later than five or six months of age. An abrupt separation of the dam and foal, until the former has ceased to secret milk, and the latter to look for it, is irrational and harmful to both. However, this method is commonly practiced. Some farmers erroneously believe that their time is of more value in other directions, and that any special arrangements for the comfort of the colt would have little if any beneficial results. The colt should be taught to eat oats, preferably chopped or crushed, as soon as he can be induced to do so, thus affording a gradual preparation for the time when his present source of food will be cut off, otherwise he will suffer and grow thin. Experience has taught that sudden changes of diet and usage have ill effect on the condition of any class of stock, endangering the digestive organs of the young and frequently causing trouble of the mammary glands of dam. As the colt has been dependent on his mother for his principal means of sustenance and milk being his natural food, he cannot avoid failing in condition when suddenly deprived of the same. The colt consequently frets more or less and this also aids in no small degree to increase the trouble. The future usefulness of the colt often depends on the condition in which it is kept during the first year, and hence calls for the exercise of good judgment. Then again, if the mammary apartments of the dam is still active, which it will be if she is a good milker, she will suffer from inflammation of the gland. This, however, may be relieved if she is milked by hand for a few days, which of course incurs a waste at a time when the milk would be of much benefit to the colt.

When it is decided to wean the colt it should be provided with a comfortable roomy box stall, away from other colts. It is of the utmost importance that care be taken as far as possible to prevent any injury from jumping and rolling. For this reason it is necessary that the doors and walls be of good height, and that there should be no mangers or boxes. Give the colt all the good clover hay it will eat, letting it feed off the ground. A liberal supply of chopped oats should form a part of the ration and will be made more palatable and digestible by pouring boiling water over them and allowing them to stand in a closed vessel for a few hours before feeding. Mixing a handful of linseed meal with the oats three or four times a week will be found good practice. The colt should be taught to eat carrots by giving it one or two at the noon meal. It is very important that the colt receives all the good, fresh water it will drink three times each day, if it is impracticable to have plenty of water accessable at all times.

That the weaning process may be accomplished with the minimum of discomfort to the mare and foal it should be commenced gradually. The dam should be taken to the colt three times daily and left for about twenty minutes each time during the first week. Twice daily will be sufficient during the second week, and once daily the third week. This should be continued so long as any considerable quantity of milk is secreted, after which the colt will generally cease to look for the dam and may be turned into a yard or paddock every day for exercise. While such a method, entails some time and attention, it has the advantage of preserving the colt in a thrifty condition, which more than pays for the little extra trouble.

The colt should be halter broke while being weaned, which can be done by having a small halter made and putting it on all the time; not, however, attempting to lead the colt at once, but each time it is fed it can be led a few steps this way and that. By doing this it will obviate the trouble usually experienced in halter breaking the young animals.—Blooded Stock.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS

On general principles it should be understood that nature does the healing when an animal is wounded, while the owner or attendant can help by protecting the wound against invasion of filth germs and against injuries often caused by the animal's teeth or tongue.

To be constantly fussing with a wound is poor policy, nor is it necessary or helpful to wash a wound in such a way as to keep its raw edges irritated. The healing process goes on from every part of the wound's surface, and under a thin coating or layer which is best left intact, unless foul from dust or collection of pus.

When a wound is first caused, and bleeding is excessive stop the flow of blood in slight cases by applying a bandage upon the wound, and, in the case of steady flowing, dark blood under the wound, and in spurting, bright red blood, above the wound, if upon an extremity.

Slow bleeding may be stopped by touching the bleeding part with a red hot iron, or packing wound with oakum or an antiseptic gauze saturated with tincture of iron. Cold water or very hot water also check bleeding if persistently used.

When the bleeding has been stopped and all foreign bodies have been removed by washing, ragged edges and hair should be cut away, and the edges of the wound brought together, if the muscles have not been too deeply lacerated.

As a rule suturing (stitching) is best left undone where the wound is very ragged and deep, but it may be done to advantage where the wound is shallow and clean cut, and especially if in a place where the part will not be moved by exercise.

For suturing, any kind of clean string, twine, or cord will do, if it is first thoroughly soaked in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or any one of the coal-tar disinfectants. In small wounds horse hair may even be employed. Carbonized catgut is not suitable for wounds of the exterior parts.

When the suturing has been done, next see to it that the horse is tied so that he cannot get his teeth to the wound, and if it is on any part of the body that will be stretched or exercised when lying down, getting up or walking about the animal should be tied up short until the time has come for the removal of the stitches.

A week will usually suffice for the sutures to do their work if the wound is to heal by "first intentions," which means promptly and without formation of pus. Next avoid the use of any unclean or stickey application, which will be likely to attract and hold filth and the products of the wound. Should pus form and discharge, use some simple astringent and antiseptic wash, and avoid strong caustics, such as sulphate of copper (bluestone).

A simple and effective lotion for use on ordinary wounds of a horse is made by mixing one ounce of sugar of lead, six drams of pure sulphate of zinc, and two drams of pure carbolic acid in a pint of water. Label "poison" and shake well before using, as a heavy white sediment falls to the bottom of the bottle. It is best used by dashing upon the wound, which should not be rubbed with a sponge or other article.

Sponges are an abomination in the case of wounds of animals, as they become foul with hair, and are difficult to cleanse, and are apt to carry infection and aggravate conditions.

So-called "proud-flesh" is merely repair tissue too rank in growth, and need simply be checked by pressure and application of astringents, not by use of strong caustics.

For conditions indicating exuberance of new tissue (granulations) in wounds use a lotion composed of half an ounce of chloride of zinc dissolved in water containing two drams of dilute hydrochloric acid. This is an excellent antiseptic lotion for barbed wire wounds. Dust a surface of shallow wounds with a mixture of one part iodoform and seven parts boracic acid.—Vet.

ROOTS FOR PIG FEEDING

One of the neglected crops of the West is the root crop. This is no doubt due to the amount of labor necessary to grow and store roots; but if the benefits of this class of feed were better understood, perhaps more attention would be given to it.

Every one knows—although few appreciate the fact as they should—that mangels, turnips, or sugar beets are very beneficial as a part of the ration of cattle; but few are aware of the advantage of these classes of food in the feeding of pigs. This matter has been given a good deal of attention at the experiment stations of Canada and the United States, and a few of the conclusions will be of interest.

Taking seven tests conducted in one year, we find that the average of feed per 100 lbs. gain shows that feeding 427 lbs. of roots saved 83 lbs. of grain, or 19 per cent, which is a very high value for roots. In Indiana tests did not show any appreciable gain as coming from the feeding of roots, but in a set of experiments in Ontario, Prof. Day found that in one experiment the equivalent for 100 lbs. of meal was 319 lbs. of roots, and in another trial it was 564 lbs. He calls attention to the fact that both figures are very high values for roots, and points out that, "according to analyses and digestion experiments, there is approximately about nine times as much digestible matter in a mixture of corn and middlings as there is in mangels. It is difficult to explain, therefore, how 564 lbs. of mangels should prove equal to 100 lbs. of meal." The pigs receiving mangels showed the effects of their feed in more growth and thrift than the others. They had less tendency to become fat, and the root ration was reduced for this reason. Prof. Day explains this effect of root feeding to be due to a "beneficial effect on the digestive organs of the animals, causing them to digest their food better than did the others; for there is little doubt that hogs closely confined in pens are likely to suffer from indigestion." Prof. Shaw, in a Montana experiment, explains the marked effect of roots in similar words, stating that the value for sugar beets for pigs is "derived not so much from the nutrients in the dry matter which they contain as from the influence they exert on digestion and assimilation."

A more extended experiment conducted by Prof. Shaw at the Montana Station showed an average daily gain for pigs of 1.58 lbs., at a cost of $4.60 lbs. of grain per head daily); a second lot, on grain and sugar beets (6.65 lbs. grain and 4.58 lbs. sugar beets per head daily) made an average daily gain of 1.64 lbs., at a cost of $3.80 per 100 lbs. There were four pigs in each lot, and they were fed fifty days.

In an experiment to compare the feeding of forage beets, sugar beets, mangels and turnips, at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, when pigs received a ration of mixed grain, the pigs on forage beets made the greatest average daily gain and required the least feed for 100 lbs. gain, the other lots standing in the order of sugar beets, mangels and turnips. The results are remarkably low in feed requirements, and would seem to show that roots and milk may be more advantageously employed than pasture and milk.

As a general statement it may be said that in the production of cheap bacon, rapid growth and good health are both of the greatest importance, and these are promoted by a moderate use of roots. We have seen brood sows that were wintered on very little else than mangels, but of course such a ration as this would not be satisfactory in the production of rapid gains in young pigs. Still a few mangels or turnips, given to a pen of growing hogs, form a splendid supplement to a liberal grain ration. The roots give the necessary bulkiness to the feed and exercise a beneficial result upon the digestive system. In finishing a lot of rather lean pigs for the market, the roots should be withheld, but if the animals were inclined to over-fatness, the roots might well be given right up to the last.

It would not be a difficult matter to store, without damage by frost, enough roots about a comfortable stable so that they might be fed until Christmas or later.

LICE ON PIGS

Pigs often suffer very much from vermin. Lice are introduced from neighboring herds, and they soon spread, with the result that the thrift of the animals is very greatly reduced, especially among the young ones. In bad cases death is sometimes a secondary result, if not an immediate one. When very numerous, lice are a very serious drain on vitality, fattening is prevented, and in case of exposure to disease it has been found that lousy hogs are much more liable to contract and succumb to it.

Vermin are most common around the ears, inside the legs, and in the folds of the skin on the jowl, sides and flanks.

They may be pretty well reduced, if not entirely driven off, by simple preventive measures, in which coal oil as a rule plays an important part. One plan that is employed by some swine raisers is to set posts in the pig lot and to tie around these some old cloths that are soaked with kerosene. The pigs rub the louse-infected parts against the post, and the oil that is rubbed off kills the vermin.

A well-known hog breeder once gave this advice through The Nor'-West Farmer, and it is worth repeating. He said: "In buying sows you are apt to get some with lice on them, and it is well to have the vermin killed off as soon as possible. Place a scratching post in the centre of your yard, putting it into the ground about 3 1-2 feet, and leaving 2 1-2 feet above. With a two inch auger bore a hole down the centre of the post about a foot and a half. With a small bit bore a few small holes from the outside, entering the two inch hole. Then wrap a cloth around the post, putting on plenty of wrapping and winding tightly. Fill the hole with coal oil, and you have a louse-killer that will give the sows great comfort."

When the herd is found to be badly infested with lice, all bedding should be burned and loose flooring and partitions torn out. Old boards and rubbish should be burned. The quarters should then be thoroughly disinfected by spraying with a creolin solution or whatever wash is being employed. After disinfection, give the pen a good coating of whitewash. — Nor'-West Farmer.

MAKING SWEET BUTTER

To make sweet butter especial care must be taken to keep the milk always sweet and clean. Skim the milk and cool the cream immediately to about 52 degrees F. If one milking does not give enough for a churning, be careful to hold the cream as near this temperature as possible until the second milking has been skimmed and cooled; then churn, still maintaining the same temperature, and salt to suit the taste. Sweet butter made in this way will keep sweet for a long time if the milk and cream have been kept clean and sweet, and properly cooled.

If the milk used is from different herds or has been handled under different conditions, it will be safer to Pasteurize the cream. If this is done in the ordinary farmhouse, a can of suitable size to hold the cream can be placed in a larger vessel for heating water. Stir the cream carefully until the temperature rises to about 165 degrees or 170 degrees F. Then remove it from the heat and cool immediately to about 52 degrees. Hold the cream at this temperature for about three hours, and then churn at the same temperature. Butter made from cream so pasteurized will be more likely to keep sweet and not lose flavor, than by the previous method, though probably at the very first there would be little difference in the quality of the butter made in these two ways.

The taste of the people who use the butter will have much to do with their judgment as to its quality, if they have not been accustomed to the delicate flavor of sweet butter they might not be pleased with it at first, but most people soon acquire a taste for, and get to prefer it.

The evident advantage in making butter in this way is the saving of labor and time, and avoidance of the uncertainties of preparation and the use of starters.—Wm. Hart Dexter, in The Garden Magazine.

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Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Forethought

It is easy to appreciate and to praise positive achievement, the "something accomplished, something done," so dear to the utilitarian mind; but the less obvious merit of what we may call negative achievement escapes the cursory glance, and goes for the most part unheeded, unthanked, unsung.

Yet our stock of conversational commonplace contains many references to the value of forethought, the quality principally responsible for that unobtrusive smoothing of the rough places of life, which counts for so much in the end.

We allude glibly, and without any clear idea of its ramifications, to the stitch in time or ounce of prevention, to which, in the abstract, we are willing to allow full meed of grace.

It is the stitch and the ounce of real life that we pass over. Great and notable acts of heroism, the achievement of the few fill us with enthusiastic admiration, half envy, half homage, but what of the inconspicuous prescient many, who render multiplication of such acts unnecessary?

The daring of the rescuer, undismayed by fire, undeterred by smoke, is the theme of all eloquence.

Is there none to spare for the careful housewife, the conscientious servant who by systematic exactness in seeing to the security of inflammable material, by scrupulous care in the examination of flues and regulation of dampers, or even by so trifling a precaution as placing matches out of the reach of irresponsible children, prevents the occurrence of further catastrophies?

The value of the surgeon's skill is too obvious to need remark; but what of the many who, by careful and exact performance of their daily work, render the occasions for its exercise happily so few?

We take accidents too much for granted, and fail in consequence to appreciate the forethought which so often prevents them. The nurse who by careful and timely treatment checks the cold that might so easily have ended seriously, is at least as real a benefactor as the physician who stays the course of disease that has already developed dangerously.

Is there, we may be tempted to ask, any adequate payment for the forethought of those who have the care of our children? Its absence all can recognize and blame; should we not try to value its presence? We can pay for time spent in our service, but how can we reward the watchfulness that "keeps things from happening"?

The humblest nurserymaid, the least intelligent general servant who "minds the baby" in her mistress' absence, has a deep and lasting claim on our gratitude.

Only those who have been a great deal with children know how tremendously important are the little things, such as checking the boisterous game before excitement mounts too high, boiling the tempting window, placing the scissors under lock and key, or out of reach, avoiding the dangerous draught, seeing that the fire-screen is secured.

"You need'nt thank Nurse, dear," said a foolish mother, "she is paid to look after you."

Yes, all these duties are in the bond, and as such paid for; it is the spirit in which they are performed, the conscientiousness which vivifies them, that is beyond reward; for what money can pay fidelity, what gold can be weighted against forethought?

It is noteworthy that children are less oblivious of their obligation than their elders. Many a little heart echoes Stevenson's beautiful address to his nurse—

"My second Mother, my first wife,
The guardian of my infant life."

And when maturity brings a fuller realization of all that such loving care implies, there are still many who are not unmindful of this earlier debt. It is surely worth while to give thought to the cultivation of the less conspicuous qualities of mind, to yield them the tribute of admiration wherever they are found, and to try to place in their true relation prevention and cure, not only in second hand proverbs but in the daily and hourly estimates of life.

Fashion's Fancies

Fashions for the coming winter, generally speaking, will see us with dresses worn less large and more clinging to the figure than has been the case, showing the outline of the figure in a more defined degree. The princess form will be much in vogue and the sleeves are to be prolonged to the wrist. All the best patterns seen up to the present time follow these indications. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that only one style will prevail, for each dressmaker of note endeavors to produce something original in her creations. One insists on the dresses being so tight-fitting that the wearers find themselves compelled to go without petticoats, the clients of one famous Paris house being obliged to resign themselves to wearing a silk, or satin, "combination" if they desire to fully show all the merits of their outer robe and permit it to disclose all the attractions of the figure. Another tailor, a great authority, confines himself to the simple and harmonious lines of the Princesse, allowing only such variations as may be required to suit the outline of each fair client. This style is generally set off with very rich stoles, embroidered and re-embroidered, and ending in beautifully finished long fringes of silk or chenille. These stoles are fastened to the dress or perhaps it might be better to say that they are incrusted on it, and arranged in such a way as either to form a sort of insertion above the bodice or a large collar. One or two dressmakers still affect the half-long sleeve, but as I have just said, the prevailing forthcoming fashions will be the sleeves long, and indeed most of the leading houses will not listen to a word about the other sort. It will thus be seen that all tastes will find satisfaction of some sort. Dresses will be worn much embroidered with chenille flowers and extensively trimmed with fringes, large beads and adornments of a similar kind. Among the shades finding favor I should mention those tints dear to the hearts of painters of the Flemish school, that is to say those heavy and rich browns that are to be seen in the pictures of Rembrandt and Vandyck, the tawny hues, the copper tints, and even old greens. Violet, of various shades, will also be much in vogue, although the favorite will be a very pronounced full-colored one. I notice that for dresses for what may be described as ceremonious occasions much crepe de chine is used as well as silk muslins, with designs in velvet and chenille. The last mentioned materials are quite original, and very pretty, for the velvet and chenille designs are woven into the tissue. They make very rich toilettes indeed. Silk and chenille fringes are also much employed on furs and form a luxurious and attractive trimming for stole, or muff. With evening dresses large soft scarves of flowers are now worn. Not the commonplace artificial flowers seen every day but flowers in taffeta and in silk muslin such as our ancestors loved to weave in the eighteenth century. At the ends of such a scarf of crepe de chine, a fringe of wistaria may be placed in varied shades of mauve, the leaves being simulated in green taffeta. A relief of this kind forms a symphony of color, soft and harmonious. Roses used as a fringe to blue tulle gives an ideally fresh effect.

In the meantime while as before said an effort is being made to abolish the petticoat, an effort which cannot possibly succeed—specimens of that indispensable part of womanly attire of a most charming kind, trimmed and embroidered in a very ornate manner are to be seen. One which I noticed the other day was made entirely of white point d'esprit, worn with a transparency of tea rose taffeta, and trimmed with two large embroidered flounces, the latter being re-flounced with plaits of Valenciennes while along the top ran an embroidered band, through the holes of which were ribbons of rose satin. I have just heard of two of the latest models for afternoon gowns. One was in a dainty French design of chrysanthemum-pink cashmere, the soft tint hat has a suggestion of mauve in it. This gown was in a Princess style well suited to a slender well corseted figure, the corsage and front breath of the skirt cut in one. The slightly draped over-bodice was arranged to produce a bolero effect, and had a little flat roll of guipure d'Irlande, and the bell shaped oversleeves were trimmed with a deep silk fringe exactly matching the cashmere. The small puffed undersleeves and the little vest were of fine ivory lace, and a slendor tie was worn of black velvet with silk tassels and tiny buttons, set in groups of three are of black velvet also.

These small details, by the way are of the utmost importance; they give a cachet to the simplest toilette; and nearly every smart gown for house or evening wear will exhibit a touch of black.

Another pretty model is in almond green cloth, the skirt set in a series of small tucks round the hips, and trimmed at the foot with straps of narrow velvet, arranged to form two bands, each outlined with velvet. Similar straps of velvet appear on the vest and collar band, and the latter edged with narrow lace beading. The bodice is of the pinafore type in a modified form, trimmed with narrow velvet, and the lace beading and with a hand embroidered ornamentation in front and also at the back. Hats for smart wear are all very large, trimmed with big bows and loops of glace silk or chiffon velvet, and huge panaches of feathers, principally the uncurled emu and ostrich plumes. Large veils are still much in evidence and on big hats the wide full veil hanging straight all round and reaching to the shoulders, is most generally becoming and easily adjusted. Long gloves are still necessary, of course, with elbow or three-quarter length sleeves, but white gloves are reserved for evening wear. Soft tan, brown and beaver shades are most fashionable, or a tint to match the gown when this is a suitable color. Gloves are dyed to every imaginable shade this season, but well bred women will naturally avoid the brighter lines, even if they should accord with a vivid colored gown. Though to some people gloves and shoes appear as a small matter, but like many other small things their importance cannot be over-estimated. "Bien chaussee, bien gantee," says the Frenchwoman, even if her frock be a little out of style or a little shabby, and there is no one who will deny that the Frenchwoman possesses for dress the artistic instinct that is an attribute of her nation.

What of the Wasp Waist?

That time honored topic the "wasp waist" is filling columns of some of the newspapers now, not inappropriately, since the tailor made season is at hand. Of more moment still is the fact that the natural waist is now to be silhouetted, instead of the false one of the Empire period of dress that was pushed up beneath the armpits.

Taking the two facts together, it certainly stands to reason that trim lacing will become of importance to the aspect of the dress.

The days of tight lacing or torture days are past, and in this enlightened age it is as easy as possible to decrease measurement several inches by wearing good stays, specially cut and made for the purpose of rendering the figure elegant.

So my advice to all who are now contemplating the purchase of their autumn outfit is, lay aside a goodly sum of money for the very best of corsets.

Topics of the Hour

The King, on the conclusion of his visit to Lord and Lady Savile at Rufford Abbey, left for Scotland, where His Majesty went on a visit for a few days to Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon at Tulchan Lodge, Speyside, after which he will proceed to Balmoral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are enjoying charming weather in Abergeldie. His Royal Highness has had excellent sport on the moors, and there have been some very successful grouse drives. The Princess and her children have made several calls on residents in Crathie, and the other evening their Royal Highnesses gave a ball to the estate servants.

Queen Alexandria and the Empress Marie of Russia are residing for a few weeks at the Villa Ividore, the charming property on the Sound near Klampenborg, which they purchased last year. Here they are the near neighbors of the King and Queen of Denmark at the Castle of Charlottenlund.

It is again stated that King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain, accompanied by the baby Prince of Asturias, will visit the king and queen in November. The visit will be of quite a private character, and it is probable that their majesties will be received at Sandringham. King Alfonso will pay a private visit to Austria before going to England.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Miss Jean Leckie were married quietly at St. Margaret's church, Westminster, London, England, during last month. Over 250 guests were present at the subsequent reception at the Whitehall Rooms Hotel Metropole, where a prominent figure was Mr. George Edalgi, whose cause Sir Arthur has so ably championed. Later, the bride and bridegroom left for Paris.

Will Leeds have a "Lady Lord Mayor" on November 9? Considerable interest is being aroused in that city by a threat of the suffragists to run lady candidates at the forthcoming municipal elections, and by the possibility that a lady may under the new law become "Lord Mayor."

In Guilford, England, the Board of Guardians have received a letter from a British Columbian who is in search of a wife. Applicants should possess the following qualifications: They should be over 5 ft. 6 in height, not bad looking, with nice ways and disposition, sensible and about twenty-three years of age. The color of the hair is quite immaterial, and they need not be angels.

"An Englishman who is proud to be one," is much to the front in the newspapers at this time of year. He has recently been great on the subject of being "Practical in Love"!! Good Heavens! Our Englishman realises that a woman's time should not be wasted in insincere adultation He realizes in fact that love is an asset, an inconsiderable one, of course, in the world's balance of accounts and a woman if her comfort is studied, and she is cared for must not worry about compliments, or a romantic pose. Our present day life is too strenuous for "billiandering," and so on; but the lover, like the poet in this age or any other, is born not made, and he will smile at the talk of an Englishman who is proud to be one. Lovers have no nationality.

Some one said that "deceit in certain aspects is the same thing as charity," and I often think of the saying when I have candour and frankness praised out of all proportion. In the intimacies of life people lose the habit of saying those pleasant things which are courteous, rather than candid, and who shall say we are the better for it? Flattery to some natures is more developing than blame and truth is sometimes cruel, particularly as no one is competent to tell the whole truth. A woman who is constantly told by a man that she looks charming, even though there be but a small foundation for the compliment, is bound to feel charming and is in a fair way to becoming so, but if the woman who is greeted by the candid and brutal statement, "How plain you're looking"—though alas! probably quite, and only too true, can only hope to live it down if she's possessed of a very mettlesome spirit.

The other day a good man who has long been absent from England, governing some of the less civilized parts of our empire, was asked if he found the old country had changed much in the lapse of years? He meditated for a while and then, "I believe the girls have more brains than ever," said he, "and the boys less." And we find others confirm his opinion that in the last decade or two, the average girl has grown not only in stature, but in wisdom.

"There is no absolute 'arm in bein' clever," (in these memorable words did the boatswain of a battleship once address a young able seaman) "so long as you don't think it matters." That great truth should be committed to memory by all the fair who feel themselves surging with intellect. An interest in a knowledge of everything the immortals of the last half century have said, done, discovered and dreamt, is quite a useful thing to play with. But unless it helps you to live more comfortably you are better off without it, certainly as long as you preserve a sense of humor, it will help you. But humor comes, not by prayer or fasting, nor by belonging to many intellectual societies.

Madame Dassibal, head of a distinguished Bombay Parsee family, has arrived in New York from India, via Vancouver, with her two sons. She has brought with her a very beautiful jewelled cap, which is to be presented to Queen Alexandra in London.

It is stated that Mark Twain will act as pilot of the steamer which will take Mr. Roosevelt down the Mississippi River next month. Mark Twain will have as a companion at the wheel, Captain Bixby under whom he learned piloting on the Mississippi.

General Booth at an age when most men have long retired from active work, being as he describes himself, "seventy-eight years young," is undertaking a tour in the United States. "I am going to the States" he says, "to fulfill a promise which I made to my American soldiers' when on my last visit there, that I would if circumstances permitted, again make a tour among them."

He has accepted an invitation to lunch with President Roosevelt at the White House while in Washington.

It is calculated that General Booth has travelled during the past twenty years 400,000 miles. He is indeed a wonderful old man, and worthy of all praise.

Hints and Recipes

Menu

Vegetarian Onion Soup
Grilled Haddock
Lyonnaise Fried Liver
Roast Goose
Sponge Cake Fritters
Lemon curd Cheesecakes
Tomato Eggs

Vegetarian Onion Soup

Required: Three large onions, one small turnip, one small carrot, one head of celery, a good sprig of parsley, two ounces of butter, one large egg, two peppercorns, a small blade of mace, salt, half a roll.

Slice all the vegetables thinly after washing, and fry them in two ounces of butter till brown, then add one quart of water or milk and water, and the seasonings with the roll. Simmer all gently till reduced to a pulp, then pass through a hair seive, first removing the carrot, parsley, and spices. Return all to the saucepan and skim. Then thicken with the yolk of an egg, and if you have it, a little cream. Season all to taste, and serve. Do not let the soup boil after the egg has been added to it.

Grilled Haddock

Required: Two small fresh haddocks, salt and pepper, a little salad oil, one gill of good brown butter sauce, chopped parsley and capers. Take small fresh haddocks, cut off heads, fins and tails, trim neatly, wipe dry, and let the fish lie in the folds of a clean towel for ten minutes. Scatter salt and pepper on both sides, and brush over with good salad oil. Grease a gridiron to prevent the fish sticking to it, and broil over a clear fire. Make a nice brown butter sauce flavoring it with sauce or a dash of vinegar from capers, spread a little over each fish, scatter chopped parsley and capers over. Serve very hot.

Lyonnaise Fried Liver

Required: Three-quarters of a pound of calves' liver, a tablespoonful of butter, two large onions, salt and pepper to taste. Slice the onions nicely. Put the butter into the frying pan, and add the onions. When brown take the liver which you have cut into slices half an inch thick, season this with pepper and salt and lay on the onions. Stir thoroughly, cover, and let fry for three or four minutes, then turn over, and let it fry for three minutes more. Serve the liver in a hot dish, with rashers of bacon, fried, and if you like them the onions piled in the middle.

Roast Goose

Required: A prime goose, sage and two onions, breadcrumbs. First singe and draw the goose, leaving the skin long enough to turn over the back. Take the upper skin off the feet, turn them round upon the back, and cut off the wings at the first joint. Have some sage, two chopped onions, and breadcrumbs, pepper and salt. Mix all together and put the stuffing into the goose, place vent over the rump to keep the stuffing from dropping out. Truss the goose, fix a piece of paper over the breast, and roast one hour and a half before a clear fire. Ten minutes before serving take off the paper to let the goose brown, then dish it with a little gravy poured over, serve apple sauce in a tureen.

Sponge Cake Fritters

Required: Three stale sponge cakes, half a teacupful of milk, one tablespoonful of pastry flour, two eggs, one and a half ounces of currants, boiling lard or butter. Crumple up the sponge cakes and pour over them half a teacupful of boiling milk, and stir in after it has cooled a tablespoonful of pastry flour, beating all for ten minutes, adding the yolks of eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and add to the mixture with the cleansed currants rubbed in flour. Mix all the batter thoroughly, and drop a spoonful at a time into boiling lard and fry to a golden brown. Drain quickly pile on a doyley, and serve very hot.

Lemon Curd Cheesecakes

Required: A quarter of a pound of butter, three lemons, three-quarters of a pound of castor sugar, three eggs, puff pastry. Warm butter in a saucepan, add the strained juice of the lemons, with the grated rind of two of them and the castor sugar, when dissolved pour this mixture on the beaten eggs, return to saucepan, and stir over a slow fire until it thickens. Place in pots for use, covering over with bladder. Make dainty cases of puff paste, fill with curd and bake as usual.

Tomato Eggs

Required: Hard boiled eggs, one tomato, one ounce of butter, one gill of tomato sauce, seasoned breadcrumbs. After putting the hard boiled eggs in cold water, take off the shells, cut each egg in half. Butter a fireproof dish, arrange eggs on dish (cut side down), on a slice of tomato, pour over enough tomato sauce to cover eggs, completely and scatter seasoned breadcrumbs over. Put little bits of butter over all and bake for eight minutes. Serve hot.

A beautiful snowy whiteness can be imparted to white marble by using a mixture of soap and quicklime as a cleansing agent. Mix to the consistency of cream and put a good layer over the marble. Let it remain on some hours. Polish with fine putty powder moistened with olive oil.

Rusty grates and fire irons should be brushed over as thickly as possible with blacklead and left to the following day. Then a stiff brush will remove both blacklead and rust and polish will be easy.

New flannel should always be shrunk before making up. Wash it in clean soap and water. Rub the soap to a lather in the water. Wash it in this way in two warm waters, rinse it in another warm water in which just sufficient soap has been dissolved to give it a whitish appearance, and a little indigo blue. Wring and shake the flannel well and while drying shake, stretch and turn it several times.

Do not wring your blankets and flannels tightly, but hang them up to drip. Do not hang either blankets or white flannels in a hot sun or they will turn yellow.

Old cake tins that have become thin at the bottom should be stood on a layer of sand in the oven to prevent their burning.

Small Talk

"As it is common for the younger sort
To lack discretion."
(Shakespeare.)

It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that any fool can command small talk. Small talk worthy of the name requires brains behind it. Of all aids to sociability none ranks higher than small talk. The man or woman who keeps talk flowing, and maintains the pleasant hum of speech and laughter is a pearl of great price to the anxious host or hostess. "Only dull people are brilliant at breakfast," says a witty writer, and life would be much easier if this meal were never made a social one. Let people break their fast with coffee and rolls—no more if they are wise—alone. Then they can emerge for the real "dejeuner" at midday, good tempered and smiling, and be brilliant without being dull. The definition of a bore as a "person who talks of his diseases when you want to talk of yours" is witty but a little belated, as diet has long replaced disease as a fashionable topic of conversation. The conscientious vegetarian is having his day. People will discuss the rival merits of a meat and vegetable diet for hours. The right diet gives women almost as much anxiety as a new hat. Food is not a subject to joke about, so the new conversation is not so much witty as earnest. It is not informed with much beauty either, or with that spirit of contempt for practical details which gives the conversation of some people a tinge of poetry. Wiseacres tell us that the worth of talk can be measured by the proportion of the abstract to personalities. All very well, but the abstract is not half so interesting. After all, what is so amusing and enthralling as humanity? Talk about people palls less than any other, and even if a little gossip or quizzing is indulged in it need not be ill natured. The "self-styled truthful person" is a terror to her friends. When you hear a person boast "I always say what I think," you can rest assured that person will carry a sting wrapped up in the rose leaf of "frankness." Also that many truths which might have been thought and might have been said by the self-styled truthful person have been overlooked. A true philosopher has said "The wings of some lies will help waft you to heaven while the leaden feet of some truths will drag you down to hell." There is no virtue in a painful truth if it is unnecessary to utter it. Many times, alas! it is only too impossible to avoid it, but every time that you honorably escape it it is a white mark in your favor. A just and kindly woman is naturally truthful, but the instant she begins to parade her "frankness" beware of her! The ultra frank woman is a perfect curse to her friends. To be strong minded is a grand thing, but how seldom is it found when not allied to stubbornness.

The best type of small talkers have a knack of suiting their talk to the people whom they happen to be with, but this requires the greatest tact. Shy, quiet and rather slow witted people who cannot achieve small talk look with envy on those who are proficient in the art. Mentally they search for any topic. Topics of the day, as a rule, are the safest and easiest to handle. Some people resort to the unfair method of asking questions, and take a mean advantage of asking personal questions. This is simply catechism. At first it amuses you, then you get annoyed. Always fight shy of the habitual questioner. It should certainly be the ambition of every woman who wants to be popular in whatever part of the world or whatever society she may find herself placed in to acquire that most useful art, successful small talk.

What Rules the World

"They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty sceptre
O'er lesser powers that be;
But this mighty power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled,
And the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

Mother Hints

A well stocked medicine chest should be kept by every mother. The ideal chest should contain three shelves, all carefully labelled, one for medicine, for internal use, one for lotions, ointment, etc., for external application, the third for rag bandages, lint, cotton, wool, etc., all ready for use in case of accident. For such a chest there should be two keys, one of them kept by the mother herself, the second by the nurse, provided of course, if she is to be relied upon. The keys should be where they can be easily found the moment they are wanted.

Beauty Hints for Baby

Pretty cury hair adds a great charm to a chubby baby face. An infant's hair may be trained and encouraged to curl naturally by the exercise of a little patience and perseverance. While the baby's head is still wet, the fluffy baby hair should be brushed upwards instead of downwards, and twined in rings about the fingers. The curls thus, more or less artifically produced, will as a rule as time goes on, become permanent and natural. Some hair, of course, is of such texture that nothing under the sun will induce it to curl naturally. In such cases no amount of persuasion, however gentle, will answer but provided the hair is soft and pliable, it can usually be trained in the "curly" way it should go, if systematically and perseveringly treated in this manner.

Do not let small children get into bad habits that are likely to cause lasting disfigurement. Such for example, allowing a baby to suck its thumb. It causes a disfigurement both to the thumb and the teeth which grow out prominently. This can all be prevented if the mother or nurse takes baby in hand in time.

Prominent ears can be made to lie close to the head if the child wears an ear cap regularly at night. While, if baby's nose is broad and shapeless, if gently massaged every day with thumb and forefinger, working always downwards towards the point, it can in a few months be improved out of all knowledge. Then there are the eyebrows. If baby's are very thin and skimpy, rub in very gently twice a week a little vaseline. This encourages the growth and as good eyebrows are an enormous improvement, they are quite worth taking a little trouble over. Never neglect baby's weekly shampoo, and see that the baby's hair is cut and singed at least once in six months. And perhaps most important of all if the hair is inclined to be weakly do not, on any account allow it to be crimped, or curled, as this is almost bound to injure it. For the weekly, or fortnightly shampoo nothing is better than crushed quillai bark, as besides cleansing the scalp, this acts as a tonic. The bark can be bought at any chemist's and 5 cents worth is enough for one shampoo, unless the hair is unusually thick. To prepare it for use, crush with a flat iron, put in a basin and pour boiling water over. Leave for a minute or so, then stir well, strain off the water and pour another lot of boiling water over the bark. The first lot will be the color of pale ash. Wash the hair in this and rinse in the second water. No soap is required. Don't forget the hands and nails—too need great attention. Many people who have ugly podgy hands might have had pretty shapely hands instead, if only in infancy they had received special attention. An almost ugly child if properly looked after during its growing years, can be made quite passably good looking, but by the time he or she is old enough to take a personal interest in the subject it is alas! often too late to do anything.

From a Pessimist's Diary

"When murder, vice and cruelty
No longer in this world exist,
When all to God shall bend the knee,
I shall not be a pessimist.

When scientists become devout
And cease the Scriptures round to twist,
To shake the people's faith with doubt,
I shall not be a pessimist.

When wealth has caused all want to cease,
When knowledge has religion kissed,
When all is universal peace,
I shall not be a pessimist.

When all the nations of the earth
To cut each other's throats desist,
When all life's prizes fall to worth,
I shall not be a pessimist.

When liberty has sovereign sway
And men in righteousness persist,
When love is law that shall obey,
I shall not be a pessimist.

Affection—The feeling you entertain for the woman that married the man you were engaged to when you see her ten years after, pushing a perambulator in the park, and having six more youngsters following behind.

Experience—What the wise man wails for and the fool has to pay for.

Wit—Something you never hear at a dinner table. If a man possesses any he does not dispense it freely. He makes money out of it.

Charity—The easiest and most efficient form of advertisement. The ladder to knighthood.

Conversation—The art of keeping some one else talking when you have nothing to say yourself.

Discretion—The art of knowing when a lie is more acceptable than the truth.

Flattery—The nearest way to a woman's heart. It commenced in the Garden of Eden and has succeeded ever since.

Smoking Among Women

The American consul at Liverpool has just made an amazing discovery. Britons smoke! Not only do they smoke; in this gentleman's estimate, but they smoke more than any other people on earth. Surely he cannot have been to Holland, and seen men, women and children making the weed from small or observed how a Spanish or Russian beauty brings paradise to earth through the medium of the cigarette. Still we may own up that now a few English people, men and women, do smoke. The king is probably the biggest smoker of cigars in the world. One of the hardest working women in England is a lady novelist who turns out two or three novels in a year. She can work fourteen hours a day, but she must have a cigar for each hour. Cigarette smoking is said to be the cause of the dislike which the modern woman has for sweets and confectionery of all kinds. Highly flavored sandwiches, savouries of all kinds, tea, unsoftened by milk or cream, appeal to the palate vitiated by indulgence in cigarettes. This is a plausible theory, but I am doubtful of its truth. How shall we account for the fact that the modern child dislikes sweets, and prefers anchovy paste to jam? It is quite a mistake to suppose a sweet tooth is the sign of a sweet nature. I have heard that anarchists are great devourers of sweets and that at meetings, convened to plan one of the terrible assassinations so frequent from time to time scandalize the civilized world, these dangerous foes of society are to be seen munching candy with the relish of the old-fashioned child, so that after all is said and done there may be worse things in the world than the women who can enjoy a cigarette and are not afraid to own to it.

Mind In the Face

"No man has had such exceptional opportunities of studying the human face as Mr. H. S. Mendelssohn, the photographer. Leaders of society, great party politicians, the heads of churches, masters in science and literature, have in their turn been studied." So writes the editor of the Sunday Strand, in introducing one of the most interesting articles in this month's magazines, on "The Mind and the Face," being an interview by Rev. C. Herbert with the distinguished photographer Mendelssohn.

"It was the last place in the world where a lecture on character might have been expected, but no one can be a close student of the human face, without having, character problems forced upon him," begins the article.

"'I am firmly persuaded,' said Mr. Mendelssohn, 'that the mind—as old Carlyle said about something else—"creatively determines all the rest." I know! We photographers find by experience the hardness of some faces. They have the wichered look. The youth has gone, the sweetness has gone the brightness has gone, and all because the love has dried up in their hearts. And we not infrequently find them in a particular class.

Faces Reflecting Dried Hearts

"The ladies to whom I refer mainly live the society life, and the men the commercial. I grant you that there are clever, brilliant faces of some women leaders of society, and capable faces of some men who are a distinct power on 'change, but all I say is that neither one nor the other calling seems exactly good for the human face. I have photographed a great many of them through many years, and I have my work cut out to soften down the hard lines. Sharp-featured and shrewd as they were, I was not surprised at their success, but I felt sorry for them while I took them, for their faces were limited.'

"I do my best for everyone who comes. To make a picture is a passion with me, but sometimes a gentleman or lady will come in, and I say to myself, Mendelssohn, here is a picture all ready for you. Oh, the soul in it! Oh, the intellect! And my fingers itch to get them in front of the "all-searching eye," as I call my camera.

"'Where do I most frequently find such faces? Well, curiously enough, in the very highest ranks of those who, so to speak, have been born in the purple. That seems to show that it isn't being there that hardens the mind and face, but the worrying to get there. Those to whom rank and social position have come naturally have no all-consuming ambitions for the things that others are scrambling after, and they often produce an altruistic type of character, and, when that is there, there is no finer mould for the features.'

"'In the light of what you have been saying,' I remarked on Mr. Mendelssohn's return, 'it seems to me that a look round a really fashionable photographer's might be entitled "Meditations amongst the tombs."'

Radium in the Heart

"He looked thoughtfully round him, and said, 'Yes, it is a sad thing how the pressure of modern life tends to bury the finest feelings of men and women. Have you ever seen the picture, "The Awakening of the Soul"? You have. Well, I have sometimes wondered how long that girl's face would keep that look amongst the surroundings of modern society which Father Bernard Vaughan has been unveiling of late. And there is another picture, called "Harmony" in which there is the face of a man simply radiant with love. But put him in the crush of competition, the jostling for place and wealth, and the light would all die out. And the worst of it is it need not if only people would live for others instead of themselves. When desire for that is within a heart, the human face is like a box which has radium in it. The box cannot glow itself, but if the precious metal is there, then it does, and if there is soul within the face glows of itself. It is "The light that never was on land or sea."'

A Philanthropic Quakeress

The death, in her eighty-sixth year, of Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, again brings to mind the philanthropic services of this admirable woman. Apart from the fact that she was a Quakeress, of excellent family and connections, little is known of her personal affairs, the record of her life is in the main a record of her benefactions. In addition to the fund for rural negro schools, with which her name has latterly been associated, Miss Jeanes has been generous to the philanthropic and educational institutions of her native city. She had give $200,000 to the Spring Garden Institute, a technical school; $100,000 to the Hicksite Friends, to be used in connection with their meeting house; $100,000 to the schools maintained in Philadelphia, by the Society of Friends, and $200,000 to the Home for Aged Friends in Germantown. In this institution, founded by her gift, Miss Jeanes spent the last months of her life. Her death was the sequel of an illness extending over several months.

Miss Jeanes has been deeply interested in the welfare and development of the negro and for some time past had been large contributor to various institutions for their education. She had known Dr. Booker T. Washington for years and the gift announced last April of $1,000,000 to negro schools was the result of careful and intelligent inquiry into the conditions of negro education in the south. In transferring the fund to the trustees Miss Jeanes outlined the purpose of her gift as follows:

"Impressed and believing in the practicable and far-reaching good that may result from the moral and elevating influence of rural schools for negroes in the Southern States, taught by suitable teachers I do hereby appoint Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., and Hollis Burke Frissell, of Hampton, Va., and their successors in the trust appointed and created as hereinafter directed the trustees of an endowment fund of perpetuity of $1,000,000, which is hereby created to be known as "The fund for rudimentary schools for Southern Negroes." The income thereof shall be devoted to the sole purpose of assisting in the Southern United States community, country, and rural schools for the great class of negroes to whom the small rural and community schools are alone available."

From the benefits of the fund, however, Hampton and Tuskegee are exempted, in view of the connection of their principals with its administration. It is the small rural schools, of one or two teachers that will feel the impetus derived not only from the financial aid that may accrue to them, but from the wise oversight which the trustees of the fund are specially equipped to offer. It is, indeed, from this point of view that the chief value of Miss Jeane's benefaction may be realized. While it is true, as the Southern press observed that the interest derived from private funds like the Peabody, Slater, and Jeanes, is but a drop in the bucket compared with the demands which the problem makes, or compared even with the efforts made by the Southern States to meet the necessities of the situaion, yet the crux of the matter is that the development of pedagogical systems in the South has resulted in great measure from the devoted labors of a few individual men and women who have consecrated themselves to the problem and have equipped themselves by special work and study for their task.

Miss Jeanes, who was the daughter of Isaac Jeanes leaves an estate variously estimated from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, much of which will be devoted to the work she has at heart during her lifetime. Miss Jeanes' family acquired its fortune in the dry goods trade. Together with her brother, Dr. Jacob Jeanes, she had bestowed $100,000 on the Hahnemann hospital.—New York Evening Post.

We Little Ladies

Up in the top of the maple-tree,
Hid in the branches where none might see,
Little green ladies one and two,
Fussed and chattered the long night through
"Katy broke a pitcher!"
"She didn't!"
"She did!"
"Katy broke a pitcher!"
"She didn't!"
"She did!"
Maybe the frog at the fountain brink
Closed his eyes for a wee, wee wink;
Maybe the bat in the cherry tree
Slept a little, but never we!

Snug and warm in the nursery beds,
Four little pig-tails, two little heads;
Little white ladies, one and two,
Fussed and chattered the long night through.
"You broke my dollie!"
"I didn't!"
"You did!"
"You broke my dollie!"
"I didn't!"
"You did!"
Maybe the frog at the fountain brink
Closed his eyes for a wee, wee wink;
Maybe the bat in the cherry tree
Slept a little, but never we!
—Garnet Noel Wiley in August St. Nicholas.

Mr. Haldane on the New Army Scheme

Mr. Haldane, M. P., on Saturday attended the opening of the new headquarters for the Scottish Horse, erected at Blair Atholl, says the London Times. The opening ceremony was performed by Lady Tullibardine. There was a large attendance, and among those present were Lord Tullibardine, who is in command of the regiment, the Duke of Atholl, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Lovat, Lord Lucas and Dingwall, and Major-General W. H. Mackinnon.

Mr. Haldane, who had a cordial reception, said,—After listening to Lord Tullibardine and to Lord Lovat, the reflection comes home to me that I am not a peaceful Lowlander and that whatever differences the clans of Atholl and of Lovat may have had in the past, there was one thing on which they were agreed, and that was to deal unitedly with my ancestors (laughter); but he would be a very ungrateful person who did not recognize what the Highland forces have done, not only for their own territory not only for Scotland, not only for Britain, but for the Empire. It was Lord Chatham who first of all brought about the great reconciliation after '45 by showing that the very flower of the troops of the crown were to be found in these Highland regiments, who shed their blood for their King (cheers), and the old spirit has not gone. We have today listened to a record of splendid work, of which not only you in Atholl but we in Scotland may be proud. South Africa has pages in her history which touch us nearly in Scotland; and when I think of the work done by the noble Duke of Atholl, by his eldest son, and by his daughter-in-law (cheers), I think we have something which makes us feel that the old Scottish spirit is there as strong and as keen as in days of yore. (Cheers). The last and perhaps the greatest manifestation of the spirit is the hall in which I am speaking. This hall is the outward and visible sign of inward and military grace. Those who of yore learnt the shorter catechism will be aware that I am quoting almost exactly. The hall means that you are taking part in the local organization of the forces of the Crown, without which I am persuaded the forces of the Crown cannot be on a firm foundation. After the war in South Africa men's minds were troubled. The British military system had broken down, not for the first time. It had broken in the Crimea worse than it broke down in South Africa, and it was only our unrivalled capacity as a nation, unrivalled except perhaps, by the Angle-Saxons across the Atlantic, that got us out of difficulties and pulled us through. Many thoughtful people felt that this was not a state of things to continue in, and there came home from South Africa soldiers, men of experience and of knowledge, who had not neglected the lessons of the time. Well, we have been endeavoring, this army has been endeavoring, the government has been endeavoring, and other people have been endeavoring, to devise a system which may meet our national necessities.

The Problem Before Us

These necessities are not the necessities of a Continental Power, which has to defend its own frontiers, perhaps, against enormous armies approaching from the outside, but still to concentrate itself within its own frontiers, and not to fight abroad to any great extent. That requires a conscript army, because you require an enormous number of people; but it is an army which can remain at home, and which is not called upon to any great extent to go abroad. But we have as an absolute necessity, with our world-wide Empire, to provide a fleet which can be ubiquitous by its organization and by its speed, concentrated at home, but ready to take the sea at shortest notice; and, on the other hand, we require from the stricter point of view a field army, an expeditionary army, which can go abroad at short notice and which can do the work which fits into that of the navy. That is the only way in which we can protect our empire. We must have such an expeditionary force at home, and we must have also, as the outposts of it the troops whom we maintain in Africa, in India, in Egypt, and in other places where outpost duty is required on behalf of the government of the Empire. That is our problem, and, as you will observe, it is a problem which provides only for the defence of the distant parts of the Empire, because you cannot rely upon it to discharge two functions, the primary one of operating abroad, and at the same time the defence of these shores. For the defence of these shores we rely greatly upon the navy. But we do not rely altogether upon the navy. We must provide defence at home—not defiance, but defence. We must provide something which will give us security within which to concentrate ourselves upon the arts of peace. Up to this time we have had no scientific scheme of such defence, but, provided with the lessons of the South African war, the nation has created the beginnings of a general staff. The brains of the army and the general staff have been at work now for over 12 months, working out a scheme which is now complete, and which is in its general features before the country, for the defence of these shores. Its broad principle is this. Up till now we have had our regular forces in this country very imperfectly organized; up till now we have had what have been called our Auxiliary Forces, what ought to be our forces for home defence, hardly organized at all. The Volunteer units have been raised at haphazard, hither and thither, as the spirit moved. Cavalry might exist or might not exist, and as for artillery, those of you who have seen the guns with which our unfortunate volunteers are condemned to perform their imaginary operations know what this amounts to. We are making an effort—whether it will succeed or not remains to be seen—to change all that. The General Staff has begun at the top and has worked out plans based on the principles which I have indicated to you. The broad scheme is to divide the forces of the Crown into two lines, and two lines only—the force which is to operate abroad, the Expeditionary Force, which has its outposts in the distant parts of the Empire, but which is the nucleus and heart and core of the regular troops in these islands; and the second line, the home or territorial troops, whose primary function shall be home defence. The organization of the regular troops was subjected to a very close scrutiny last winter. The plans of which I am speaking to you have not been come at by haphazard, nor by any one man, they have been the work of a great many people; they were not only reported on by the General Staff, but were submitted to the Committee of Imperial Defense, and investigated during a long period by the best special committee we could get together, with men like Sir John French sitting upon it, with the result that we produced a plan which is now embodied in the Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 2nd of last month.

The Outlines of the Scheme

As I have said, the broad feature is to divide the forces into two parts and completely organize them. But when we came to organize the regular army we found that it was full of lamentable gaps. There were plenty of battalions, there was too much infantry, too little artillery, there was no proportion, and, above all, there was no provision to make up the terrible wastage of war arising from the very beginning and amounting to something like 30 per cent. in the course of a year when there is hard fighting. We were provided with the lessons of the Japanese war, the most recent of wars, and we resolved to see whether we could not turn to account items which were of no apparent military value. No assigned function had been given to the Militia force. It was treated as part of the auxiliary force; in the future we are to organize two lines, and two lines only, and we are creating out of the militia, by the conversion of the Militia force to that end, third and fourth battalions of the regular infantry battalions which will supply the wastage of war, and at the same time furnish additional units for lines of communication and occupation of garrisons and other purposes. We are doing the same with the artillery, and providing this in such materials as will give us the requisite ammunition columns, divisional and brigade. We are doing something of the kind with the cavalry also. In that way we have worked out what is complete upon paper, and what has been carried to a very great extent into practice, but what will only be complete when what is called the special contingent, embracing these elements of which I have been speaking, has been added to the first line. There remains the whole of the Volunteer force, the whole of the Yeomanry, and a great deal of the Volunteer artillery that we propose to transform into the second line, a second line for home defence, but organized upon the same kind of pattern as the first line. For the first line we take the organization in great divisions and brigades and a complete chain of command and administration from top to bottom, and we are endeavoring to do the same with you who belong to the old Auxiliary forces, with the second line. We want to make you as like the regular army in every respect as we can make you. We want to relieve you from all burdens, to make things as easy as possible for you, to put no onerous conditions upon you, but to organize you into divisions and brigades just as a regular army is organized, so that all arms may work together effectively.

The Co-operation of the Colonies.

We do not want to do that only in this country. With the colonial premiers there was a very satisfactory conference, at which the colonial premiers accepted the principle that they should endeavor to organize their local forces also as part of the second line, as nearly as possible on the pattern on which we are organizing, in such a way that behind the great regular forces of this country there might be a second line designed for home defence, but which in a great imperial emergency would come together as the forces came together in 1900, and which would show to the world that, although a peaceful empire, we were an empire with immense military resources at our back. (Cheers.) It, I say, is organized for defence and not for defiance. It is based upon our citizens. It is based on people who follow ordinary peaceful pursuits, and it is designed to give the maximum of strength that can be got out of such a country as ours. Now I come to what touches us most clearly—the practical working out of this scheme. There are six divisions already now existing of the regular forces of the crown in this country, and we are about to enter upon the task of creating 14 additional divisions of the home or territorial army. These divisions have to be worked out.

Scotland's Part in the Scheme.

Scotland will have two—it will have more than two. Scotland is very rich in auxiliary forces, and we have tried to take advantage of national sentiment and to make a Highland and a Lowland division. There will be a little overlapping—there always is in these things—but the line of division is pretty nearly Forth and Clyde, and we shall have something like a genuine Highland division in addition to that. We have felt ourselves justified, as Scotland does not have a proportion of regular troops that it would ordinarily have owing to the arrangement of the commands—we felt ourselve justified in adding two infantry brigades to Scotland more than is assigned to England in these territorial forces, seeing that Scotland is richly provided with the foundations of a territorial force. But we are trying to do something more than that. We want to give if possible to the Highland division a Highland flavor. The artillery might well be, with these mountains, of a kind different from the artillery in other places. I have always thought it was a pity that the mountain battery organization had been completely given up in this country. It has been a splendid success in India, and modern strategists are coming to the conclusion that we were imprudent in parting with it. We propose to revise it, and to have three mountain batteries in Scotland, one of which will be in Perthshire, another in Inverness, and the third in Argyllshire. (Cheers.) In the two divisions I will only say further that we are aiming rather at having a few units, and strong ones, than a great many units that are weak. We want to make our infantry battalions of about 1,000 strong. There will be no distinction between war and peace establishments because there is not the reason for it that there is with a reserve sysem which applies to the regulars. In time of peace we shall keep these battalions, or aim at keeping them at a high strength, and perfectly organized and equipped. The same with the cavalry and Yeomanry, which will have become the cavalry of the territorial force, and the same with the artillery. We want to try and keep these units at good strength, and not let them get into the ragged condition into which the auxiliary forces and units of the past have fallen. How are these to be raised? It is not so difficult as it seems in Scotland. We have got an enormous number of volunteer infantry and artillery, nearly all of whom will be ready to be converted into the new force, provided the terms are not too onerous. There has been a great deal of fear expressed lest our terms should be onerous. I am glad to say they are terms which will be found very easy for the civilian population whom we are asking to give a little of their leisure time to military work. (Cheers.) We will ask you to take engagement for four years, it is true, because you cannot give a man a thorough training if he can only give you a few weeks in the year. He does not repay you for the expenditure on his equipment of clothing and arms. But on the other hand, we give you an opportunity to resign on short notice. We do not believe many will resign, though some may be driven to it by their civil avocations. Again, we expect them to take engagement to come up for training and make themselves liable to some kind of fine if they do not come. But that fine will never be exacted, if we can help it, in any case where a man has a bona fide reason for not coming. If his employers will not let him, that is not his fault. We cannot expect him to lose his occupation for the sake of a duty voluntarily offered to the country. The instructions to commanders will be to excuse him in cases of that kind. We hope to get a custom and an understanding amongst our people under which it will be considered that those who engage to come up are under a very great obligation which should be respected by those upon whom they depend, and we hope society will make it easy for the men to fulfil their obligations. (Cheers.) They, I promise, won't be harassed and worried by fines. We do not want unwilling men; it is only the willing men we want, and we shall not use willing men harshly. You will want to know how it is to be worked out. There are two pieces of machinery for working it out which I must describe. What we aim at is having a perfect pattern, a perfect ideal, a process which has got to be worked out by two sets of people, by the commander-in-chief and the officers commanding under him, and by the county associations, which are to raise and adminster, that is to say, to provide the clothing and equipment of the forces when they are not out in camp for training. To say one word about the second, first. Today, through the kindness of the Duke of Atholl, we have had one of the most satisfactory meetings at which I have ever been, from the military point of view. The lords lieutenant for the north of Scotland came, with very few exceptions, to discuss with General MacKinnon, the new director-general of the Territorial forces, whom you have all known as director of the Auxiliary forces, and with Lord Lucas, who has great knowledge and great keenness in these things, to thresh them out with him, and we had conferences with the lords lieutenant and also with some of the commanding officers this morning, which have resulted, I think, in our being able to satisfy him that things are within their grasp, and that the plans are worked out with an amount of detail which will make it easy for them to proceed now to the formation of the associations.

Formation of County Associations

The procedure will be, shortly, that the lords lieutenant will call meetings and will explain to those whom they summon the purpose of the association and its duties. Early next week there will be published instructions which have for some days been in the hands of the lords lieutenant, and that we are now ready to give to the public. These will show the general scope of the work. These will show that the association has got not only to raise the force, but to maintain it in being during the period when it is not out for training in camp—that is to say, for annual training. During that period it will be under the control and maintained by the general officer commanding, but for the rest of the time it will, as it were slumbering in time of peace, be taken care of by the association. For this purpose the association will receive a grant under four heads. There will be a grant for the general expenses of the association, and so much for each of the units in their county. There will be a grant for clothing and equipment, there will be a grant for the maintenance of drill halls, rifle ranges, and so on, and there will be a grant for travelling expenses for drills, and so on. Under these four heads we feel that the association will find that they have abundance of money for the work. All this has been most minutely and carefully worked out indeed. We have had for some time past some 23 sub-committees at the war office working at the details, so that you may imagine we have not been having a very easy-going holiday. (Laughter.) But, thanks to that work, we have got these details worked out, and we were able this morning to furnish the lords lieutenant of the north with material which I think will make their work easier than it might have seemed. Of course the work which the association has to do depends upon the number of units it has to raise, and the number of units it has to raise depends on what material it has within its county. The county basis is the foundation of everything, and the county is judged according to its population, and according to what Auxiliary forces it has within it at the present time. When will the transition take place? It will take place not upon the first of January, because that is a date which although the law knows the Treasury does not know. It will take place on the Treasury Christmas day, which is the 31st of March in each year, for the obvious reason that we never like to allow these things on the first of April. (Laughter.) The change of one service to another takes place on the 31st of March. On that date orders in council will be operative which will declare the units which have passed to the new system and the new units which have been raised under the new system. There will be, of course, a certain extinguishment and a certain transformation in the pattern and creation under the new system. How is it to be prepared? I come to the other branch of which I have said nothing. Great Britain is divided into six great commands, each under a commander-in-chief. The commander-in-chief commands at present not only the Regular but the Auxiliary forces. In future he will command the Regular forces and also the Territorial forces. In each of the 12 grouped regimental districts into which the country is divided for the purpose of these six commands there will be a division of the territorial army complete, horse, foot and artillery. Two of these grouped regimental districts which have a very large population will have two divisions, so that there will be 14 altogether. In Scotland, as I have said, the Scottish command will have two divisions, and under the commander-in-chief. Just as he has a general of the Regular divisions responsible to him, so he will have a general of the territorial division. That general will command the territorial division, and he will have under him brigadiers for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and under these he will have his colonels and other officers, and so on down. Matters will be arranged on the pattern of the Regular army as closely as possible, because we feel that nothing can give a sense of reality to the new force comparable to the feeling that you have got something as near as possible to the Regular soldier.

The Financial Aspect

Now I come to the delicate and important question of money. I am glad to say we have lots of money, so far as I can judge, for the purpose. I have the reputation of being a somewhat frugal and, as some people say, a niggardly war minister. That only means I am a Scotsman of a saving disposition. (Laughter.) I have been saving up for the Territorial army (cheers), and I shall be able to spend a great deal more money than has been spent on the Volunteers in the past, and I think the Yeomanry will find themselves as well off as before, which was not badly. We are to spend on the Territorial forces the large sum, let us call it roughly, I do not want to go into exact figures, of three millions, which is to be divided into two parts, one of which will go to the commanders-in-chief, whose business it is to bring out the force once a year for its annual training and to look after its training. There will be a large sum which will go to each of these commanders-in-chief for these purposes. We calculate that probably, after proper excuses have been accepted, and the necessities of the situation complied with, we may hope to get 80 per cent. of the force to come out to camp. There has been a great deal of talk amongst Volunteers about the camp—whether it should be eight days or 15 days. They have always been moaning and saying that they never get 15 days' camp. We are going to give them the offer of a 15 days' camp, and, what is more, we are going to provide the money for a 15 days' camp. (Cheers.) Every man in the force will be able to get 15 days in camp if his commanding officer thinks he can take it, and we are to give the commanding officer the necessary money for that. Of course a good lot cannot take 15 days in camp; but, even supposing half of those who come out cannot take it, I think what will probably happen will be that commanding officers will see that each unit or battalion should be out and in camp for 15 days, and it may be that if a certain proportion of the men will only be able to come for eight days the commanding officer will try to arrange for another portion who will camp for another eight days and take their place, while there will be a large nucleus which will camp for the whole 15 days. There will be a large saving in that arising from the men who do not camp for the whole of the 15 days; and, with the money thus saved what do we propose to do? Just to take it away in the old-fashioned, niggardly style? No; we are going to leave it to the general officers commanding for this very useful purpose. We think a great deal can be done to train the Territorial force if you give them a week in camp, and their officers staff rides, lectures, and other kinds of training you can give at odd times. We propose to leave the savings, which will amount to a very large sum, probably over £20,000 in the case of each command, in the hands of the general officer commanding, to be applied to that purpose for the training of men who have not been able to go up for the whole 15 days. There may be men trained and educated that can assimilate military training very quickly, and it may be enough for them to go out for 15 days every second year, and we leave it to the general officers commanding to give them in week-end camps other kinds of instruction, training which will make up for the time they have been absent owing to the necessities of their situation. In that way our plan is to have great elasticity, and we put the thing under the commander-in-chief, with his divisional generals and brigadiers, with the object of making the force as perfect as possible. We leave them to work it out. We have laid down the principle of training in a memorandum which is very full and explicit, and which represents the most up-to-date view which the general staff have devised. The plan is settled. For the rest, the associations handle the bulk of the money to clothe the men and to provide them with arms, with headquarters, drill halls, rifle ranges, and the like, and they will do the work which the administrative general in the Regular army does at headquarters, while the general staff and the commander-in-chief confine themselves to the training of the troops.

The Working of the Scheme

I think I have explained to you in its broad features how the scheme works, but let us take it in the flesh; in the county of Perthshire. We know who the lord lieutenant of Perthshire is, he is here. (Cheers.) His duty will be to call together at a meeting those who would naturally meet as a preliminary to the formation of the association, and then they will have to consider how they had best to go to work. We have furnished them with a model scheme, which may require adaptation for the constitution of the association which they will consider and report on to us, and as it is shaped by them we will adopt it, and incorporate the association. The association will have on it, under the Act which has just passed, half of its members representing the Territorial forces, and the other half representing other elements. It will have as president the lord lieutenant; it will have a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. It is very important to have a very good secretary, and I think it is vital that he should be a person of real military knowledge and experience. You cannot do this kind of work—that is, looking after the equipment of troops and their necessities—unless you have had first hand experience of it, and the secretary will either be an experienced Territorial officer or an experienced Regular officer. There are lots of Regular officers glad to take their retired pay and settle down and take up the work of secretaries for the organization of the forces of the Crown in the counties. Some of the counties will find it convenient to join together for the appointment of secretaries, so as to be able to provide themselves with one of the highest quality; or they may find it is convenient, under another clause of the bill, to form a joint committee grouping their counties for that purpose. But the essence and basis of the whole thing is that each county will have its own association so as to keep up the county life. It is not only the raising and maintaining of these forces; they have to take care of the Reservists, and the county associations are to look after the military life of the whole country. We hope to bring the people and the army much more closely together than has been the case in the past. There was a state of things in which the man who went into the regular army used to be looked down upon in the village; we hope to put an end to that by making the army more popular. The soldier is better paid today and better looked after than ever he was before, and with the aid of the associations we hope to make him better looked after still. We hope to bring the people and the soldier closer together, and to make the people feel that it is not only an army of regular soldiers, but an army of territorial soldiers, who are just their own selves, who are ready to give their time to military duty just as there are others wishing now to give up their time to the country in school boards and county councils, and civil functions of that kind. I have told you pretty generally how the thing is to work out. In the county of Perth, for instance, you have at the present time the following units:—You have got half of the double regiment of Scottish Horse, you have got a regiment of four squadrons of the Scottish Horse, and their gallant commanding officer is by my side. Needless to say, there will be no change there—we are only too glad to have them. Then we have two weak infantry battalions, good but not up to the great strength we desire, and they have to come together to form a strong battalion. Then we want to raise in Perthshire a battery of that mountain artillery of which I have spoken. We have a lot of useless garrison artillery. There seems to be a notion that somehow or other, if you only put people in a place where a foreign enemy is not likely to land and give them guns which are about as effective as bows and arrows you add something to the defence of the country. We are going to sweep away all that, and when the garrison artillery does get guns they will be 9.2, or really modern heavy fellows. What we want to develop for home defence is the use of field artillery according to modern notions, and for that purpose Perthshire will be asked to provide a mountain battery which may be used very effectively upon any enemy who comes to wage war upon the shores of the Tay. (Cheers.) The result will be that Perthshire, which has at present four units, will have three of the kind that I have tried to describe, but it will have something more. I would not wonder if it turned out that the headquarters of the division were in Perthshire; I think that is not impossible, but, at any rate, there will be a considerable amount of those extra troops of which I have spoken, the two brigades of infantry, which are in addition to the two divisions. Part of these will be raised in Perthshire, so that Perthshire will have a great deal of work to do. But it will very likely be expedient that Perthshire should associate itself in its work with one or even two counties in order to get the maximum of efficiency. That will not destroy your county identity or county spirit, but it will enable you to discharge your functions more efficiently. I have given you a description of the working of the system which I think goes somewhat in advance of the information which you have obtained. We have got these things pretty closely worked out now. I hope that next month, not with undue rapidity, but still very rapidly, we shall pour out upon you sets of minute instructions for everything that is wanted, which will give to each association the information as to what we want it to do. We hope that the associations will be working at the end of the year, and that in the two months January and February, they will have worked out the arrangement for the transfer of the units, and that they will be ready on March 31 to see the order in council come into operation. We know that Rome was not built in a day, and this system will not come into operation in a day. It will begin perhaps with a good deal of shortage of men—I think that is very likely—but if we leave a perfect pattern and a perfect ideal to work out then my knowledge of my countrymen and their keenness tells me that, if the thing is practicable and within their compass, they will not be found wanting in public spirit. (Cheers.) We have prepared the machine, they will have to work it here as elsewhere. We mean to trust the people, and we believe that in trusting the people and bringing the army and the people close together, in founding the army in the very nation itself instead of leaving it as a caste apart, lies the solution of a problem of the best and most scientific system of defence that can be devised for these shores. (Cheers.)

Mexico of the Present Day

Historians have been so busy watching proceedings in the Old World that they seem to have had no time to note the evolution of the New. And yet, during the past quarter of a century, a marked and very welcome change has come over that little-known portion of the globe designated Latin-America, and more especially over Mexico. The country, which was visited and belauded by Baron von Humboldt, though it was, in his time, in semi-savagery and torn by devastating internal revolution, has advanced step by step in progress and prosperity, until today it has qualified to occupy a place among the recognized nations of the earth.

A people without a past is as a ship without ballast; and if the record of the Mexican nation subsequent to the advent of the all-conquering Spaniard in 1519 is dismal and blood-stained—a story of oppression and lust, a long and vain struggle for emancipation—the outcome has been the uprising of a new, vigorous, and purified nation, fitted by the very troubles and tribulations through which it has passed to carry out the nobler aspirations of which it has all throgh given evidence. The Mexicans are a strangely composite people, and no attempt can be made here to resolve into constituent ethnic elements the various races which, through the centuries, have mingled their blood to produce a brave and venturesome people. It is sufficient to say that the modern Mexican, while retaining many of the original characteristics of the Indian, has shown himself adaptive, intelligent beyond the average, and of marked capacity for action—witness the cases of the late Benito Juarez and the still living Porfirio Diaz, both of whom, born of humble Indian origin, became presidents of the republic, and rose to supreme power by sheer strength of character and brilliance of intellect.

It is, perhaps, the exceptional ability displayed by General Diaz which had given rise to the fear that with his disappearance from the scene, which in the course of nature must come to pass within not very many years, the country, in the absence of any equally firm hand at the helm, may relapse into something like the old state of anarchy. I am not, however, of this opinion; for, while the republic owes much to the long and prudent government of Porfirio Diaz, its regeneration as a nation, its rehabilitation as a power, and its unpredecented prosperity no longer depend solely upon his great personality. So well has the brilliant soldier-statesman done his work, so solidly has he laid the foundations, and so substantially has he reared the entire edifice, that it stands today unassailed and unassailable, a living and a lasting monument to his devotion, his strength, and his intelligence—but none the less independent and self-supporting. It matters but little who may succeed to the presidency, since President Diaz will leave behind him the people, strengthened by him through education, tolerance, and general contentment, ready to grasp and wield, within necessarily prescribed limits, the power of self-government which is theirs by right. It must be borne in mind, however, that not quite a century has elapsed since Mexico became a separate and distinct nation, self-freed from the bonds of Spanish domination; and it is only now that the people are learning the meaning of true democracy. But the experimental stage is barely passed, and the precise results of the essays of the last quarter of a century have yet to be ascertained. Some are doubtful, while others are wholly hopeful. The sentiments of President Diaz himself, who must know the situation more completely than any one else, may be assumed to hover between the two; for while the Executive offers every encouragement to self-government, and while the constitution of the republic itself promises the fullest measure of individual liberty, no precautions against possible surprises are overlooked, and no avenues of regression are left unguarded.

The constitution now in force in Mexico, which establishes the representative, democratic and federal form of government, has, since its promulgation in February, 1857, undergone several modifications and improvements (terms not always synonymous), and, in the main, it may be described as liberal and intelligent, providing—it was necessary in the earlier days of the republic—especially strong powers for the Chief Executive, and leaving little or nothing to chance. Few systems of government can be found anywhere which are absolutely flawless; and that of Mexico is no exception. But for all practical purposes it is, perhaps, the best possible system of government for this young and as yet inexperienced nation, and fortunately it has been largely vested during a long period of probation in the hands of a more than usually gifted and upright statesman, who is supported by a personnel among whom are many capable and distinguished officers, equally alive to the responsibility of their positions, their own reputations, and the general good of the country which is dear to them. It is doubtful whether any armed revolution, were there, indeed, any ground to apprehend one, could succeed in Mexico today. Thirty years of a firm but mild dictatorship, under a trained and experienced soldier, have sufficed to give the government an extremely tight grip of the situation. The army is both well organized, efficient, and thoroughly loyal; the federal telegraphs are in complete touch with the entire republic; transportation facilities are such that troops can be moved at a few hours' notice from one end of the country to the other, while the government has practical control, now, of all the railway systems of the republic. That prompt and effective means for suppressing any subversive movement exist there is no doubt; but what will serve with still greater effect to prevent any disturbance, and what is proving the greatest safeguard against popular discontent, are the improved social and business conditions of the community, in the benefits from which all alike are participating. There is no longer any place for the professional revolutionist, and if one excludes from consideration the trade union agitator and paid strike-organizer, the "patriotic" disturber of the peace has as completely disappeared from Mexico as the bandit, the highwayman, and the smuggler.

While Mexico has little in common with the turbulent Central and South American governments beyond its language and religion, there exists some danger of this progressive and enlightened country being nolens volens drawn into the ever-widening vortex of their internecine feuds. Twice within recent months the president of Mexico has been called upon to interfere in their political troubles. On the first occasion he consented; on the second he declined. The net result was precisely the same in both instances. The lack of power to maintain order within their own borders, and the unceasing struggle for personal power, again plunged the different states concerned—Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua—into a general melee, and the position remains more or less unchanged today. The only practical and effective interference upon the part of Mexico would be that of an armed nature; and it is this, above all, that General Diaz is most anxious to avoid. The domestic affairs of at least one of these warring states—namely, the immediately adjacent Guatemala—though squalid and petty, are sufficiently embroiled to involve the diplomatic dignity of Mexico in unpleasant complications; and it will need all the skilful handling and delicate resourcefulness of which General Diaz has, in the past, proved himself capable, to deal with them successfully. It is, moreover, a moot point whether Mexico has not, to some extent, inadvertently pledged herself to act as arbitrator, having already assumed, with the United States, that thankless role in connection with the Marblehead treaty, entered into last winter. Her own relations with Guatemala are of a very strained nature, consequent upon the latter's refusal to grant to Mexico the extradition of the Guatemalan general Jose Lima, accused—and confessedly guilty—of complicity in the assassination of ex-President Barillas, in the month of April last, within Mexican territory. The bright side of the picture is the certainty, the Monroe doctrine notwithstanding, that Mexico would have the moral, and maybe the physical, support of the United States in whatever steps she might feel compelled to take in regard to Guatemala, or in assisting to restore order among the various contending states of Central America. It is, perhaps, too much to hope for any permanent evolution of orderly conditions among these troublesome republics, more especially when one remembers that during the last 50 years not a single year has passed but one or more of them—Central and South American alike—has been in the throes of internal revolution or at the throat of one of its neighbors.—London Times correspondence.

The Literature of Young Children

Does absolute freedom reign in the world of literature? Are there not growing girls and boys whose parents feel they have to keep a strict supervision over the books their children read. Ah, foolish parents! They are adding the charm of the forbidden to what is already bad. The fact of forbidding a young person to read a book is sufficient to make them at once want to read it. Then when they do read it, their youthful minds are on the alert to find what is evil, what is forbidden. It is the old story of the Garden of Eden. If Eve had been told she might eat all the apples of that particular tree that she wished, she would have turned away in disgust to another. Forbid a boy or girl to read a certain book and they will not be happy until they have that book and devoured it from cover to cover in dark corners or after their light is supposed to be out. The way to turn young people from reading bad books is to keep them well supplied with good ones. The writer was one of a large family and a book was never forbidden them. There were lots of boys, but a dime novel was never seen in the house. Not that they were forbidden, but boys brought up on "Westward Ho," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Midshipman Easy," "Harold," "David Copperfield" and dozens of such stirring works did not long after such silly trash as "The Bloody Hand, or the Murder of Mikey Milchito." And the same with the girls. No girl would prefer the inane novels of Mrs. Southworth and her ilk to the engrossing tales of Louisa Alcott, Mrs. Ewing and such in her youth, and all the standard writers as she grew older.

The upshot of the matter is that the writer agrees with Ruskin, who said that children should be turned loose in a library. See that your young people have plenty of good reading and they will not surreptitiously turn to bad. It is a hackneyed saying, but none the less true, that "to the pure all things are pure," and the innocent mind of a child, or boy, or girl, will not be sullied by what comes before it casually.

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

RUDYARD KIPLING

Victoria has during the past week had a very welcome as well as a very famous visitor. There are few children in the province who have not heard of Mr. Kipling, for he has written many stories for children. He understands boys and girls, and even in his simplest stories does not talk to them as if they were babies. Perhaps if a great many children were to ask him he could get the publishers to make some cheap copies of his children's stories. Now they cost so much that many who would like to read them cannot afford to buy the nicely printed and bound volumes containing them. This article is intended to tell you a little about the author and his visit to this city. Even if they did not know, the readers of the Jungle Book and Wee Willie Winkie would guess that Kipling must have lived in India. The fact is he was born there forty-two years ago. His father was master of the School of Industrial Art at Lahore. The little boy was sent, as almost all British children born in India are sent, to be educated in England. When he was fifteen, the age when most boys are beginning their studies in the High School, the clever lad went back to India to work for a newspaper. There he lived for nine years, using his eyes and ears so well that he seems to know the country by heart. He studied the lives of the British people in India, the officers and their wives, the common soldiers, the engineers and civil servants, the poor famine stricken natives and the land itself.

Then he went back to England. By the time he was twenty-nine this wonderful young man had written many books that were read wherever the English language was spoken.

Since that time he has lived in the United States and traveled a great deal. Sixteen years ago he was in Victoria, on his way through Canada, but latterly he has been living quietly in England, writing a book now and then, but not as quickly as when he was a younger man. At the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, as you know, the grand music, the sight of the soldiers and the shouts of the multitude stirred his heart and roused his brain, and he wrote the grand hymn called the "Recessional," which the older you grow the better you will understand, but in which perhaps even the wisest of people find something that needs study.

Much more might be written about Kipling's life, but you will want to hear about what he said while he was here, and although his speech and the account of the luncheon at the Canadian club have been in the paper a report is here written for the Children's Page.

Wednesday was one of the loveliest days of the year. It was good to be alive. Every one who had a chance went to the A. O. U. W. hall to see Kipling and hear him speak. It is a wonderful thing, but no matter how old one is it never seems as if a great man ought to look like any one else. And yet there were around the tables many handsomer and more distinguished looking people than the great author, yet not one of them, to save his life, could have written Kim or The Jungle Book, to say nothing of his poems.

The gallery was full of ladies, and though most of them had put on their prettiest dresses nobody looked at them and not even their wearers thought of them. While lunch was going on all eyes were fixed on the rather small man with the brown mustache who sat at the right of the president of the club. He wore glasses, so that it was hard to tell the color of the eyes that look out on the world so keenly.

When luncheon was over Mr. Kipling rose to speak. He spoke quite clearly, but very slowly and quietly. When he stood up there was very hearty applause. He began his speech by telling the people that it could not be him they showed so much interest in. The men called out, "Yes, yes," and then some one started "For he's a jolly good fellow," and Mr. Kipling could do was to stand still and laugh. When they had finished he explained that he took the welcome for the writer and not for the man, which was partly true, though it will not be if he comes again, for those who heard him feel as if they know him.

Then he spoke of the great country he had crossed since he landed in Canada, saying each province had a greatness and beauty of its own till when he came to the last he found it the grandest of all.

In his humorous but really serious way he said he was sorry to see a country where everything was so beautiful and where there were so many advantages, for it made him feel jealous when he thought of the poor people in other parts of the empire who suffered from plague, famine, drought, grasshoppers, and ever so many more evils. Then he went on to speak of Victoria and to say that he was very glad to see that its beauty had not been spoiled by man, but that the homes and public buildings had added to the natural loveliness.

Mr. Kipling told us that in England there were thousands of boys growing to manhood and thousands of girls growing into womanhood who in their own land could not obtain work. These people were of the same blood and race as those who in the early days came to Canada and made homes for themselves in the wilderness. They were different from all other nations in this, that they had learned obedience to the law and loved it. They already spoke the same language as Canadians, and there was room—plenty of room—for them in the waste places of this great country. The people who came from southern Europe had learned to look upon law with fear. Their laws had been bad and had only done them harm. These poor people had, he said, been born in fear and bred in panic. It would cost a great deal to teach such people to be good citizens of Canada. Then, in a very few powerful words, Mr. Kipling told the gentlemen of the Canadian club that Canada must be settled, and that the time had come for this country to decide whether it should be peopled by men of our own blood and speech, who in all essential things feel as we do, or whether those who come to dwell among us shall be strangers not only in race, but in thought and feeling.

This article is much too long already. It must be brought to a close by hoping that the next time such a visitor comes the boys and girls will have a holiday and will get a chance, as well as their elders, to see and hear the great man, to cheer him as only boys can, and if he is as friendly as Mr. Kipling to shake hands with and perhaps speak to him.

In the meantime I know as many of you as can will get acquainted with him through his books and read "Wee Willie Winkie," "Jungle Books," "Just So Stories," "Puck of Pook's Hill," "Kim" and "Stalky & Co." There will be in some plenty of fun and in others sadness, but in all of them good.

"No news is good news," is in many ways a true saying. The world like a boy does its best work when there is least talk about it. Still we must make a note of what is going on. The weather for the past week has been glorious and people have been travelling about the province and looking at all its beauties. One of these is the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent General of British Columbia in Great Britain. He has come here to tell us in British Columbia what the English people need and he will go back and let them know how we can supply that need. He has been all through southern British Columbia. When he came back to Victoria he said that the progress the country had made in fruit growing was wonderful but that there would be an ample market in England for all the fruit we could raise. The mines, too, were producing more ore than ever, and the smelters were busy separating the metal from the rock. At the same time news comes from Nanaimo that so much coal was never taken from the mines there nor was the pay roll of the miners ever larger than it is now.

President Roosevelt has been travelling down the Mississippi river examining into the scheme for digging a canal that will with the help of the Mississippi form a great waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico near the mouth of which large ships can carry grain and other goods much cheaper than can be done now.

An American ambassador, Secretary Taft, has been in Japan arranging matters between the United States and Japan and the Canadian government is about to send Mr. Lemieux to the same country. It is hoped that these visits will make the people of the east and west understand each other better. In the meantime it is said that there are going to be big settlements of Japanese in Korea and that fewer of them will cross the Pacific.

In the United States the trials of dishonest railways companies and equally dishonest trading companies are going on. We cannot understand their schemes but we may hope that by the time the boys who are growing up have the world's work to do they will be able to manage it without robbing their fellowmen of millions of money.

A marvellous thing happened the other day. A message was sent by wireless telegraph from Manila to some neighboring port telling of the arrival of a ship there. It found its way to Sydney, Cape Breton, and the operator there received it.

In our own city people are saying that we must build larger wharves. So many ships visit Victoria every day that the harbor must be greatly improved to accommodate them. The Victoria west school is to be built at last, thought it will not be so big as at first intended. If the school board would now see about erecting a school near the centre of the city the children would not need to be so crowded nor the teachers have such hard work.

A DEADLY ANCHORAGE

(Concluded.)

But Bert knew that the tide had still nearly two hours to rise, and that the boat was filling. Only he did not tell him.

After that his courage grew a little. Not that he had ceased to feel fear; how could that be? Life was, rightly, very precious to him. But he certainly felt as though some presence were near him to take away a part of the pain of their position.

Then suddenly he saw what he had not understood before, that the boat was probably not going to sink at all. She was filling at the bows and rising proportionately at the stern. She was very likely to float end upwards as the water deepened, and they might at least cling to her, even if immersed.

"Willy," he said to the shivering, sobbing child, "buck up again! God isn't going to let us drown if we're careful. You must be a brave boy, and do as I tell you."

The little chap tremblingly promised, putting his hand in Bert's, who leaned over gingerly and drew the remaining oar towards them before it slipped away. This he laid athwart the boat, resting it for the time in the pair of rowlocks nearest him. Even as he did so the boat sank lower under their weight, and with a gasp of terror from him and shrill cry from the younger lad, they found themselves in the water up to their waists.

Bert's good sense saved them at this crisis from more immediate danger, for he managed, as they slipped, to jerk his own and his companion's legs over the seat, so that they were not fixed, and with the oar and the help of the seat, now on edge, they were upheld.

He found, of course, that the lower he was in the water the more chance there was of the boat remaining buoyant, but with great care he managed to help the small boy a little higher on the seat.

Although, however, it was evident that, for the time at least, the boat would sink no further, their position was a sorry one, and poor Bert had hard work to keep his cries from mingling with the terrified sobs of the smaller boy, shivering and quaking beside him.

The swirling tide drove the little craft as much on the slant as the cable and its buoyancy would allow, but there was a danger that Bert, used as he was to the ways of boats, foresaw might be fatal, even supposing they could keep their present position for some time. What was going to happen when the tide turned? So far as he could see, the boat, after the pressure of the flowing water was removed, would heel over, losing its present position because of their weight, and they would be drowned under it. Indeed, although he had not realized this, there was imminent risk at any time of turning it even now, should they get too restless, or should it shift its position and be caught broadside.

Five minutes went by—only five minutes, but you seem to live long when the minutes are of peril and suspense such as these. The two inmates of the boat had lost count of time—every moment seemed an age. Summer though it was, the cold of the water was numbing them. Willy had ceased crying aloud, he was whimpering softly for "Daddy," in a way that hurt his companion, in spite of his own terror. The brave boy made one more effort.

"Willy," he said hoarsely, "be plucky and try the oar now. It'll bear your little weight. I'll hang on to this old tub till help comes."

Desperate as the plan seemed, he would have given up the oar for the child's sake, but that the little fellow was too terrified to avail himself of it.

"I daren't, I daren't," was all he could cry; and Bert himself felt he was getting too weak to insist. He seemed to be losing all knowledge of what was going on now; he only knew he must hold hard to what he had in his hands. Things seemed for a time to fade, and pain and terror were gone. He even forgot he was not alone, he even forgot where he was.

Then suddenly he became alert again. A shrill cry from Willy, who was less deep in the water than he aroused him.

"Bert, they're coming! They're coming!"

So he turned his head and looked down the creek, where a boat was being rapidly pulled towards them. And he said, very simply, "Oh, thank God," and then again became dazed.

"What a mercy we should have thought to come up this creek!" said the voice of a young girl, as the boat drew nearer to the fatal spot. "Oh, Bob! Just look! Poor little chaps! Why, it's Willie Douglas and Bert Saxon. Hello, keep up a minute more, boys!"

The boat drew up alongside, and strong young arms caught the shivering child and drew him in.

"I think Bert's nearly asleep," he said, as they dragged him into safety. But he was only numbed and soon recovered.

"Did God tell you to come here to us?" asked the small boy, and Bert, overhearing the question, thought it only natural.

The young man called Bob did not answer, but the girl said, softly:

"I think so, and I'm glad we did."

FAMOUS PEOPLE

Florence Nightingale

It was in the year 1854 that war was declared between England and Russia. The terrible events that happened in the Crimea were written about by Mr. Russell (afterwards Sir W. H. Russell) the war correspondent. These letters were published in The Times newspaper.

At Constantinople, Mr. Russell visited the hospitals of Scutari, where lay our sick and wounded soldiers. Seeing their neglected and uncared-for condition his heart ached for them, and he determined to do what he could to mend this sad state of affairs.

So he wrote a letter appealing to the English nation. He said: "Are there no decent women amongst us able and willing to go forth to minister to the sick and suffering soldiers of the East in the hospitals of Scutari?"

In answer to his appeal, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Minister of War, was overwhelmed by offers of help. But the great difficulty was how to arrange that help so as to make it of real value. The best intentions without knowledge may be worse than useless. Thinking over this difficulty, Mr. Herbert exclaimed: "There is but one person in England that I know of who would be capable of organizing and superintending such a scheme!" He referred to Miss Florence Nightingale.

Accordingly he wrote, begging her to undertake the matter. Curiously enough by the same post Miss Nightingale wrote to him, making an offer of her services. They were, of course, gladly accepted.

Who was this lady, and what made her so suitable? She was the daughter of wealthy parents, and had received the best education. She spoke fluently French, Italian, and German. She had travelled, and had always taken a special interest in hospital work. She had been trained as a nurse by the Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserwerth, on the Rhine. Later, she had had the entire management for some time of the Hospital for Sick Governesses in Harley street.

Out of the large number of nurses who applied to Mr. Herbert, thirty-seven of the likeliest were selected, and in charge of them Miss Nightingale sailed for the East.

At Scutari she found that the bad condition of the hospitals had not been exaggerated. There were few doctors, and little medicine. The beds were placed on the cold stone floor. There was no milk, the bread was sour, the butter rancid. There was no linen, no flannel. In the kitchen meat and vegetables were boiled together in one great copper, the separate portions were in nets. Sometimes the food was cooked to rags, sometimes it was almost raw, and it was served at no fixed hour. No wonder that fever and cholera had broken out! And on the top of all this muddle six hundred wounded men were hourly expected to arrive from Inkerman. It required a steady nerve and skilful brain to put things into working order. Undismayed, Miss Nightingale set to work on the task before her.

Within a fortnight there was a wonderful change for the better. The change is best described in a letter which one of the sick soldiers sent home: "In the morning I received a basin of soup, and said to myself, 'Tommy, my boy, that's all you'll get into your inside this blessed day, and think yourself lucky, you've got that.' But, two hours later, if another of them blessed angels didn't come entreating of me just to have a little chicken broth! Well, I took that, and before I had well done wondering what would happen next, round the nurse came with a bit of jelly. And all day long, at intervals, they kept bringing me what they called a 'little nourishment!' In the evening Miss Nightingale came and had a look at me, and says she, 'I hope you're feeling better!' I could have said: 'Ma'am, I feels as fit as a fighting-cock!'"

Another soldier writing home from the hospital said, speaking of Miss Nightingale: "We lay there by hundreds, but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again content!"

Florence Nightingale is still living, though for a long time she has been confined to her bed. She has another name which she has well earned—"The Soldier's Friend."—From the Children's Friend.

How Edison Came to Learn Telegraphy

Mr. Edison, the great inventor, was born in an Ohio village, but he passed his boyhood in Port Huron and Detroit, two Michigan cities.

As a street gamin or newsboy, he often slept in the mailing room of the Detroit Free Press office. Later he became a "train butcher" on the Grand Trunk railway, with a "run" between Detroit and Port Huron, carrying books, popcorn, peanuts, figs, and other articles to be found in a train butcher's trunk.

The other day, in discussing his early life in Detroit and Port Huron in a special interview found reported in the August number of Pearson's Magazine, Mr. Edison talked of the time when he was a train boy.

"I may be a rich man now," said he, "but I started as a newsboy on a train running between Detroit and Port Huron. I wasn't contented with that, and so I started two small stores in Port Huron, one for the sale of newspapers and the other for the sale of vegetables, butter, eggs, berries and so on. It was a small trade, but I was able to carry my merchandise free in the United States mail cars, and that counted.

"In time I had two other newsboys working for me. They couldn't sleep very well at night, so I bought a bottle of paregoric and gave each of them two teaspoonfuls a day. That was the first time I combined business and science, and it turned out to be a success.

"I'll tell you how I happened to get into telegraphing first: When the battle of Gettysburg Landing was fought, the first report reaching Detroit announced that there were 60,000 killed and wounded."

Mr. Edison rocked back in his chair and stroked the back of his head as he recalled the situation.

"I knew that there would be a tremendous demand for the Detroit Free Press containing that report, if I could only get word to the various railway stations before my train arrived. I said to myself, 'Gracious!' if I could only get the people to know about it!" So I went to the telegraph operator at the Detroit station and told him that if he would wire the main facts of the battle along the line, so that announcements could be put up on the station bulletin boards, I would give Harper's Weekly to him for six months free of cost.

"Well, the operator agreed to do his part, and he did it well. I used to sell about forty newspapers on the train, but this time I made up my mind that I ought to take a thousand. But, when I counted my money, I found I had only enough to buy four hundred. Then it occurred to me that if I could get Wilbur F. Story, the proprietor of the Detroit Free Press, I might be able to work out of my difficulty. Story was a man of austere, some used to say savage, haughtiness. Most people were afraid to approach him. But my situation was desperate, and I wasn't going to let my plans fail for the lack of a little pluck; and so I climbed up the stairs to his office, presented myself and said, 'Mr. Story, I have only got money enough to buy four hundred papers and I want six hundred more. I thought I might get trusted for them. I'm a newsboy.' I got my thousand papers all right.

"That was a great day for me. At the first station the crowd was so big that I thought it was an excursion crowd. But, no; when the people caught sight of me they began to yell for papers. And what did I do? Why, I just doubled the price on the spot and charged ten cents instead of five cents a copy. At the next station the crowd was even greater, and you seem to have seen them dig their hands down into their pockets when I shouted out the price. So it went all along the line. The message from the telegraph operator had done its work well, and everybody was more excited and crazy to get papers. When I got to the last station I jumped the price up to twenty-five cents a copy and sold all I had left. I made seventy-five or a hundred dollars in that one trip, and I tell you I felt mighty good."

"Now," said Mr. Edison, folding his arms, "that called my attention to what a telegraph operator could do. I thought to myself that telegraphing was simply great. I made up my mind to become an operator as soon as possible. You know that you can learn a great deal in a very short time if you will only put your mind to it."

STORIES OF ANIMALS

Old Fetch was a shepherd dog, and lived on a farm in central Pennsylvania. His master had about a dozen cows, and they were kept out in the pasture at the back part of the farm during the day. When milking time came in the evening, his master would say to the dog, "Go bring the cows." The dog would immediately run to a low, flat rock in an adjoining field, and hold his ear close to the ground, having learned that in this way he could more easily locate the tinkle of the cow bells than in any other way. If he could not hear them, he would range about until he did, and then he was off like a shot in the direction of the sound.

One day he departed as usual upon his evening task. From distant parts of the field he gathered the cows together in a herd, and started them toward the barnyard.

The cows jogged along homeward until they reached a little clump of woods along the road, and one of the cows pushed her way into this woods and stood quietly, switching her tail. The others passed on, followed some distance in the rear by the dog.

The day was hot, and Fetch was walking slowly. Indeed, he had relaxed somewhat of his usual vigilance. As the cows approached the barnyard gate he quickened his pace and hurried forward. But he seemed considerably disturbed as the cows filed through the gate. He whined a little and growled a little, attracting his master's attention. Then he went to the high fence surrounding the yard, and, standing on his hind feet, looked through the opening between two rails. After looking at the herd carefully for a moment or two, he started up the road again on a full run. His master now observed that one of the cows was missing, and he sat down on a log to see what Fetch was going to do about it. Before very long he heard the faint, furious tinkling of a bell, and soon the dog appeared, bringing in the lost cow at a rapid pace, hastening her along by occasionally jumping up and barking at her side. The gate was again thrown open, and the cow was rushed through it in a way that she did not soon forget. Fetch looked after her, evidently thinking, "You'll not try that trick again in a hurry," and then he lay down quietly to cool off in time for supper.

The Grasshopper Plague

It wasn't a thunder storm. But the dense black cloud over the city of Johannesburg, certainly looked like one was coming.

The people scurried for umbrellas and banked down the windows and prepared for the rain—which didn't come. Instead several hundred millions of grasshoppers descended on the streets.

Their visit cost the city a cool $100,000, and when the great swarm took its departure it left a path of desolation over the rest of the country that ran the damage South Africa has suffered from this very strange calamity up to nearly $1,000,000 in the past five months!

Can you wonder that the African farmers, who have passed through the devastation of war and dry seasons and wet seasons and all the other seasons in the calendar should be discouraged now that the grasshopper plague has been added to the number?

Mile after mile of forests and farm lands have been stripped clean of every trace of leaf, bud and sprout. The big brown grasshoppers seem to have an appetite that nothing can satisfy. They are hungry day and night, and the few objects that escape their ravenous daylight disappear during the darkness.

In the cities they have visited men and women were literally obliged to fight their way to safety from the streets. Women in the shopping districts of Johannesburg were forced to use their umbrellas to drive back the dense black swarm that was settling upon them, and men with great clubs beat frantically in all directions as they dashed to shelter.

So great is the number of the insects that in many places they have rendered the roads impassable, and wagons and automobiles have to make detours of miles to proceed on their way.

"What's that? You're glad you don't live in South Africa just now, you say?

How Long Do Fish Live?

Some years ago Professor Spencer F. Baird, then secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and a high authority on fishes, made the statement that, barring accidents, a fish may live as long as it pleases.

Many well authenticated facts go to prove the truth of this assertion. Carp, for instance, have been known to attain the age of 200 years. A pike was living in Russia a few years ago, whose age, according to tradition, dated back to the fifteenth century. In the naval aquarium at St. Petersburg there are fish today that, according to the records, are known to have been there for more than 150 years. Some of these are more than five times as large as when placed in the aquarium, and some of them have never grown an inch. It is said that there are fish in some of the sacred palaces of China that are older than any of those mentioned above. Gold fish have been known to belong to one family in this country for over 50 years.

Certain it is that fishes show no signs of physical decay or loss of vitality. No matter how long they may be kept in confinement, if they are provided with plenty of food and fresh water, they are as active after 10 years as when first captured. Furthermore, a dead fish in a natural stream of pure water, or a river, lake, or sea, is a very rare sight, and when one is seen, the chances are that it has been killed by some untoward accident, and has not died a natural death.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dawson, Y. T.

Dear Editor:—

I was seven years old when I left Dawson. I was small for my age and cannot remember much about it. It was very cold in winter and you had to be muffled up in furs, but in summer it was very hot. I was in the Kindergarten in the First Reader. We had lots of fun in Dawson, throwing snowballs, and trying to build snow huts. I think I have told you enough for this time.

Your little friend,
MARION CAMERON.

Dear Editor:—

I am going to write to you about my old home. I lived in Brandon, Manitoba, and I liked it very much. We had lovely hot summers and nice cold winters. We used to go to the skating rink nearly every Saturday and sometimes after school we had lots of fun on the ice. Then there was a big hill with a pump beside it. In the winter we got water from it, then we poured the water on the snow and froze it. When it was hard we all brought our sleighs and slid down the hill. Sometimes we would slip off the sleigh and roll down in the snow.

In the summer holidays my mother, sister and myself took a trip to visit my grandmother, in St. Catherines, Ontario. She had lovely peach trees and we used to climb up to the top and eat peaches. Then we were at a house where they had grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, and all kinds of fruit.

Then we went to Niagara Falls and saw the great big bridge. The falls were lovely. We put our umbrellas into the water of the falls.

We saw people with rubber suits go right under the falls, but we did not go. We saw the Maid of the Mist, a boat, shooting the rapids.

I remain, yours truly,
LILLIAN COLLINGS.

[The editor is much obliged to Lilian and Marion for their nice letters. Such a number of children saw interesting things this summer at camp or on the islands. Won't some of them tell us about them? One dear little girl wrote a letter up at Shawnigan Lake, where she was spending the summer. She lost it and thinks a bluejay must have stolen it. She will have to see if she has not another hidden away in her head.—Editor.]

IN LIGHTER VEIN

The following stories are taken from the "Editor's Drawer" in the September Harper:

Better Than He Knew.

The hour had come for the language lesson in a government Indian school. Among the words on the board to be put into sentences was the word "singular." The teacher explained that it meant queer, peculiar, odd, uncommon. Tommie Stewart, a half-breed Crow Indian, twelve years old, wrote the following sentence:

"If a man have no wife he is singular."

A New Version.

A teacher in a North Carolina school recently asked the pupils of the school to write a sentence on the events surrounding Julius Caesar's death. A boy in the class wrote as follows:

"Caesar was killed by the ides of March. Somebody told him he had better watch out for the ides, but he didn't care, he wasn't afraid of them. One morning when he was going along the street a man said to him, 'The ides are here.' And Caesar said, 'But they ain't all here.' Then he went into the Senate House, and the ides were over in one corner. Directly one of them ran up and stuck his dagger in Caesar's back, and then all the other ides stuck their daggers in him, and he fell over and died."

She Happied Him Up.

Agnes is a little girl with such a bright, happy face that it is a pleasure to look at her.

One day, in answer to her mother's call, she came running home from a neighbor's two or three doors away. Her eyes were so bright, her lips so smiling, that her mother smiled, too.

"Do you want me, mother?" asked Agnes.

"No, dear," said her mother. "Not for anything important. I missed you that is all. Where were you, daughter?"

"At the Browns' And oh, mother, Walter was cross, but I happied him up, so that he got all over it; and then the baby cried, and I had to happy her up; then someone stepped on the kitten's tail, and I was just going to happy her up when you called me."

The mother laughed.

"Why, what a happying time you had! I must make you happy yourself to happy up little boys, and babies and kittens for you look as happy as possible."

And this is true, dear girls. The more we try to make others happy, the happier we shall be ourselves. Then put away frowns and pouting lips. Try to "happy up" those who are troubled, cross or sick and soon you will find yourself so happy that your face will shine with smiles.

One of the teachers at Rosedale school tells of a little girl pupil who got a wrong tip one day last spring. The talk that the teacher had given about the early founding of America.

That day the child went home and remarked casually to her mother that she had six fathers.

"And how did you get such an impression as that?" asked her mother.

"Well," replied the child, "I have my father here at home, and my father in heaven, and then teacher told us that our forefathers came over from England."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

A lady carrying a little dog in her arms was riding in a bus that went up Park Lane. All the way up she worried the conductor to know whether they had come to No. — naming a house nearly at the top. When they reached this number the conductor stopped the bus, thinking she wished to alight there. Instead of doing this, however, she went to the door of the conductor, holding up the dog said: "Look, Fido, that's where your mother was born!"

The University of Berlin has, for the first time in its history, conferred the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence upon a Chinaman. His name is Ma Yin, and he comes from the province of Hou Pe. In the ninth century, it was thought a marvel that John Scotus should make his way from his native Ireland and at length be supreme in the schools of Europe. But some day a Mongolian philosopher may be trained in Oxford or Berlin. The title of Dr. Yin's thesis is particularly interesting: "The Entrance of China among Peoples Governed by the Law of Nations."

Those charged with the responsibility of Mr. Roosevelt's personal safety never have been more anxious at any time since he became president than they are at the present moment. An important official of the government, whose business took him to New York a day or two ago, said: "I am not an alarmist in any sense, but the condition of affairs in New York at this time is ugly. Ominous mutterings are to be heard among all classes. The man who loses money in the stock market places the blame on the President. It is the man we have to fear. He perhaps has lost his all, and don't care what may happen. That is the man against whom the President has to be guarded. It is the hope of the country that at such a time as this the President may not expose himself in any unnecessary manner."

There has been a special exhibit at the British Museum recently of dolls and toys from the department of "Greek and Roman Antiquity," showing clearly enough that children have not varied in their tastes as the centuries have passed. Among them is one rag doll from a Roman tomb, played with by its little owner some 1600 years ago, laid with her in the tomb and surviving its mistress, for it retains the semblance of a toy, though as frail as possible. There are many others, some rude, some quite elegant, though all are more or less dilapidated. They are of bone, wood, and pottery, some are carved, many are jointed. There is also a rattle thought to be 2,700 years old, carved into the shape of a grotesque pig; there are carved dogs, birds, and monkeys, little chairs and tables, a chariot and pairs, dice, counters, plaster draftsmen, and glass marbles.

WITH THE POETS

Lullaby

(Donald A. Fraser in "Jewels.")

Sleep, Baby dear, sleep;
The shadows down creep.
The sun it is sinking behind the hill,
And baby must lie in my arms so still,
Then sleep, Baby, sleep.

Sleep, Baby dear, sleep,
The Moon with her sheep
Across her blue pasture is wandering high,
And smiles brightly down in my baby's blue eye;
Then sleep, Baby, sleep.

Sleep, Baby dear, sleep;
My sweet watch I'll keep,
While angels will hover around thy bed,
Their sheltering wings o'er thee they will spread;
Then sleep, Baby, sleep.

Sleep, Baby dear, sleep,
Thine eyes can scarce peep;
The Sandman has come with his dust so fine,
And closed up the eyes of this baby of mine;
Hush! Baby's asleep.

A Merry Race

A laughing band of little waves
Went gayly out to sea,
For Mother Ocean called to them,
"Come, children, come to me!"

They all put on their snow-white caps
And started on a run;
They tossed and tumbled in the race
And sparkled in the sun.

For six long hours they rippled on,
And never stopped to rest.
They gently rocked the many ships
On Mother Ocean's breast.

When all at once they started back,
And hurrying more and more,
They threw their caps of snowy foam
Upon the sandy shore.
—Youth's Companion.

The Land of Heart's Desire

"Somewhere," he mused, "its dear enchantments wait,
That lie in heavenly sweet;
Yet all the paths we follow, soon or late,
End in the desert's heat.

"And still it lures as to the eager quest,
And calls us day by day—"
"But I," she said, her babe upon her breast,
"But I have found the way."

"Some time," he sighed, "when youth and joy are spent,
Our feet the gates may win"—
"But I," she smiled, with eyes of deep content,
"But I have entered in."
—Emily H. Miller in the Independent.

"Mother"

(In Memoriam.)

With softest tread and bated breath,
We watched around our Mother's bed,
Where the skill and care
That love could prompt and art devise,
For many a weary, anxious hour
Our Mother's life was ebbing low,
And soon to leave her loved ones here,
To join them who had gone before.

For many days bereft of speech,
with labored breath and throbbing heart,
Now trembling on the verge of death,
now trembling back to life again.

Just as the brightening eastern glow
Silvered the distant hills of morn day,
The angel messenger had come
To free her spirit for it's home.

To take our Mother home to Heaven,
Home to rest, to peace and love,
There, where no sin or pain is known,
To mar that perfect life above.

Like a tired child at close of day;
Reposes in the arms of care,
So mother gently breathed her last,
And rested in the love of God.

But oh! what wondorous change is seen
To sweetly rest on Mother's face;
What better benediction could she leave
To many a loved one's ardent gaze?

For not a line of care was there,
But radiant with a smile of Heaven;
As if the King of Paradise
Had set his seal upon her brow.

Perchance some loved one gone before,
Grown to angelic loveliness
Was the one sent over from England.
To waft the spirit to the skies.

What holy influence imparts,
From that still form endeared to all,
What sanctifying thoughts arise
To dower the life with memories blest.

And so we love to think of her,
Not lost, but gone before:
Resting in the sunlight of God's love,
The haven of eternal rest.

Not many years will come and go,
Before we too will pass away
Away, to meet all those we've loved,
And evermore with them to dwell.
B.

Heart's Seasons

(Charles Buxton Going, in the September Everybody's.)

When the earth was flushed and the trees were young
And the bluebirds called from an April sky,
Beyond where the moon's slim cradle swung
Life's long, long vistas before us hung
Half-veiled in tears, though we knew not why;
For hearts were yearning—but on the tongue
The slow words faltered, and lips were shy.

When the earth was green and the trees were strong,
And the river sang to the warm, white sun,
The hours were blithe and the days were long,
For life was working, and work was song—
No wailing minor of things undone
And no black discord of hopes gone wrong;
Life's sands were many, and slow to run.

When the earth is bleak and the trees are pale,
And the east wind cries through the falling rain,
Draw close, dear heart, from the rising gale;
We'll measure bravely our meagre tale
Of wide, poor stubble and scanty grain,
But, dear, we have tried; if the harvest fail
The Lord of the Harvest will count our pain.

When the trees are grey and the earth is white,
And the north wind sings in the chimney stone.
Then, hand in hand, we will wait the light,
With quiet hearts we will say good night;
Dear heart, was not all the year our own?
There is no darkness love cannot light—
We'll face together the great Unknown!

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast District:

Commencing at a post marked "J. P.'s N. E. Corner," and set nearly the N. W. corner of Lot 5, R. 5, on Low Point, mouth of Naas River, and thence running south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, more or less, to the beach, and then easterly along the beach to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

JAMES PARKER.

August 12th, 1907.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Rupert

TAKE NOTICE that John Arbuthnot, of Victoria, B. C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted at a point on the south shore of Beaver Cove, Rupert District, Vancouver Island, due south of Lewis Point, and near the N.E. corner of Reserve No. 2, and marked "J.A.N.W. cor."; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Bauza Cove, Rupert district, Vancouver Island, about 50 chains east of the head of the Cove, and marked "J.A.N.E. cor."; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast Range II

TAKE NOTICE that John Arbuthnot, of Victoria, occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of timber licence No. 12600, about 10 chains south of the extreme head of Forward Harbor, Coast District, and marked J.A.N.W. cor. thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Located August 23rd.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of timber licence No. 8720, on the shore of Topaz Harbor, Coast District, and marked "J. A.N.W. Cor."; thence 60 chains south to the S.E. corner of Timber Licence No. 8720; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains to the N. W. corner of timber licence No. 7903; thence 80 chains east to the S. W. corner of timber licence No. 12601; thence north 100 chains; thence west 60 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 24th.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted 20 chains west of the S.E. corner of timber licence No. 8720, about 1 mile from Topaz Harbor, Coast District, in a southerly direction and marked "J.A.N. E. Cor."; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 75 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 5 chains; thence east 45 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 24th.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of timber licence No. 12775, on the shore of Port Neville Inlet, Coast District, and marked "J. A. S.E. Cor."; thence north 60 chains; thence west 120 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 70 chains to the shore line of the inlet; thence along the shore about 40 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 26th.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Thurlow Island, Chancellor Channel, Coast District, at the N. E. corner of island Power Reserve No. 2, and marked "J.A.N.W. Cor." thence south 60 chains; thence east 90 chains; thence south 80 chains to shore line of Knox Bay; thence along shore of Knox Bay in a N.E. direction about 40 chains to the S.W. corner of Reserve No. 14., thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the S.W corner of Limit No. 12865; thence north 40 chains to the shore line of Thurlow Island on Chancellor Channel; thence along the shore 40 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT
District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin C. Clark, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank and at the head of Elk Lake, thence west 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence along the shore of lake to point of commencement.

Staked 4th August, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of the foot of Elk Lake and about 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

Staked August 4th, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains south of the head of Elk Lake and about 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 4th August, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains, south of Elk Lake and 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains south of Elk Lake and 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 89 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted about 320 chains south of Elk Lake on Elk River, on the east bank of said river, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Staked 7th August, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted about 400 chains south of Elk Lake, on the east bank of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 7th August, 1907.

11. Commencing at a post planted six miles south of the head of Elk Lake and about 40 chains west of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 8th August, 1907.

13. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west of the head of Three Lakes, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

14. Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains from the head of Three Lakes and about 20 chains from Beaver Creek, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

15. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains east of the mouth of Raging River, on the bank of Three Lakes, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

16. Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains east from the mouth of Raging River, on the bank of Three Lakes, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

17. Commencing at a post planted at about 10 chains west of the outlet of Iron Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

20. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west from Iron River and about 60 chains in a southerly direction from Trout Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

21. Commencing at a post planted about 200 chains southeast of Iron Lake and about 35 chains east of Raging River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

22. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains in a southeasterly direction from Iron Lake and 40 chains north of Raging river, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 BENJAMIN C. CLARK

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT
District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin C. Clark, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Tahsish River, at first forks; thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the west branch of the Tahsish River, about 1½ miles above first forks and 20 chains west of the river, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west from the main fork of the Tahsish River, thence west 40 chains thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 BENJAMIN C. CLARK.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT
District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas J. Marks, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described land:

(a) Commencing at a post planted about 65 chains north of the outlet of Loon Lake, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(b.) Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the outlet of Loon Lake, about 20 chains north of Loon River, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(c.) Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lease No. 23, Kla-anch River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(d.) Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the main fork of Loon River, and about 80 chains in a southeasterly direction from the foot of Loon Lake, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(e.) Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains in a southeasterly direction from the outlet of Loon Lake, and about three miles in a southwesterly direction from the Kla-anch River, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(f.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the bank of the Kla-anch River, and about one mile in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

(g.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 THOMAS J. MARKS.

TAKE NOTICE, Thomas Burnard, of Vancouver, farmer, has applied for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, (and also the point which is in lake), and containing 240 acres more or less.

Located Aug. 3rd, 1907.

THOMAS BURNARD,

In Ootsa Lake District about 1½ miles east of H. Morgan's preemption.

T. B.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Rupert

TAKE NOTICE that we, John Thiemer Adam Mathers, and Lawrence Lansdowne, all of Alert Bay, B.C. intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1 Commencing at a post planted 140 chains more or less north from the southwest corner of Lot 118, marked W. and McLean, thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 6th September, 1907.

Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence north; 160 chains more or less, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 1st September, 1907.

Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 122 on the east bank of the Upper Vernon River; thence south 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chians, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 2nd September, 1907.

Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 7, and about 40 chains in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of Lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 120 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked September 3rd, 1907.

Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 8 on the east bank of the Upper Vernon River and about two miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to the point of commencement.

Staked 4th September, 7907.

Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 9 and about 3 miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, and about 20 chains east from the bank of the Upper Vernon River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked Sept. 4th, 1907.

JOHN THIEMER.

Date, 20th September, 1907.

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT
District of Nootka

TAKE NOTICE that Emily Logan, of Vancouver, occupation lady, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Guaquina Arm, and about twenty chains distant in a westerly direction from the mouth of Gold River, thence north 60 chains, thence east to Gold River, thence following bank of Gold River to shore of Guaquina Arm, thence following the shore line of said Arm in a westerly and southerly direction to place of commencement, but not including Indian Reserve, and containing three hundred acres more or less.

Located June 20, 1907.

JOHN STINSON,
Agent for Emily Logan

RENFREW DISTRICT

Take notice that Robert Whiteside, of Vancouver, timberman, intends to apply for special timber licences over the following described lands, situate in Renfrew District:

1. Commencing at a post placed 80 chains west from the northwest corner of T.L. 10498, marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

2. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

3. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10493 marked "R. W. S. E. cor.," thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

4. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. N. E. cor.," thence west 120 chains, more or less, to the coast line, thence southeasterly along shore to a point due south from the point of commencement, thence north 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

5. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. N. E. cor.," thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains and north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the northeast corner of T. L. 12517 marked "R. W. S. E. cor.," thence north 120 chains, west 53 chains, south 120 chains and east 53 chains to point of commencement, containing 636 acres, more or less.

7. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12518 marked "R W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

8. Commencing at a post at the northwest corner of T. L. 12519 marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

W. F. GIBSON,
Agent for Robt. Whiteside.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Sayward

TAKE NOTICE that Henry McClusky, of Comox, B.C., timber cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:—

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of timber license No. 7951, about one-half mile in a southerly direction from Camp Point, Johnson Straits, Vancouver Isld., thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to the place of commencement.

Located August 12th, 1907.

HENRY McCLUSKY.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of P.C.L. Co., Limit No. 170, about a half mile south of Camp Point, Johnson Straits, Vancouver Island, B.C., thence south 60 chains, theence west 80 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains along the lines of Lease Lot 170 to place of commencement.

Located August 14th, 1907.

HENRY McCLUSKY.

s27

NOTICE

Sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the small island in the north end of Maple Bay, Cowichan District.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

August 17, 1907.

FOR SALE
Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C. will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:—580 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—one mile from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property.

320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

550 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, five teams of work horses, harness, farm implements, machinery, etc.

At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Kitson Island, situated in Chatham Straits, Skeena River District, and which island contains approximately 40 acres and was staked by me on the 2[illegible]th day of July, 1907. Said stake being placed on the northeast corner of the island and marked E. McD., N. E. C., meaning E. McDonald's North East Corner.

E. McDONALD.

Inverness, July 29th, 1907.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.
"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Red Cliff Land & Lumber Company, Limited," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends, except the construction and working of railways and the business of insurance.

The head office of the company is situate at the City of Superior, County of Douglas, State of Wisconsin, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the company is four hundred thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Victoria, Vancouver island, and H. Dallas Helmcken, Barrister-at-Law, whose address is Victoria, Vancouver island, is the attorney for the company.

The company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the company has been established and registered are:—

(a.) To carry on and conduct a general timber, logging and lumbering business, and the business of manufacturing timber and forest products into any and all articles of merchandise, and the business of handling and dealing in timber, forest products and articles manufactured therefrom:

(b.) To improve, and to improve the navigation of, and to erect and equip any structures and fixtures in any water-way, body of water and its tributaries, in any manner as shall be necessary for or faciliate the handling and transporting thereon of logs, timber and timber products:

(c.) To acquire, construct and operate ships and vessels of any and all kinds:

(d.) To carry passengers and goods in any ships and vessels between such places as the company may determine, and to collect money for fares and freight for the carriage of passengers and goods:

(e.) To carry on all or any of the business of ship owners, exporters, importers, carriers by land and water, stevedores, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarding agents, general traders, dealers, merchants, commission merchants and storekeepers:

(f.) To construct, equip, maintain and operate any mills, buildings, machinery, manufactories, railways, works, plants, fixtures and structures as shall be necessary for the purposes of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise aid or take part in any such operations though undertaken, constructed or maintained by any other person or corporation:

(g.) To direct, take and carry away water from any stream, river, and lake, the right whereto may be lawfully obtained or acquired, and to acquire water and water power by records of unrecorded water or by the purchase of water records of water privileges for the purpose of rendering water and water power available for use, application and distribution or the transformation therefrom into power of any other kind, and to operate and carry on the business of a power company:

(h.) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authority, supreme, foreign, local, municipal or otherwise, or with any corporation, foreign or domestic, company or individual that may be conducive to the interests of the company, and obtain and acquire therefrom and hold, possess and enjoy any right, licence, lease, privilege, franchise or concession that the company may deem desirable or necessary, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the same:

(i.) To carry on business as general contractors for the carrying out, construction, installation and completion of works, erections and contracts of all kinds:

(j.) To lay out land for building purposes and, to build, improve, let on building leases, advance money to persons building, or otherwise develop the same in such manner as may seem expedient to advance the company's interest:

(k.) To obtain by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and hold, possess and enjoy mines, mineral claims, mineral leases, prospects, mining lands, mining rights of every description or any interest therein, or options or rights for or in relation thereto:

(l.) To prospect or search for, dig for, win, raise, get, quarry, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, amalgamate, dress, assay, analyze, refine, extract, prepare for market or otherwise treat or render to the most profitable merchantable value and market, quartz, ore, minerals, mineral or metallic substances and compounds of all kinds, coal, oils, stone, and precious stones whether belonging to the company or not, and generally to carry on any metallurgical operations:

(m.) To carry on the business of a mining, smelting, milling and refining company in all or any of its branches:

(n.) To purchase, hire, take on lease or licence, or take by gift or devise, or otherwise acquire any and all kinds of property whatsoever, real, personal and mixed, and any estate, interest, licence, easement, right, privilege or franchise, in, connected with or growing out of, any property whatsoever, including without limiting the foregoing words, timber, timber limits, timber berths, and licences to cut and remove timber from any land in the province of British Columbia, or elsewhere, and to invest in, traffic in, deal in, own hold, possess and enjoy any thereof and to grant, sell, convey or authorize to be conveyed, exchange, dispose of, lease, let, improve, cultivate, turn to account, manage, hypothecate, pledge, mortgage, borrow on the security of, charge or otherwise deal with all or any portion of the property owned by the company or subsequently acquired by it, and its franchises, tolls and revenue, whatsoever, and to subscribe for, take and hold, in its corporate capacity, stock or shares in any other corporation, foreign or domestic, and to do any and every act and thing necessary or proper to conduct the business and accomplish the purposes of the company:

(o.) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire any business similar in character to the herein stated objects, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, goodwill, assets, stock-in-trade, credits, effects and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same either in cash or in shares of stock in this company:

(p.) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patent rights containing any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use, which may seem calculated to directly or indirectly benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop and turn to account the property or rights so acquired:

(q.) To procure the company to be registered, licensed, recognized and authorized to transact business, or to enable it to acquire the legal status of a corporation in any other state, territory or country, foreign or otherwise, and to establish local agencies and branch businesses in any places:

(r.) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the foregoing, or otherwise calculated, directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

(s.) To invest, lend and deal with the moneys of the company in and upon any securities and property, and in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(t.) To do any and every act or thing that is or shall be necessary or expedient to effect and accomplish the objects and purposes for which this company is organized.

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RANGE 2, COAST LAND DISTRICT
District of Vancouver, or Rivers Inlet

TAKE NOTICE that James Henry McLaughlin, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Contractor, and John Booth Simpson, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Wine Merchant, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on the East bank of a river flowing into the head of the east Arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 1, and of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 7th Sept., 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles northerly from the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, about 1-2 mile west of a river flowing into the same, and about 1-2 mile west of the northeast corner of Limit No. 2, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chain, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 6th Sept., 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 4 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and being the southeast corner of Limit No. 3, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 6 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 3 miles north of the southwest corner of Limit No. 2, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 6th Sept., 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and about 4 miles north of the southwest corner of limit No. 2, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 6th. Sept., 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 8 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and about 1 mile north and ¾ mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 6th. Sept., 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 5 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and about 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 4, thence north 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd. Sept., 1907.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 4 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 2, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 7th. Sept., 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1½ miles west of the southwest corner of limit No. 1, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 7th. Sept., 1907.

No. 11. Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile east from the southwest corner limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd. Sept., 1907.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 8 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north, and ¼ mile east from the southwest corner of limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No 13. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 9 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 7, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 9 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 12, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 15. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about ten miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north and 1 mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 16. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 10 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 17. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, about 10½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and about 1½ miles north from the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 11 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 15, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept. 1907.

No. 19. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 11½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 17, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 20 Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district and about 12 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and ¼ mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 19, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 21. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 12 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 40 chains west of the southwest corner of limit No. 20, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 22. Commencing at a post planted about 25 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney' Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 5½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1½ miles north and 20 chains east from the southwest corner of limit No. 4, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

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COAST LAND DISTRICT.
District of Comox.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Daniel Matheson, of Victoria, B.C., occupation, lumberman, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands: Located on south shore of Toba Inlet, commencing at a post planted eight miles east and about two miles south of Snout Point, 40 chains west from the south-east corner of claim No. 16,[illegible]79; thence south 80 chains; east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains to place of commencement.

DANIEL MATHESON.

Dated October 3rd, 1907.

RAILWAY PLANS FOR THE ISLAND

Sir Thomas Shaugnessy and Party Arrive in Victoria

TERMINAL FACILITIES HERE

Will Hasten Completion of Road to Alberni—Land Clearing Plans

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway; William Whyte, second vice-president and general manager of lines west of Fort William, with R. B. Angus, a director of the road; R. Marpole, general executive assistant for British Columbia, and a party of other C. P. R. officials, arrived in the city last evening from Vancouver. Sir Thomas will today inspect the terminals of the E. & N. railway in this city and the new hotel. He returns to Vancouver tonight. W. D. Mathews and E. B. Osler, both directors of the company, remained over in Vancouver. Mr. Osler has been unwell during the trip.

Sir Thomas stated that the company would prosecute the extension of the E. & N. railway to Alberni with all possible speed. Some trouble had arisen in obtaining sufficient labor, but already there were two parties at work, one clearing the right of way from Wellington to Nanoose and the other from Nanoose to French river. More men would be added as they could be obtained.

With regard to the question of increased terminal facilities in this city, Sir Thomas stated that he might have more to say before his departure from Victoria. The company had for some time been hoping that the Songhees reserve question might be settled and that they could obtain a portion of it for the extension of their yards here. However, the settlement of that still seemed remote and the railway was preparing to do what it could in other directions.

He could say nothing with regard to any other extensions which the company might make upon the island. They would not worry about the line from Alberni to Comox or from Duncans to Cowichan lake until the line to Alberni is completed. They could not foretell what would be the condition of the labor market here or elsewhere. It did not seem for the present that there was any relief in sight for the shortage of labor in British Columbia for some time to come.

Land Will Be Cleared

"The company's lands on the island must be cleared and the railway recognizes the fact. At the present time through Mr. Marpole, the E. & N. is treating with the British Columbia Development company and Mr. Wilkinson of that company is en route hither from England at the present time.

"Naturally we would prefer to do this by contract, and if it is possible to arrange satisfactory terms with the British company with whom the first agreement was made, or with other concerns, it will be done, but if not, the railway will clear the land itself. But the land is going to be cleared."

Steamship Lines

"We regard this steamer (the Princess Victoria) as a kind of ferry, and we are adding another, larger, more commodious and faster, which will be completed and, will arrive in Victoria by next winter. We are adding to the fleet as the necessity arises."

There is no denite decision with regard to the transfer of the new Empresses of Britain and Ireland from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hence other questions, that of dockage, etc., are premature.

"Our mail contract expires next spring, either April or May," Sir Thomas stated, "and we may require to cut down the time between Canada and Hong Kong. As I said at the annual meeting of the shareholders, there were two alternatives, this might be done by transferring the Empresses to the Pacific or by building two other boats specially for the route.

"A boat of the Monteagle type will probably be transferred in any event."

Conditions Satisfactory

With regard to conditions generally throughout the country, the president of the C. P. R. stated that they were most satisfactory. The appearance of the country had impressed him more favorably than ever before. The season on the prairies had been very late and in some portions the crops had suffered, especially in Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta, but this would be counterbalanced by the higher prices paid for the product.

The low price for metals might have somewhat lessened the output of some of the mines, but the smelters and mines of the Kootenay had been running to their capacity when the party passed through that portion of the country.

There had been some little let up in business on account of the stringency of the money market, and the country was undergoing one of those periodic adjustments which always follows a period of prosperity, but this was but temporary, and it could not check the onward progress and advancement of the great West.

Labor Question

The labor question was a difficult problem and one more perhaps for governments and politicians to deal with than for the officials of a railway. The question of the influx of Orientels was a live matter. Like others, he desired and hoped to see British Columbia kept a white man's country, but on the other hand he wished to see every kind of machinery in existence to create occupations for white men. He could not see why there was such opposition to the Japanese entering the country, as he believed them in every way equal to the Caucasians.

Seymour Narrows

Upon the question of the bridging of the Seymour Narrows, Sir Thomas stated that he believed the proposal was altogether too premature. The enormous sum of money the project involved could be expended to much better advantage in other ways. He believed that the energies of the community should be expended to build up traffic to warrant such an expenditure.

Plans for Victoria

In response to a question as to the C. P. R. plans for Victoria upon the completion of the new hotel, Sir Thomas remarked:

"The company never 'booms' a place. A boom is something unhealthy. We are in business to aid in the development of the country, to do all that we can to help the country and incidentally to make returns for ourselves."

"Will the C. P. R. not take steps to bring to the attention of Canada, the United States and the world at large the unrivaled climate, scenery and physical advantages of Victoria?" was the final query.

To which Sir Thomas responded that the company, while not in the boom business, had no desire to see its hotel empty or its trains and boats without passengers.

SIDNEY LUMBER MILL CHANGES OWNERSHIP

M. Carlin and J. Billing Buy the Gulf Lumber Company's Plant

M. Carlin and J. Billing have purchased the lath and lumber mills belonging to the Gulf Lumber company, which are situated at Sidney. Both of the new owners are practical mill men. Mr. Carlin, who has made considerable investments in Victoria real estate, was formerly in the lumber business in the Kootenays, while Mr. Billing used to be with the Yale-Columbia Milling company. The latter will be in charge of the mill as manager.

The purchase comprises merely the mill and equipment and does not carry with it any timber limits, and for the present the new owners will do business with the mill as it stands. Later on they intend to extend it as business warrants. The new owners take over possession today.

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

JAPAN WILL RESTRICT HAWAIIAN EMIGRATION

Companies Will Be Investigated—Thirty-five Only Allowed to Leave Hawaii Monthly

According to private advices received here, the Japanese government has begun an investigation into the methods of some of the more unscrupulous of the Japanese emigration companies, and a regulation has been made whereby emigration companies must deposit $25,000 as security for good behavior, which has forced six of the companies out of business. It is expected by local Japanese that several other companies will be forced to quit.

Local information is to the effect that the Japanese government has also decided to restrict in so far as possible the emigration of Japanese from Hawaii to British Columbia. No more will it be possible for Japanese in the islands to charter Kumerics or Indianas and load them with Japanese to be dumped here, and new regulations which will shortly be issued by the Japanese government, restricting the number of those leaving Hawaii to 35 per month, of whom 18 must be men. How Japan is to enforce this regulation is not known.

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STEAMSHIP LINES ON BOTH OCEANS

General Manager Hays on the Plans of Grand Trunk for Future

WESTERN LABOR QUESTION

Vice-President Smithers Much Pleased With Western Region

Montreal, Oct. 14.—In an interview today Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, said his company will operate two fleets of steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific, but it was too early to discuss details. He would say, however, that the company will build its own fleets.

Regarding the labor question in British Columbia, Mr. Hays said that it was up to the contractors. He knew that in their endeavors to fill their engagements and get the work done they will employ anything that the law will allow them to employ—Japanese, Chinese, Hindus or anything else.

Alfred W. Smithers, vice president of the Grand Trunk, who returned with Mr. Hays from western Canada, said this was his first visit to that part of the Dominion, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with what he had seen of the country and of the Grand Trunk Pacific. His high expectations had in nowise been disappointed. The supporters of the Grand Trunk Pacific in England, said Mr. Smithers, will do everything possible to make of it all it should be in every respect.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

The Fielding Banquet

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Wm. Pugsley have gone to Halifax to attend the Fielding banquet on Tuesday night.

Schmitz Cannot Appeal

San Francisco., Oct., 14.—According to the District Attorney's office, Eugene Schmitz, formerly mayor of San Francisco, but now a convict for accepting a bribe, has lost the right to appeal to a higher court, owing to a blunder of his attorney, and must go to the penitentiary for that offence.

WINTER SCHEDULE COMMENCES TODAY

The C. P. R. Steamers on New Schedule—Service Begins This Morning

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The winter schedule of the C. P. R. Coast Steamship company will commence today. The steamer Princess Victoria made her last trip to Seattle last night. She will be replaced by the steamer Princess Beatrice as soon as that vessel can be made ready after returning from the north, probably tomorrow. The steamer Princess May, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Skagway, left at Midnight for Vancouver instead of the Princess Victoria, which tomorrow morning will leave at 1 a.m., and sail daily at that time for the mainland. The Princess Victoria will leave Vancouver at the same time as at present, being due here at 6 p.m. The steamer Amur, which has just completed an overhaul on the Victoria Machinery depot's ways, will replace the steamer Princess Beatrice on the northern British Columbia coast route, leaving tonight at 11 p.m. on her first trip. The Princess May will be maintained on the Skagway route all winter, giving fortnightly sailings. The schedule announced for the steamer is as follows: November 12 and 26., December 9 and 26, January 9 and 25, and February 9 and 25. The weekly service will, however, be maintained on the Lynn canal route until the end of this month, when the steamer Princess Royal will be withdrawn and will replace the steamer Princess Beatrice on the Victoria-Seattle route. The steamers Tees and Queen City will be maintained on the west coast and east coast routes of Vancouver island as at present.

CALEDONIA AT CANYON ON THE SKEENA RIVER

Arrived at Kitsalas on Sunday With Large Cargo—Hazelton Expected to Resume Service Today

The steamer Caledonia which was recently acquired by the Caledonia Steamship company of Prince Rupert and placed in service on the Skeena river reached Kitsalas canyon with a large cargo on Sunday. News to this effect was received in a private despatch received here yesterday. The Caledonia, which until withdrawn five years ago was operated on the Skeena by the Hudson's Bay company, was purchased by Capt. Magar, and associates.

The steamer Hazelton, which was floated and brought to Port Essington for repairs, has been made ready for service and is expected to leave Port Essington today for Hazelton, according to advices received by the Hudson's Bay company. The Skeena river is said to be in good condition for navigation and it is believed the Hazelton will reach Hazelton without difficulty. She will take a full load of general freight.

Old Member Dead

[illegible]manville, Ont., Oct. 14.—H. H. Bu[illegible], ex-M. P., is dead, aged 85 years.

Shot in the Eye

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Harry Daly, hotel keeper of Napinka, is at the general hospital for treatment for a gunshot wound in the eye. He was out on a shooting trip in his neighborhood with a number of friends, when being in close proximity to where a shot was fired, a stray pellet struck him in the eye. At first it was thought that he would lose the sight of the optic, but hopes are now entertained that with skilful medical treatment this misfortune will be averted.

Veteran Minister's Death

Montreal, Oct. 14.—Rev. Theo. La Feur, one of the best known ministers of the Baptist church in eastern Canade, is dead, aged 87 years.

Ex-Judge Hamilton Dead

Kingston, Oct. 14.—Judge J. M. Hamilton, formerly of Port Arthur, died of cancer at the Clifton Springs, N. Y., sanitarium, this morning. Judge Hamilton was for seven years county judge of Halton. He was superannuated five years ago. He was a law student at one time in Sir John A. Macdonald's office. The body will be brought here for interment.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth Deaf

Ottawa, Oct., 14.—Owing to deafness, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth has cancelled his engagements for public addresses, and will not take part in the North Wellington campaign or the demonstration to Hon. Mr. Fielding.

AMENDMENTS TO BE DISCUSSED

Representatives of Municipal Union Will Meet Attorney-General Bowser

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Union of British Columbia municipalities to consider amendment to the Municipal Clauses act, will meet in this city on Nov. 9 in conference with the Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general for the province, when the amendments will be considered at length. The annual meeting of the union was to have taken place at Nanaimo last Wednesday but was postponed indefinitely as the committee was not in a position to report.

The annual convention will be held next January or February when the report of the committee will be taken up and discussed at length. Since the last annual meeting the Municipal Clauses act has been amended by the provincial government, but there are still a number of matters which the municipalities of the province wish to have incorporated in the act. Owing to the portfolio of the attorney-general having been vacant for some time the committee of the union was unable to get together and the postponement of the annual meeting was consequently found necessary.

After the appointment of Hon. Mr. Bowser the committee was unable to confer with him in time to present a report at the scheduled date of the annual meeting. H. Bowes, the honorary secretary of the union, is now prepared to receive suggested amendments to the act from the municipalities of the province and any that are received will be taken up at the conference next month.

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak Stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., will mail sample free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

TRAIL BUILDING IN FAR NORTH

Story of Mounted Police Work Between Peace River and the Yukon

Macleod, Oct., 14.—Inspector Camies, of Macleod, who had command of the party constructing the Peace River-Yukon trail has returned home. The trail was commenced at St. John, on the Peace River, and it is to be extended to the Yukon Territory. The purpose of the trail is to have an independent route to the Yukon without having to cross American country. In 1905 the work was commenced. Inspector Richards was in command of the winter quarters. A small detachment under Corporal McLeod, proceeded to Fort Graham and wintered there. The weather was very cold at times, the thermometer falling as low as 62 degrees below zero.

Early in May, Inspector Richards moved from the winter quarters to the end of the trail and commenced work, which was steadily pushed on. On July 27th, Inspector Camies took over the command from Inspector Richards, who was relieved on account of bad health.

The work was continued with energy and on August 23, the trail was completed to Fort Graham, 203 miles from St. John. By September 25, Inspector Camies had completed the trail to twenty miles west of Fort Graham towards Bear lake, making a total of 131 miles for the season's work. One officer, fifteen N. C. O's and constables and nineteen horses remained at Fort Graham for the winter, where they wre comfortably quartered and well supplied with provisions, but although the Government had despatched plenty of clothing, it had only reached Fort St. John. Inspector Camies reported that he could get plenty of moose skins, and that the men would not suffer. There was hard work and many hardships but the men did the work cheerfully.

Inspector Camies says: "There were no breaches of discipline. The men were active, willing and well behaved. They worked well and without a murmur at the hardest work. There was no shirking, although the men were often wet through a few minutes after leaving camp for their work in the morning and returned in the same condition at night. The route of the trail from Fort Graham was the subject of much consideration. Supt. Sanders was ordered to Hazelton in June, and after a close investigation recommended the following route: Leaving Atlin, follow wagon road to McKee Creek, then crossing creek, keep straight on, crossing O'Donnell river. Follow black pine ridge to Indian trail to Nakina river, and crossing opposite telegraph station, follow pack trail to where it joint McKenzie and Mann's pack trail, three miles north of Nahlin river, then follow McKenzie and Mann's trail to Telegraph creek. Cross Stikine river three miles above the mouth of Telegraph creek and take the old cattle trail to Blackwater, where it joins the government park trail to Hazelton.

"This work was acomplished, and new comes word from Fort St. John that the trail to cabin number four on the old telegraph line, 100 miles north of Hazelton, has been completed by the R. N. W. M. P.

"This makes the season's work, and is indeed a credit to the force. From Hazelton the trail is eight feet wide the entire distance of 338 miles, cut clean and rough-graded. From Fort Graham to Bear lake is a distance of 120 miles. Muskeg is left out of the newly constructed Dominion trail, and mile posts have been erected to guide the stranger on his way every two miles. The forts have all lettered instructions to the wayfarer. From Fort St. John the trail follows the north side of Hallway river, to Cypress creek, over Laurier pass to Herkimer, and crosses the Findlay river to Fort Graham, a distance of twenty miles. From Graham it dips southwest, crossing Oliver pass, the Oslinka and Omenica rivers to the northern end of Bear lake to Fort Connolly, a distance of 120 miles. From Bear lake the trail goes north along the Sustut river and then cross the Skeena midway between Bear lake and Cabin No. 4, on the old telegraph line. Here is the first ford traveling eastward. The trail leads from here to Cabin No. 5, and a short distance beyond this it takes to the north on its way to complete the thousand mile road the Government is building from Edmonton to the Yukon."

The Mounted Police have blazed the trail so far. The next year will see the work extended and pushed until the independent trail is completed. Too much praise cannot be given the R. N. W. M. P. for the work done so far, and there is not a particle of doubt that it will be pushed to the finish. On the Peace river between St. John and Vermilion there is a strip of land 600 miles long and about 90 miles wide which those who have seen it pronounce one of the bast grazing and farming sections they have ever seen.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, etc., Hence the name Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

NEW CHANNEL AT SAULT.

Lake Navigators Will Be Much Assisted by New York.

Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 14.—The water was turned into the new channel of the St. Mary's river at West Neebish yesterday, marking the completion of one of the biggest projects undertaken on the great lakes since the building of the Poe lock.

The new channel is over two miles in length, 9,000 feet of which is cut through solid rock. The channel is three hundred feet in width, with a depth at a minimum stage of water of twenty-two feet.

It is located 18 miles below the Soo, and lies to the west of Neebish island, the present channel being in the east of the old channel. This channel will hereafter be used solely for up-bound boats, the heavily laden down-bound craft using the new waterway which has none of the sharp turns which are embarrassing to the modern 600-foot freighters.

The new channel will not be formally opened to navigation until the spring. The project has cost upwards of three million dollars.

CONDITIONS NOT BAD AS PAINTED

William Whyte Says the High Prices Will Make Up for Crop Shortage

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

William Whyte, second vice president of the C. P. R., who arrived in Victoria with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy last evening, in discussing conditions upon prairies took a more optimistic view than some of those of the alarmist kind which have been circulated here and elsewhere.

There had been a backward spring, and abnormal weather during the summer. Rain, moreover, had delayed the thrashing, but in spite of this the outlook was not bad.

The C. P. R. alone is now shipping 250 cars of wheat a day regardless of the C. N. R. and while the grade of wheat is low compared with the average of other years, it will make up in the higher price what it lacks in quantity for there is a shortage of wheat all the world over.

Mr. Whyte gave an instance. Some of the wheat will grade "No. 1 feed." This is a commercial grade and this year will bring from fifty to sixty cents per bushel or as much as they got for good hard wheat last year and the year before. There will be a number of cases of individual loss, but the amount of money coming into the country would in the aggregate be fully equal to that of last year. Oats are bringing from 45 to 50 cents per bushel which is abnormally high.

What will come as a surprise to most people is Mr. Whyte's announcement that more cattle are being shipped from the west this year than in any previous year.

During the severe winter of last year there had been frequent reports of the immense losses of live stock. It was stated that many ranches had been wiped out of existence. The C. P. R. live stock agent reported serious losses and the reports gained general credence. But the reports and the reporters were mistaken.

The C. P. R. has already moved out as many as last year and the last year was the largest in the history of the trade and for the balance of the month the company will be shipping at the rate of sixty cars a day.

Mr. Whyte did not think that the check which has been given speculation would prove a drawback to the west and to British Columbia. Immigration will continue and the huge development works already under way will go ahead and as a result great sums of money will be placed in circulation.

GET MILL JOBS THROUGH BRIBERY

Statement Made by Rev. Dr. Fraser in Reference to Oriental Labor

WIRELESS IN FIJI ISLANDS

Gold Find on Findlay River—Death of Manager George McCormick

Vancouver, Oct., 14.—The Rev. Dr. Fraser in a sermon on Oriental exclusion in the First Presbyterian church last night, stated that he had it on good authority that foremen in mills accepted bribes to give preference to Oriental laborers, and that an investigation of bank accounts would result in a revelation. He blamed the presence of the Orientals in a measure to the whites themselves, because of the latter's tendency to strike and drink, making them unstable and inefficient.

The British government is about to install a system of wireless telegraphy in the Fiji islands, in the Southern Pacific. The task has been entrusted to F. G. Goss, an expert of the Marconi company, who was a passenger for Suva on the steamer Moana, which sailed from here last Friday. A system of wireless telegraphy is now in successful operation between the various islands of Hawaii.

News of the discovery of what may prove to be another Klondyke on an unnamed tributary of the Findlay river, was brought to Vancouver today by inspector A. E. C. McDonell, of the Mounted Police, who arrived from the north on the Princess Beatrice. The find consists of rich placer ground, and was discovered by four Canadian prospectors, headed by Charles Perry, over a year ago. With the melting of the snow and ice last spring operations were resumed. Free coarse nugget gold, much of it running $100 to the pan, was being taken out early in the season, when Perry was met by the first outsiders he had seen in two years.

George McCormick, manager of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., at Port Moody, died at the general hospital last night. Mr. McCormick was seized with an attack of appendicitis on Wednesday night, and was brought to the general hospital. He was well known in Vancouver, having lived here for about three years. He came here from Parry Sound, Ont., a constituency he represented in the House of Commons for a number of years. His estate is worth in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Stevens and Manning, motorman and conductor in the service of the B. C. Electric Ry., today were found guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. They had control of the interurban car, forgot orders and ran into a freight car, injuring several passengers, one man dying next day. Sentence was reserved.

Former Chief of Police Chisholm died tonight after a short illness. He was 61 years old, a native of Scotland, and was superintendent of the Thames water police, London, before coming to Canada. He was chief of police here for one year, resigning last June. Mr. Chisholm was father-in-law of Alec. McDonald, the "Klondike King."

Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, Neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stopped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Pain simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., and get a free trial package. Large box 25c., C. H. Bowes.

Nova Scotia Coal Expansion

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 14.—The Dominion Coal Company has let a contract for building a railway from Grand Lake to Lingan in order to open up the famous Lingan basin, which, it is estimated contains 8,000,000 tons of coal. The Dominion Steel Co. also has areas beyond Lingan. The new mine will employ 3,000 miners.

WIRELESS FOR LINERS

Nippon Yusen Kaisha to Place Apparatus on Steamers

Wireless telegraph apparatus is to be installed without delay on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamships running to this port. Announcement to this effect has just been made by the officials of the company at Tokio. The steamers will communicate with the wireless telegraph stations being established on the west coast of Vancouver island and that at the Tone river, near Inaboe lighthouse, the first land made by the steamers when nearing Japan.

Dillon and Redmond

Dublin, Oct. 14.—John Dillon, member of parliament for East Mayo, has returned to political activity and in a letter addressed to the South Tyrone Nationalists, he declares himself thoroughly in sympathy with John Redmond and his party. He declared the criticism of Redmond was without foundation and said that Redmond acted with the greatest possible independence, courage and judgment and that the Irish cause had made more progress in the last two years than in any two years during the thirty years of his political life. When the facts about the council bill became fully known, he declared, Redmond and his party would be triumphantly vindicated.

New York, Oct. 14.—Fears are expressed in marine circles for the safety of Captain J. F. Lesueur, of Bermuda, the dauntless skipper who sailed the Bermuda yacht Sena in the ocean race to Bermuda for the Bermuda cup last summer, and who with a crew of four left New York last month in the small schooner Ella T. King, bound for Bermuda. The vessel is now about two weeks overdue.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—Crown Prince Frederick William today began a year's work in the Prussian ministry of the interior as part of his preparation for assuming the crown in due course of time. It is understood that the crown prince will successively serve in each important ministry. He has been relieved from military duty for a year.

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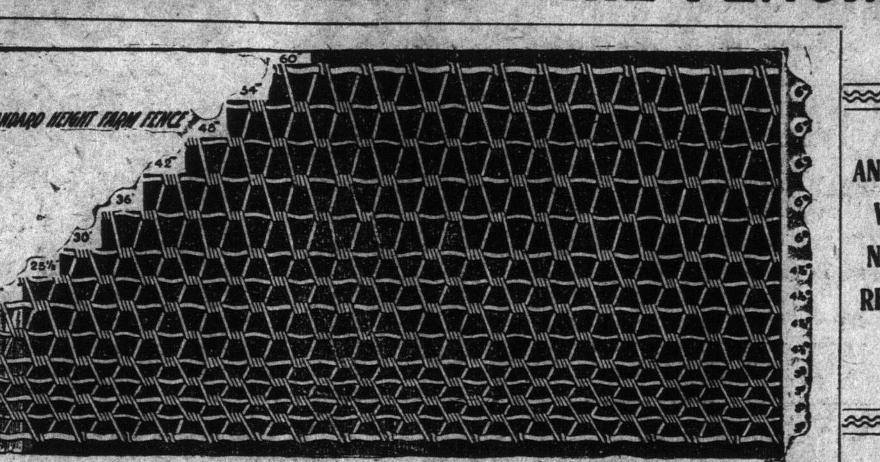

AND YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT

CORNER OF YATES AND BROAD STS. B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY PHONE 82 P. O. BOX 683

BUILDS LARGEST MILL ON COAST

Fine Lumber Manufacturing Plant to Be Erected on Burrard Inlet

New Westminster, Oct. 14.—The North Pacific Lumber Company of Barnet is preparing to erect what will likely be the largest and best equipped sawmill in British Columbia.

The new mill will be located on the shore of Burrard Inlet, a few hundred yards east of the large mill which the company already has in operation at that place, and as the site of the proposed mill will be where there is a shallow bay at the present time, a large strip of land will be reclaimed. The contract for the reclamation work has been awarded and a stone wall is now being built out a considerable distance from shore.

It is expected that the land required will all be reclaimed during the winter, and that work on the actual construction of the mill will be commenced early in the spring, but as it will be such a large undertaking it is not expected that it will be completed for two or three years. Mr. J. Barnet McLaren, of Vancouver, is one of the principal shareholders of the North Pacific Lumber Company.

DESCRIBES TRIP TO FAR NORTH

Member of Mikkelsen-Leffingwell Expedition Relates His Experiences

Dr. G. P. Howe, of Lawrence, Mass., who with the crew of the schooner Duchess, of Bedford, which left here with the Anglo-American Arctic expedition on May 22, 1906, and has returned to an Francisco on the whaling steamer Narwhal, says that Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen and Ernest deK Leffingwell, the two heads of the expedition, remained alone in the Arctic to do some ethnological and geological work. Dr. Howe in an interview given to the San Francisco Call said:

"We left Victoria May 22, 1906, on the schooner Duchess of Bedford and arrived at Point Barrow about the middle of August. There we stuck in the ice and there we remained until the steam whaler Belvedere, Captain Cottle, took us in tow and helped us into the open water of Harrison bay. We worked our way east to Flaxman island, where we went into winter quarters.

"Captain Mikkelsen and Mr. Leffingwell left us there and started over the ice with sleds in search of the continent that was supposed to exist to the eastward of Alaska. They found the ice rough and broken and made slow progress. They made their way north as far as 72.20 in the longitude of Cross island and here were able to make the soundings which satisfied them of the fallacy of the other continent theory. They sounded with a wire and at 600 meters found no bottom. They decided that with such a depth of water there could be no land near by so returned to the schooner.

"While they were away the schooner began to leak. The vessel was not sheathed and the ice dragged out the calking from the seams. The leak grew worse and I decided to abandon the schooner. We transferred all stores and everything movable ashore, where we fixed up comfortable quarters. We abandoned the schooner last April.

"When Captain Mikkelsen returned he decided that the Duchess was not worth saving so we left the schooner to its fate and when the Narwhal came along we took passage for home. Leffingwell remained behind to make a series of maps in the vicinity of Flaxman island and Captain Mikkelsen stayed with him to take soundings for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the continental shelf.

"During the spring we were visited by V. Steffansen, who was to have joined us as ethnologist to the expedition. The ice interfered with our plans and we did not pick him up as expected. He did some work on Herschell island. He left there on the whaler Belvedere and was to have made his way home overland, from where the whaler put him ashore. Everybody was well and there need be no fears for the safety of Leffingwell and Mikkelsen. They have plenty of food and good quarters and both are capable of taking care of themselves."

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

Dr. Howe of the Mikkelsen Arctic expedition from Victoria on the schooner Duchess of Bedford, formerly the Victoria sealing schooner Beatrice, said: "After the return of Captain Mikkelsen and Mr. Leffingwell from their trip over the ice in search of land the captain went about the task of destroying part of the stranded vessel in order to make our house on shore more habitable. Under the circumstances it seemed pretty hard to deliberately knock the schooner to pieces, the vehicle that had carried us into such remote parts, leaving us marooned and with months of dreary watching and waiting ahead of us. But since the vessel had abandoned us, there was nothing to do but to abandon her, and use the stout timbers as best we could ashore. I think, and this was also the opinion of the mate and the sailors, that the Duchess of Bedford might have been still afloat had she been copper sheathed.

"As it was, when the schooner lay at Flaxman island, the ice froze on her sides and bottom, and in thawing, as it did to some extent when the sun was warmest, drew the calking from the seams."

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop Racine, Wis.. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

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And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:
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Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

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Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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SOLITAIRES AND THREE-STONE RINGS

Solitaire and three stone diamond rings are the most favored of all finger adornments—especially as engagement tokens.

In both styles we have particularly attractive values at $25.00, $50.00 and $100.00.

These would cost you considerably more in any other store in Canada.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.

39 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

SOME ROUSING FRIDAY BARGAINS

That You Cannot Afford to Let Pass

Friday Bargain Day is beginning to be a much looked for day and no wonder, Satisfaction is assured every person taking advantage of these underpricings. The height of economy is to get the fullest possible value for the money expended and tomorrow's list will substantiate this fact in both quality and lowness of price. Read down these items then act quickly.

Men's Raincoats

Tomorrow we are making an exceptional offer in Men's Rain-Coats. These Coats come in two shades of fawn, with velvet collar, double breasted in waterproof cloths. The regular value of them was $3.75, but for tomorrow, $1.50. To share in them be here early.

SPECIAL TOMORROW **$1.50**

Boys' Corduroy Trousers

Owing to a Special Purchase we are enabled to offer you this special bargain in Boys' Corduroy Knee Pants, for Friday. These pants come in all sizes up to 33, and this is an excellent chance of getting the little fellow pants at small prices.

SPECIAL TOMORROW **25c**

Ladies Natural Wool Combinations

Regular $2.50 to $3

Tomorrow we are making a special clearance of All Wool Medium and Heavy Weight Combinations. This is indeed great news for the ladies, as this reduction comes just when most needed, and gives ample chance of laying in a good stock at very little cost. The regular prices were from $2.50 up to $3.00, but to clear quickly we have marked them down for tomorrow to the special price of **$1.25**

TOMORROW **$1.25**

Friday's Special Offering in Short Carpet Ends at About Half-Price

For Friday's Selling we have grouped together 100 short Carpet Ends at about half regular price, thus giving our patrons an opportunity of securing the choice of an immense range in Rug Lengths. These ends consist of Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels, Tapestry, in very handsome designs and reliable qualities, but to share in them be here early. At Half Price.

Fancy Cotton Suitings

Regular 25c Per Yard

Tomorrow will undeniably be a great day in this Section. Fancy Cotton Suitings go at exactly half price. These suitings come in a great variety of colors, such as tan and green, blue and red, green and red, and black and white mixtures, in large broken checks. The regular price was 25c per yard. Tomorrow special **12½¢**

TOMORROW **12½c**

Special Prices on Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns for Tomorrow, at Each, $1

LADIES' FLANNELETTE GOWNS, deep lined yoke, frill around neck, down front, and sleeves finished with fancy braid. Special price **$1.00**

LADIES' WHITE FLANNELETTE GOWN, six rows of fine tucking on either side of front, wide box pleat down centre, edged on either side with frill stitched with pink silk, rolling collar trimmed with same. Special price .. **$1.00**

Children's and Misses' Coats at Very Enticing Prices

CHILDREN'S FULL LENGTH COATS, in grey and green stripe, bias back, double breasted with fancy buttons and side pockets, collar and cuffs, inlaid with velvet and finished with silk braid, sizes from 27 to 42. Price according to size, from $4.25 to **$6.50**

CHILDREN'S FULL LENGTH COATS, in grey tweed, bias back, with yoke effect, piped with velvet, double breasted, with side pockets, size from 33 to 42 length. Prices according to size, from $3.50 to **$5.50**

MISSES' COAT, 7-8 length, in grey and brown, striped tweeds, bias back with belt at waist, single breasted with side pockets, roll collar and cuffs, made in sizes 16 and 18 years. Price **$7.50**

MISSES' COAT, 48 inches long, box back, stitched straps over shoulder, double breasted with outside pockets, collar and cuffs with braid trimming. Made in sizes 16 and 18 years. Price **$9.75**

Great Bargains in the Men's Furnishing Dept.

PENMAN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, double breasted, all sizes from 34 up to 48, reg. values $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50. Special tomorrow..... **$1**

FINE NATURAL ELASTIC RIBBED WORSTED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, regular value $1.50. Special Friday each **$1.00**

HEAVY STRIPED WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, double breasted, special, each ..... **75¢**

Infants' Footwear Marked Very Reasonably

INFANTS' KID, WHITE, BLUE, AND BROWN MOCCASIN, sizes 1 to 4. Per pair ..... **40¢**

INFANTS' KID SOFT SOLE LACE BOOT, chocolate, size 1 to 4. Per pair ..... **50¢**

INFANTS' WHITE KID BUTTON BOOTS, soft sole, sizes 1 to 4. Per pair ..... **50¢**

INFANTS' DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, 2 to 5. Leather sole. Per pair ..... **75¢**

INFANTS' DONGOLA CHOCOLATE BALS, 3 to 7, spring heel. Per pair ..... **75¢**

INFANTS' DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, spring heel, 3 to 7. Per pair ..... **75¢**

New Fiction Just Arrived, at Popular Prices

THE SHUTTLE, by Francis Hodgson Burnett. Cloth **$1.50**
Never has the novelist so reached the heart of social conditions in England and America as Mrs. Burnett in this her masterpiece.

THE WAY OF MAN, by Emerson Hough. Cloth .. **$1.50**

THE RADICAL, by J. K. Friedman. Cloth **$1.50**

BETH NORVELL, by Randall-Parrish. Cloth **$1.50**

THE CRIMSON CONQUEST, by Hudson. Cloth .. **$1.50**

LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW, by Victoria Cross. Cloth **$1.25**

CARMICHAEL, by North. Cloth **$1.25**

THE AFFAIR AT PINE COURT, a tale of the Adirondacks, by Nelson Rust Gilbert. Cloth **$1.50**

TALES OF A SMALL TOWN, by one who lived there. Cloth **$1.50**

SUSAN CLEGG AND A MAN IN THE HOUSE, by Ann Warner, author of Seeing France With Uncle John. Cloth **$1.50**

THE BETROTHAL OF ELYPHOLATE, by the author of a Mennonite Maid. Cloth **$1.50**

BETTY BAIRD'S ADVENTURES, by the author of Betty Baird. Cloth **$1.50**

Special Prices in Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils

MRS. POTTS' SAD IRON HANDLES. Special 10c

DUST PANS, open style. Special, 10c

DUST PANS, covered, assorted colors. Special 15c

FLOUR SPRINKLING TINS. Special 10c

TIN KNEADING PANS, with covers. Special 50c

FISH BOILERS, grey enamel. Special $1.75

TWO IN ONE ROUND GRATERS. Special 10c

STOVE PIPE COLLARS. Special, 5c

FLUE STOPS, assorted decorations. Special 10c

STOVE MATS, wood lined, will not curl up. Special $1.25, $1.00

OATMEAL CANS, assorted decorations. 12-pound size. Special, 45c

SUGAR CANS, decorated. 10-pound size. Special 35c

ROUND FLOUR CANS, decorated with assorted colors—
100-pound size. Special $1.75
50-pound size. Special $1.50
25-pound size. Special $1.25
15-pound size. Special 60c

TEA CANNISTERS, 50- pound size, sliding lid, assorted decorations. Special $1.25

TIN BOX NUTMEG GRATERS ... 5c

TEA OR COFFEE CANNISTERS, Oriental decorations. Special, 15c

ROUND CAKE TINS, three sizes, assorted decorations. Special 75c, 65c, 50c

TIN DINNER PAILS, with 4 nestable sections. Special 40c

TIN ROUND DINNER PAILS. Special 25c

TIN SQUARE DINNER PAILS. Special 50c

CORN POPPERS, with handles. Special 15c

TIN MATCH SAFE, assorted styles. Special 10c, 5c

ADJUSTABLE POT COVERS, will fit several sizes sauce pans. Special 10c

EGG TIMERS, polished wood frames. Special 15c

REVOLVING EGG TIMERS, with indicator. Special 35c

ASBESTOS SAD IRON SETS, with hood, 3 irons and stand. Special $2.25

ASBESTOS FLOUNCE IRONS, with hood. Special $1.00

PLUNGE BATHS, oak grained length 6 feet. Special $11.50

CHILD'S BATHS, oak grained.
Length 28 inches, special $1.25
Length 32 inches. Special $1.50
Length 42 inches. Special $1.75

OVAL FOOT BATHS, oak grained, two sizes $1.00, 85c

WATER CARRIERS, oval shape, oak grained, with lid, stationary handles, two sizes. Special, $1.00, 75c

TIN CUSPIDORES, assorted decorations. Special 25c

A Superb Gathering of Men's Stylish Suits and New Fall Overcoats

By purchasing clothing here, you can be positive that it is absolutely correct in style, finish and fit, as well as the best possible value to be had. The assortment of fine clothing that we are showing in our Men's Department has every little feature to suit the well dressed man.

Fit-Rite Suits for Men Are Perfect Fitting Garments

Made up from the very best West-of-England all-wool material that can be bought, in the most exclusive patterns, weaves and textures; they are distinctively stylish, without being extreme in design. This noted ready-to-wear material possesses all the good workmanship, finish and fit equal to what a custom tailor could give you at double the price. No man can afford to dress shabbily these days; first impressions count a good deal—especially in your advancement. If there is a stylish, well-groomed, up-to-date look about your clothes, it's bound to influence other people's opinion of you. Therefore, if Fit-Rite garments look to you the sort you'd like to wear, then, let us supply you.

The Prices Range per Suit from $15.00 to $30.00.

Our New Fall Overcoats Have Made a Tremendous Hit

Here you see all the approved styles made of exclusive fabrics, and are artistically hand-tailored and finished. Choose any of these smart and attractive models, and you will have an overcoat that will stand the most critical inspection. Then, too, will be another pleasant surprise when, in choosing the coat most suited to your taste, you will find the price that strikes you as being just right.

Prices Range at $15.00, $18.00 and up to $25.00

Fall Shades and Shapes in Men's Head-Dress at Prices to Suit Every One

The showing of Men's Hats for fall are more stylish than they have been for years and which are direct importations from the world's foremost makers, such as the J. B. Stetson, Henry Heath's, the Borsalaino, the Foxall, the King, and many more makes of high standing, in stiff with medium and high crown, also in the square top effect, narrow straight edge and close-roll brims, soft hats of all styles with flat tops, or others to be worn dented, and in all the most desirable shades, at prices which the average man thinks right, ranging from $7.00 to **$2.00**

Dress the Boy Well, It Pays In the Long Run

When speaking of our Men's Department we may as well add a few suggestions in regard to BOYS' CLOTHING, and we wish to emphasize the fact that you cannot find a more complete stock in the city. Our stock of BOYS' NOBBY SUITS is made from materials which assure durability, while the designs are on the best lines to make any boy look and feel manly. The workmanship on them is the best. Therefore we want parents to come and look through our vast assortment. The rest we will leave to their good judgment, our aim being to clothe boys at the lowest possible price, ranging from $9.50 to **$2.50**

THE VACUUM CLEANER
How about your Housecleaning? You cannot do better than to get an estimate from us. The VACUUM CLEANER is the most up-to-date.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

MAIL ORDERS
Promptness and care in filling Mail Orders is a hobby with us. A trial order will satisfy you of this fact.