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able, stylish and serviceable
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**Our New Illustrated
and Winter Catalogue**

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 290.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1909

FIFTIETH YEAR

INTRODUCING ALL BODIES BILL FOR NAVY OUT OF MINE

A Semi-Official Announcement Today of Legislation to Give Canadian Navy of Twelve Cruisers and Destroyers

Rescuers Bring Five Dead to the Surface Early This Morning and Mine is No Longer a Morgue

COST \$20,000,000 AND \$3,000,000 YEARLY

RUMOR THAT LIVING MAN WAS ENTOMBED

Official Investigation Commenced This Morning and Cause of the Disaster Will Be Probed

Nine to Go to Atlantic and Three to Pacific—Fight For Esquimalt Station—Other Business

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—It was semi-officially announced by the Ottawa Free Press today that a bill embodying in effect the decision of the defence conference will be introduced at an early stage of the session to open in November. It will be entitled "A Naval Defence Act," and will be followed by proposals for the construction of twelve vessels of the cruiser and destroyer class, nine of which will be placed on the Atlantic and three on the Pacific.

This will involve a capital expenditure of twenty million dollars, as well as an annual outlay for maintenance of over three million dollars.

While no decision has been reached as to where the new navy will be built, strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the government to ask parliament to consider the desirability of expending the whole sum in Canada under the supervision and revision of British experts loaned to Canada for that purpose.

The details of the proposed training ship and enlarged drydocks have not yet been worked out, but the admiralty is said to take the view that bigger docks are more a necessity than the construction of a fleet. It is hoped that some arrangement on this point may be reached before Parliament meets.

Other Legislation

Other legislation will include bills to amend the Bank Act; to amend the Insurance Act; to consolidate the Immigration Act; to ratify the French Treaty, and it is hoped as a result of the coming conference between Hon. Mr. Lemieux and the British postmaster-general in London next week, to include a bill for the reduction of cable rates. In the session's business.

There will also be a bill to amend the Militia Act to give effect to the military end of the defence conference.

It is understood that the admiralty takes the view that the location of a drydock at Esquimalt is not satisfactory in that it is not sufficiently protected. Negotiation on this point has not yet been completed, but Canada is holding out for the present site as one which was chosen by the admiralty itself years ago and which ought to satisfy its needs now.

To Assist Birth of Navy

Lieut. R. V. T. Stephens, Imperial gunnery expert, is coming to Ottawa to assist two other British naval officers, Messrs. Stewart and Lingin, lending a hand in the inauguration of the navy.

Fortnight of Flying

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The Grand Quinzaine aviation de Paris (Grand aviation fortnight) opened today under favorable conditions at Port Aviation, near Juvisy. It is organized on the same model as aviation week recently held at Rheims. Several single-engine aeroplanes are to take part in the races. They include Bleriot monoplane, Voisin bi-planes, a Wright bi-plane and a Breguet double monoplane.

The entries comprise a number of well-known aviators, Delagrèze, Henry Fournier, Voisin, Count De Lambert, Jacquelin, Louis Breguet, Paul-Han, Henry Rougier, and Herbert Latham. Up to the hour of opening, thirty-four entries had been received, but several late entries have since come in and it is believed that about forty different machines will participate in the contests.

J. M. Barrie Seeks Divorce

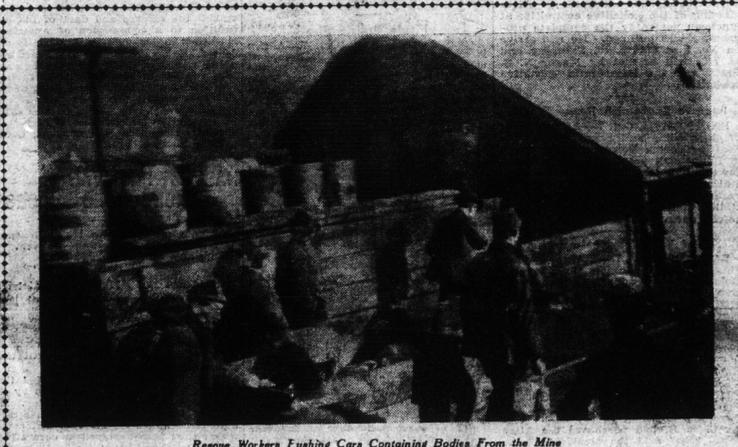
Special to The Evening Post.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The news of J. M. Barrie's divorce suit contained in a cable despatch from London last night, comes as a great shock to persons who had personal acquaintance with the Scotch author and playwright. The idea of divorce in connection with the author of "When a Girl Was Fifteen" seemed incongruous and painful. Mrs. Barrie has appeared little in public life. When still Miss Mary Ann, she was on the stage and appeared in Mr. Barrie's first play "Walker London," which achieved instantaneous success when played by John L. Toole in London seventeen years ago. She married Mr. Barrie in 1894 and retired from the stage. Since then they have always appeared to be a most devoted couple. They had no children, but adopted Miss Pauline Chase in place of a daughter of their own. The wonderful grasp on feminine character which Mr. Barrie has shown in his books and plays has always been supposed to have been inspired to a great degree by his perfect agreement with his wife.

The First Pictures of The Terrible Mine Disaster



Carrying a Body, Sheet-Wrapped Into Temporary Morgue at Mines



Remove Workers Pushing Cars Containing Bodies From the Mine

WORLD'S BASEBALL TITLE TO BE DECIDED

Pittsburg Nationals and Detroit Americans Ready For Great Struggle Tomorrow—All Reserved Seats Sold

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—A dense fog held Pittsburg in its grasp today, and the great army of spectators who were gathered to witness the first game of the National commission early tomorrow, were disappointed. Only a few members of the National commission reached the city about the same time. All is in readiness for the first game.

More than 250 policemen were stationed in and around Forbes field under the direction of the assistant superintendent of police, and the various inspectors. For the purpose of advertising as much as possible the anticipated congestion at the park, the newspapers today are publishing a diagram of the seating arrangements with instructions to seat-holders regarding the entrances and exits. A number of new openings have been constructed, and practically every section of the immense stadium has its individual gate.

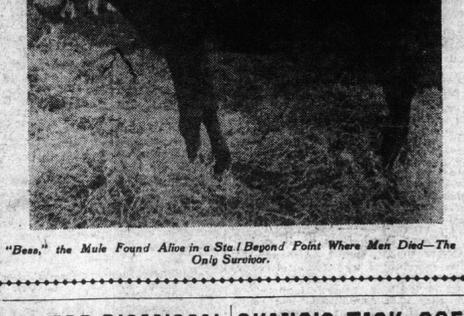
The weather forecasters issued a special weather prediction at noon today as follows: "Fair and warmer weather will be had until tomorrow night. For Saturday, however, conditions are uncertain, as there is a storm headed in this direction."

There is to be a brief session of the National commission early tomorrow to select umpires for the contest. Mr. Herriman of the National commission said today that he considered the arrangements for handling the crowd as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them. "Every contingency has been provided for and I am sure that the series will be a great success," he said.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—More than one thousand people were in line patiently waiting for tickets when 5,000 pavilion seats for the world's baseball championship games here next Monday and Tuesday were placed on sale today. The 5,000 seats for the first game were sold to one individual. As fast as the ticket sellers could push them through the windows in pairs. To avoid ticket scalpers, only two tickets were sold to one individual. Only general admissions are now left for the two games, all the reserved seats having been disposed of on Tuesday.

DUDLEY BUCK, THE COMPOSER, DEAD

WEST ORANGE, N.J., Oct. 7.—Dudley Buck, the organist and composer, died at the home of his son yesterday. His death was sudden. He had just returned from a two years' absence in Europe. Mr. Buck was seventy years old. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and was educated at the Lehigh Conservatory. He composed the cantata sung by 400 voices at the opening of the centennial at Philadelphia and became famous as a composer of pastoral music.



"Bess," the Mule Found Alive in a Stal Beyond Point Where Men Died—The Only Survivor.

ASKS FOR DISMISSAL OF PENTY CASE

On a charge of manslaughter, Joseph B. Penty, chief engineer at the Empress hotel, was arraigned in the police court this morning. The case is the outcome of the finding of criminal negligence by the coroner's jury which inquired into the cause of the death of Alexander Forfar, who was scalded while working at the C. P. R. hotel on the 9th of last month, dying from his injuries.

The prosecution presented its evidence this morning, H. W. R. Moore, instructed by the attorney-general, acting as counsel, while R. T. Elliott, K. C., appeared for the defence. The witnesses examined were those who

O'CONNOR IS REVOLUTION COMING TO RECRUIT EASY

Nationalists Predict General Elections Within Two Weeks and Prepare to Fight the Veto Bill

"LAST OBSTACLE TO HOME RULE"

T. P. O'Connor Coming to Canada to Explain the Situation to American and Canadian Supporters

So Says Leader of Barcelona Republicans in Paris On the Way to Spain—Declares a Revolt is Necessary

CLERICALS SEEKING TO KILL LAY TEACHING

Gen. D'Amade Calls on France to Check Spain's Penetration of Morocco—Constitutional Guarantees Refused

LONDON, Oct. 7.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., will sail shortly for America at the request of John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, to explain the political situation here to the supporters of the Irish cause in the United States and Canada. The Nationalists regard the approaching general elections as one of the most critical periods in their history, and the full power of their organization will be utilized in helping the Liberals deprive the House of Lords of the power of veto which they claim is the sole remaining obstacle to Home Rule.

Their Point of View.

The Nationalist point of view is set forth in an appeal by Mr. Redmond which is as follows:

"A great crisis in the Irish struggle has arisen. The House of Lords is engaged at this moment in destroying the Irish Home Bill with its promise of the restoration of the House of Lords to Ireland and her people, and the banishing forever of the Home Rule and famine from the west of Ireland.

"General elections are certain within the next two weeks. In these elections the veto of the House of Lords will be at stake and with the veto of the House of Lords will disappear the last obstacle to Home Rule. Ireland will have arrayed against her all the forces of landlordism, wealth and privilege. Once more we appeal to our race to help us fight against these powerful enemies of our race."

SOUTH AFRICANS WOULD COME HERE

All coming in the same mail and arriving at the office of Mr. McGaffey, of the Vancouver Development League, this morning seven men from South Africa contained in the same chest for a livelihood on this island. Most of the writers were men, who stated that the Boer war had cast such a depression upon the South African country that hundreds of people were leaving for England and Australia and it was their desire to ascertain the opportunities offered here. The writers will be answered immediately by Mr. McGaffey and each will receive booklets telling of Vancouver Island.

Boy Killed by Horse.

ALVINGTON, Ont., Oct. 7.—At the Alvington fair held here yesterday, as the crowd were leaving the grounds, the ten-year-old son of Dr. White was struck in the face by a horse and instantly killed.

Morgan Accused Official.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan it was announced today has accepted the honorary presidency of the exhibition of American manufacturers to be held in Berlin in 1913.

POST-MARKS

Foolish man to imagine that woman wants to "run things." She merely wants the right to do so!

Correspondence.

Percy Pretybyth: No, you are wrong! a woman's age has nothing to do with the date of her birth.

A Cornell student walked 300 miles away from New York. This is proved one advantage of university education!

It is given to some to do vaudeville acts, to some to "fill in" in the cast, to others to "fill up" between the acts.

The presidential messenger's motor slipped into the river yesterday—sort of stemming the tide of her enthusiasm!

"He who fights and runs away may draw a pension some fine day," says the Chicago News.

Well, what diff? The other chap won't need one!

Because necessity ignores every law anarchy is not therefore right.

That help which helps a man to help himself is the only help worth the while.

The foal of the racer will never know its powers nor discover his speed if always pastured with the common herd destined for the collar and the yoke.

If Cap Bernier saw the pole he can't be telling about it. Perhaps the Cap hates to but!

Bank of England Rate Lower.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The governors of the Bank of England today realized the minimum discount rate from 2 1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent. This is the first change since the first day of April when it was reduced from 3 per cent. It was decided to raise the rate to 3 per cent. owing to the large increase in the bank's reserve already made by exports to Egypt which were necessary for the financing of the cotton crop and the Argentine withdrawals and the governors were unable to offset these by fresh arrivals from the mines owing to the sustained demand from Russia, which absorbed the available quantities week after week, preventing the bank from building up the reserve.

(Continued on Page Three.)

News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

North Yakima to Celebrate NORTH YAKIMA, Oct. 7.—North Yakima is preparing to celebrate its silver jubilee this coming January. A number of the pioneers are back of the movement. "The Last Judgment" Sold ANTWEP, Oct. 7.—Van Orley's famous picture of "The Last Judgment," which was painted on wood in 1535, has been sold to New York. Neither the name of the buyer nor the price has been made public. Semi-Centennial Meeting in Progress TOKYO, Oct. 7.—Three hundred American, English and Japanese delegates to the semi-centennial celebration of the advent of Protestantism to Japan, are gathered in Tokyo and the meetings are proceeding daily. Oetogenarian Editor Dead PARIS, Ky., Oct. 7.—E. L. McCoskey, aged 80, at one time editor of the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier, editor of the Western Citizen and was editor of the Educator, died yesterday of heart disease. Owners to Get Bank Back OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 7.—Upon the acceptance of securities offered by the state banking board yesterday by W. L. Norton and some associates, it was said tonight on authority that the Columbia Bank & Trust Company's bank will be turned back into the hands of its ownership by today. Aged Bridge Watchman Killed TACOMA, Oct. 7.—Jerry Simpson, bridge watchman of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad, was struck by a freight train and killed here yesterday. He was 74 years old, unmarried, and leaves three brothers, Charles, of Minneapolis, George, of New Jersey, and a sister in the east, besides other relatives in Oregon. Gen. Grant on Test Ride CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, of the department of the Lakes, and thirty-seven officers of the department, left Waukegan Tuesday on a ninety-mile horseback ride required of officers by the war department. The party on its first relay went about twenty miles, where they remained for the night and continued the journey yesterday. Horse Thieves at Work NORTH YAKIMA, Oct. 7.—Two horses, two saddles and four pairs of chaps were stolen Tuesday morning, and the sheriff's force is now looking for the thieves. The horses were runners that were being used on the Kootenai by a party of men whose name has not been reported to the sheriff's office. The saddles and chaps belonged to F. J. Toppensh, whose store at Toppensh was entered and the articles stolen. Great Discovery after 2,000 years. Careful tests established the exceptional value of the new balm, its complete reliability and its successful success even in certain obstinate cases of eczema and ulceration. From the first Zam-Buk has been obtained direct from its discoverer, expected of it from a practical standpoint, in four continents it has now become the favorite household balm. Cheap substitutes made up to look like Zam-Buk, and sold at so-called "cheap" rates, are constantly being produced, but the careful housewife, the mother, bearing the responsibility and the care of her all children, or the bread-winner, who once wastes money on these repeats the experiment. There is no "cheap" in nature. If one wants to be sure her price must be paid, and now people don't waste money on "cheap" imitations. Zam-Buk, so pure yet so powerful, is good for young and old. The delicate skin of babes benefits from its application and it is widely used by nursing mothers for the rashes and chafings of very young children. Men of experience and of great attainments in varied walks of life have tested it, and speak of it in the highest terms. Dr. Andrew Wilson, whose name as a scientist is familiar all the world over, in one of his recent medical works writes: "Wherever a box of Zam-Buk is handy the preparation may be relied upon as an antiseptic dressing which requires no preparation and has the particular advantage of possessing unique healing properties." Mr. Frank Scudamore, the great war correspondent says: "Zam-Buk cured me of blood-poisoning, which caused severe ulcers. It is a splendid healer, and I hope its merits will become even more widely known." Mr. R. F. Perry, Justice of the Peace, of Goldfield, B. C., says: "Zam-Buk cured me of a skin rash of five years' duration, which no doctor had been able to relieve." For skin eruptions, scald sores, ulcers, abscesses, poisoning, chafing, chapped places, frost bite, blistering, chafing, ringworm, etc., Zam-Buk is without equal. For piles it is the best remedy yet discovered. It relieves the burning, stinging, throbbing pains, and rives ease. Almost all druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at fifty cents per box, or post paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

EVERY HOME NEEDS Zam-Buk THE GREAT HERBAL HEALER.

Capt. Bernier to Give Address. OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—Captain Bernier has accepted an invitation to address the Canadian club here next Saturday. Canadian Writer Dead. WATERLOO, Ont., Oct. 7.—Rev. A. Murdoch, M. A., the well known writer, died yesterday, aged 63 years. General Buchan's Condition. MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Brigadier General Buchan has held his own all day, and the Royal Victoria authorities held out some hope yesterday evening for his recovery. Statue Too Early. TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Goldwin Smith, through the president of the Toronto Press club, Fergus Kyle, thanks the citizens for the suggestion of a statue in his honor, but says at the same time a statue is the final seal and should not be affixed till the record of life is complete. Recognition for Cook NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Friday, October 15, was the date set yesterday for the official aldermanic reception to the Central railway, now under the sponsorship of the C. P. R. through its former road. The issue price is \$125 sterling per thousand dollar bond. Wisconsin Central Bonds. LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Bank of Montreal issues today \$3,500,000 4 per cent bonds of the Wisconsin Central railway, now under the sponsorship of the C. P. R. through its former road. The issue price is \$125 sterling per thousand dollar bond. Impressed With Canada MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, addressed the Canadian club yesterday afternoon. He expressed himself as being very much pleased with the magnitude of Canada's resources, the use to which they were being put, the growth of the country, and development, and the great possibilities opening up before it. Keeping Bryan Busy. SPOKANE, Oct. 7.—A busy day has been outlined for William Jennings Bryan in Spokane Saturday. At a meeting of the executive committee of the luncheon yesterday the complete programme was outlined. He will arrive on No. 1 at 6:25 a. m. Saturday morning and will be met by Mayor N. S. Pratt and the Democratic executive committee. Improve Snohomish Power Plant. SNOHOMISH, Oct. 7.—A large crew of electricians and linemen from the Seattle-Tacoma Power company were here yesterday to install and test the two new transformers for the substation here. The changes were made yesterday afternoon and will be completed in time to turn on the current before darkness last evening. Chief Whip Taylor Improves. LONDON, Oct. 7.—George Taylor, chief whip in the Canadian Commons, who underwent an operation for cancer of the throat, has lived the greatest benefit from the operation and that the doctors inform him he will live for some time. Mr. Taylor hopes to be out in a week. Sir Charles Tupper called on Mr. Taylor today. No Allan Line Purchase MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Sir Thomas Shanks, chairman of the Allan line, yesterday was anything but pleased to hear that the C. P. R. had purchased the Allan line. He said that the Canadian Pacific, "There is nothing in the story as far as we are concerned, and Mr. Hays told me the other evening that the Grand Trunk Pacific had certainly not purchased the line." Collision on Great Northern Railway. SPOKANE, Oct. 7.—A Great Northern passenger train collided on a steep grade near Durham, Mont., about 7:30 p. m. yesterday. One locomotive and two passenger cars were wrecked and were thrown from their berths. Two women were badly hurt, but their names cannot be learned. The accident resulted in a curve which hid the engines from each other until too late to avoid the collision. "Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity." SPOKANE, Oct. 7.—John Glinderman, the giant butcher, who killed his wife and then barricaded his home to resist the police, was pronounced "not guilty by reason of insanity" by the jury yesterday. Glinderman has been in the asylum for the past few days without food for days. He will be sent to the penitentiary at Walla Walla as a criminal insane. Physicians state he is suffering from the brain and cannot recover. Mark Twain's Daughter Weds. WEST REDDING, Conn., Oct. 7.—Miss Clara Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, was yesterday married at noon today to Ossip Gabrieliowitch, the Russian pianist, in the city of West Redding. Mr. Clemens' country home. While the ceremony was being performed Mr. Clemens was attacked in the sacral-plexus region by a severe attack of the degree of doctor of literature was conferred upon him by Oxford University. Mrs. Gabrieliowitch left this afternoon for New York, where they will remain about a week, and then go to Berlin, where Mr. Gabrieliowitch has taken a house. Japanese Business Commission. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 7.—The Imperial business commission from Japan, now on a five months' tour of the United States, visited the Canadian side of the falls yesterday and were welcomed officially by W. T. R. Preston, former Canadian trade commissioner to Japan, on behalf of the Dominion government. After visiting the Ontario power works, the party were entertained to luncheon as guests of the Ottawa government. A brief address by Mr. Preston, Baron Shibazana, chairman of the party, expressed the deep interest of the Dominion government in the power works of Canada, and the desire of the Japanese for more extended and more intimate relations with the Dominion. Concluding, Baron Shibazana wished Canada a continuation of her wonderful prosperity. "No Fund" Cheques. VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 7.—Laboring under a legal disability, the issue of cheques without funds in the bank so long as there was no intention to defraud, Bernard J. Hillier, who claims to be a private soldier, offered a refund awakening from the faithful idea this morning in police court, where Acting Police Magistrate South and McQueen imposed a penalty of three months at hard labor. Hillier claimed to be expecting \$2,900 to arrive to his credit on Thursday, and it was presumed on this, he said, which led him to pass several cheques of various amounts, totalling more than \$200. A cheque for \$150 was passed on the Cedar Cove Hardware company, but was post-dated and was in payment for tools and powder which the accused had used on a land-clearing contract. Another cheque for \$75 was given by J. Becker, one of his employees. This cheque was cashed at the Winters hotel. Other cheques given by Hillier are said to have been cashed by the Vancouver Auto company, B. B. Johnston and a Mr. Empey. Methodist Divine Dead. TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Rev. Egerton Eyles Young, missionary, author, canoeist and lecturer, one of the most interesting figures in the Methodist Church in Canada, passed away yesterday at his home, "Algonquin Lodge," Bradford, after a lengthy illness. He was a distinguished scholar, a writer of a criminal law, Oct. 7, 1840, his father being a Methodist minister. Thaw Comes Up Again ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Contending that his commitment to the Massachusetts state hospital for the criminal insane was illegal, the fight to secure the liberty of Harry K. Thaw was renewed yesterday. Thaw was released yesterday on an appeal from an order of Justice Mills, of White Plains, denying a writ of habeas corpus. Thaw's counsel, Charles Morchauer, contended that the commitment was made and executed in violation of the constitutional guarantee of liberty without due process of law. He held that Thaw had been committed to a criminal institution after he had been acquitted and that he is now under a criminal charge. It was further contended that Thaw was entitled to have a jury pass upon his mental condition, and that he is sane now. To Consider Peary's Data. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Commander Peary has accepted the invitation of the National Geographic Society to submit his proof of land verification. He telegraphed to the president of the society, saying he was willing only to submit his data if he were permitted to submit the records and data of his expedition to a commission of American scientists that should be impartially selected. So far the society has heard nothing from Dr. Cook, save through the public prints in answer to their invitation issued October 4. The society's special commission will consider Commander Peary's data. HARVEST FESTIVAL. Residents of Methosho held Pleasant Reunion Last Evening—Concert and Dance the Features. Residents of Methosho district gathered on mass at their hall last evening, when a Harvest festival was held. After a concert there was a supper and then the floor was cleared and dancing indulged in until the small hours. H. D. Heimken, K. C. occupied the chair, supported on the platform by C. E. Pooley, K. C., and Harry Pooley. In the evening the entertainment was conducted by the ladies on the excellent taste which they displayed in decorating the hall. Among those present were: Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Skelton, Miss Howell, H. Handley, Henry Hoeselwood, D. Sidney and Messrs. Gray and Drake. At the close of the entertainment a vote of thanks was passed to the singers. An excellent concert programme had been prepared, and the residents enjoyed themselves by this means until a late hour. The Harvest festival was a success and has been present but was prevented through indisposition. BORN. BILLINGHURST—On Sunday, 3rd October, the wife of E. E. Billingham, of a daughter. FAHEY—At Toronto, on the 4th inst., to the wife of J. Macdonald Fahey, a daughter. MAYNARD-COLLINS—On Wednesday, September 29th, at St. Joseph's church, Winnipeg, by the Reverend C. W. Jordan, G. H. Maynard, Jr., son of Mr. G. H. Maynard of Victoria, to Lillian, daughter of Mr. E. J. Collins, of St. Joseph street, Winnipeg. GRAVES-MORLEY—On Saturday, October 2nd, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Grundy, Alfred William Graves to Henrietta Louise Morley, both late of Sunderland, England, now of Victoria, B. C. POOLEY-MORRIS—At St. John's church, Victoria, B. C., September 29, 1909, Gerald Ormsby Pooley, of Knutsford, England, to Gertrude E. Morris, of Leamington, England. DIED. DONALDSON—Suddenly, on the 23rd September, at the family residence, East Sooke, B. C., Alexander Donaldson, Donaldson, aged 70 years; a native of Strathgairn, England. KEIL—In this city, on the 25th inst., at St. Francis hospital, Jeanie Russell, relict of the late Robert Kerr, in her 80th year, a native of Bathgate, Scotland. JONES—On the 25th inst., at St. John's hospital, Eliza, beloved wife of Thomas C. Jones, Esq., aged 65 years. Born in Churchill, Chipping Norton, B. C. HAYES—At Victoria, on Thursday, September 30th, 1909, Anne, wife of the late Patrick Hayes, of Dalhousie, N. S. MCGRAW—On the 1st inst., at the family residence, Vancouver, Mary, the wife of James McGraw, aged 44 years, a native of Liverpool, England. SPRAGGE—At the Jubilee hospital, on Monday morning, October 4th, Ernest D. Spragge, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Spragge, of 2623 Work street. Funeral will be private. STEPHENS—On October 3rd, 1909, at Royal Jubilee hospital, Samuel Henry Stephens, aged 55 years. A native of England.

EVERYBODY ENJOYS "SALADA" TEA. Sold only in sealed lead packets. At all grocers. 40c, 50c and 60c per pound. D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA, COUGHS, COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and DYSENTERY. NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in B. C. 1/15, 2/6, 4/6.

It Is Not Necessary to Count the Lines, Simply Bring Us the "SO CALLED" GOLD BOND CERTIFICATES Offered by our Competitors, and we will add \$25 to their face value. THIS OFFER IS ABSOLUTELY GENUINE. But must be taken advantage of before OCTOBER the 20th, 1909. No Raising of Prices. Our pianos are all marked in plain figures and represent Canada's leading makes. Your choice of the GERHARD HEINTZMAN, MENDELSSOHN, SCHUBERT, MARTIN-ORME OR BEHNING PLAYER-PIANO. Fletcher Bros. 1231 GOVERNMENT STREET. The Largest, Busiest and Best Music Dealers in B. C. Repeat orders prove the unquestionable superiority of our JEWEL BLEND TEA 40c Per Lb. HAVE YOU TRIED IT? The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312. SLATINE ROOFING. Rolls contain 108 and 216 square feet, and are sold for 100 and 200 square feet. Slatine is fire, water, acid and gas proof; unaffected by extremes of heat or cold, weatherproof and indestructible. Slatine also possesses several distinctly superior qualities of its own. In that it has an absolutely pure wool felt foundation, and has a specially protected weather coating, consisting of a heavy layer of mineral rubber, in which is imbedded a coat of weatherproof mineral. Slatine will NOT WRINKLE OR BUCKLE. The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. VICTORIA B. C., AGENTS.

LABOR REGISTERED A VICARIOUS PROTEST Ottawa Powers Declare There is No Pact With Railway Regarding the Hiring of Orientals. A vigorous protest has been registered against the Dominion government and the G. T. P. railway whereby the latter has given the Orientals in construction work the effect of a report submitted at last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, Georgia, that a reply has been received from Ottawa announcing that no such proposition was under consideration. President Watters, who represents Victoria at the Quebec convention of the Dominion Labor Congress, having returned, made the following report: "Our delegate to the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the City of Quebec from Monday, September 20 to Friday, September 24, last, has begged leave to report as follows: At the opening of the convention I duly accredited delegates answered the roll call; the assemblage being representative of trades unionism from Sydney in the East, to Victoria in the West. Opening addresses were made by the president of the Trades and Labor Council of Quebec and Lewis, the premier of the Province of Quebec. W. McKenzie King, minister of labor, Jerome Collins, of Georgia, the former delegate of the A. F. L., W. C. Crooks, British labor M. P., and A. P. Jones, Vermont, president of the congress. It is with extreme gratification you delegate has to report that the questions of the greatest importance—the most important ever considered by the congress—were introduced by resolution, officers and committees reported to the convention, the proceedings throughout were characterized by the spirit of fairness and the absence of acrimonious debate. The absence, also, of unnecessary debate was a commendable feature of the proceedings and reports submitted to the convention and the main points made in English to French, and vice versa, enable both English and French speaking delegates to understand, to consider and vote on the questions before the convention. Of the greatest local importance, the resolution by Delegate McGee, Vancouver, instructing the executive committee to endeavor to secure the Dominion government to prevent or to further limit the immigration of Japanese, was after some discussion of an educational nature, unanimously concurred in. Among the more important resolutions submitted to the convention and adopted were those that relate to the coal miners' strike in Nova Scotia in which charges were made against the irregularity of calling off the militia, imprisonment of picketers and the reprehensible action of the Dominion government to appoint a military commission to investigate the strike and for what reason or purpose the services of the militia were enlisted. The most important resolution submitted to the convention was that of international peace, which in addition to declaring against aggressive warfare provides means for the introduction of the executive of the national or international federations of labor, to be present, and to take the lead in any peace conference, national or international, may be called independent of, as a result of the action of the executive of the congress. The debate arising from the introduction of this resolution was characterized by the unanimity of opinion against aggressive warfare, the necessity of the working class who are manufacturers, exporters and who have least to gain by reason of war, taking the lead in establishing peace among the nations, and the awakening consciousness of the wage earners to the extent of their means by which war will be buried in a common grave with other relics of the past. In the report of the executive that portion protesting against the introduction of the resolution introduced the continuance of military training in the schools as a means of instilling the mind of the young aggressive military spirit, was adopted and emphatic disapproval of such military training was expressed by every speaker taking part in the debate. The report of W. B. Trotter, British representative on emigration, was received with great satisfaction by the convention. The far-reaching effect of Mr. Trotter's mission in the British Isles in coping with the misrepresentations made by interested parties such as manufacturers, transportation companies, etc., is clearly set forth in the report. Particular mention is made of the commercial spirit underlying the action of the Salvation Army immigration officers. The proofs in possession of Mr. Trotter, showing the questioning the common honesty even of some of the Army's officers and characterizing their immigration policy as being in some respects not unscrupulous but reprehensible. The report of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, was extremely interesting. The report clearly shows that just proportion to the programme advised by labor representatives being put in operation will the work of the courts be productive of good results. Labor representatives on the said court take the position that the standard of the individual or the community is, as a rule, the reflex of the economic condition of the individual or community; therefore to deal intelligently and effectively with the reform of the courts, it is necessary to take the means by which men and women, particularly women, are compelled to earn their living. Judging from the report itself one is impelled to conclude that the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada will in a short space of time become an auxiliary of the

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**LABOR REGISTERED
AUGUSTUS
PROTEST**

Ottawa Powers Declare That
There is No Pact With Rail-
way Regarding the Hiring of
Orientals

That a vigorous protest has been registered against the rumored arrangement between the Dominion government and the G. T. P. railway, whereby the latter might employ Orientals in construction work was the effect of a report submitted at last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, which followed the suit of Vancouver in this respect and a reply has been received from Ottawa announcing that no such proposal was under consideration.

President Watters, who represented Victoria at the Quebec convention of the Canada Labor Congress, having just returned, made the following report: "Our delegate to the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the City of Quebec, from Monday, September 25, to Friday, September 28, inclusive, begs leave to report as follows: "At the opening of the convention 128 duly accredited delegates answered the roll call; the assemblage being representative of trades unionism from Sydney in the East, to Victoria in the West.

Opening addresses were made by the president of the Trades and Labor Council of Quebec and the premier of the Province of Quebec. W. L. McKenzie King, minister of labor, Jerome Jones, of Georgia, president of the Georgia Labor Council, and J. T. Crooks, British labor M. P., and Alphonse Verville, president of the Congress.

It is with extreme gratification your delegate has to report that although questions of the greatest importance by the congress were introduced by resolution, officers and committees reported throughout were characterized by a spirit of fairness and freedom from contentious debate. The absence, also, of unnecessary debate was a commendable feature of the proceedings, particularly so, since the delegates, and reports submitted to the convention and the main points made in debate were necessarily translated from English to French, and vice versa, to enable both English and French speaking delegates to intelligently consider and vote on the questions before the convention.

Of the greatest local importance, the resolution by Debraux, of Montreal, of Vancouver, instructing the executive council of the congress to use its utmost endeavors to prevent or to further limit the immigration to this country of Asiatics, particularly Japanese, was, after some discussion of an educational nature, unanimously concurred in.

Among the more important resolutions submitted to the convention and unanimously adopted was that relating to the coal miners' strike in Nova Scotia in which charges were made as to the irregularities in the calling out of the militia, the payment of the militia, and the reprehensible action of evicting strikers and their families from their homes, and the appointment of a Dominion government to appoint a royal commission with labor representatives to investigate the facts leading up to the action of employers and employees during the strike and for what reasons the militia was called out. The most important resolution submitted to the convention was that on international peace. The resolution, in addition to declaring against aggressive warfare, provides means for the executive of the congress to get in touch with the different national federations of labor to discuss peace and to take the lead in any peace conference, national or international that may be called for the purpose of the congress. The debate arising from the introduction of this resolution was characterized by a unanimity of opinion against aggressive warfare, the necessity of having a peace class, who are the greatest sufferers and who have least to gain by reason of war, taking the lead in all peace among civilized peoples on a firm basis, was eloquent testimony to the feeling of the congress that peace is a common grave with other relics of barbarism. In the report of the executive, it was stated that the introduction of where already introduced the continuation of military training in the schools as a means of the aggressive military spirit, was adopted and emphasis was placed on military training was expressed by every speaker taking part in the debate.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in building its banners to so judge in better working and living conditions as to enable the moral tone of the people to rise proportionately. It was demonstrated to the satisfaction of your delegate that while the congress has its limitations, yet because of its growth numerically, its persistent agitation and education, its growing prestige in the minds of employers and the awakened feeling and respect of it by parliaments, the congress has ample justification for its being in existence and merits the support of every trade union and central labor body in Canada. The educational value attaching to the debates on the different problems introduced to its conventions is of the first importance. The different view point taken by different speakers and the free expression of opinion can only tend to give each a wider view of the subject under discussion and a more intelligent grasp of the question. This has been amply demonstrated in the case of the Asiatic problem in this province by the efforts to prevent the spread of the evils of wholesale Asiatic immigration.

Your delegate was gratified by the cordial reception given him from members of the convention from one end of Canada to the other. The delegates stand high in the opinion of the officers of the Congress. Special mention was made on the floor of the convention of the commendable promptness and reliability of correspondence, etc., of Victoria's central labor body. Because of the reputation made and maintained by your body in the work and counsel of the Congress the task of your delegate to command recognition and receive the utmost consideration and even deference by the Congress as a whole was comparatively easy.

Finally, the executive of the Congress commissions you to bring you their fraternal greetings and best wishes for the prosperity and usefulness of your central body. The report was accepted and ordered given to the press and a hearty vote of thanks passed to delegate Watters.

**ALL BODIES
OUT OF MINE**

(Continued from Page One.)
after-damp, which had been gradually dispersing, had been well cleared by this morning. Yesterday it was still very bad, so much so that Inspector Dick was overcome and was suffering severely from the effects of the gas on reaching the pit-mouth. A report was current, too, that Alex. Shaw, the hero pit-manager who, with his younger brother and Davidson had worked so well, saving many, including the party of eleven who had sat down after abandoning hope to wait for the end after the five led by Brittonman Fred Ingham and Ismatier had been lost, sprang out by gas when climbing up a cross-cut, was reported last night in a perilous condition. This report, however, has not been confirmed.

What the examination which commenced this morning will develop remains to be seen. It is undoubtedly a stringent one, and may bring to light the cause of the explosion. In the meantime there is some report current. That most accepted is that the scene of the explosion was No. 22 stall, where John Bullitt was working. It is also reported that J. Wargo and A. Kesserich. While many hold that the disaster was due to the explosion of coal, others believe it was a gas explosion. The unqualified helpers of Wargo and Kesserich were engaged without authority in mining in which gas circulated freely. As the story is told it is that Wargo and Kesserich, who returned the evening previous to the disaster, after a shooting expedition, were told by the loaders in the hearing of others: "We've got out enough coal to keep us busy for a time; you'd better get a rest after their wrecked trip." The regulations made and provided by law are that in a mine in which gas is known to be present, no naked lights are to be used, and that a competent man to inspect a charge before it is fired—this would tend to lessen the danger of blow-out shots.

Before darkness came last night nine were added to the eighteen recovered yesterday. There were many, many relatives, brothers and fathers at the top of the hope. It was a day of patient waiting and watching by the few whose dear ones were held in the heart of the mine, with the eager rescuers pressed back by the dispersing after-damp. Their watching was rewarded. The five bodies had been released from No. 9 stall in the early morning, the motors, whose glimmering lights were eagerly watched as they came for over a mile along the slope, came out with workers, but no bodies.

Soon after noon the motor came out, drawing a truck in which two bundles of humanity, scorched by after-damp, were conveyed with great haste. As the truck was switched from the covered pit mouth and pushed to the temporary morgue made out of the storehouse, it was followed by a gang of miners and others, who crowded in, where the

corpses were laid out on new made stretchers covered with sheets. These victims were John Bullitt and Mike Gustave, a Slav, whose name is not positively identified. Soon after three o'clock a similar scene took place. The bodies of the pithead saw a distant glimmer, which gradually became brighter, and soon the motor emerged with the bodies of Oscar Matras, Charles Salo, Finlander, who had been working in stall 20 when the explosion occurred, and had been in the mine for some time, remained when night came and the tired workers ceased for supper. The five bodies were close at hand. These were Herman Petersen, who leaves three orphaned girls and two boys, whose mother died but a month ago; Jack Wargo, Thompson, Fatima, William Renosovitch, and Mike Dacolovitch.

H. F. Shepherd, mine inspector, interviewed last night, said the suggestion put forward by the Times that the explosion was due to a pocket of gas, is absurd. No one had any idea that such was the case until the bodies were found. The mine will commence this morning, attention having heretofore been given to getting the bodies out.

From the evidence seen, the explosion took place between 2-1 and 3 levels, the bodies of the men who came down to 3 and up to 2-1 and blown out stoppings," said Mr. Shepherd. "That's all the evidence we have. As to the theory of a dust explosion due to a blown out shot, this I note is general, but until we have made our own investigations, no definite can be said. This is a disaster which will require close and careful examination to determine the cause."

The firing of shots without supervision is something to be brought under more stringent regulation is the opinion of the Times. The result of the explosion at Extension, as far as many suppose, a shot was blown in on 2-2 level, it must have been fired without the usual seeing it. Had he done so there would probably have been no accident. It is considered that the mine should be closed, or at least the exercise over firing of shots.

Lieut.-Governor James Dunsmuir, who is expected to visit the extension, has been in consultation with Supt. Little since his arrival. Asked for a statement tonight, he said he had nothing to say. Work will be resumed at the mine, which turns out about 1,400 tons of coal a day, in a few days. Meanwhile the inspectors will make their examination, and the blown-out timbering will be restored. The quest, being at the mine at Lady-smith, will await the completion of the inspector's report.

Under the Workmen's Compensation act the mining company will have to pay \$1,600 to the dependents of each of the by-ways of the mine, and the victim of the disaster, and also under the by-laws of the Victoria accident and burial fund, to which each miner subscribes \$1 each month, of which 75 cents goes to the half-monthly flag, the outward show of grief and the general air of stiffness which pervades the place. Indemnity for three funerals were held this morning. Alex. Melos, the big Montenegro, six feet two inches tall, was buried at St. Mary's church, and William Davidson was also carried to the grave. This afternoon another funeral, for the son of the late King, was held at St. Mary's church, and for a few days many others will be witnessed. Lady-smith will be a place of funerals, it is expected.

At a public meeting held yesterday afternoon at Extension, called by Mayor Nicholson, a committee was appointed to consist of Mayor Nicholson, Postmaster Theodore Bryant, Rev. John Stewart, A. Degea, and Rev. Robert Wilson. The committee will receive subscriptions and relieve any suffering. John Stewart opened a subscription, with \$50 and the mine management be approached for permission to solicit a subscription in the mine. A telegram was received from the mine, read from acting Mayor Henderson, of Victoria.

GALENA IN THE NORTH

Very Promising Outlook of the Lead King, near Hazelton.
The Prince Rupert Optimist says: "W. L. Somerville, representing American capital, has obtained a \$50,000 working lease on four claims on Nine Mile mountain, owned by G. A. Rosenthal and Hugh Harris, of Hazelton. Work will commence this day, and the mine will return to the district, having a strong lead with 30 inches of galena running 100 per cent in silver and lead."

This interesting news is supplemented by the Okanagan Herald, which says: "The Columbia Coal and Coke company's pack trains arrived in town with the first part of the shipment of ten tons of galena ore from the Nine Mile mountain. The remainder of the shipment will be brought down in a few days, and the whole lot started for the smelter. The claims were located in July, and this shipment made within 60 days after the first stamp was planted. It is a long way toward proving that the whole lot started for the smelter. The claims were located in July, and this shipment made within 60 days after the first stamp was planted. It is a long way toward proving that the whole lot started for the smelter. The claims were located in July, and this shipment made within 60 days after the first stamp was planted. It is a long way toward proving that the whole lot started for the smelter."

**DOMINION HOUSE
OPENS NOVEMBER 11**
Work for Session is Well Advanced—
Naval Question Chief Topic For Discussion.
OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The second session of the eleventh parliament of Canada will open on Thursday, November 11. This date was decided upon at a cabinet council held yesterday, at which nearly all the ministers were present, the absentees being Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and Mr. J. H. Macdonald. The sessional programme was discussed with the result of a decision to be brought forward next session on the new public works scheme. The session will be held in the Dominion House, Toronto, and of Brae-side, near Paris, Ontario, by his wife Jane Griffith. He was born at Brae-side, January 29, 1847, and educated at the U. C. College. He joined the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, as ensign in June, 1874. This is, of course, 1874, and adjutant in 1875. Retiring from that post he moved to the Northwest in 1881. He was captain in the 18th Regiment, Fredericton, N. B., in 1887. In 1887 he was appointed commandant of the Royal School of Infantry, St. Johns, P. Q. In 1894 he visited England, where he engaged in a course of instruction with the English forces, and of the first field column during the summer months. He was appointed in the course of musketry and machine gun work and passed the army examination for promotion to major, appointed Lt. Col. March, 1898. He was one of the best known soldiers in Canada.

**GENERAL BUCHAN
HEARS "LAST POST"**
MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Brig.-Gen. Lawrence Buchan, D.O.C., who has been suffering from pneumonia since this morning at the Royal Victoria hospital, died here recently.
General Buchan's death will be received with deep regret among military men in Victoria. Only about three weeks ago he was a visitor here and at that time he was entertained at the drill hall. Brigadier-General Lawrence Buchan was the son of the late David Buchan, of Hazelton House, Toronto, and of Brae-side, near Paris, Ontario, by his wife Jane Griffith. He was born at Brae-side, January 29, 1847, and educated at the U. C. College. He joined the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, as ensign in June, 1874. This is, of course, 1874, and adjutant in 1875. Retiring from that post he moved to the Northwest in 1881. He was captain in the 18th Regiment, Fredericton, N. B., in 1887. In 1887 he was appointed commandant of the Royal School of Infantry, St. Johns, P. Q. In 1894 he visited England, where he engaged in a course of instruction with the English forces, and of the first field column during the summer months. He was appointed in the course of musketry and machine gun work and passed the army examination for promotion to major, appointed Lt. Col. March, 1898. He was one of the best known soldiers in Canada.

**ASKS FOR DISMISSAL
OF ENGINEER PENTY**
(Continued from Page One.)
appeared before Coroner Hart and little new information was adduced. Those examined were Albert Dewar, foreman of the boiler-makers who were engaged in making repairs at the time the fatal accident occurred; Messrs. Newbigging and McDowall; Thomas Gray, assistant engineer of the C. P. R. hotel, and Detective Clavard.

**CHANG'S TASK GOES
OVER TO BOARD NOW**
(Continued from Page One.)
to the board of posts and communications. The election of members to the provincial assembly is to take place on October 14. The native newspapers are already forecasting the outcome.

Germany Needs \$125,000,000
BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Imperial government will ask for a loan of \$125,000,000 in the beginning of 1910; the Tagelblatt says today in its financial article, to cover deficits. This accounts, according to the newspapers, for the recent decision to sell Imperial issues on the Bourse.

New arrivals of babies hoods and bonnets. Charming assortment.

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Space will not permit of our going into detail of our new and exclusive stock of bathrobes and sacks, suffice it to say that we have, as usual, the best procurable at tempting prices. The following are just a few of them:



EIDERDOWN ROBES, in plain shades, green, royal, cardinal, navy; silk hoods and edged with silk cord, at \$12.75
EIDERDOWN ROBES, in plain shades of old rose, navy, cardinal, trimmed with Persian trimming, at \$15.00
PLAIN SHADES, in fancy stripes, collars trimmed with silk braid, \$8.75
EIDERDOWN ROBES, in fancy stripes, plain shades, navy, pink, trimmed with Persian trimming, at \$15.00 and \$16.50
EIDERDOWN ROBES, in purple, royal, sky and navy, trimmed with cross-stitched embroidery, at \$15.00
FRENCH FLANNEL ROBES, various colors, collars and sleeves trimmed with embroidered canvas, at \$5 and \$6
FLANNELETTE ROBES, with floral decorations, at \$12.25 and \$11.75
HOUSE ROBES, in navy blue, with white spots, each, at \$11.75
CHILDREN'S EIDERDOWN ROBES (from 8 to 16 years), in plain shades, at \$15.50 and \$11.25
CHILDREN'S SACKS IN FRENCH FLANNELETTE, trimmed with Persian trimming and cross-stitch embroidery, at \$3.25 and \$3.50
EIDERDOWN SACKS, in fancy stripes, trimmed with silk braid, at \$3.25

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LIVE NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

George Murray has resigned his position as government agent at Nicola. His successor is W. N. Rolfe.
Candidates are cropping up thick in the Fernie riding for political honors, no less than four being already in the race with still another looking toward Victoria.
J. F. Coates, who for the past year has been electrician for the Columbia River Rubber company at Golden, has left for Revelstoke to take a position on the C. P. R.
Ed Bray, of Victoria, spent last week in Cranbrook, Mrs. Bray is a resident in Southeast Kootenay, and was mail-carrier when all mail was packed in from Walla Walla.
Capt. H. S. and L. H. Emery, have reached Edmonton after their unsuccessful attempt to win the \$5,000 prize offered by the Alpina club for the scaling of Mount Robson—a feat accomplished by the Rev. Mr. Kinney in August.

Committed for Trial
For the alleged theft of \$150 worth of leather articles from the British Columbia Leather Company, Vancouver, Thomas D. James, a former employee of the company, yesterday morning in court. He said he was guilty, but the court had not sufficient power to accept that plea.
Assizes at Kamloops
The list of cases for the fall assizes at Kamloops, to open on October 12, is not yet complete, but among the cases set for trial are the following: Rex vs. Martin, murder at Shuswap; Rex vs. Narcisse, forgery; Rex vs. McLean, horse stealing; Rex vs. Hassan and Smith, stealing from dwellings; Rex vs. Haggren, obtaining money by false pretences.
Pioneer Called
The ranks of the pioneers of the interior have sustained another heavy loss in the death at Kamloops of Thomas Woodside Graham, a resident of this district since 1871, who died at his residence on Tuesday morning, after a somewhat protracted illness. Thomas Woodside Graham was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and was in his seventy-second year at the time of his death. Upwards of forty years ago he left his native land for Canada, travelling by way of New York and San Francisco to British Columbia.

Big Mining Deal
The Granite Creek coal lands owned by the Tulameen Coal and Coke company at Collins Gulch, were sold recently to an English syndicate for the sum of \$200,000. The holdings comprise 3,520 acres, and are regarded as one of the most valuable areas of this nature in the Similkameen valley. The property is eleven miles from Princeton, and close to the main line of the V. & E. railroad. About \$120,000 worth of development work has already been carried out by the former owners, among whom are Messrs. E. J. McFee, C. Gardner Johnson, A. P. Allen and Murrie and Brown all of Vancouver. The first payment was made on the purchase a week ago. The new owners will prosecute development work on an extensive scale.

Accidental Death
An inquest was held at Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon on the

Good Fresh Vegetables—the Best Foods

- Cauliflowers, each 20c, 15c and 10c
- Cabbage, each 10c and 5c
- Red Cabbage for pickling, per lb. 4c
- Green Corn, per dozen 25c
- Celery, per head, 15c and 10c
- Lettuce (hot house), per head 5c
- Carrots, to lbs. for 25c
- Turnips and Parsnips, per lb. 10c
- Beets, per lb. 10c
- Cranberries (Cape Cod), per quart 25c
- Cranberries (native), per pint 10c

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THIS WEEK SPECIAL

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body of P. W. Cody, who was found dead on Richards street, near the Bank of British North America building. A verdict of accidental death was returned.
New Line Operating
The Cloverdale branch of the B. C. Electric Co. is now completed, a state which permits of the handling of freight, and during the past two days, a number of carloads of goods for the residents of Surrey have been taken over the new line attached to the work-trains.
Industrial School
An interesting educational experiment is being conducted at Pitt Meadows, B. C., where a church school with an industrial aim has been established by the Seventh Day Adventists. This school is one of a system of educational institutions where the aim is to combine the practical and the theoretical in methods of instruction, that this denomination is establishing in different parts of the continent, other academies being found at Lacombe, Alta.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Lorne Park, Ont.; Williamsdale, N. B., and Walla Walla, Wash. The Pitt Meadows academy is under the principalship of Professor Kenneth R. Haughey, formerly of Boseman, Mont., where he taught in an academy similar to the local school.

Mr. Elliott, after the submission of all the testimony, asked for the dismissal of the case on the ground that it had been shown that Penty had no notification that Forfar was at work. This being overruled, he asked for a remand in order that he might secure a transcript of the evidence to decide whether he would advance any defence. He thought it would be a bad precedent. While it might not be objectionable in this case, there were times when it would permit a loophole for the "cooking" of evidence. Finally the case was remanded to the 14th inst.

these is turned on while either one of the others are not tight the steam "backed up" into the boilers. Penty made the mistake of turning on the valve of No. 3 boiler pipe without first ascertaining whether that attached to No. 2, or the centre one, in which Forfar was working, was secure. It happened that it wasn't and the steam "backing" enveloped the unfortunate man and he was so badly burned as to die, subsequently, as a result. Mr. Gray admitted that the proper thing to do when blowing down was to see that all the valves were closed, while Detective Clavard told of a conversation he had had with the accused, shortly after the occurrence, in which he declared that he thought the valve to No. 2 boiler was closed. He had advanced as his defence that he did not know Forfar was employed within the boiler.

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THE TIMBER COMMISSION

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report upon matters relating to the timber resources of the province has concluded its sessions...

to run down to Halifax from Truro. He keeps closely in touch with events and writes about them to the papers...

And now to speak seriously for a moment. Here we have five splendid men well past four score years of age...

A CANADIAN NAVY.

The announcement is made that the preliminary steps towards the organization of the Canadian navy will be undertaken at once...

WONDERFUL PROGRESS

The Winnipeg Telegram says: Within a third of a century there will probably have been built in the Dominion four transcontinental rail-roads...

An eastern business man said yesterday that Canada is advancing with wonderful strides and that everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific signs of progress are observable.

ABOUT LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario attended a banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and a speech was delivered thereat by the President of the Association...

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to the Vancouver World on reaching its twenty-first birthday, and upon the splendid 112-page edition with which it commemorated the occasion.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

Build up the system with good blood. You may not be sick, yet if you take a bottle of

Bowes' Blood Purifier

you will find that you feel much brighter, have a better appetite and more restful sleep.

GIDDY YOUTHS

The other day the Mall and Empire said that Lord Strathcona was 84. So he was, but it was five years ago. He is now a giddy youth of 89.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Near Yates Street

WEILER BROS. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST WEILER BROS.

Here's the Newest Thing In Rugs

Don't Miss Seeing These New Arrivals In "Ragstyle" Rugs

IF YOU would see the rugs that are "the craze" in the large and small cities and towns of the United States come in and see these late arrivals in Ragstyle rugs now shown on the second floor.

- Priscilla Rugs: These are made of the unbleached muslin, dyed in fast colors—washable. Fireside Rugs: The fireside rug is one of the latest styles, in the Old Colonial "hit or miss" effects. Colonial Poster Rugs: One of our most attractive styles. Martha Washington Rugs: Ideal for bedroom use.

Fall Novelties—Scotch Art and Mission Rugs

Don't miss these fall novelties in Art Rugs. They are the very latest ideas and have never before been shown in this city.

Arts and Crafts design that are particularly desirable for use with this style of furniture, though suitable for any. There's always a very appropriate niche in every home where one of these rugs can be placed.

- SEMINOLE OR MISSION RUGS—These come in simple designs and pleasing colorings. LANARK OR SCOTCH ART RUGS—These are two-tone effects in a great choice of colorings.

Choose Your October Wedding Gifts From These

"Libbey" Cut Glass, Highly Decorative and Serviceable. Finest Glass at Popular Prices

EVERY new bride delights in having her table dainty and "different" if possible and there is nothing for table decoration she prizes more than charming cut glass—there is never too much cut glass sent.

- COLOGNE BOTTLES, at each, \$7.50 and \$5.00. DECANTERS, at each \$10.00 and \$12.00. BOWLS, big range from \$3.00 to \$6.00. SUGARS AND CREAMS, from per pair, \$5.00 to \$3.50. VASES, from each \$3.50 down to \$3.00.

You'll Like This Stylish New Diningroom Suite

Just as you step out of the elevator on the third floor you'll see a decidedly attractive new arrival—a diningroom suite in golden oak, finished in the dull or wax finish.

- SIDEBOARD—Selected quarter cut oak, wax finished. Has 5 drawers, 2 cupboards, large bevel plate mirror, top shelf \$50.00. TABLE—Round top, pedestal style, selected oak, in wax finish. Top is 44 in., and extends to 8 ft. Finely finished \$37.50. CHAIRS—New design in dining chairs, golden oak, wax finish, upholstered in leather \$6.50. ARM CHAIRS, to match, at \$8.00.

Here Are Other Stylish Items For Your Diningroom

STROLLING through our dining room furniture section these pieces listed here stand out prominently from among the medium priced styles offered.

- CHINA CABINETS—We have two corner style china cabinets that are priced very reasonably indeed. BUFFET—We have this style in either golden or Early English oak finish. CHINA CABINETS—We have two corner style china cabinets that are priced very reasonably indeed.

Easy Chairs—Easy to Buy, Easy to Select—At This Shop

Most Any Chair Style You Wish Is Here For You. It's not easy to do without an easy chair if you've ever owned a good one.

Most every good style is shown and the choice is broad. In leather upholstered furniture we are especially strong, showing a marvelous choice in Morris chairs, large arm chairs and rockers.

Now that Fall and Winter are almost here you should be making arrangements for a comfortable time indoors.

WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

FAVOR LOWER RATES OF FREIGHT

West India Commission Montreal Yesterday Discussed Questions of Preference By Witnesses

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—From Montreal to September, 1909, Holland exported to the West Indies 1,561,190 pounds of oats.

Robert Munro, of the Canada Pacific Co., said importations from the West Indies to Canada, now coming mostly by way of New York, would be sufficient in themselves to warrant a fortnightly service between Canada and the West Indies.

The local sugar refiners are opposed to the West Indian sugar preference, complaining that it tends to effect a shift to their hands and prevent them going to the world's markets for sugar.

Mr. Fleming suggested that the cities might discuss with a view to a desirable, to which Mr. Calder replied that Montreal had a right to the benefit of the preference.

FIVE DROWNED

HALIFAX, Oct. 6.—Robert Mar Mrs. Martin, Percy Martin, aged Hattie Martin, aged 16, all members one family, and Gertrude Stevens, 3, were all drowned by the upsetting a boat on Sunday night in Minas bay.

VENEZUELA UNREST

WILLEMSTAD, Oct. 6.—According to the latest reports received from Venezuela the republican condition of considerable unrest.

COTTON CONFERENCE

FRANKFURT, Germany, Oct. 6.—The international conference of cotton spinners, in which both the United States and Great Britain are strongly represented, opened yesterday.

For Stealing Fish

VANCOUVER, Oct. 6.—One year the penitentiary was the sentence meted out to Fred Kline by Judge Kline in the county court yesterday for stealing 470 fish from the Gulf Georgia cannery at Steveston.

SEND FOR THIS—FREE Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper. The book has almost 2,000 illustrations of good size. Every article is fully described and priced, making it an easy matter to do your shopping at home if you have this book.

WEILER BROS.

In Rugs

Rugs and towns of the United the second floor. These carpets from old rags. artistic, colors are abso-

onial Poster Rugs

our most attractive styles. ect. \$4.50 \$14.00 \$27.50

a Washington Rugs

deal for bedroom use in. \$3.00 \$5.00

ession Rugs

and have never before as and artistic designs. give, for they are heavy thick and durable. furniture, though suitable these rugs can be placed by handsome and tasteful ed today.

RUGS—These are two- of colorings. Some have Arts and Crafts designs. these. Size 36 x 72 in. \$4

rom These

t Popular Prices

ossible and there is nothing is never too much cut glass glass—"Libbey" glass. of cutting, its glorious bril- Send a piece of Libbey, for e chosen the best. See the

om \$8.00 to \$2.50 \$12.00 to \$6.00 ch, \$20.00 and \$16.00 nd \$6.00 \$10.00 \$20.00 ach, \$4.00 to \$4.50 D, at each \$12.00 nd \$15.00

room Suite

y attractive new arrival— et and chairs—all of the t placed in the home with t in popularity. Come in

New design in dining golden oak, wax finish, up- ed in leather \$6.50 HAIRS, to match, at \$8.00

Diningroom

ed here stand out promi- properly describe them d attached—agree with

iced very reasonably. Have 4 shelves and 2 \$30 attractive style in oak. Has 2 bevel and 3 small drawers, 2 small side shelves. \$30

At This Shop



SEND FOR THIS—FREE

Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper. The book has almost 2,000 illustrations of good sizes. Every article is fully described and priced, making it an easy matter to do your shopping at home if you have this book. Send your name for a copy TODAY.

FAVOR LOWERING OF FREIGHT RATES

West India Commission at Montreal Yesterday Discussed Questions of Preference By Witnesses

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—From March to September, 1908, Holland exported to the West Indies 1,561,180 pounds of oats. During the same period Canada only exported 229,206 pounds. That all this trade was diverted from Canada as a result of advantage in freight rates from Holland those from Canada by way of Halifax and St. John, was the statement made by R. E. Calder, of Crooks and Co., flour and grain exporters, before the West Indian trade commission yesterday morning. While the rates are almost the same now, Mr. Calder claimed that it was not so a year ago because the trade had gone. Mr. Calder also said that because there was continual fluctuation in the flour market in Barbadoes, Demerara, and Trinidad, there must be quicker cable service and more reasonable rates if trade is to be successfully carried on. Lord Balfour Burleigh commented on the fact that this was the first time the trade commission had been asked to compare Canadian rates with those of European countries. Mr. Calder thought an increase in trade could be brought about, first by preference in the West Indies in favor of Canadian goods; secondly, by direct steamship service from Montreal; and thirdly, by an improved cable service. Robert Munro, of the Canada Fair Co., said importation from the West Indies to Canada, now coming mostly by way of New York, would be sufficient in themselves to warrant a nightly service between Canada and the West Indies. D. W. Campbell, representing the Elder Dempster Steamship company, said he thought preference would result in a great increase in trade. The local sugar refiners are opposed to the West Indian sugar preference, complaining that its effect is to tie their hands and prevent them going in to the world's markets for sugar, while the West Indies would gobble up all the benefit of the preference. They candidly admitted that what would be a good thing for the country as a whole might not be a good thing for the refiners. They were also agreed that a combine existed among the West Indian planters, and recognized the incidence of this in the fact that where once they could get quotations from a number of brokers they were now compelled to deal with one. Robert Calder added an interesting touch to his evidence by declaring that the Intercolonial railway should have its head office in Montreal. Its location in Victoria, made dealing with the road difficult. Mr. Fighting suggested that other cities might fight a change as undesirable, to which Mr. Calder replied that Montreal had a right to the head office. He also thought the Pickford and Black line to the West Indies could do more towards meeting the competition of the New York lines running to the West Indies. It required better boats.

FIVE DROWNED HALIFAX, Oct. 6.—Robert Martin, Mrs. Martin, Percy Martin, aged 14, Hattie Martin, aged 16, all members of one family, and Gertrude Stivers, aged 3, were all drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Sunday night in Minas basin. Two others occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Stivers, were found clinging to the upturned boat, which had drifted ashore at Boat Island. The boat capsized in a sudden squall.

VENEZUELA UNREST WILLEMSTAD, Oct. 6.—According to the latest reports received here from Venezuela, that republic is in a condition of considerable unrest. A number of prominent men have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of San Cristobal, and several political offenders, near Maracaibo. A story is current in Venezuela to the effect that Great Britain may aid a revolutionary movement headed by Castro, because of the refusal last month of the Venezuelan government to abolish the differential duty collected on goods sent into the republic from West Indian ports, and has found certain credence with the lower classes. Theodore Hauer, the Mormon who was expelled from Venezuela on the charge of being a secret agent of Castro, is still here.

COTTON CONFERENCE FRANKFORT, Germany, Oct. 6.—The international conference of cotton spinners, in which both the United States and Great Britain are strongly represented, opened here yesterday. The discussion will relate wholly to the crisis in the cotton and textile trades brought about through over-production and the necessity of its limitation by means of an international agreement as to the shortening of workingmen's hours. The definite proposals will be taken up at tomorrow's session only the general outlines of the question were under consideration today. The conference adopted a resolution expressing their pleasure over the news that the American cotton spinners were limiting the hours of work and the production, and that further imitations in America were in prospect, by which the crisis will be terminated. Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Portugal and Holland are well represented.

FOR STEALING FISH. VANCOUVER, Oct. 6.—One year in the penitentiary was the sentence meted out to Fred Kline by Judge McLines in the county court Tuesday for stealing 470 fish from the Gulf of Georgia cannery at Strathcona. Kline caught the fish and sold them to the cannery and then stole them back again. He tried to resist them to another cannery, but the Gulf of Georgia men knew of the trick and Kline was arrested. Kline, the police say, has quite a criminal record.

MOTION TO QUASH CONFERENCE NEXT YEAR TO BE HERE ALBERTA CASE YESTERDAY

Action to Recover Damages on Appeal From Judge Irving's Decision at Fernie Not Concluded

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—In the Supreme court, in the case of Et. Hillars vs. Lambert, yesterday, an appeal from the Supreme court of Alberta, a motion to quash for want of jurisdiction was made on the ground that the controversy did not arise in a court of superior jurisdiction, but that the "original summons" was given by Judge Beck merely as personal non-est, curia-deservita, under the Liquor License act. Judgment was rendered, C. A. Grant for the motion, Chrysler, K. C., contra.

The western provinces appeal list was then taken up, Laidlaw vs. Crow's Nest Pass Railway being the first heard. The action was to recover damages for the destruction of timber limits by a fire started in rubbish on the company's right-of-way, which was ignited by sparks of passing locomotives. At the trial at Fernie, D. C. Judge Irving dismissed the action on the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, finding that no negligence had been proved against the company nor that the fire had been started by them. The plaintiff now appeals from the judgment of the Supreme court of B. C., affirming the decision of the trial judge, S. S. Taylor, K. C. for appellant; A. H. McNeill, K. C., for respondents. The arguments will be continued tomorrow.

MAKE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY NOW

Mine Workers in Nova Scotia Lay Informations Against Coal Magnates Alleging a Frame-Up

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 6.—The U. M. W. ignited the fuse of the bombshell against the ranks here yesterday, when an information was laid before Stipendiary Magistrate Fielding of this city, against three leading coal magnates of the province, charging them along with others, with conspiring and arranging to unduly limit the facilities for the mining and supplying of coal in the province. The information says they have been continuing such conspiracy, etc., at divers times from January 1st, 1902, to the laying of the information, and was sworn out by James B. McLellan, secretary and treasurer of the Mine Workers Association in Nova Scotia. The names of the magnates have been withdrawn from publication until after the warrants are issued, which will probably be tomorrow or next day. The Mine Workers say they can substantiate the charge, and are willing to carry the case to the Privy Council if necessary.

Love Will Find a Way BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Chloroforming his sweetheart's mother, Mrs. Florence V. Higgins, while she was asleep, hitting the 18-year-old girl bodily from the bed and carrying her off and taking from the house \$320 in cash, are the charges which the police are making against John H. Burnham, 23 years old. Neither Burnham nor the young woman has yet been located. He has hidden her for some time, but had been forbidden by her parents to visit their home in the Jamaica Plains district.

FORMING WOMEN'S INSTITUTES ON ISLAND During the fall of 1908 the services of a lady speaker from Ontario were secured to visit the various institute districts and speak before the women on the work of women's institutes, and the work being attained by them in some of the eastern provinces and states. This lecturing tour was most successful, and so many women became interested in the movement that the Government was again requested this fall to secure the services of another lady speaker to visit the districts with the idea of organizing women's institutes. On Monday evening, Miss Rose, who is lecturing on this work, addressed a farmers' institute meeting at Gordon Head, and here the first women's institute in the province was organized. On Wednesday evening, Miss Rose spoke before a most enthusiastic audience, which met in the building of the Progress Fruit Packing Co. Here the second women's institute was organized. The object of the women's institute is similar to that of the farmers' institute, viz. educational, while the social end is also fostered. The women's institutes aim to hold monthly meetings in one of the member's homes, in a hall, or at any point which may be convenient for all the members. At these meetings one of the members may read a paper on some timely subject, another member who is a good cook may demonstrate the best method of canning fruit. At another meeting a doctor or a nurse may be invited to attend, to give an address on home nursing, after which one of the members or a visitor may speak on the care of house plants, or some other interesting subject.

Canadiah Representatives of the Methodist Church Will Assemble in the Capital City in 1910

The general Canadian Methodist conference of 1910. This decision was reached yesterday by the special committee on arrangements at a meeting held at Toronto, Ont. All day the clergymen of Victoria were busy in the afternoon persuading those charged with the making of a choice to pick on British Columbia's capital. Telegrams were despatched to Rev. J. W. Sparling, D. D., Rev. T. Albert Moore, Rev. N. Burwash, L.L.D., Rev. Solomon Cleaver, D.D., Rev. C. W. Kerby, G. N. Lake, Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., and John George. In addition, Mayor Hall wired extending, on behalf of the city, the warmest possible invitation. The members of the Canadian Methodist church, who constitute the committee, which will have charge of the G. C. Conference of 1910, are as follows: Rev. E. B. Ryckman, Rev. J. W. Sparling, Rev. S. Cleaver, Rev. W. Griggs, D. D., Rev. W. H. Everts, D. D., Rev. J. A. Rankin, Rev. R. N. Burns, D. D., Rev. G. W. Kerby, Principal D. Allison, L.L.D., H. F. Moore, A. D. Watson, M. D., W. Willmott, Rev. H. Sprague, D. D., Rev. N. Burwash, L.L.D., Rev. T. A. Moore, J. N. Lake, C. B. Keenleyside, John George, Hon. Justice MacLaren, Thomas Hillard, Prof. W. F. Osborne, H. H. Fiddler, Cyrus A. Birge, and Newton Wesley Rowell, K. C.

BADEW-POWELL BOY SCOUTS FOR TORONTO

Full Troop, the First in Canada, Organized Following British Officer's Scheme — Scout Council Elected

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—The second meeting in the interest of the Baden-Powell Boy Scout movement was held last night and a scout council composed of gentlemen interested in the movement, and representatives of other organizations for boys in the city, formed. The duties of the scout council are to advise the local committees with the aid of the scout commission, who is appointed by the chief scout and the council, as honorary secretary of the scout council and inspecting, in turn being responsible to headquarters for movements in his area. C. J. Corliss, of the 48th Highlanders sign company, was appointed scout master of Toronto troop No. 1. He is the first scout master, and his troop is the first troop of boy scouts in Canada.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Royal Household, Eggs, Butter, and other commodities.

UMBRELLAS Ladies', Gents' and Children's School Umbrellas. Advertisement for Henry Young & Co. featuring various umbrella styles and prices.

GARMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN FIT-REFORM garments—in style, fit, quality, workmanship, are absolutely the best, regardless of price. Advertisement for FIT-REFORM by ALLEN & CO.

LOOK HERE—HEATERS Winner Oak and Oak Home Junior Air Tight Heaters. Advertisement for B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

WINES AND LIQUORS Victoria's Popular Wine House. Advertisement for 1st Quality Goods including various wines and liquors.

COPAS & YOUNG B.C. SADDLERY CO., LIMITED. Advertisement for SADDLERY featuring harnesses and other equestrian equipment.

KIDNEY DISEASE FOR YEARS

This Well Known Gentleman Strongly Recommends "Fruit-a-tives" to All Sufferers



JAMES DINGWALL, Esq. "I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvelous benefit I have derived from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'..."

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH

Status to Goldwin Smith. OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—A movement to erect a statue to Prof. Goldwin Smith is meeting with influential support. Post Office Robbed. OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—The post office at Peckenock, Que., was robbed of some cash and postage stamps early yesterday.

Britannia Mines' New Manager

VANCOUVER, Oct. 5.—R. H. Leach has succeeded Mason T. Adams as general manager of the Britannia mine.

Out of Work Suicide

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—Adam Kerr, aged 70 and out of work, committed suicide and left a pathetic letter saying he could not get work and would not live to be a charge on his friends.

Death Report Not True

HAMILTON, Oct. 5.—The report of the death of C. W. Bennett, former head of Bennett's theatres in New York, is not true. Mrs. Bennett wired today that while her husband was dangerously ill, the doctors hoped for his recovery.

Railway Rumor Denied

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—"Nothing in it," said D. D. Mann, vice president of the Canadian Northern Railway company, when shown a dispatch from Winnipeg to the effect that the Canadian Northern had acquired the Duluth and Northern Minnesota road.

On Suspended Sentence

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—Stanley Howard Merritt, the young ex-bank clerk, charged with preventing worthless checks for payment at the Toronto bank, was allowed to go on suspended sentence yesterday. His father came all the way to Saskatchewan to look after him and appeared in court.

Rumor Denied

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5.—A report was current here yesterday that R. S. Bennett, M. L. A. of Calgary, had accepted the position of solicitor-general to the C. P. R., with headquarters at Montreal, and a salary of \$50,000. This, however, has been promptly denied by Sir Thomas Sutherland, minister in Montreal, and Bennett himself in Calgary.

Big Paving Plant at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 5.—The big paving plant of the Cascades Contract Company, ordered for Vancouver to do the work of paving nearly thirty blocks of streets in this city, has arrived from Cleveland, O. The machinery weighs 185,000 lbs. and is 92 ft. long, and was shipped in one immense car, which is 65 feet long. It is wonderfully well braced and raised up, and stood the trip without a break.

To Hear Mr. Bryan

EDMONTON, Oct. 5.—William Jennings Bryan, the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States, will be heard in Edmonton for the first time on Monday evening, October 18. Mr. Bryan is touring the west under the auspices of the Central Canada committee. In Edmonton he will be the guest of honor at a business men's luncheon, and in the evening at the Thistle rink, will deliver his great lecture, "The Prince of Peace."

G. T. P. Grain Traffic

EDMONTON, Oct. 5.—E. J. Chamberlin, general manager of the G. T. P., arrived in the city this morning and took a look over the railway situation in the city. In company with Mr. Mann, division engineer, he inspected the work on the G. T. P. shops. In answer to an inquiry as to what assistance the G.T.P. would give to the moving of the bridge, Mr. Chamberlin said the new line would move ten million bushels of grain a year between Edmonton and Winnipeg.

Option on Big Zinc Mine

NELSON, Oct. 5.—The Big Ledge on the Arrow Lakes has been optioned by the Guggenheim syndicate. It is reported. This is an immense deposit of zinc ore, known as the "black jack" variety, which is exposed on the surface for miles, and assays as high as 40 per cent. zinc. It is estimated that the mine will produce \$400,000 a year. The Big Ledge is one of the biggest zinc propositions so far discovered in western America.

King Manuel's Tour

LISBON, Oct. 5.—King Manuel, with his suite, leaves on November 8th for Madrid, where he will stay several days. From there he will travel incognito to Cherbourg, whence he will sail on board the Victoria and Albert for Portsmouth. King Manuel's trip will be met by the Prince of Wales, who will escort him to Windsor Castle, where his majesty is expected to arrive on his twentieth birthday, November 15. The festivities at Windsor will include a gala banquet and grand ball.

Afterwards King Manuel will go to London, where he will reside at Buckingham Palace for four days. Later he will proceed to Paris, and stay there incognito for about a week.

Turbines for U. S. Dreadnoughts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Bids for turbines for the new U. S. battleships were recently awarded, are to be equipped with Parsons turbine engines. The decision was reached at a conference today between Secretary of the Navy, Joseph D. Daniels, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, and Admiral Capps, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, who has just returned to the United States from an extensive tour of European shipyards.

What Bernier Heard

RIMOUSKI, Que., Oct. 5.—"I heard in the North that Dr. Cook had reached the Pole," declared Captain Bernier in reply to a query today. "Did you hear before reaching Point Amour that the North Pole had been discovered?" "Yes," "Do you hear of Peary also?" "No, I heard nothing of him." "Did you get to the North Pole, too?" was another question asked him. "No, I did not," he said, "but I would have liked to have had the chance."

Alberta Horses Win Prizes

CALGARY, Oct. 5.—Bow River valley, the continent's premier horse valley, has again won laurels with its champions at the annual horse show. George Lane, one of the pioneer ranchers of Bow valley, wires that his \$25,000 sire of percheroson days secured at Seattle in competition with the world 16 firsts; first in six-horse teams; first in four-horse teams; and grand champion mare; first reserve and grand champion in stallions. Lane has a large ranch in the vicinity of Bassano, where the finest winter wheat of the year was produced. It is probable that a portion of this grain will soon be developed into a high quality wheat, realizing this, is now going in for stock, reducing numbers but materially increasing profits. There is a very marked demand for better quality of horses.

Carnegie Funds Received

ANACORTES, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Dr. George B. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Carnegie library, received the second installment of \$3,000 subscribed by Andrew Carnegie for the new library, which is being erected in this city.

Pose for Picture and Drown

AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 5.—While posing in a canoe to have their pictures taken, John Monahan, aged 24, of his brother, Frederick, aged 23, fell out and were drowned in Lake Gardner today in full view of Miss Bella Bailey, who was about to snapshot them from the shore.

Grading Outfit Arrives

WENATCHEE, Oct. 5.—The grading outfit for the contractors on the new road from Orville to Brewster has arrived in this city, and will be carted up the Columbia by the C. & O. steamship company. A sixty-ton steam shovel, three smaller grading locomotives, a carload of rails and ties will be taken up immediately.

Pleas Not Guilty

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The American Ice Company through its counsel today pleaded "not guilty" to four indictments charging the company with operating as a monopoly in restraining trade and commerce in the ice business. The company had contracts with ice harvesting companies along the Hudson river either to purchase or to lease the right to control their output or to withhold ice from the market.

Evelyn Thaw Sends Funds

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is quoted here last night as saying that she has sent her husband, Harry K. Thaw, who sent funds to her brother, Howard, to aid in his release under bail after his arrest in Montreal and his conviction on a charge of selling a bogus diamond gemstone, and telegraphed \$250 to Howard," said Mrs. Thaw.

First Tragedy to Mar Fate

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The first tragedy to mar the visit of thousands of United States sailors here during the "Black Week" occurred yesterday, when two "jacks" from the U. S. S. Montana were found in a gas filled room in an East Side hotel. One of the sailors was asphyxiated and the other was unconscious. Their caps bore the names of H. Daniels and M. Gorman. Another sailor, Samuel E. Herman, fell overboard from the gunboat Cassine and was drowned.

Prune-packing Begins

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 5.—A number of prune-packing plants have started their season's operations in large quantities in this city. Employment has been and will be given to several hundred men, women and girls until about Christmas time, when the season ends. It is estimated that about 300 to 325 cars of prunes will be packed in this county for the season. The product is of excellent quality and the quantity is up to the average, if not more.

Will Use Alaska Ties and Timbers

CORDOVA, Oct. 5.—James Flynn, a prominent contractor in this city, has been awarded a contract by the Kasilika company for 150,000 hewed ties to be furnished the company during the summer. The ties are to be used for temporary bridges, this is the first native lumber the company has used in the construction of its road, but Chief Engineer, Samuel E. Herman, has declared himself in favor of using all Alaska ties and bridge materials possible from now on, and the result is in the letting of the big contract.

Pope Has the Gout

ROME, Oct. 5.—For several days the pope has been suffering from the gout, and his physicians, hoping to overcome what he considered a slight indisposition. Yesterday he received his usual audience, but his physicians noticed that the pontiff appeared tired and languid. After the audience the symptoms became aggravated, and he being considerable pain and swelling in the leg, which indicated a recurrence of the disease. Although the attack is slight the pope's doctors have insisted upon complete rest and the audience have been suspended.

A. Y. P. Officials at Tacoma

TACOMA, Oct. 5.—Four hundred officials of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, in this city, and national buildings, were the guests of Tacoma Sunday. The party arrived on the steamer Hyak shortly after noon, and after visiting the smelter and the Point Defiance park ate dinner at the Park pavilion, and were then taken to the commercial club, where there was a reception and speech-making. There were speeches by the mayor, and by H. Williams, responded to by President Chilberg, of the exposition. The party left for Seattle on the Hyak at 8 p. m.

Wheat Moving Out

KENNEWICK, Oct. 5.—The wheat is moving out in great quantities in large loads, and unusually large quantities of it will go there this fall by boat. The Mountain Gen has been bringing down loads steadily from the Ringold country for some time and every foot of available space on the Kennewick dock was stored with wheat through the week. The Mountain Gen brings down about one thousand sacks every trip. In addition to its other freight and produce.

Strong and Healthy at 114

SPOKANE, Oct. 5.—Aged 114 years, intended to be healthy, able to take his daily walks alone to La Grande (Ore.) groceries to secure supplies. He is the oldest man in the district. Correspondence with London has been received here. He was born in 1795. In that the eighteenth century, John Fredmore grew to boyhood in the town of La Grande, and came to Canada soon after the lad's birth, and at Quebec John helped to build the first depot. John crossed the isthmus of Panama and went to Oregon in 1822, then a middle-aged man, and settled where La Grande is. Through his own efforts he has lived alone, "baching" in a little home on the outskirts. Two years ago he was struck with paralysis, which included a Scriber bank failure last winter. He is a Catholic, and among the activities of his leisure, which include an interest in painting and chopping, he holds a prayer time in his closet, striking himself with a resounding stick on a chair, which many believe would display with pride, he declares: "I am good for ten years yet."

Lotwinners Election

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—The writ for the bye-election in Lotwinners, caused by the unsetting of Fortier, Liberal, has been issued. The nomination will take place on Oct. 19, voting a week later.

Miner Crushed to Death

NELSON, Oct. 5.—Alex. Litzberg, member of the Phoenix Mining Division, was killed at the Granby Mines Saturday, being crushed between a tram car and the side of a drift in the mine.

Balloon Race

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—With a capacity of 30,000 cubic feet each, eight monster balloons started out on a long distance and time race as the feature of the opening day of centennial week here today.

Engagement Announced

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The engagement is announced today of Miss Jeanne, sister of Arthur Bailly Blanchard, first secretary of embassy, at the American embassy in Paris to Viscount Perrot de Chassel, who was formerly, ordinance officer to the Duke d'Anjou, and an ex-captain in the French army.

Many Policemen Dismissed

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Chief Steward shook the police department Saturday until its ornaments rattled. With one stroke he removed 150 members of the force from the roster. There were no trials, no preliminaries. Bluntly the chief asked for their stars and gave no opportunity for intercession by political friends of the victims.

L. F. SOLEY, "Lakeview Farm"

Westholme, V.I. breeder of laying strains, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, also Fakin ducks, Toulouse geese and Belgian hares.

St. George's School for Girls

1167 Rockland Avenue. Boarding and Day School. At home Fridays. Principal, Mrs. Suttie.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement. Sole agents for Nephel Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON. No. 513 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Corrig College. Select High Class BOARDING COLLEGE for BOYS of 8 to 16 years.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the matter of the Estate of John Lindholm (otherwise John Norman), deceased. Intestate. In the matter of the Official Administrators' Act.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that, under an order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Irving, dated the 13th day of September, 1909, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above named deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are required to file their claims in the place of beginning of proceedings on or before the 13th day of October, 1909, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

NOTICE. WILLIAM MONTEITH, Official Administrator.

NOTICE. Seward Land District, District of Seward.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that Melvin Hartfield, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Logger, Intends to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE. Rupert District.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands:

NOTICE. following foreshore of Section Eight (8) to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

NOTICE. MAURICE MCARDLE, Joseph, Registrar, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE. SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights pertaining to Lot 37 of the Garbally Estate, Victoria Island.

NOTICE. Eagle No. 8 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. Seattle No. 1 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. Last Chance Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. First Chance Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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NOTICE. R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. P. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. R. C. P. No. 12 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

NOTICE. Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

NOTICE. River, Commencing at A Post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "E. C. Whitney's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies immediately west of C. L. Harvey's claim.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Chilton Longley Harvey, of Montreal, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fourteen (14) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "C. L. Harvey's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmour, Merchant, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "R. Larmour's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Farquhar D. McLenan, of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen (13) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "F. D. McLenan's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Campbell, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen (13) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "J. A. Campbell's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Tupper, Baronet of England, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "C. Tupper's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Morton Rattenbury, of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "M. Rattenbury's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Frederick James Davies, Engineer, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "F. J. Davies N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Ambrose F. Mulhern, Coal Merchant of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "A. F. Mulhern's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, I. Donald R. McDonald, Contractor, of the Village of Alexandria, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fifteen (15) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "I. D. McDonald's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Nathan J. Fraid, Merchant, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fifteen (15) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "N. J. Fraid's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Edwin C. Whitney, Lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about sixteen (16) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "E. C. Whitney's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Edwin C. Whitney, Lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about sixteen (16) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "E. C. Whitney's N. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

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NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I, Edwin C. Whitney, Lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about sixteen (16) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, Commencing at a post planted at northeast

Oliver Wendell Holmes and His Literary Works

river: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "E. C. Whitney's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies south of N. J. Fuld's and west of D. R. McDonald's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 14th August, 1909.

E. C. WHITNEY,
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Chillon Longley Hervey, of Montreal, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fourteen (14) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "C. L. Hervey's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

C. L. HERVEY,
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmer, Merchant, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen (13) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "R. Larmer's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

R. LARMOUR,
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Farquhar D. McLeenan, of Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen (13) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "F. D. McLeenan's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

F. D. McLENNAN,
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Morton Rattenbury, of the City of Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "M. Rattenbury's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 17th August, 1909.

MORTON RATTENBURY,
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frederick de Courcy Davies, Civil Engineer, of the Town of Victoria, British Columbia, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "F. de C. Davies' N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 17th August, 1909.

F. de C. DAVIES.

WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT 1907 AND AMENDING ACTS

NOTICE is hereby given that two weeks after date application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council by the Vancouver Island Power Company Limited for a Certificate of Approval of its undertaking in the matter of the construction, operation and maintenance of its power plant, transmission lines, substations and distribution systems.

The works intended to be undertaken in connection therewith are as follows: The construction, operation and maintenance of storage reservoirs and dams, diverting dams, flumes and ditches in the drainage area of the Jordan River, and in or on said river or the streams or waters tributary thereto; the construction, operation and maintenance of a regulating reservoir, pipe lines, and power house for the generation of electrical power, all in Malahat and Renfrew districts on Vancouver Island, said power house to be located at or near the mouth of the Jordan River, Renfrew district, the construction, operation and maintenance of transmission lines, substations and distribution systems for electrical current from said power house to the city of Victoria in British Columbia.

And all roads, trails, tramways, telephone lines and other incidental works that may be necessary to effectually carry to completion the aforesaid undertaking.

It is proposed that the waters at present recorded by the company from the Jordan River and its tributaries be utilized in the operation of the above described undertaking and to generate power required to operate the transmission electric light and power systems of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, in the city of Victoria, the surrounding districts and upon Vancouver Island generally.

And upon application for the usual and necessary powers to fully and effectually carry out the said proposed undertaking will be applied for.

Dated at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia this 21st day of September, A.D. 1909.

VANCOUVER ISLAND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
By its Solicitors, McPhillips & Davis,
David Chambers, Barrister-at-Law,
Victoria, B. C.

W. L. Courtney in London Daily Telegraph. Late in his life Oliver Wendell Holmes, the centenary of whose birth is celebrated tomorrow, undertook a four months' journey through Europe, and in England had a kind of triumphal progress. This was in 1886, twenty-three years ago, and the result of his tour was a book entitled "Our Hundred Days in Europe," written in grateful recognition of the lavish hospitality and courteous praise which had been accorded to him. There was certainly no lack of generosity in the welcome. Cambridge University made him Doctor of Letters, Edinburgh University made him Doctor of Laws, Oxford University gave him her honorary degree of D.C.L., and some six or seven years previously his own University of Harvard had made him Doctor of Laws. Although born in the United States on August 29, 1809, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Oliver Wendell Holmes was clearly recognized as a man of European reputation, who, because he had contributed to English letters, was to be recognized as a spokesman of the higher literary interest of the English race. It would be interesting, and perhaps somewhat melancholy, to discover how much of his fame is likely to endure. His reputation rests on his "Breakfast-Table" series, and already it may be questioned whether these are as familiar to the young generation as they have been to that which is middle-aged. If a young man were asked what he knew of Oliver Wendell Holmes, he would probably reply, somewhat doubtfully, that he wrote agreeable essays under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." It is only those who were, more or less, his contemporaries who are aware that Dr. Holmes was primarily a philosophic essayist of the genial and sociable sort, secondarily a poet, and in the third place a novelist. At the time when the three series of books, called respectively "The Autocrat," "The Philosopher," and "The Poet" of the Breakfast Table, were largely circulated in England, it was generally recognized that the sparkling qualities of Dr. Holmes' style, the vivacity of his manner, the freshness of his thoughts, above all, perhaps, the earnestness of his polemic against a narrow and soul-enervating Calvinism, made him a real prophet in the land. At least three of his poems seem destined to endure—"The Chambered Nautilus," "The Last Leaf," and "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay," although one may possibly feel somewhat doubtful about the last.

But when we turn to the novels we are practically certain that Dr. Holmes' contemporary reputation is of an evanescent character. "Elsie Venner" is a weird tale of destiny; emphatically a snake story, because of the nature of the heroine. "The Guardian Angel," the second novel, turns partly on mysterious physical and psychical affinities. The third, which was called "A Moral Antipathy," never attained much celebrity. Of the two former it may be debated whether either of them is in a proper sense successful as a romance. Their real merit is that they both contain admirable pictures of social life in a typical New England town. The reason for their composition was that Holmes was by hereditary influence a theologian, and that the more vigorous and truthful sketch. Dr. Holmes' second novel, "The Guardian Angel," has equally for its motive an attack upon Calvinism. Dr. Holmes' father was in most respects a somewhat liberal-minded Calvinist; but he was yoked with a colleague whose theology was made of sterner stuff. In "A Guardian Angel," the author takes the opportunity of holding up his father's colleague and persecutor to the contempt of his generation. What we feel with regard to all three novels is that not one of them is conceived as a purely literary work, animated by a literary motive. They have other reasons for existence, partly theological, partly scientific, and although Holmes himself told Mrs. Stowe that his novels were conceived "in the fear of God and the love of man," this hardly proves that they were artistic in their character or aims. If Oliver Wendell Holmes' name is to endure, it will be for other reasons than those connected with his efforts in the sphere of romance.

His Early Life
His real title-to-fame will become more clear if we turn to the outlines of his actual career. Born in 1809, a year of splendid births, he was descended from Dutch Wendells and Massachusetts governors, his mother coming of a distinguished New York family, and his father being a clergyman, who wrote some useful Annals of America, and a great deal of very dull poetry. We are told by Mr. J. W. Chadwick that the fine old house in which the elder Holmes, the minister of the First Parish church in Cambridge, lived for many years, had a good many interesting historical associations. Before Washington took charge of the revolutionary army in 1775, General Ward had made his headquarters here. Here was planned the defence of Bunker's Hill, and Joseph Warren, who bore no mean part in that defence, spent the night here before the battle. A certain amount of patriotic spirit was naturally imbibed by the young boy, although, perhaps, not quite so much as we might have expected. Early in his career he wrote a stirring lyric on the frigate Constitution (which had made a splendid record in the war of 1812) at the time when it was proposed to break her up; and there is no question that Holmes' lines, under the title of "Old Ironsides," saved the vessel from this ignominious doom. Also, during the Civil War, especially when his own son became a prominent figure in the Northern army, Holmes wrote some ringing war lyrics, such as "A Voice of the Loyal North," and "The Voyage of the Good Ship Union," while in 1863 he delivered the Fourth of July Oration in Boston. On the whole, however, Holmes generally held himself aloof from politics, and from the various causes of Temperance, Abolition, Women's Rights, which engaged so deeply the sympathies of Whittier, Lowell, and Emerson. It was not in his nature to be a very ardent politician. His instincts were rather literary and artistic. He defended the statesman Webster against Whittier's scathing attack in "Ichabod," and he was not wholly in sympathy with Emerson. Both the "Sage of Concord" and himself, it is true, were Liberals in thought, but in somewhat different fashion. When he wrote on Ralph Waldo Emerson in the "American Men of Letters Series," he called him "an iconoclast without a hammer, who took down our idols from their pedestals so tenderly that it seemed like an act of worship."

A Graduate of Harvard
Entering Harvard in 1825, Holmes graduated in the famous class of '29, and on the annual gatherings of the class he contributed a brilliant succession of commemorative poems. For the last of the anniversary dinners which he attended in 1889, he wrote a touching piece, entitled "After the Curfew." In 1829 he had not quite made up his mind as to his future career. After his graduation he studied law, though, apparently, with only perfunctory interest. He then turned to medicine, and feeling a genuine liking for the science, he went to Paris in March, 1833, where he worked industriously under Louis and other famous physicians and surgeons of France. Returning to Cambridge in 1835, with a certain amount of experience and knowledge, and two skeletons (one for himself, "the more showy one" for a friend), he sought practice in Boston, but achieved only a very moderate success—perhaps because his reputation as a humorist stood somewhat in his way. At all events, the story goes that, being advised to divide his practice, he replied that he could not very well manage it, "because he had only one patient." Already his social talents and brilliancy in conversation, to say nothing of the gay little poems that he was continually writing, seemed to prove to the grave Bostonians—that it was Holmes who gave Boston its most popular name, "the Hub of the Universe"—that he was somewhat wanting in seriousness. He wrote, however, papers on Homoeopathy and other subjects, which were of some value, and which occasionally brought him into the thick of medical controversy, and in 1847 he was appointed Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Harvard Medical School. So various were the duties of his professorship that he described his position, "not as a chair,

governor of the Castle for Edward I., and here he brought the captive Wallace, whose long, two-handed sword was the chief sight of the Castle until the end of last century, when it was removed to the Wallace Monument at Stirling. It has a long thin blade about five feet long; nine inches are said to have been broken off the point. Nathaniel Hawthorne, on his visit to Dumbarton in 1857, says that he could brandish it with perfect ease. Dumbarton was the safest West Coast seaport in troubled times, and here Mary Queen of Scots embarked, when a little girl, for France. It was for Dumbarton she was making when defeated at Langside. But the Castle, which was one of the few that had been held for her, had already been captured by Crawford of Jordanhill, who scaled the steepest part of the rock and surprised the garrison without losing a man. A remarkable incident of this exploit was that one of his men had a fit on the scaling ladder, and could not be moved. Crawford had him tied to the ladder, which he turned over on the other side, and so the ascent went on. The scaling ladders and hooks are still preserved in the armory.

At the Union of the Kingdoms it was stipulated that the Castle would be kept fortified, and accordingly it had till recent times sixteen guns, but only five artillery men. Moreover, the guns were very rarely fired, even for a salute, for the very proper reason that the concussion produced the singular effect of depriving the garrison of water—the rifts of the stone tank opening and letting the water out. Very little of the ancient fortress buildings remain, although there is a town whose foundations date back to the fifth century, but the strange boldness of its shape, the significance of its position, and the indications of its tall insets of wall will remain, whatever may happen to its guns and platforms; to impress the passenger on the river steamer with thoughts of romance and ancient desperate affairs. "It rises before you," wrote Alexander Smith, "out of another world and state of things, with years of lamentation and battle wailing around it like seamew."

DUMBARTON CASTLE

The ancient and historic fortress of Dumbarton Castle has been formally transferred from the custody of the War Office to the Office of Works, and the garrison, which consisted of Corporal Smith, has gone over to Leith Fort. A park ranger (who was, however, a soldier) is now installed as caretaker. A committee was formed some time ago, with Lord Inverclyde, who is Lord Lieutenant of the county, as chairman, to urge a scheme for the Castle to be utilized as a home for Scottish Territorials and in some minor military capacity, but the War Office had decided that the buildings are unsuitable for the purpose. Lord Inverclyde has now called a meeting to consider the new situation and to make a further proposal to prevent the castle from becoming an abandoned and derelict fortress.

That would be a dismal fate for this extraordinary stronghold, which nature so clearly intended to guard the great river of Clyde. It is a cleft rock rising 500 feet, with a mile circumference at its base. A narrow river, on which Messrs. Denny, the shipbuilders, have somehow launched important ships for nearly a hundred years, runs into the Clyde at its side. Behind it rises the range that has its master mount in Ben Lomond, and farther up the river is another chain of hills, but in its immediate district the rock bulks up with strange suddenness, and seems to have been set at the command of some military magician at the mouth of the river to guard the waterway to Glasgow and the highroad to the Highlands. Mystic stories of its origin linger. It is believed to be the Balclutha of Ossian and the theodosia of the Romans. Its present name is a corruption of Dun Breton, "the hill of the Britons." It was taken by the Danes, and taken and retaken at intervals during the bloody years of Scotland's early history. Sir John Monteith—"the fause Monteith"—was

but as a settie." Later he was allowed to confine himself to anatomy pure and simple. So fresh and witty and lively were the lectures he delivered, that it is said that the students were sent to him at the end of the day, when they were tired with work, because he was the only man who could hope to keep them awake. And he continued to deliver anatomical lectures until he was past 70 years of age; indeed, they were his only links with the medical profession.

"The Atlantic Monthly"
All the time his real interests were steadily growing. They clearly were not confined to science or philosophy, except as far as both disciplines were made to contribute valuable material for literary use. He belonged to that which was known as the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, and to that he contributed several of his best verses, one of the daintiest of his earlier lyrics being "The Last Leaf," the poem which Abraham Lincoln loved. As a matter of fact, his collected poetry fills three volumes. Then, in 1856, came the turning point of his career. In that year the Boston publishing house, Phillips, Sampson & Co., invited James Russell Lowell to edit a new magazine, an offer which he should only accept on condition that the editor should have the assistance of Dr. Holmes. The doctor accepted with alacrity. He christened the venture "The Atlantic Monthly," and began at once to contribute the papers which were subsequently collected under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." A quarter of a century before he had commenced something of the sort, in "The New England Magazine," and that is why at the very opening of "The Autocrat" he begins with the somewhat mysterious words, "I was just going to say, when I was interrupted." There was no question, from the very outset, of the success of Dr. Holmes' papers. They were original in conception, full of wit and humor; they suggested what seemed at that time exceedingly bold ideas, and they inaugurated that crusade against Calvinism which, as we have seen, occupied the author when he was composing his novels. The year 1857 was remarkable for a commercial panic, and in the midst of these untoward external conditions the new magazine would inevitably have failed if it had not been for Dr. Holmes' fascinating essays. It is not too much to say that our author "made" "The Atlantic Monthly," which in return "made" him. The success was so immediate and so splendid that it settled his career. There was no longer any idea of his working as a physician; he became at once an author. When the twelve papers were published, in 1858, as a volume, the "Professor" (1859) succeeded the "Autocrat." Twelve years later, in 1871, the Landlady had another boarder who took the vacant chair, the "Poet." All these three volumes are good and characteristic work. Unfortunately, they represent a descending series, and Mr. J. T. Morse was right when he compared the "Professor" and the "Poet" to "the squeezing of the grapes after the first spontaneous running of their juices, what strikes us especially is that they represent Dr. Holmes' conversational style at its best. As everyone knows, Oliver Wendell Holmes was a brilliant talker, and he has communicated to these pages no little of his fresh humor and his audacious wit. Moreover, the essays are quite frank in their self-disclosure, and for this reason possess a personal note which has led some critics to compare them with the "Essays" of Montaigne, or the "Confessions" of Rousseau. At this time Holmes was an exceedingly popular figure in Boston

society. The dinners of the Saturday Club are amongst the proudest traditions of Boston, and it was there that Dr. Holmes met Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Sumner, Agassiz, and Motley, and was recognized as absolutely the best of all these eminent conversationalists.

"The Autocrat"
It is fortunately unnecessary to decide what place will ultimately be taken in the literature of the world by "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." In aim and character the "Autocrat" reminds us of the "Essays of Elia," and some enthusiastic critics have not hesitated to rank the American and the English essayists side by side. It is difficult to assent to any comparison which does not give the palm to the work of Lamb. Both writers have genial humor and sparkling wit, a keen sense of character, spontaneous pathos, and deep human sympathy. Dr. Holmes' admirers may claim for him that he excels on the poetic side. But to Charles Lamb belong the daintier spirit, the more elusive grace, the more consummate art, and a humor at once more lambent and more comprehensive. And can anyone doubt which of the two authors is ore secure of his immortality? But, without question, the "Autocrat" bears easily the test of repeated perusal; it has a right to be included in the much-loved class of "bedside" literature. It is difficult to give any characteristic quotation, for it is full of sparkling differences of style; but, at any rate, the following passage, just as it once caught the fancy of its first readers, has been perhaps more constantly referred to by subsequent writers than any other.

"I think, I said, I can make it plain that there are at least six personalities distinctly to be recognized as taking part in a dialogue between John and Thomas—
Three Johns. 1. The real John; known only to his Maker; never the real ideal John; never the real John; never the real John, but often very unlike either.
Three Thomases. 1. The real Thomas. 2. Thomas' ideal Thomas. 3. John's ideal Thomas.

"Only one of the three Johns is taxed; only one can be weighed on a platform-balance; but the other two are just as important in the conversation. Let us suppose the real John to be old, dull, and ill-looking. But as the Higher Powers have not conferred upon men the gift of seeing themselves in the true light, John very possibly conceives himself to be youthful, witty, and fascinating, and talks from the point of view of this ideal. Thomas, again, believes him to be an artful rogue, we will say; therefore he is, so far as Thomas' attitude in the conversation is concerned, an artful rogue, though really simple and stupid. The same conditions apply to the three Thomases. It follows that, until a man can be found who knows himself as his Maker knows him, or who sees himself as others see him, there must be at least six persons engaged in every dialogue between two. Of these, the least important, philosophically speaking, is the one that we have called the real person. No wonder two disputants often get angry, when there are six of them talking and listening all at the same time.

"A very unphilosophical application of the above remarks was made by a young fellow answering to the name of John, who sits near

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound,
As he tatters o'er the ground,
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning-knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
But the Crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets
Sad and wan.
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

It is not without justice that Dr. Holmes' official biographer, Mr. J. T. Morse, gives the highest place to a poem which touches so easily and daintily "the sense of tears in human things."

me at table. A certain basket of peaches—a rare vegetable, little known to boarding-houses—was on its way to me, via this unlettered Johannes. He appropriated the three that remained in the basket, remarking that there was just one apiece for him. I convinced him that his practical inference was hasty and illogical, but in the meantime he had eaten the peaches."

A Glimpse of Romance
And here is an excerpt from the well known account of the wooing of the Autocrat and the schoolmistress:

"Books we talked about, and education. It was her duty to know something of these, and, of course, she did. Perhaps I was somewhat more learned than she, but I found that the difference between her reading and mine was like that of a man's and a woman's dusting a library. The man flaps about with a bunch of feathers; the woman goes to work softly with a cloth. She does not raise half the dust, nor fill her own mouth and eyes with it—but she goes into all the corners, and attends to the leaves as much as the covers. Books are the negative pictures of thought, and the more sensitive the mind that receives their images, the more nicely the finest lines are reproduced. A woman (of the right kind), reading after a man, follows him as Ruth followed the reapers of Boaz, and her gleanings are often the finest of the wheat. . . . The schoolmistress had tried life, too. Once in a while one meets with a single soul greater than all the living pagant which passes before it. As the pale astronomer sits in his study with sunken eyes and thin fingers, and weighs Uranus or Neptune as in a balance, so there are meek, slight women who have weighed all that this planetary life can offer, and holds it like a bauble in the palm of their slender hands. This was one of them. Fortune had left her, sorrow had baptised her, the routine of labor and the loneliness of almost friendless city life were before her. Yet, as I looked upon her tranquil face, gradually regaining a cheerfulness which was often sprightly, as she became interested in the various matters we talked about and places we visited, I saw that eye and lip and every shifting lineament were made for love—unconscious of their sweet office as yet, and meeting the cold aspect of duty with the natural graces which were meant for the reward of nothing less than the Great Passion."

All the personages of the book are clearly cut and admirably defined, and we should be sorry to have missed the opportunity of making acquaintance with such delightful characters as Iris, the Divinity Student, the conceited Professor, the young man John, the Model of the Virtues, the Poor Relation, the little deformed Gentleman, and the inimitable Autocrat himself.

Poetical Work

As to Holmes' poetry, it is by no means certain that some of our own poets—for instance, Austin Dobson and Frederick Locker—have not been indebted to it for part of their inspiration. For, as Mr. Chadwick says, the Doctor "loved the Queen Anne men, their metres, their manners, the epigrammatic brilliancy of Pope, Sterne's slow meandering." And his poetry belongs to the best level of "vers de societe," in its happy combination of gaiety and tenderness. "The Chambered Nautilus" is a beautiful poem, although the didactic tone of the last verse is assuredly not necessary for its artistic purpose. We may quote some stanzas of "The Last Leaf" as, perhaps, the most characteristic example of Holmes' lyrical skill:

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound,
As he tatters o'er the ground,
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning-knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
But the Crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets
Sad and wan.
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

It is not without justice that Dr. Holmes' official biographer, Mr. J. T. Morse, gives the highest place to a poem which touches so easily and daintily "the sense of tears in human things."

THE GOLF PROFESSIONALS' SUPERIORITY

We have heard and read a good deal of discussion from time to time about the advantage that a professional has over an amateur in golf, whether or no it is due to the fact that the game is his profession, his means of getting for himself bread and butter, so that his attention would naturally be more concentrated on it than that of the amateur to whom, even if perhaps he have no regular profession, it is only the amusement of the leisure hour. It is the view of most of us (writes Mr. Horace Hutchinson in the Daily Telegraph) that this is, in fact, the reason of the professional's superiority—probably we have to admit the superiority—but one of the leading professionals, Taylor, the champion at the very time of writing, says that he does not think that this is so. He thinks the reason of the professional's superiority is that he can fight through a bad time, when things are going against him, better. It looks much as if he were saying that the professional was the braver, the more determined, in a moral way the better man. He may be. But if the professional has this greater courage, is it not the direct outcome of the concentration encouraged by the fact that to him the game is a profession? It looks like that, but the conclusion of the matter, for the sake of which really I introduced this preamble, is that no man can be a proper judge of this case unless he has had the opportunity to see it from both sides. We amateurs speculate when we speak of the professional view, and the professional has no more certitude when he discusses ours.

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W. F. Paul's Impressions of British Columbia

On the 8th of June last, Mr. W. F. Paul, who is known throughout East Anglia and beyond as one of the leading commercial men of Ipswich, started on a trip to British Columbia, and the other day arrived home again, delighted with his experiences. Having regard to Mr. Paul's experiences of travel, and the keenness of his powers of observation, coupled with those business instincts which have given to the operations of the firm of which he is the head a world-wide range, it was clear that if he could be induced to give his impressions of British Columbia, readers of the East Anglian Daily Times would be greatly interested in his account of one of the most important British Colonies. The writer, therefore, called upon him at his residence in the Belstead Road, and Mr. Paul, who had just arrived home from a motor journey, readily accorded the desired interview, entering into the subject with enthusiasm. Asked first of all how he had enjoyed his trip to British Columbia, he said: "I never took a trip that gave me more interest, not only because of the grand experience, but on account of meeting so many of my own countrymen. It is almost impossible to speak to an Englishman out there without finding some association with East Anglian, or Ipswich, or with some English friends. It is different to travelling in a foreign country, where one knows little or nothing of the language. Everyone speaks the mother tongue, and the amount of information one gets in a day, while sitting in the tram or in the hotel is marvellous. The travelling facilities are undoubtedly very good, and I must compliment the Canadian Pacific Railway on the way they do things. I crossed in one of their new boats, the Empress of Ireland, and throughout the journey experienced a wonderful amount of comfort. I can strongly advise my fellow townsmen, if they want an enjoyable trip for scenery or for their health, to take a journey to British Columbia as soon as possible. It was 93 in the shade in the district where I spent a great deal of my time, but I never felt tired. I shall go again before very long, and next time Mrs. Paul will go with me."

Asked for some details as to the journey, Mr. Paul resumed: "I went straight across Canada, making practically no stop excepting at Montreal. In the half-hour I was able to spend at Winnipeg, I was very much struck with the substantial style of the buildings in that city. There are wide streets and fine tramways, and an amount of brick and stone in the buildings which is in contrast to the other towns of Western Canada. When I was crossing the prairies on my way out, the wheat generally was only about a foot above the ground. I was astonished at the small proportion of the land that was really under cultivation, which means that there is still a vast quantity of land for emigrants to take up."

"What was your impression as to the proportion of Britishers out there compared with other races?"

"All through the eastern counties," con-

tinued Mr. Paul, "you come across a large proportion of the foreign element, but as you go west the people become more and more British, and when you get to the Rockies and find yourself in British Columbia all this foreign element practically disappears. What struck me very forcibly was that there, six thousand miles away from home, I found everything as British as I had left in my own town, every man speaking my own language, and every man as loyal to British interests as those at home. It seemed very remarkable. There are a large number of Eastern Canadians in British Columbia, and they, with the English and a small admixture of Americans, make up the inhabitants."

"What did you think of the Rockies?"

"My first introduction to British Columbia at the Rockies brought before me some of the grandest scenery I had ever seen—mountains and gorges, rivers and forests. It was magnificent, and if all the fine scenery I have seen in the Alps were put together, it would hardly come up to it. There is a grandeur about the rugged mountains that can only be described as 'awesome.' When we arrived at the foot of the Rockies, at a place called Banff, the railway gradients became very steep, and the train was reduced in size by taking off the dining cars, and extra engines were attached. In one place in this part of the country there were four engines attached to the train, two in front, one in the middle and one behind. The trip over the Rockies practically took the whole day, from five o'clock in the morning until dark. The scenery continued very fine for a long distance, and then when you get about half-way between the Rockies and the Pacific Coast you come to what is called the 'dry zone.' I never had a very satisfactory explanation as to the cause of it, but the fact remains that there is a tract of country about two hundred miles from east to west, and between three and four hundred miles from north to south, where they have very little rain. This district is noted for its horse and cattle ranches and its fruit ranching. They call it all ranching out there. Many of the large cattle ranches have been bought up by companies, and cut up into small fruit ranches of from ten to thirty acres. Others are very largely being taken up by the English. This fruit industry is a modern thing, and has not been carried on to any extent until the last five or six years, so that the ultimate success of the industry has rather to be proved. Where there is one orchard five or six years old, there are twenty with trees only from one to two years old, and as they don't start bearing fully until they are seven or eight years old, the future is to some extent indefinite. My own individual opinion of this fruit industry is that it is all right if the right man takes it in hand, but there are a great many young Englishmen tempted over to British Columbia by what they have read in print on fruit culture, who are, in my opinion, in no way suitable for the work. I am speaking of the single young men of the cultured classes, who have not been used to

hard work in the Old Country. I found that this class of man, after he had been at work on his plot of ten or twenty acres a year or two, generally was only too anxious to get out of it, while in cases of hard-working men of middle age, with families growing up—possibly men who had delicate chests in the Old Country—have settled there, and have done extremely well, being restored to health, and bringing up their families amidst surroundings that make it extremely easy for them to get on in the world. I would strongly advise anyone going to British Columbia fruit farming not to invest any money until he had worked one or two years in the country."

"My first destination," continued Mr. Paul in the interview with our representative, "was the town of Kamloops, which is about the centre of the ranching and dry zone district, my object in visiting British Columbia being to purchase a horse and cattle ranch for my eldest son, who has been some seven years in the country. I found the question surrounded with many problems, as the value of ranches depended on the water supply for irrigation. The water supplies are taken from the streams and creeks that run from the mountains, which are covered with snow in the winter, and feed the lakes and streams during the summer. The rights of the water supply from the various creeks were originally acquired by virtue of records, and the earliest recorded right stands first. It is no uncommon thing on one creek to find as many as 12 or 13 records of rights to water, while in the summer there is not sufficient water to satisfy more than two or three 'rights.' This means that many who have water rights have to go without water when they most need it. I deemed it advisable to get the best advice I could, and went down to the coast, where I engaged the best water engineer I could find to come and advise me on the various ranches that were available for purchase, and which I had previously visited. In the end I purchased a horse and cattle ranch about ten miles from Kamloops, up the North Thompson Valley, alongside the North Thompson River, with an extent of 1,331 acres freehold, and 3,000 acres on lease from the Government for 21 years. In buying a ranch you buy everything, even to the furniture in the house. The old rancher walks out and the new rancher takes possession."

In reply to the question why he selected the district of Kamloops in which to buy a ranch, Mr. Paul continued: "I chose the Kamloops district upon the recommendation of my son, because it is on the main line, and there is every prospect of one of two new railways coming down the North Thompson Valley to make a junction at Kamloops. I visited the Okanagan Valley, which is the district specially boomed for fruit growing. There the large ranches have been bought up in the past, and in this valley, which is some seventy miles long, all the cultivatable land is being used for fruit-growing. It is in this valley at Vernon where the large fruit

ranch, the Coldstream Ranch, purchased by Lord Aberdeen, is situated, and no doubt this has given a great impetus to fruit growing in this neighborhood, but so far as I could see and understand there are many other valleys equally as well suited for fruit-growing as this, where land is to be purchased at less than half the price. The Okanagan Valley is very beautiful, with an immense lake in it, and as the steamer which I was on called at Summerland I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mr. C. H. Cordy and the members of his family, who used to live at Walton."

Naturally Mr. Paul paid a visit to the city of Vancouver, which is on the mainland, and to Vancouver Island. Of the city he said: "Vancouver is a town growing beyond anything one can imagine. Land is being taken into the city in all directions for miles, and being cut up into plots of 50 feet frontage and 120 feet deep, and it is being sold and boomed and re-sold. There is a general air of booming about the whole place, and real estate is the general subject of conversation. Apparently every other man you come across is a real estate man, and, if you believe all he says, he has got his pocket full of bargains for you. Vancouver may have a temporary 'set-back' from this present booming, but there can be no question about it having a great future before it. It is the great meeting place of the Far East and the Far West, and it is an accepted fact that with the opening of the Panama Canal a large portion of the wheat grown in the Western Canadian States will be taken over the Rockies and shipped from Vancouver."

With regard to the city of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, which is situated on the Island of Vancouver—an island, Mr. Paul observed, about the size of England and Wales—Mr. Paul said: "The people of British Columbia are taking great pride in erecting fine buildings, and they are especially proud of their Houses of Parliament. The C. P. R. hotel is a magnificent building. Victoria is extremely British, even more so than Vancouver, and is the centre of officialdom, the rush of business that is noticeable at Vancouver being absent. My visit to this city was made specially interesting because of meeting there with several well known Ipswich friends. At the extremely pretty residence of Captain Peter Elliston, son of our late respected townsman, Dr. W. A. Elliston, my son and myself had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Elliston's sister, Mr. Percy Ellington and a nephew of Sir Frederick Wilson. As may be imagined, the old town of Ipswich monopolized a big share of the conversation. Captain Elliston has a delightful place, about two miles out of the city, surrounded with 26 acres of land nearly all covered with fruit trees."

British Columbia as a whole," continued Mr. Paul, "is a place full of possibilities in commercial enterprise. There are mines of all sorts—coal, copper, iron, gold and silver—and hundreds upon hundreds of square miles of huge timber of a size which we in this country cannot realize unless we see it—trees 16

feet to 20 feet in girth and 200 feet high! That means, of course, an immense lumber trade in the future. This timber supply has only been tapped here and there near the coast. All these industries are waiting for capital, the one thing essential to the quicker development of the country. The shortness of capital is evident everywhere. Mortgages and bankers' overdrafts are charged eight and nine per cent. It must not be supposed that the climate as a whole is dry. There is a good deal of rain in Vancouver, and on the northern part of the Island prosperous agriculture is carried on, and all round the cities dairy farms, fruit farms and general truck gardens are carried on. 'Truck' means small fruit and vegetables."

"I should like," said Mr. Paul, "to say something about the wages of working men, and I would recommend British Columbia to any industrious working man who can possibly get out there. Of course the cost of living is higher, but it by no means outweighs the advantage of the increased wages, and there the working man is lifted up to a higher level altogether compared with this country. In the towns the day wages are from two to two and a half dollars, or for permanent jobs fifty dollars a month, while in the fruit ranch districts, when a man understands the work he will get thirty-five dollars a month, and all his board. On the other hand it did not seem to me that professional classes are so well paid proportionately. No doubt the value of labor stands very high in an undeveloped country. One thing is very striking there that no man is ashamed of owning that he works with his hands. The only man who is discredited is the man who seems unwilling or unable to work. There is a class of young Englishmen out there whom they call 'yellow legs.' They go over there in riding breeches and leggings, and when they are running a ranch will ride into the town to have breakfast at a hotel, and perhaps will have a whisky and soda before they return, getting to work about noon with all the heat of the day before them. These men are laughed at."

Before finishing with the subject, Mr. Paul remarked that there was a side of British Columbian life which ought to interest the ladies, and that was the general dearth of women compared with men in that colony. "There is," said he, "an ever-increasing demand for marriageable women, while the chance of employment in families, as mothers' helps, governesses and assistants in shops are very numerous. The mothers of families complained very much that when they had obtained governesses from England for their children they could not keep them for more than a few months; they get married so quickly. If the young ladies of England only knew how many bright, smart young Britishers there are waiting there for them they would not hesitate to go out to British Columbia if they got the chance. The younger men out there, I think, brighter altogether than they are at home. The life seems to improve them, and from what I could see there are no end of them wanting wives."—East Anglian Daily Times.

The New Woman in Japan

The sphere of Japanese life most impervious to Western influence has been the home—the department of woman. The barriers of race and mutual incompatibility of civilization that during the early part of last century threatened a permanent divergence between the East and the West were in time laid low by the revolutionizing hand of commerce and industry. The foreigner was soon generally welcomed as an easy adjunct to material progress, until at the beginning of the present century he found himself in the high noon of public favor. His example and influence were marked and respected in every department of life except one—the home. There he was thought to have nothing to offer that a Japanese could adopt consistently with the respect for native tradition. New methods of locomotion, communication, commerce, industry, architecture and dress were everywhere in order. But not the new woman.

As a matter of fact the lordly head of the Japanese household did not at all fancy the ways of the foreign woman. True, his impressions were not based on any adequate knowledge of the foreign home. He had seen a foreigner now and then stoop to tie his wife's shoe-lace on the public street. Such submission to a woman was not included in the code of Bushido; he would have none of it. Of the virtues of the foreign woman the Japanese wife knew even less than her lord. And her lack of knowledge in this respect was carefully guarded and encouraged; for in all ages ignorance is the subservient handmaid of tyranny. The Japanese husband was naturally loath to suffer any breach in the walls of despotism which centuries of suppressed womanhood had established about him. His motives of aversion to the new woman were anything but a compliment to himself or just to the rights of woman. A Japanese wife with foreign notions of individual rights, personal independence, and social freedom was dreaded as an intolerable nuisance in Japanese society. The idea of her assuming those airs before which withers all servility to the opposite sex would be suggestive of nothing short of a revolution. Daughters, too, whom the fathers regarded as chattels and assumed the right to dispose of

as such, might then begin to dream of possessing an individuality; while sons might even begin to claim sufficient independence to marry whom they pleased. Any view of social life lending encouragement to those possibilities that go to constitute the common experience of the West was held in utter aversion by the Japanese man; indeed, so much so that it is a marvel how the foreign woman ever secured a footing in the country. But she has, nevertheless; and, what is more, her ideas bid fair to triumph over Japan's ages of prejudice and traditional sentiment as to the place and fate of woman.

The earliest to effect an entrance to the Japanese home were the wives of missionaries and other female Christian workers. Before their advent in sufficient numbers to have any influence Japan's ideas of foreign woman were largely drawn from the off-scourings of Occidental civilization. But the coming of the Christian home, with its sacred ideals of one mother for all the offspring, was a suggestive example that gave a powerful moral uplift to Japanese society, and in time it effectually tended toward a discouragement of concubinage among the upper classes. Moreover, as increasing numbers of the intelligent Japanese began to travel abroad they learned that the best society of the most civilized nations not only showed a faithful preference for the principle of monogamy, but discountenanced those who were disobedient to it; and consequently Japanese society itself came gradually to realize that without Christian ideals of marriage it would be very difficult to establish a basis of social equality with the nations of Christendom. Hence the next ruler of Japan will be the nation's first Sovereign to model his domestic relations after the traditions of the West, and it is even now noticeable that the most exemplary among all classes in the Empire are following his princely example. In fact, it is gradually coming to be regarded as a sign of moral defection not to do so.

It would, however, be a grave mistake to imagine that so admirable an ideal has yet taken extensive hold upon the masses of the nation, or even that where it does prevail it is always the result of moral preference rather than the fate of poverty or other inconvenience. Concubinage yet prevails to a considerable ex-

tent where it can be afforded, and its natural concomitant, divorce, is alarmingly common—probably more so than in any other country. Divorces now form about 34 per cent of the marriages, and illegitimates about 33 per cent of the population. Among nine-tenths of the population woman is still regarded as little more than a toy or a slave for her august lord, whom she must serve unremittently, accepting all rivals and their children. It is against this sombre side of Japanese civilization that the new woman is beginning to score her most significant triumphs. She is not to be looked upon as the "new" woman of Western tradition, but in Japan she is a new thing, and stands for the resurrection of long-buried personality. Considering her almost insuperable disadvantages, it is remarkable how much she has been able to accomplish for her sex. No longer does she read on the notice-boards of sacred places, "Women and dogs excluded." She can now own property, and, if need be, make her will. She may even sue for divorce, if she is willing to take the consequences, which no one would advise. She may also walk out with her lord without violating the rules of good society. The new Japanese woman has even ventured to assault the strongholds of male indifference and petitioned the Diet for her right to attend political meetings. And, what is still more significant, she has presented a yet more extensively signed petition praying for the enforcement of an equal standard of marital morality on men and women, which the Tokio newspapers reported as rejected because the legislators could not admit a regulation under which they themselves would be the first to fall. But the long cry of the Japanese woman for justice and humane protection will not cease until an incensed society rises up and frees its wives and mothers from the intolerable imposition of man's facile immoralities.

In all departments of social evolution, as well as in those connected with moral improvement, the Japanese woman is making steady advances toward emancipation. Some of the women's clubs in the larger cities of Japan would compare favorably with similar institutions in Europe and America. In the public schools of the Empire the Japanese woman has shown the same degree of moral elevation and efficiency as an educator that have marked woman's career in all civilized lands. Though these schools are strictly controlled by a strongly conservative Government supervision,

the female teachers have in many cases stood out for equal rights with men. In the Peeresses' College in Tokio, one of the foremost schools of the nation, the head mistress resigned recently rather than obey the new regulations as to dress imposed by General Nogi, the new director of the institution. In hospitals, post-offices, railway ticket offices, in shops, and in all lines of modern activity the women of Japan are taking an all-important place, with results eminently satisfactory to all except the opponents of the new woman.

It is not, of course, to be expected that the Japanese woman could have achieved her present degree of emancipation without making some mistakes and perhaps falling into a few indiscretions. But the gravest of these is probably not worse than that of disfiguring herself by wearing foreign dress, which at its best is never so charming or becoming to her as her own graceful costume of kimono and obi. But there are now so many social functions of an international character in Japanese cities that the native hostess doubtless feels herself obliged to show this deference to her foreign guests, especially if she condescends to dance, an act impossible in a kimono; though to do so, it must be admitted, is usually distasteful to her, for to the Japanese woman of high class nothing more repulsively indelicate could be imagined than to be seized by a man and bounced about a room, however polite or poetic the motion or emotion represented. It is, therefore, in very few instances and under the most exceptional circumstances that she is known to submit to this indignity.—J. Ingram Bryan.

A STORY OF THE "KOH-I-NOOR"

Sir John Lawrence (afterwards Lord Lawrence), according to the accepted belief, saved India for the British Crown in the Sepoy rebellion. Yet he came near to losing another precious jewel of the British Crown, the famous Koh-i-noor itself. Among the State jewels of the Sikh Court was the famous "Mountain of Light," which, after passing from the Mogul to the Persian, and thence to the Afghan, from whom it was wrested by Ranjit Singh, was now to be presented to Queen Victoria. The diamond was placed in the charge of Sir Henry Lawrence, who, deeming his brother the stronger and more practical guardian, entrusted it to John, who pocketed the little box and straightway forgot it. Some

weeks later came an official letter from Lord Dalhousie ordering that the diamond be sent at once to her Majesty. The president received the message during a meeting of the board, and John advised him to send it off promptly. "Why, you've got it," said the senior member. John's clear intellect took in the full horror of the situation, and he feared he was a ruined man, for the gem had never been seen by him since the day it had been given into his keeping. Yet without a sign of perturbation he casually replied: "Oh, yes, of course; I forgot all about it," and calmly proceeded to discuss the business before the meeting with all his usual alertness and without any sign of preoccupation. But we can guess how he longer for the end—how we hurried in search of his servant, who chanced to remember taking a small box from his master's discarded clothes. He explained where he had put the worthless box containing the bit of glass, and the Koh-i-noor was safe.

MARRIAGE IN JAPAN

A marriage ceremony in the Far East savors of romance and religion. Her Highness Prince Kane, seventh daughter of the Mikado, was a little time ago united to Prince Kita Shiriwaka at the Imperial Palace. At a given point in the ceremony, the music played a solemn air as the door of the shrine of the Imperial Ancestors was thrown open. Offerings having been duly made at this shrine, the celebrant, Prince Owakura, read the Shinto prayers, the whole company removing their headgear as he did so. The bridegroom then read an address announcing his marriage, and the celebrant presented him with a cup of sacred sake. There were salutes by cannon stationed close to the palace; and, the ceremony proper being thus concluded, the newly-wedded pair proceeded to the Chrysanthemum Chamber.

Tar—"On my last voyage I saw waves one hundred feet high." Spar—"I've been a sailor forty years, and never seen 'em over forty." Tar—"P'raps not! But everything is higher now than it used to be, mate!"

Customer—"Waiter, is this Gruyere cheese imported?" Waiter—"Well—er—partly, sir." Customer—"Partly? What do you mean?" Waiter—"Well, the holes come from Switzerland, but the body uv it wuz made here!"



WITH THE PHILOSOPHER

The portrait of this philosopher with a wholly refined brow, the deepest eyes indicating thoughtfulness; the thin calm, habitual self-control; the squarish immovable determination; placidity of his whole countenance, phlegmatic disposition, and that from earliest boyhood Mill from the great majority about him.

And yet when we read of the grave-faced man of wisdom, feeling sorry for the little boy, perfectly healthy and normal, but some instincts for fun and for love as have other little boys at the age of three was expected of Greek, and who, as so old enough to take daily walks was lectured during those periods of learned subjects and write an account of what had been his notes being corrected again they suited the taste of an old man. When he was eight years of age among other authors, the whole of the Cyclopaedia and the Menophan, and six of the dialogues thirteen he was a student of philosophy and at fifteen he had begun to treatises on philosophy.

And yet his biographers wonder that this man, so calm in his judgment ordinarily, so temper of himself and all his passions most violently in love. His statements in regard to his own life upon him a certain reproach relation to her both before anriage forms one of the strangest his remarkable career. Mrs. Mill appears to have impressed others came in contact very strongly of her "all but unrivaled wisdom within the range of possibility marriage was an ideal one, and it was enabled to discover traits which others were unfortunate "her unrivaled wisdom" may a large extent simply the reflex all events it is not a difficult stand how the youth who he for affection all through his life when he found a legitimate all his long-pent-up love on to worthy. His married life was that should be sufficient re-blooded questioners.

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Justice and Utility

Is, then, the difference between the Expedient a merely tinction? Have mankind been sion in thinking that justice—thing than policy, and that only to be listened to after the satisfied? By no means, the pretensions of any theory an imaginary standard of justice utility, I account the grounded on utility to be the comparably the most sacred of all morality. Justice is a classes of moral rules which sentials of human beings which therefore of more absolute obligation other rules for the guidance notion which we have found sense of the idea of justice—residing in an individual—imp to this more binding obligation.

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KELLERMANN'S ADVICE STUDENTS GOING

From Musical Art "Don't go to Europe—est—expecting to have a su career, unless you have enou vide for your support for two years," said Marcus Kellermann baritone, who for two y

in girth and 200 feet high! That tree, an immense lumber trade. This timber supply has only here and there near the coast. All are waiting for capital, the one to the quicker development of the. The shortness of capital is evidence. Mortgages and bankers' charged eight and nine per cent. It is supposed that the climate as a whole is a good deal of rain in the north on the northern part of the province agriculture is carried on, and the cities dairy farms, fruit and truck gardens are carried on means small fruit and vegetables. "Like," said Mr. Paul, "to say out the wages of working men, recommend British Columbia to a working man who can possibly get a better wage here. Of course the cost of living is by no means outweighs the advantage of increased wages, and there the wages are lifted up to a higher level compared with this country. In the wages are from two to two and a half for permanent jobs fifty dollars, while in the fruit ranch district a man understands the work he does for five dollars a month, and all his other hand it did not seem to be professional classes are so well paid. No doubt the value of labor is high in an undeveloped country. A very striking thing is that no man is owning that he works with his only man who is discredited is the man unwilling or unable to work. As of young Englishmen out there all 'yellow legs.' They go over in breeches and leggings, and are running a ranch will ride into a breakfast at a hotel, and peruse a whisky and soda before they go to work about noon with all the day before them. These men are fishing with the subject, Mr. Paul told there was a side of British Columbia which ought to interest the ladies, the general dearth of women company in that colony. "There is, however, an increasing demand for women, while the chance of employment, as mothers' helps, governesses in shops are very numerous. The families complained very much they had obtained governesses from their children they could not keep for more than a few months; they get quickly. If the young ladies of the knew how many bright, smart men there are waiting there they would not hesitate to go out to British Columbia if they got the chance. The men out there are, I think, brighter than they are at home. The life seems to be, and from what I could see of the end of their wanting wives."—Daily Times.

came an official letter from Lord Chamberlain that the diamond was sent to Her Majesty. The president's message during a meeting of the John advised him to send it off. "Why, you've got it," said the president. John's clear intellect took in the situation, and he feared the man, for the gem had never been seen since the day it had been kept. Yet without a sign of alarm he casually replied: "Oh, yes, I forgot all about it," and calmly discussed the business before him with all his usual alertness and without a sign of preoccupation. But we can be longer for the end—how we burst in his servant, who chanced to bring a small box from his master's study. He explained where he had hidden the box containing the bit of Koh-i-noor was safe.

MARRIAGE IN JAPAN

age ceremony in the Far East and religion. Her Highness, the seventh daughter of the Emperor, a little time ago united to Prince Aki at the Imperial Palace. At a ceremony, the music played as the door of the shrine of the ancestors was thrown open. Offerings were duly made at this shrine, the prince Owakura, read the Shinto whole company removing their hats and kneeling. The bridegroom then announced his marriage, and presented him with a cup of sake. There were salutes by cannon stations to the palace; and the ceremony thus concluded, the newly-wedded proceeded to the Chrysanthemum

in my last voyage I saw waves one high." Spar—"I've been a sailor and never seen 'em over forty." "Sps not! But everything is higher used to be, mate!"

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Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

John Stuart Mill

The portrait of this philosopher shows a man with a wholly refined face; the broad brow, the deepset eyes indicating his studious thoughtfulness; the thin compressed lips, his habitual self-control; the square, firm chin, his immovable determination; and the quiet placidity of his whole countenance mirrors the calm, phlegmatic disposition and the unbiassed mind that from earliest boyhood distinguished Mill from the great majority of the people about him.

And yet when we read of the youth of this grave-faced man of wisdom, we cannot help feeling sorry for the little boy, who, being perfectly healthy and normal, must have had the same instincts for fun and the same craving for love as have other little boys, and yet who at the age of three was expected to begin his study of Greek, and who, as soon as he became old enough to take daily walks with his father, was lectured during those periods upon all sorts of learned subjects and then obliged to write an account of what had been told to him, his notes being corrected again and again until they suited the taste of an exacting parent. When he was eight years old he had read among other authors, the whole of Herodotus, the Cyclopaedia and the Memorabilia of Zeno, was lectured during those periods upon all sorts of learned subjects and then obliged to write an account of what had been told to him, his notes being corrected again and again until they suited the taste of an exacting parent.

And yet his biographers find it a matter of wonder that this man, so cool and impartial in his judgment ordinarily, so completely master of himself and all his passions, should fall most violently in love. "His exaggerated statements in regard to his wife have brought upon him a certain reproach; and his entire relation to her both before and after her marriage forms one of the strangest passages in his remarkable career. Mrs. Mill does not appear to have impressed others with whom she came in contact very strongly; but he speaks of her "all but unrivalled wisdom." It is quite within the range of possibility that Mill's marriage was an ideal one, and that being so he was enabled to discover traits in his wife of which others were unfortunately ignorant, and "her unrivalled wisdom" may have been to a large extent simply the reflex of his own. At all events it is not a difficult matter to understand how the youth who had been starved for affection all through his boyhood, should, when he found a legitimate excuse pour out all his long-pent-up love on the one he found worthy. His married life was very happy, and that should be sufficient reply to all cold-blooded questioners.

Mill was a member of Parliament, though his career in the House was in no way remarkable. He was a philosopher first and foremost, and it can be readily understood why in the political field he was hardly in his element. His first great work was his treatise on Logic. He belonged to the school of Locke, Hartley and Hume, and he built his system of knowledge on the basis of individual experience. He was an exponent of democracy and later a socialist in the broad meaning of the term, and always a firm believer in the franchise for women.

Justice and Utility

Is, then, the difference between the Just and the Expedient a merely imaginary distinction? Have mankind been under a delusion in thinking that justice is a more sacred thing than policy, and that the latter ought only to be listened to after the former has been satisfied? By no means. While I dispute the pretensions of any theory which sets up an imaginary standard of justice not grounded on utility, I account the justice which is grounded on utility to be the chief part, and incomparably the most sacred and binding part of all morality. Justice is a name for certain classes of moral rules which concern the essentials of human beings more nearly, and are therefore of more absolute obligation, than any other rules for the guidance of life; and the notion which we have found to be of the essence of the idea of justice—that of a right residing in an individual—implies and testifies to this more binding obligation.

He who accepts benefits, and denies a return of them when needed, inflicts a real hurt, by disappointing one of the most natural and reasonable of expectations, and one which he must at least tacitly have encouraged, otherwise the benefits would seldom have been conferred.

The entire history of social improvement has been a series of transitions, by which one custom or institution after another, from being a supposed primary necessity of social existence, has passed into the rank of a universally stigmatized injustice and tyranny. So it has been with the distinctions of slaves and freemen, nobles and serfs, patricians and plebeians; and so it will be, and in part already is, with the aristocracies of color, race and sex.

KELLERMANN'S ADVICE TO YOUNG STUDENTS GOING ABROAD

From Musical America
"Don't go to Europe—especially Germany, —expecting to have a successful operatic career, unless you have enough money to provide for your support for two or possibly three years," said Marcus Kellermann, the American baritone, who for two years has been an

important member of the "American wing" of the Royal Opera of Berlin.

"There are no opportunities in Berlin to earn money by singing in church, for that musical work is done by volunteers who charge nothing for their services. Neither can one earn much by teaching, for the average American, with his small knowledge of the language and his youth and inexperience, cannot compete with the native German or the big schools. The prices paid for lessons are so small, excepting in a few instances, that teaching would not pay even if the novice could get the pupils."

As he said this, pacing up and down, quite filling the studio of his New York apartment with his tremendous figure, looking the ideal Wotan, he drove home each remark with a gesture that betrayed his earnestness.

"The young American goes to Germany without financial resources, without a repertoire, without a stage training, without a knowledge of the necessary languages—in fact, his equipment consists only of a naturally good voice and an unlimited faith in himself. As valuable as those assets are, one can't live on them."

"I wish," he went on, "that I could convince young Americans how foolish it is to go abroad expecting to sing in opera without first thinking the matter over carefully."

"First—and most important, in my mind—is the financial preparation, for without money one can do nothing. How many times have I seen American pupils heart-broken because, after a year's study, they have had to return to America without having accomplished anything worth while! And I have seen it happen again and again that students who had just finished their studies and were ready to sing in opera could not afford to grasp the opportunity for which they had waited and worked."

"The magic word in German opera is 'routine,' and lacking that one can do nothing. The only way to attain routine is to sing for two or three years in opera in one of the smaller German towns, and, of course, the subvention being small, entirely inadequate salaries are paid. So small are the fees that it might almost be said that the beginning artist sings for less than he eats up the salary. But the experience gained is worth the price, for one studies and sings numerous roles, learns the ins and outs of stage business and has opportunity to observe how more experienced singers interpret their parts."

"Everything in Germany is based on length of service as well as ability, and it is nonsense to expect to step into a high position and a good salary without first going through a long novitiate. But once that period is passed and the artist has won the favor of the public, his position is assured."

He paused to remark that it was a hot day (and it was) and I took the opportunity to put a question that had been on the tip of my tongue since he first mentioned the smaller German opera house.

"The morals may be bad in the chorus," he said, in reply, "but of that I know little. As far as the average great artist is concerned, the most rigid respectability is insisted upon. You cannot understand the situation here. Over there the opera is largely a government institution, an undertaking of the people, and to flaunt a loose morality in their faces is to court instant disaster. Whatever may be true in certain instances, the German operatic stage is most moral, and no American will be contaminated if he wants to keep straight."

"Most students have very hazy ideas as to what they are going to Germany to study. If they are wise they will not go for voice placing or tone production, for that part of the vocal study can be done much better in America, but for repertoire, for style and for diction the German teacher excels."

"But unless the student wants to court failure he should not go abroad with the idea of appearing in concert or opera until he has mastered German, French and Italian for singing and the German for speaking. I have seen talented singers make miserable failures in public because the audience could not restrain its laughter at the 'Americanish' dialect. Nothing so rouses the ire of the German critic as insufficient preparation in the languages."

"Hear all the concerts you can. There are hundreds of concerts and recitals in Berlin every year, and to most of these one can get tickets for nothing. Of course, concerts by a dozen or so of the great artists are sold out far in advance, so that it is almost impossible to get seats, but there are many recitals by lesser artists, who are glad to get musical audiences. True, they are not the greatest artists, but I think that a student gains more from the mistakes of these performers than he does by the perfections of the 'stars.'"

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S PROTEGE'S SUCCESS

Eva Gauthier recently sang with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in one of the cities in Holland, and will later sing with it in Ostend, Belgium. The latter engagement was secured through the recommendation of Enrico Caruso, who heard her sing lately in London and is now taking much interest in her career. After fulfilling her engagements she will return to Milan for further studies.

A wealthy American enthusiast, whose name is not made public, has presented Sergius Barjanski, the Russian 'cellist, who made his London debut a few weeks ago, with an old Italian 'cello valued at \$7,500.

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

In the world of music there is no more illustrious name than that of Johann Sebastian Bach. We have drifted away from the grandeur and simplicity of his musical conceptions, and a generation, which takes delight in rag-time or the dreamy sensuousness of the Merry Widow Waltz, can hardly be expected to appreciate the majesty of Bach's conceptions and the art by which he gave expression to them; but his place in music can never be forgotten, and his labors in behalf of music, and especially German music, is monumental. He came of a family that had been proficient in music for several generations. He himself was born at Eisenach, in Thuringia, on March 21, 1685. His father dying when Johann was ten years old, the lad was brought up by his brother, who was also a musician, and from whom he



Johann Sebastian Bach

received the rudiments of his education in that art, but on Johann's displaying uncommon talent, he found his studies interrupted in many ways through the brother's jealousy. The latter died when Johann was 13 years of age, and the lad was thrown wholly upon his own resources. His beautiful soprano voice secured him an appointment as a chorister. He continued his studies of the organ and pianoforte, making numerous trips to nearby cities and winning for himself the admiration of all contemporary masters. When eighteen he was appointed court organist to the Duke of Weimar, and it became a part of his duty to compose sacred music. An interesting story is told of the young fellow, J. Louis Marchand, a famous French organist, visited Dresden, and the local organists, jealous of the fame of German players, arranged for a musical duel between him and Bach. Marchand was inclined to treat the matter as a joke, but having heard Bach play at a preparatory meeting, he readily acknowledged his superiority and left Dresden without waiting for the formal test. His success on this occasion led to the appointment of Bach to the position of Kappelmeister to the Duke of Kothen. Later he returned to Leipzig, where the greater part of his work as a composer was done. Frederick the Great was one of his warmest admirers. Towards the close of his life Bach became totally blind. He died in 1750. His greatest power was in improvisation. His compositions, having been given to his sons, were scattered and fully half of them have been lost, but about a century after his death the remainder were collected, and a revival of interest in his work began. His principal compositions were oratorios, cantatas and other choral work. Much of his best work is based upon old German songs. He cared little whether the originals were secular or sacred. He touched them alike with his genius and bent them to his desire to found a distinctly German school of sacred song. More than any other composer, he impressed his individuality upon everything he wrote.

RECENT SCOTCH GATHERINGS

Of interest to Scotsmen and to all who love the skirling of the pipes and to see the Highlanders in uniform, the following extract from M. A. P., descriptive of the recent gatherings of the clans will be of interest:

The first of the Royalities to arrive are usually the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, who drive up in fine style in a carriage drawn by a pair of black horses, and attended by an outrider in dark green livery. They are closely followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales and their party from Aberfeldie Castle. The Duke of Wales and his sons, and the Duke of Connaught all wear Highland dress, and the Balmoral tartan, which was designed by the late Prince Consort. The Royal visitors are received at the boundary of his estate by

Colonel Farquharson, who, although Invercauld is let, yet resumes his rights as lord of the soil on this occasion. He at once conducts them to their pavilion, which is hung with red cloth and gaily decorated with heather and rowan berries.

As soon as the Royalities have arrived, a striking scene is set by the march past of the clansmen. The shrill skirling of the pipes is heard, and first come the Balmoral Highlanders. These number about sixty, the King's factor is in command, and Charles Mackintosh carries the standard. Their kilts are of the Royal Stewart tartan, and in their bonnets they wear the badge of the clan—an oak leaf and a thistle. The whole effect is good, as the men are strong, strapping fellows, and they carry their huge Lochabar axes in a jaunty manner. Next come the Duff men, swinging past beneath the holly sprig, in bright red tartans, with pikes in their hands, and a green silk banner. They number ninety, and their band consists of thirteen drummers and pipers. Then the Farquharson contingent sweep by, led by their chief, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld. These wear a dark green tartan, crossed by red and yellow, with the spruce badge in their bonnets, and in their hands the claymore, "the great sword of Scotland."

The Atholl Gathering

The Atholl gathering, in Perthshire, is held under the sway of the Duke of Atholl. A distinctive feature of this fixture is the parade of Atholl Highlanders, which takes place prior to the opening of the games. Colonel the Duke of Atholl takes command, and the regimental colors, which were presented by Queen Victoria in 1845, are carried with due honor. These Highlanders number over 200, and are raised from a large stretch of the Duke's territory. They are a fine set of men, who stand six feet or more in height, and make a brave show in the plaid and phibleg of Atholl tartan. This gathering is one of the oldest of Highland meetings, and in all details is strictly conservative. The piping and Highland dancing are above the average, the games go off with great eclat, and prizes are handed to the winners by the Duke's daughter-in-law, Lady Tullibardine.

Bonnie Scotland

A brave sight is the gathering of the clans, and, if the tartans puzzle the eyes of Southerners, let them look to the badges, usually worn in the bonnet. The Campbells wear bog myrtle, the Chisholms bracken, the Gordons ivy, and the Camerons the crowberry. Yew is the badge of the Frasers, ash of the Menzies, and holly of the Mackenzies. By the sprig of fir you may know a Grant, juniper marks a Murray, and a Mackintosh is shown by the red whortleberry. Many of the clans boast two tartans—hunting and full dress. The Stewarts, Grants and Frasers are among the number. The hunting Stewart is dark green, with narrow lines of red, black and yellow running across it. The Macphersons are also proud of their three tartans.

A RECENT HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT

In no other city in the world probably are there so many philanthropists as there are in London, and this fact is evidenced by the number of endowed charities. In fact it is claimed that so numerous are the bequests to charitable institutions that it is found to be a difficult matter for the trustees to carry out the excellent but often impracticable intentions of the donors, and the Charity Commissioners are ever busy in making plans to correct the mistakes of persons philanthropically inclined. The editor of the London Times very wisely says that "as time passes the objects for which money was left cease to have the importance that impressed contemporary imaginations. A partial change in social habits makes a particular form of assistance not only useless and obsolete but actually pernicious. The endowed charities which cluster thickly round important religious foundations have given to cathedral towns an unenviable notoriety, and it may be fairly asserted that any form of endowment devoted to giving relief to those who are merely indigent is burdened with dangers far outweighing any possible benefits. Each generation must be trusted to manage the problem of immediate poverty in its own way. Endowments should always be given to assist some work that strikes at the causes of distress, and the two fields in which they have been and will continue to be most beneficial are those of education and medicine. In giving money for use either in the cure of sickness or in the increase of knowledge testators can rest assured that their endowments will work an ever-increasing benefit."

Recently Mr. Harry Barnato left the magnificent sum of one million dollars for the purpose of founding some charity in the nature of a hospital or kindred institution in commemoration of his brother, Mr. Brancey Barnato, and his nephew, Mr. Woolf Joel. It has been decided by the trustees to use this sum of money for the endowment of a hospital for the treating of cancer patients, in view of the fact that the death rate from this baffling disease is yearly on the increase. Most people are not aware of its terrible prevalence, but some idea may be gained when we realize that out of every seven women who reach the age of thirty-five one will die of cancer, and of every eleven men who reach the same age one will die of this disease. Science has learned how to cope with tuberculosis to a certain extent, and given proper treatment and conditions there is not nearly so much to fear from this scourge as formerly; but science has learned

very little indeed in regard to cancer, and the best of physicians are almost at a loss how to treat it. It can readily be understood therefore, why it is imperative to render all assistance possible that the work of research in regard to this disease may be carried on.

WHEN A SEMBRICH PERFORMANCE PROVED A FIASCO

Mme. Marcella Sembrich has a book in which she has recorded every performance she has given on the operatic stage. Over the date of one entry there stands written, in heavy, black letters, the word "Fiasco." That unusual description of an incident in a career so triumphant as the prima donna's always causes a demand for an explanation.

Mme. Sembrich had closed an engagement in Madrid, and had gone to sing for the first time in Barcelona, which possesses a very exacting and somewhat uproarious operatic public. More than once an outbreak during a performance has driven a singer from the stage. Mme. Sembrich made a triumphant debut in "La Traviata," and was next to appear in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Singing with her was a new baritone, one who never before had faced a Barcelona audience. He began badly, and as the opera progressed his nervousness increased until it was all but impossible for him to sing. Although the audience received Mme. Sembrich with cordiality, it was manifestly hostile to the baritone, and the uproar became so great that the prima donna was greatly upset, so much so that she threatened to leave the stage.

During the first scene of the second act she and the luckless baritone had their first scene together. He sang his share of their duet in a manner that awakened a storm of noisy disapproval. The audience hissed and shouted. Without a second's hesitation Mme. Sembrich left the stage, went to her dressing room and prepared to return to her hotel.

"The public has no more right to be rude than an individual," she told the distracted manager, who besought her to continue the performance. "If it cannot remember the respect due a lady it cannot expect me to sing."

She donned her wraps and left the opera house. The next morning she returned to Madrid and wrote in her journal "Fiasco" in the blackest letters possible.

Mme. Sembrich's farewell concert tour of America promises to be quite the most important musical event of next season. That the entire season will be required to fill all the engagements which will be included in the tour is now certain.—Musical America.

CHILDREN'S TASTE IN LITERATURE

Mr. Andrew Lang has a long article in the Morning Post, London, from which we quote the following:

"My own course of conduct may be called fair and tolerant. I take the little girls (for little boys, as a rule, hate all books) to the bookshop, turn them loose, and let them make their own selections. I have known them choose little works on Japan and Italy, and have been obliged to add more possible works to this extraordinary selection. Mostly they pick out books in bright bindings with colored prints gummed on to the bindings. The contents are apt to be nursery and school-room novels about Mary and Eleanor, their parents, sisters, brothers and governesses. In this case, it is necessary to add, as a bonus, "Treasure Island" or "A Child's Garden of Verse" (they never choose poetry, bar one, who took a Shakespeare!) or anything else that you know is good. The great thing is not to force a child's taste, yet to give it a chance of coming into contact with what is excellent. It is not to be denied, from motives of false editorial modesty, that many little girls positively revel in the old traditional fairy tales. To them these are what novels are to their mothers (if they have time to read) or to their grown-up sisters. But anything in the way of a book which contains facts, even if no more authentic than historical anecdotes, is nearly as much dreaded by a normal child as Macaulay or Froude is feared by a normal adult."

It is rather a sweeping assertion to say that little boys hate all books. Any normal child, boy or girl, likes a story if it appeals to the imagination, for during the early years the imaginative quality is the strongest mental force in a child. Naturally a boy's taste will, as a rule, differ from the tastes of a girl in the way of books, and the right sort of books will be considered treasures by him, and not bugbears. But Mr. Lang is quite right when he insists that a child will resent being questioned on anything that he reads or has read to him outside of school hours. The best plan is to give a little boy or girl a book that you are sure will prove an interesting and harmless stimulus to the imagination, and trust to the effect produced irrespective of any questions or explanations of your own. Any story, no matter how attractive in the reading, would be considered hateful to the best of us, if upon its conclusion we were expected to draw a moral from it for somebody's edification, or to answer all manner of questions upon it, and we ought to show the same consideration for a youthful reader as we would for his older brother or sister.

"So you have decided to call in another doctor?" "I have," was the reply. "The absurdity of the man prescribing linseed tea and mustard plasters for people of our position!"

Friday Your Dollar Will Do the Service of Two--- Unprecedented Value-Giving in Fine Furniture

Prompt Action Is Necessary If You Wish to Take Advantage of These Bargains



Values Like These Are Well Worthy of Your Immediate Attention

A better opportunity to purchase high grade furniture is very rare indeed. As we announced yesterday, we would rather clear out a great many pieces than go to the expense of moving it to the new floor which formally was used as a stockroom, but now made into a business floor, hence these remarkable values.

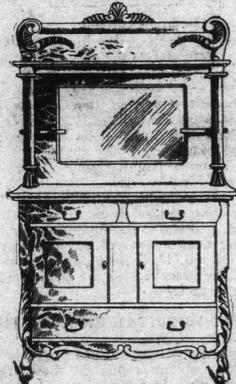


A Bargain Feast in Buffets,
Regular \$22.50 Friday **\$13.75**

BUFFETS—Note the reductions on this desirable piece of furniture. They are built along most simple lines, being in the early English finish and are exemplified styles of what the Arts and Crafts can do. These sell regularly at \$22.50, but to clear them out, Friday the price is **\$13.75**

Sideboards, \$19.50
Priced at \$16.90 and.....

SIDEBOARDS—A fine bargain is to be had in Sideboards. They are in surfaced oak styles, full size large cupboard and full cabinet base. If in need of a good sideboard don't overlook this offering. You owe it to yourself to make a trip down town and visit the third floor, where you can see for yourself the value which is offered. Special at \$16.90 and **\$19.50**



Fine Chiffoniers, \$18.90
Reg. \$35 and \$37.50.....
Special Friday.....

CHIFFONIERES—No doubt Friday will clear these beautiful pieces of furniture away in quick order, that is, if value counts for anything, as these were bargains in the usual way of selling at \$35.00 and \$37.50. These would correspond with the line of dressing bureaus we are offering, and should be seen to be appreciated. Regular \$35.00 and \$37.50. Special Friday at **\$18.90**



Carpets at an Unusually Low Price
Friday, **\$1.50**
per yard.....

AXMINSTER CARPETS—We have decided to make this sale on Friday of more than ordinary interest to house furnishers and are placing on sale a splendid quality of Axminster Carpets comprising 50 rolls. These are in the very newest designs and are priced at, per yard **\$1.50**

Extra Special Bargains in Fine Rockers

Regular value \$15.00, Friday **\$4.50**

ROCKERS—It would almost seem incredible that news of this kind is true, but attend this sale early Friday morning, examine the goods and see for yourself, the genuineness of these offerings in rockers. They are made of Early English oak, upholstered in best quality Spanish leather. Is a special indeed. Regular \$15.00. Friday **\$4.50**

Mahogany and Oak Rockers

Regular value \$8.00, for **\$3.90**

ROCKERS—A splendid offering is this. These rockers are admirably adapted for parlor or bedroom use. They are well made and finished, being in birch mahogany with roll front; also in golden oak. There being only a few, we suggest early attendance. Reg. \$8.00, for **\$3.90**



Another Rocker Bargain, \$8.75
Regular value \$20.00, for.....

ROCKERS—Hardly can we remember ever putting forth such remarkable bargains, and it is a question whether you will have the opportunity and pleasure of attending a sale where prices have been so stupendously cut. There are in quartered oak and early English, upholstered in best quality Spanish leather. Regularly sold at \$20.00. Friday **\$8.75**

Special Bargains in Ladies' Underwear, Friday, \$1.00
Priced at.....

LADIES' WHITE ALL-WOOL RIBBED VESTS, high neck, long sleeves, 3 buttons and neatly finished fronts, draw string at neck; ankle length drawers to match. Friday **\$1.00**

LADIES' WHITE WOOL AND COTTON VESTS, plain finish, high neck, long sleeves, buttoned fronts; ankle length drawers to match. Friday **\$1.00**

Captivating Prices on Fine Dress Goods for Fall

TWEEDS, in fancy colored stripe effects, dark grounds, 42 inches wide, per yard **50¢**
PANAMA, in brown, prune, cardinal, taupe, moss, myrtle and black. 38 inches wide, per yard, **35¢**
HERRINGBONE STRIPE, in navy, taupe, myrtle, brown wisteria, prune, reseda, moss and black, 42 inches wide, per yard **50¢**
SATIN OTTOMAN, in navy, brown, grey, taupe, sage, lichen, tourmaline, reseda, mulberry, mayolaine, wedgwood, wine, bordeaux and black, 42 inches wide. Per yard **85¢**
SATIN CLOTH, fine lustrous finish, in fawn, dun, lichen, tangerine, mulberry, brown, elephant, sage, myrtle, moss and black, 42 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.00**
POPLIN, in navy, moss, myrtle, light brown, seal brown, cardinal, wine and black, 42 inches wide. Per yard **75¢**

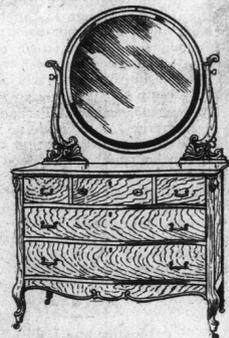
Drawing Room Suites

DRAWING ROOM SUITES—No person can put forward the excuse that because the high price on drawing room suites prohibited them from having one in their home. Friday will dispel all this idea, for you can make a clean saving of \$21.00. These consist of three pieces, in mahogany, upholstered in fine broche. The regular selling price was \$50.00. Special Friday for **\$29.00**



Dressing Bureau, \$18.90
Regular \$35.00, \$37.50 and \$40.00, for.....

DRESSING BUREAUS—A beautiful lot of Dressing Bureaus are being included in this special value-giving event, an event which we might easily call an alteration sale. These are in the very latest styles, in mahogany and finest quartered oak. A visit down town to see these as shown in our windows, will readily convince you of their real worth. Regular \$35.00, \$37.50 and \$40.00. Friday for **\$18.90**



A Fine Line of Bedsteads

On Sale Friday **\$15.75**
at.....

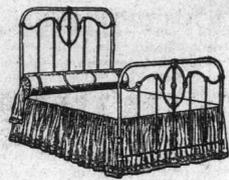


BEDSTEADS—We are showing an extremely fine line of Bedsteads in our Broad street windows, which we are placing on special clearance sale Friday. These are all full-sized, lovely styles, and beautifully lacquered; also in white enamel. Extra special for Friday selling **\$15.75**

White and Blue Enamel Bedsteads

Priced at **\$8.75**

ENAMELED BEDSTEADS—If you are in need of a good, stylish and serviceable bed now is your opportunity, Friday offers every person of moderate means to participate in the store's wonderful value giving. These are all full size, built along most graceful lines and is all that one could desire. Specially priced at **\$8.75**



Springs Bargains, \$1.50

SPRINGS—These comprise our own "Special" Spring. They are well and strongly built, in double and ¼-size, and sell regularly at 50 per cent higher than what we are asking Friday, which is **\$1.50**

Our Famous Rupert Mattress at \$4.75

MATTRESSES—A specially good mattress is the Rupert. We strongly recommend it. Friday we are offering them in single and three-quarter sizes at, each **\$4.75**

Our Winter Catalogue Is Free for the Asking; Brings Our Store to Your Home for 2c stamp

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Send for Our New Illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue

VOL. L. NO. 291.

PITTSBURG BATS OUT GAME

Pirate Sluggers Knock Tig Pitchers Out of the B and Win Hard-Hitting Game By 8 to 6 Score

FIREWORKS COME IN THE NINTH

Both Teams Score in the Late Inning But Detroit Just Failed to Even the Score—Major Disputes

DETROIT, Oct. 11.—In a game which turned out to be a slugfest between the hard hitters of both teams, Pittsburgh annexed the third game of the world's championship series played here today, by a score of 8 to 6. The game was a national in every department. Detroit pitchers being practiced knocked out of the box by the rate sluggers. The real fireworks came in the final inning, when Pittsburgh batted out three more runs. Detroit scored twice after sending a base ball.

The score:— R. H. E.
Pittsburgh..... 8 11 1
Detroit..... 6 13 0

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—A leaky sky with an occasional glimpse of sun and a damp field greeted the crowd as it made its way to Bennett park for the first of the world's championship games between Pittsburgh and Detroit in this city today. At no time was it certain that it would not be a wet squelch. Fifty to the park remained to the crowd, but a great battle.

The Detroit team was given a position as it emerged from the clubhouse, led by Manager Hughey. The local team trotted onto the field and went about its work in a determined and businesslike way. Cobb was cheered as he appeared. Cause of his brilliant work Saturday at Pittsburgh.

The selection of pitchers was puzzling to Managers Clarke and Jones, and neither would make a definite prediction as to his twirler for the preliminary practice. The twirler had both Summers and Mullin warming up. The Detroit manager wants to give Ed Summers a chance at the National league championship. He is afraid the damp weather will affect his pitching. The dark day of Mullin's speed at a premium and Summers may get in for the rest of the game. Manager Clarke had both in the hero of Pittsburgh in the opening game of the series, working the bats out of their arms.

Gibson will go behind the bat. Pittsburgh while Schmidt will catch Detroit.

Following is the line-up of the teams: Pittsburgh—Byrne, 2b.; Leary, c.; Clark, 1b.; Wagner, s.; Miller, p.; Abstein, 3b.; Wilson, r.f.; Gibson, l.f.; Leliefeld, p.
Detroit—D. Jones, 1b.; Bush, c.; Cobb, r.f.; Crawford, c.f.; Deleha, 2b.; Moriarty, 3b.; T. Jones, p.; Schmidt, c.; Summers, p.; Umpl, O'Loughlin and Johnstone.
(Continued on Page 3.)

Dies of Heart Failure
CHIPPEVA, Ont., Oct. 11.—John Smith Macklem, one of the best kn residents of this section is dead heart failure, aged 68 years.

Falls From Tree to Death
LONDON, Ont., Oct. 11.—John Rawlings fell out of an apple tree Westminster Saturday and broke back. It is not known if he will cover.

Toronto Man Suicides.
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 11.—Henry Orpen, 63 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself this morning. Spontaneous death of the death of his was the cause.

Carnegie Gives to McGill
MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—It is estimated that Andrew Carnegie has made a donation of \$10,000 to McGill University, which sum is to be added to the general fund of that institution.

DECLARES HE KILLED ETHEL KINRADE

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—A special London cable says: "Edward William Bedford gave himself up to the police here today on the confession that he had murdered Ethel Kinrade by shooting at Hamilton, Ont., last February at the instigation of another man whose name he says he has forgotten, but who gave him \$300."