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all coat you probstock will do no regardless of whe-

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for the winter easy chairs re-

n to do all this you want done

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Made Cake, d for at

# e Semi-Meekly Colonist.

VOL L. NO. 190

VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

# SUFFRAGETTES

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE

Nomen And Unemployed Tax Ability of Whole Police Force

London, Oct. 13.—The climax of the suffragette campaign was reached to-night, when an enormous mob hemmed in parliament and stopped traffic in all the streets leading to Westminster. For more than three hours the crowds scuffled good naturedly with the police, nterfered with the theatre-goers, proke windows and disorganized things generally in the centre of London.

The heroine of the day was Mrs.

The heroine of the day was Mrs.

The heroine of the day was Mrs.

Alled on Monday night, aged 86.

London, Oct. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says that he is able to state on the highest authority that the wedding of the Duke of Abruzzi and Miss Elkins will certainly occur very soon.

Earthquake Is Recorded. Ceir Hardie's Former Secretary Speaks Her Mind Very Briefly

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The seismograph at the Dominion observatory recorded a severe earthquake shock just after midnight last night. It lasted two and a half hours. The seat of the shock is estimated to be 2,300 miles away.

> New British Minister. New British Minister.
>
> London, Oct. 14.—Lord Fitzmaurice, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, has been given a seat in the cabinet as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, vice Viscount Wolverhampton, who was appointed lord president of the council, in succession to the Barl of Crewe. Lord Fitzmaurice will continue to represent the foreign office in the house of lords. A new parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs will be selected from the House of Commons.

Plant Found on Old Farm Near Town of Gowanda, New York State

Capture Made Through Arre of Band's Leader at Oakville, Ontario

Buffalo, Oct. 14.—One of the most complete counterfeiting plants ever discovered in this country was unearthed today by United States and Day Broken

More and treatment hand. The read of section Regarding politics were parted with chose and section regarding the control that the amenabove and the power jot extract the access to the country of the amenabove and the power jot extract the access to the country of the amenabove and the power jot extract the access to the boutland. Mrs. Palish the power jot extract the access to the boutland of the power jot extract the access to the boutland of the power jot extract the access to the boutland of the power jot extract the access to the boutland of the power jot extract the access to the boutland of the power jot extract the access to the boutland of the power jot extract the access to the boutland of the power jot extract the access to the boutland of the power jot extract the access to the power jot extract the power jot extract the access to the power jot extract the access to the power jot extract the access to the power jot extract the power jot ex

Sir Henri Joly III.
Oct. 14.—Sir Henri Joly de COMPANY BUYS Alleged Licerice Trust.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The supreme court of the United States on metion of the companies' counsel, dismissed the cases of the United States vs. the McAndrews and Forbes Company and the J. S. Young Company, in which they were charged with viciating the Sherman Anti-trust law by combining to form a trust in licerice and conspiring to form a monopoly of that product and restrain inter-state trade.

CANADIAN AND U. S. BILLS

Canadian And U. S. Bills

Capture Made Through Arrest

Typhoid in Barracks

Regina, Sask., Oct. 13.—An epidemic of typhoid has broken out at the police barracks here, and thirteen cases are now being treated in the military hospital there. Only two nurses are available for all these patients. In the

MUCH WHEAT MARKETED

earthed today by United States and Canadian secret service officers on a small farm a few miles outside of Gowanda, Cattaraugus county. It was operated by Thomas Washington Crozler and his son, who were arrested the other day at Oakville, Ont.

More arrests will follow, and the secret service men hope to clean up a bad gang.

W. L. Gammon, of the United States secret service, and James Parkinson, Inspector for the Dominion secret service, returned to Buffalo late yesterday with a complete counterfeiting outside the farmers to market an immense amount of grain. The receipts during the last few days have increased enormously. The record has been broken for the last 24 hours, 679 cars of wheat and 95 of other grains being inspected in Winnipeg, against a total of 445 cars on the same date last year. Of the number of cars inspected in the last 24 hours no less than 467 cars were of contract grade.

G.T.P. Prepares For Steamship Line Between Here And Prince Rupert

LIES NORTH OF CAUSEWAY

Work Not Expected to Com-Present Season

The G.T.P. concluded the purchase from Clifford W. Brown yesterday of the waterfront property lying between the Alaska Steamship emopany's wharf near the north end of the causeway the Alaska Steamship company's wharf. The strip of waterfront is 400 feet in length. The purchase price was not mentioned by Mr. D'Arcy Tate, the assistant solicitor of the G.T.P. hast evening who confirmed the report. The latter follows out the announcement of C. M. Hays, the president of the new

Woodstock Y.M.C.A.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 14.—The new Y.M.C.A. building, which cost \$25,000, was formally opened last night.

Imperial Carpet Company Fails.
Toronto, Oct. 14.—The Imperial Carpet Company, Limited, Front street, has assigned for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are placed at about \$580,000 and the assets at \$650.
Out.

Austria-Hungary Alone Has So

Blaze in Toronto. Toronto, Oct. 14.—Fire from an un-known cause did considerable damage to the store of H. W. Manville & Co., manufacturers of asbestos and mag-nesia products, Wellington street west.

Niagara Falls, Oct. 14.—Fire broke out on Monday night in the old roller ring building at the south end of the city, occupied by J. Critellis & Son, as a lodging house for Italian laborers. Ten Italians asleep in the building were aroused and escaped with their belongings. Cretelli's son, Felix, 24 years of age, was killed by the falling roof. Loss, \$3.500; partly insured.

Servians And Montenegrins Still Indulge in Talk of War building were aroused and escaped with their belongings. Cretelli's son, Felix, 24 years of age, was killed by the falling roof. Loss, \$3.500; partly insured. Fatal Fire at the Falls.

Conviction Quashed.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Justice Teetzel has quashed the conviction of John Titmarsh, of Inglewood, by Justices of the Peace Graham and Jamieson, on the charge of polluting a well with coal oil. For this alleged offence Titmarsh was fined, with the option of thirty days in jail, and as he would not pay the fine, he was arrested at Brampton. He spent two hours in jail and was then released on habeas corpus proceedings. Titmarsh has issued a writ for \$100,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment against Graham and Jamieson. Conviction Quashed.

Toronto Woman's Suicide.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—The body of Mrs.
J. W. Cheseworth, wife of a wellknown broker, was found in the water
near the camon at Centre Island slip
this morning. She was suffering from
melancholia. She was supposed to
have retired at nine o'clock last night,
but instead went to Centre Island.

Lord Milner at Regina.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 14.—Lord Milner and Fuller Maitland are here today and met the business men of the city this afternoon. They went out to the barracks and visited Government House this morning. Lord Milner declined to address the Canadian Club here.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

North Bay, Ont., Oct. 14.—The jury in the case of Thomas Wright, James Quinn and Michael Morris, charged with the murder of Fritz Young, in the Grand Trunk Pacific construction camp at Iroquois Falls on May 6, today found Wright guilty of manslaughter. Quinn and Morris were set free. From the evidence submitted, Wright and Young quarrelled over the latter's interpretation of Wright's order. The men clinohed in the diling tent. Morris and Quinn rushed in, attacking Young, while Wright dropped out of the fracas. Young was stabbed twice and died of his wounds the following morning. Patrick Lynch, cook of the camp, swore he saw Wright strike the murdered man in the exact spot where the wound was found. Guilty of Manslaughter.

# TO CONFERENCE

Far Refused to Take Part

SCOPE IS TO BE LIMITED

Paris, Oct. 14.—It is believed nere that the international conference on the Balkan situation, which is now regarded as certain, will be limited to the ratification of previous arrangements. The matters to be settled between Turkey and the powers probably will be the recognition of the independence of Bulgaria and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as accomplished.

## Comparison of Comparison (Comparison of Comparison of C

cuity. No answer from Austria-Hungary has been received.

Result of London Conference.

London, Oct. 15.—According to what appeared to be an inspired statement regarding Russia's position, which appears in the Times this morning, a practical agreement has been reached between M. Iswoisky and Sir Edward Grey, under which the conference of the powers will discuss the question of compensation to Turkey, Servia and Montenegro, but the Dardenelles could be left for separate negotiations later between Russia and Turkey. M. Iswoisky's departure, says the statement in the Times, was delayed in order to complete the d. islis of the agreement, and when he returns to St. Petersburg he will rake an important statement to the Conference and making clear not only that he had tot consented to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina but first he expressily warned Baron V. in Achre: thal that the position of these two provinces was an European quest'on, which could not be settled by Austria and Turkey.

Rural Mail Delivery.

Rural Mail Delivery.

Ottawa! Oct. 14.—The Postoffice department announces that rural mail delivery services are being organized and will be in operation in a few days between Risenel and Highland Park, Alberts, Otter Point and Victoria, B.C., in addition to several routes in Saskatchewan.

Bisbee, Ariz., Oct. 14.—Fire toright destroyed propercy valued at ...lf a million dellars. Dynamits was used to check the flames. A number of buildings on Main street, as well as in the residential portions, were wiped out. Several persons were injured by the explosion of dynamite, but none were fatally hurt.

## SHIPWRECKED MEN COME ON LONSDALE

Sailors of Ship Simla Burned at Acapulco Brought North On Mexican Liner

#### BIG SHIPMENT OF BANANAS

George A. Williams of San Blas Plantation Comes to

Blas Plantation Comes to
Seek a Local Market

Seek a Local Market

Seek a Local Market

Seek a Local Market

(From Thursday's Daily)

(From Thursd

of the hull not yet burned, and some of the men refused duty. They were arrested and jailed ashore on the complaint of the captain. That the fire had started during the voyage out and was discovered after arrival at the Mexican port was the general imand was discovered after arrival at the Mexican port was the general impression. The crew had no facilities to fight it, and all they could do was to lighter what coal had not been reached. At times the deck became red hot and a dense column of smoke issued from the hatches. When the Lonsdale left the Simla was considered a total loss.

Salina Cruz, including a heavy boiler weighing ten tons, which had been brought from Liverpool and transshipped across the Tehuantapec Nationale railroad. There is onsiderable freight being brought across the isthmus billed through from the United freight being brought across the isthmus billed through from the United Kingdom and Europe to Mexican coast ports on the Pacific, and considerable freight is moving from Pacific coast points for England and the continent. The steamers of the American-Hawaiian line are carrying considerable salmon consigned to Liverpool, which is transhipped at Salina Cruz.

Soon after leaving Manzanillo the Lonsdale experienced heavy weather and had made about eight hours steaming away from the scene of the buffeting of the Kosmos liner Radames. At Manzanillo on the return of the Lonsdale the officers of the Canadian-Mexican liner were informed that four men had been killed on board the German steamer during the storm.

### POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE

Mr. Rails, of Fenella, Ont., Accused Stealing Conservative Campaign Literature From Mails

Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 14.—Postmaster lalls, of Fenella, was committed to stand trial on the charge of stealing Conservative campaign literature from the mails, after evidence had been heard in the preliminary inquiry before Magistrate Holland here yesterday. Several witnesses were called before Magistrate Holland tiere terday. Several witnesses were called to give evidence that the campaign literature which Ralls is accused of the time that his injuries were inflicted until his death he received the best of attention at the hospital and from the medical men in attendance." This was the verdict arrived at this forenoon in Strathcona by the coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the death of Thomas Burns, who died at the Strathcona Hospital last Thursday from injuries inflicted upon him the previous Monday night. stealing had never been offered to them at the Fenella postoffice. Ralls was also on the witness stand, and stated that he in no way made use of the letters with any intention of committing a crime. He swore that in most cases the letters had been offered for delivery, but in nearly every case had been thrown into the waste paper basket or elsewhere. The magistrate considered the evidence strong enough to warrant a trial. Ralls was released on bail.

#### BIG MILL BURNED

Jenkins Plant in Blaine Completely Destroyed—Loss over Half a Million

Blaine, Oct. 13.—The Jenkins lumber and shingle mill, one of the largest and most modern plants in the northwest, caught fire and was completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$600, part of which is covered by insurance.

The fire was first discovered about depot have been completed, but work has not yet been commenced on the structure. It is expected, however, that the building will be ready for business before the winter sets in.

He who has done nothing has known nothing. Vain is it to sit scheming and plausibly discoursing; up and doing.—Sibbes.

gained considerable headway. The watchman immediately gave an alarm, and citizens turned out almost to a man to try to save the big plant.

The fire started in the main building, about 150 feet from the engineroom. As yet no one knows how the fire started. The mill has not been in operation for over a year and a half, but preparations were being made to resume operations immediately. The plant is a total loss, as every building and shed, even the office, is in ashes. The only thing that was saved was about 200,000 feet of lumber that was in a remote corner of the yard. This, with the books, which were taken from the office as soon as the fire was discovered was all that was saved. The perfect water and fire protection system availed nothing, as protection system availed nothing, as the fire fighters, although anxious to do something to stem the conflagration, were unable to go within a block of the apparatus. The company's fire fighting plant is said to have been one

weather may be outside.

### MR. BORDEN'S SUCCESS

Great Gathering of Conservatives at Brockville Gives Leader a Grand Reception

Berlin, Oct. 14.—Emperor William has invented a new hub and brake for railroad trains and automobiles, which is described as offering the greatest possible guarantee against accident arising from the failure of resisting brakes to operate when called upon. The practical experiments with it have not been completed.

Ambassador Creel Resigns. Mexico City, Oct. 14.—The Mexican foreign office has confirmed the resignation of Enrique C. Creel as ambassador to the United States. Senor Creel for some time past has held the double position of governor of the state of Chiluahua and ambassador at

Spokane and Montana Mining and Milling Co. has been laid before the attorney-general of Ontario. It is claimed that by misrepresentation and false statements they induced various persons to buy stock. Mrs. M. H. Cockburn is the chief loser and on her behalf the application is made.

Victim of Foul Play. Edmonton, Oct. 14.—"That Thomas Burns came to his death on Oct. 5th by injuries inflicted by some person or persons unknown, also that from the time that his injuries were inflict-

Much Freight For Fernie

Fernie, Oct. 14. — The enormous mount of freight which has been arriving in town over both the railroads for the past two months shows no sign of falling off, and although the trackage in the yards has been considerably increased it is not yet more than sufficient to accommodate the number of loads that are daily arriving. The plans for the new Canadian Pacific railway depot have been completed, but work has not yet been commenced on the structure It is expected between the

### DEMOCRATIC CHARGE AGAINST PRESIDENT

Accuse Him of Buying up Labor Leader — Statement is Denied

New York, Oct. 13.—The Democratic national committee, through John J. Gordon, acting chief of the press bureau, tonight made public the following statement: "It was stated at the national Democratic committee head-quarters that President Roosevelt, by promise of office, had succeeded in having one of the big men of the American Federation of Labor desert President Gompers in his advocacy of the election of Mr. Bryan for the presidency.

### SALMON RUN FREELY

Fraser River Fishermen Can Make Big Catches But Find No Market For Them

Lonsdale left the Simla was considered a total loss.

There were three passengers only, other than the distressed British seanes sent north by the consul at Acapulco, G. A. Williams and Juan Plantillas from San Blas, and Mr. Linden, who came from Salina Cruz bound to Everett. The cargo consisted of 2,000 bunches of bananas, some pieces of bunches of bananas, some pieces of hardwood and some general merchandles.

The Lonsdale carried freight from England for Mexican ports north of England for Mexican ports only the England for Mexican ports north of England for Mexican ports north of England for Mexican ports only the England for Mexican ports north of England for Mexican ports only the England for Mexican ports of England for England for Mexican ports of England for Mexican ports of England for England for Mexican ports of England for England New Westminster, Oct. 14.—With the salmon canneries all reporting a full pack and fish running freely the

double position of governor of the state of Chiluahua and ambassador at Washington, and he now desires to devote all his attention to the former. His successor to the post at Washington has not been decided upon.

Alleged Mining Swindle.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—A demand for the extradition from the United States of two alleged representatives of the Spokane and Montana Mining and Milling Co. has been laid before the

Ross Rifle Accident. Ross Riffe Accident.

Slocan, Oct. 14.—While shooting in the annual contest of the Riffe Association, a rather serious accident happened to D. St. Denis. The Ross rifle that he was using burst and a portion of the shattered ejector cut an ugly gash in his forehead, at the edge of the hair, and the services of druggist Anderson were required to stop the flow of blood. Another piece of the steel pierced one eye and will render a surgical operation necessary. A defective shell is thought to have caused the damage, though the bullet is lodged in the barrel of the gun.

Luiu Island Bridge. New Westminster, Oct. 14.—The city council decided to call at once for tenders for the construction of the proposed Lulu Island bridge. The city clerk was instructed to insert the adclerk was instructed to insert the advertisement in local newspapers stipulating that tenders were to be in the hands of the council by November 2th. A telegram was read from J. A. L. Waddell, the well known bridge expert of Kansas City, asking when tenders would be called for. Mr. Waddell has already made a thorough inspection of the bridge site, and is planning to tender for the contract.

Abruzzi-Elkins Engagement

Sir Wilfrid at Laprairie. Montreal, Oct. 13.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed a large meeting at Laprairie and was given a flattering reception. It is estimated that there were four thousand people present. The premier was presented with an address by Mayor Scott and escorted to the meeting place by a long procession. The premier's speech was mainly devoted to a review of the achievements of his government and adversed. ments of his government and a denun-ciation of the Conservative campaign of scandal. If open charges would be made the guilty ones would be pun-ished when their guilt was established by full investigation.

I have read with much interest Mr. Preston's views on direct trade— Canadian-Japanese, and Japanese-Canadian—and it must be palpable to the merest tyro that Mr. Preston is talking on a subject he knows nothing about. Lord Rosebery (I believe it was he) at a public banquet, after he had been thirty hours in Bombay, stated that although he had been long enough in India to write a book, he had not been sufficiently long to make a speech. Mr. Preston—undoubtedly an able man—has just been long long enough to do both. How well he does it, too!

I respectfully suggest that Mr. Pres-

does it, too!

I respectfully suggest that Mr. Preston interview the various foreign banks and foreign banks of trade officials, and look over the records of the latter. The consensus of opinion borne out by long experience, and backed by fact, will be an eye-opener to Mr. Preston.

The native import trade of Jenes is

to Mr. Preston.

The native import trade of Japan is, in my opinion, better catered for than in most other countries, for any shop-keeper of respectable standing, in however small a way, can import direct on a very small commission—smaller, I venture to say, than the merchants of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto pay—through the numerous channels which the foreign merchant offers.

If Mr. Preston will go about the country with his eyes and ears perferming their functions, and refrain from giving advice—mpertinent in many cases—until he really knows many cases—until he really knows what he is talking about, he will prove of service to those who sent

Wabash President.

Toledo, Ohlo, Oct. 13.—Frederick A.
Delano was re-elected president of the
Wabash Railway Company at the annual election of the company held here
today.

Exchanging Military Knowledgs.

Montreal, Oct. 14.—A London special
cable says: Col. Biggler, Canadian
director of military transport, is here
conferring with the war office and

# learning the latest methods of the army service corps. The British war office may adopt the type of camp cooking range which is being manufactured for the Canadian government. It is hoped also to put on a better basis the arrangements for the British army commissions to Canadian officers. It is felt that the new McGill military course should assist. AMERICANS BECOME POSSESSORS OF CUP

feated by Washington Guards

Abruzzi-Elkins Engagement
Rome, Oct. 13.—The rumors of the breaking of the proposed engagement between the Duke of Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins cannot be traced to any authoritative source, neither court officials, government clerks, the Vatican authorities nor the personnel of the United States embassy having the slightest information on the subject.

Mr. Hays President.

St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 13.—At the annual meeting of the Central Vermont Rallway company. C. M. Hays of Montreal was elected president.

FIRE IN NELSON

Wood-Vallance Hardware Co's Warshouse Destroyse—Origin of the Blaze a Mystery

Nelson, B. C., Oct. 13.—At 6:30 tonight a fire was discovered in the bighing and the excellent water service the fire was confined to the building it statted by extinguished. The stock is valued at \$30,000; insurance \$250,000 Manager McBride says there was no stove, electric light or gas in the building and the origin of the blaze is a mystery. The place was locked up safely at \$2,500; insurance \$250,000 Manager McBride says there was no stove, electric light or gas in the building and the origin of the blaze is a mystery. The place was locked up safely at \$2,500; insurance \$250,000 Manager McBride says there was no stove, electric light or gas in the building and the origin of the blaze is a mystery. The place was locked up safely at \$2,500; insurance \$250,000 Manager McBride says there was no stove, electric light or gas in the building and the origin of the blaze is a mystery. The place was locked up safely at \$2,500; insurance \$250,000 Manager McBride says there was no stove, electric light or gas in the building and the origin of the blaze is a mystery. The place was locked up safely at \$2,500; insurance \$250,000 Manager McBride says there was no stove, electric light or gas in the building and the origin of the blaze is a mystery. The place was locked up safely at \$2,500; insurance \$250,000 Manager McBride says there was no stove, electric light or gas in the building and the origin of the blaze is a myste

### DOMINION COPPER CO.

Manager Roosa Appointed Provisiona Liquidator — Resumption of Work Expected

Phoenix, Oct. 13.—P. F. Roosa, local manager of the Dominion Copper Company since last July, has been appointed receiver for the company, the appointment being made in a Canadian court a few days ago.

The appointment of a receiver was made on the application of the National Trust. Company, Limited, of Toronto, trustee under the Dominion Copper Company's mortgage.

For his activities he was made imbuyers. Under these circumstances fishermen and ranchers along the river seminated and the proposition of the methods of preserving the fish adopted by the residents along the river when the salmon canning the river when the salmon canning and salting down the best portions.

It was thought by many that his gand salting down the best portions. Some years ago a barrel or two of the choice salmon bellies was to be found in almost every rancher's house along the France valley and was one of the staple supplies for the winter, and with the present state of affairs it should be both easy and profitable for the settlets along the France valley and was one of the staple supplies for the winter, and with the present state of affairs it should be both easy and profitable for the settlets along the river the settlets along the river when the present state of affairs it should be both easy and profitable for the settlets along the river when the stapen controlled to the purchasing department of the Japan Carnetos of the purchasing department of the Japan Carnetos of Kohe crows Nest Pass Coal company were as alloned out by the best general superintendent of the B. C. Electric rallway, was sentenced to two ears in the pentientiary this morning on the charge of securing money from the company by means that it is possible to the propose define and the first advise from many Washington camps, Idaho, Oregon and British Co-land and the offset the Lemieux agreement to the finit of their capacity.

For his activities he was made im ingration agent for Great Britain Ris money from the company by means that in such that he is officially salt in the possible of the purchasing department of the capacity.

For his activities he was sended to the finit of the government in the government willing to take Great Britain Ris money from the company by means that in such that the interstate fair this year in the

Bear Objects to Camera Vancouver, Oct. 13—While out shooting bear with a camera, Joe Peebles, a pressman in the employ of the printing firm of R. P. Latta & Co., had a ing firm of R. P. Latta & Co., had a narrow escape. Mr. Peebles was busy training his camera on the bear, but modest bruin refused to pose. Instead the glint of the moonlight on the lens alarmed him and he started in animated dispute with the amateur photographer. Mr. Peebles landed first, however, and his companion hearing the answering howl brought his rifie to bear with fatal effect to his bearship. It was Saturday night and the bears were out in force. In fact Port Moody and vicinity has always been a favorite retreat of bears. The camera suffered to the extent of a ten-spot.

License Fees Wanted. License Fees Wanted.

New Westminster, Oct. 13.—Fisheries Inspector North yesterday morning started on a cruise amongst the Japanese fish curers located on the river, of whom there are said to be thirteen and from each a license fee of \$100 will be collected in addition to which each boatman engaged in fishing for curers will be forced to hold a license the cost of which will be \$2.50. Before any license will be granted, however, the Japanese will have to become naturalized British subjects. When the thirteen hundred odd dollars in fees have been added to the provincial treasury, Inspector North will make a treasury. Inspector North will make a round of the curers at Nanaimo and Jervis Inlet, who will also be asked to part with a hundred dollars each.

### ONE LIFE LOST

Fatal Fire at Stettler, Alb.—Many Buildings Burned and Heavy Loss Caused

Stettler, Alb., Oct. 13.—A disastrous fire occurred here early this morning. The fire started in the bowling alley, and burned over twenty stores, buildings and lumber yard, including the Grand Union hotel, National hotel, postoffice and Merchants' bank. Leg-

ie Miller, a clerk in Riggs & Whyte's store, who was asleep in the building, was burned to death. The loss will be heavy, but it is well covered by insurance.

Taking Baseball Seriously New York, Oct. 13.—Deaths from heart disease increased last week, due, the health department physicians say, to the acute baseball situation. Last week the deaths were 154, as compared with 129 for the corresponding week in 1907. In Manhattan the deaths were 70 as compared with 50 deaths were 70 as compared with 58, show ing, in the opinion of the physicians ing, in the opinion of the physicians, that the interest in the game has spread throughout the city, whereas for the week ended Oct. 3, before a final decision regarding the disputed game with Chicago had been made, and when hope of ultimate victory was still high, the deaths were 121, as compared with 123 a year ago. pared with 123 a year ago.

Quebec Legislature Election. Quebec, Oct. 14 .- J. B. Carbonneau Liberal, was elected by acclamation today for the legislature for the coun-ty of Lake St. John. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Broet, who was killed by a train.

Perce, Que., Oct. 14.-Nominations for the Commons were held in Gaspe county today. The Liberals nominat-ed Hon, Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster general, and the Conservatives Albert

Edward Flynn, of Perce, advocate. For Shooting Pheasants New Westminster, Oct. 14.—Frank Couverette and Norman Ker were this morning in the district court fined \$20

For Chilliwack Line

New Westminster, Oct. 14.—Fifteen hundred tons of steel rails intended for use on the Westminster-Chilliwack branch of the British Columbia Elecbranch of the British Columbia Elec-tric Railway road, arrived in this city today. The rails will be shipped to their destination between this city and Cloverdale immediately, when steel laying will commence, the first twelve miles of road being now graded and ready for tracking.

Slav Miners Killed. Fernie, Oct. 14.—The funerals of the two Slav miners who were killed Mon-day at Coal Creek by a fall of rock, were held today.

Wet Weather at Fernie. Fernie, Oct. 14.—Building operations are at a standstill on account of the heavy rain and snow, which has been falling incessantly for forty-eight hours. The streets are almost impassable, owing to the muddy condition and no sidewalks. Women as well as men are wearing long rubber boots in order to get through at all.

Body in Skeena River. Prince Rupert, Oct. 14.—The dead body of a man, apparently about 35 years of age, was found floating in the Skeena river below Graveyard Point, on Wednesday, in a badly de-composed condition, and had evidently FURTHER CRITICISMS

OF FAMOUS PRESTON

The application was made by reason of default in the terms of the company's mortgage, under which bonds to the extent of \$1,000,000 were issued. The mortgage provided that an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the outstanding bend should, by July 1st of each year, be turned into the sinking fund for the annual retirement of a portion of the issue.

As \$200,000 of this issue has already been retired, there are outstanding but \$300,000 bonds, and the amount which should have been put into the sinking fund on June 1st of this year.

That despite the success of Mr. Preston as a Liberal heeler, he is not.

Mr. Justice Worrison in Vencouver.

That despite the success of Mr.

Preston as a Liberal heeler, he is not the beau ideal trade commissioner is the opinion of many of the foreign residents of Japan.

W. T. R. Preston has had a variety of experiences. He was originally the editor of a Liberal paper in Port Hope. Later he became librarian of the Ontario legislature and then Liberal organizer in the same province. In the later of this year to Vancouver on Monday, had a nary to vertice of the later of Tirnovo signalizes, so far to Vancouver on Monday, had a nary to vertice of the later of the later of this year to Vancouver on Monday, had a nary to vertice of the later of the later of this year to Vancouver on Monday, had a nary to vertice of the later of the la

# IS DISAPPEARING

Bulgarians Assert That They Are Sincerely Friendly Towards Turkey

### MOVEMENT MEANS PEACE

Servia Now Content to Await Action of Conference of Powers

Sofia, Oct. 13.-There is no cloud on the Bulgarian horizon, sums up the of ficial view in Sofia of the events that have transpired since the proclam of Bulgarian independence by Prince Ferdinand on October 5. The government is convinced that the chancelleries of Europe will swing to a more favorable view of Bulgaria's ac

more favorable view of Bulgaria's action as soon as the danger of a gentral conflagration is over.

The troops now under arms, including the reserves recently called out, reach a total of 120,000 men. They will be kept to the colors for another month, pending a settlement of the existing situation. The guards on the frontier have been given stringent instructions to keep well within the territorial limits of the new kingdom, and to avoid clashing with the Turks. The illness of Prince Boris, eldest son of King Ferdinand, is the reason son of King Ferdinand, is the garian title of Czar appealed to the sentiment of the people, and added vastly to his popularity. The only discordant note is found in the Socialdiscordant note is found in the Socialist organ, Kambana, which harps on the unconstitutionality of the declaration of independence and persists in calling the King "Prince Ferdinand."

The representative of the Associated Press had an interview today with Gen. Peprikoff, the present minister of foreign affairs.

The General said :"Before the dawn of independence in Turkey, Bulgaria was arming herself in preparation for a war for the liberation of Macedonia, but with the attainment of their aims by the Young Turks the situation was reversed. Our government recognized immediately that it had the most to gain by the cultivation of sincere friendship, and co-operation with the liberal regime in Turkey.

"The proposed Turko-Bulgarian entente is dictated by mutual interromposed condition, and had evidently been in the water for some months. With the exception of a light pair of the shoes on the feet, the body was devoid of clothing, which renders identification difficult. The remains are being brought down to Port Essington, where a coroner's inquest will be held.

Fell Into loy Water

Vancouver, Oct. 14.—Joe Lyman, a member of C. H. Brabazon's Alaska boundary survey party that returned to Vancouver on Monday, had a narrow escape from drowning a few weeks ago in the toy waters of Ladue creek.

The report published in Paris that

# Luscious Grapes

We have just received a special importation of fine grapes which we herewith place on sale at this exceptionally

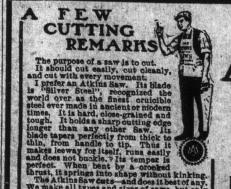
Ontario Concord Grapes, White, Red, and Black. Large basket, 35c, 3 for.... \$1.00

## DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

1317 Government Street

Phones 52, 1052, 1590 Where you get good things to eat and drink



**ATKINS** 

We Guarantee

SAWS

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Dr. Perrin T ations of

"We have con our trip ho deed glad to be pleasant city Bishop Perrin in Bishopsclos after we reach by steamer, bu very dense fog valled, it took plete 50 miles. C. P. R. Co.'s I sent down as

sent down a sand brought us period no less were tied up while our pilo experience of known of such faffairs. Outhe Rev. C. Emissed the firs eral synod pro "Upon the last Saturday staying for a family at Whome by the evening. acted at the and very full sionary work land in Canad

land in Canad acceptance of dition, in resp peal which we branch of the with enthusian esponsibility tory for a n tory for a ne country, the c ing the duty stipend is pa was not fixe also providing or two other cese, other d future consi "Although written and most completed which is contituded which is contituded with the was adopt scarcely a discount of the which was he month of Jun were a most over, a most every point bishops, som as represen

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resolutions y variety of ve variety of ve social issues conference. no distant of sions which most interesion. The which was length, relat of the variou church, and our attention the synod a in the Comstrong move the Presbyt has been in important in the construction of the present of the pr important r ing—with not only d venerable e land, which terian body our proceed ance a bish den, which ter, who de address; w brotherly a to their syr session at

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## CLOUD **ISAPPEARING**

Assert That They erely Friendly Tords Turkey

MEANS PEACE

Content to Await Conference of

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Black. Large .....\$1.00

**IPANY** vernment Street

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KMAN TYE E CO., LTD. St., Victoria, B. C.

The chief business which was transacted at the synod related to a general and very full consideration of the missionary work of the Church of England in Canada and in Japan, and the acceptance of the new hymnal. In addition, in response to an earnest appeal which was made to us from the branch of the church in China, it was with enthusiasm decided to accept the responsibility of setting apart territory for a new diocese in that great country, the church in Canada assuming the duty of seeing that a proper

Section of the sectio

# VICTORIA SHIPYARDS

Agent of German Underwriters Local Sealer Has 400 Seal-

### MARKLAND RETURNING WITH RESCUED INDIANS

Agent of German Underwriters

States They Are Best on

Coast

Although a great feal has been

and providing for the support of one
or two other circyrinen in this dio
or diver contained in the new hymnatmate complete collection of hymnawhich is contained in the new hymnatbest of the states of the stat

out based on actual fact. Benerout's performance is deemed really remarkable and it is thought that he has established a record for the Pacific coast which will take some breaking.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—If the Liberals are successful at the polls on October 26, it is not likely that the next session of parliament will open before the first week in January, owing to the fact that it would be impossible to swear in the new members until late in November, and the fact that the ministers have been unable to prepare the estimates and other legislation.

Union Bank at Prince Rupert Prince Rupert, Oct. 14.—There are rumors affoat here that the Union Bank of Canada will shortly open a branch in Prince Rupert, and that H. B. Shaw, superintendent of Winnipeg, who arrived with President C. M. Hays party from Vacouver, has already secured a site on Main street for the new building. The location is reported to be that originally intended for the Bank of Montreal where the

Seattle Club Proposes to Form New International Association-Victoria's Attitude

REGATTA IN CITY

If Object of Organization is Realized-Social Inter-

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

## Seasonable Specials in Misses' and Children's Costumes



THERE ARE SCORES OF MOTHERS in Victoria looking for an opportunity to purchase the most durable, up-to-date and stylish costumes and suits for their daughters at the very lowest prices. HERE IS THE OP-PORTUNITY—for, during the balance of the week we place on sale

At Special Prices Total

splendid assortment, in the very latest styles, built ut of the finest English serges, in the new fashion-

YOUNG LADIES' COSTUMES, in navy, green, black, 

The above represent one of the choicest offerings of the season. You cannot duplicate these costumes at anything like the prices we are selling them for. Be on time.



The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. Governm't Store

reported to be that originally intended for the Bank of Montreal, where the foundation piles were driven last winter, ready for the superstructure, when for some unknown reason the proposition was abandoned.

INTY DESIRED

RY VACUTANTA

Respections of the northwest at the back of the move—all that was necessary to ensure its success.

A member of the local organization, in speaking of the matter yesterday, averred that it would in all probabality be endorsed here. It was recognized that the present Northwest Yachting association did not altogether fill the bill and anything having as its goal the promotion of the sport, socially and otherwise, would be endorsed without dissention.

VANCOUVER WILL SUE EMPRESS FOR SALVAGE

Will Make Claim for Services Ren-dered to Sunken C.P.R. Liner Empress of China

The City of Vancouver is to sue the C.P.R. for salvage in consequence of services rendered when the R.M.S. Empress of China sank at her wharf at Vancouver. Acting Solicitor Kennedy reported to the civic board of works that in his opinion the city had a good claim for a considerable sum against the C.P.R. for the assistance given by the fire department in preventing the Empress of China from going down at her dock last year. He advised that his office be instructed to make a demand for the service and press the claim.

A new international yachting and thought the city should be satisfied if motor boat association is the latest important move in the world of sport.

### HELPS FOR THE DISCERNING HOUSEWIFE

PER BOX......\$1.25
GERMAN PRUNES, last of the season. PER

ALBERTA-DAIRY BUTTER, Per lb. ............25¢ NEW ALDERGROVE CREAMERY BUTTER,

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer Phone 312 Cor. Yates & Douglas

has told Lazare Weiler, head of the syndicate that has purchased the French rights to the Wright brothers' machine, that as soon as he has completed his contract with the syndicate by instructing three pilots in the workings of the aeroplane, he will attempt some flights for height. There is no reason, he is reported to have said, why he should not go up to a height of 3000 feet. He also spoke of trying some flights without the motor of the wife of Philip

October 12, 1908, to the wife of Philip D. Johnston, a son. WHITE—At 2817 Cedar Hill road, Oak-lands, on Monday, 12th inst., the wife of James White, of a son.

SEDGWICK-EVELEIGH—At the par-sonage, Saturday October, 10, 1908, by Rev. Christopher Burnett, Harold Sedgwick and Miss Mary Eveleigh, both of this city.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

WANTED—Good clear photos illustrat-ing sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 93: Colonist Office. 822

LOST—A good reward will be given for information leading to the return of a young Irish terrier dog, lost on Sunday between Goldstream and St. Charles St. Apply J. H. Todd. 014

Walnuts, per lb.
Brazils, per lb.
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.
Almonds, Cal., per lb.
Cocoanuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb.
Pish

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

which he has set his hand, and he possesses that invaluable quality statesmanship, patience.

THE COLOR QUESTION

The Monetary Times thinks that Canada has a color question, which, though temporarily adjusted after a fashion, is sure to present complications in the future. It declines to believe that the settlement with Japan can be other than temporary. We do not think that any one else, who has investigated the pattern attentions.

France, Germany will declare war. The British navy can sweep the Germans from the sea now, and if things are as the Review writer thinks, the sweeping process ought not to be delayed. But we take leave to doubt if they are as he represents.

#### EXPLANATION NEEDED.

tude which have characterized the at-titude of its citizens in the face of an overwhelming disaster.

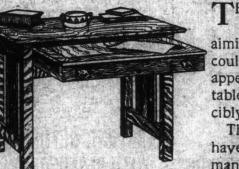
The latest available figures show a marked shrinkage in the revenue of the Dominion, and the total expenditure of the half year is much in excess of the receipts. It is imperative in the interests of the country that Laurier should not be permitted to finish his "work."



We Claim to Offer the Best Values in Dinner Services. Inspect Our Big

# Greatest Exhibition

of New Library Tables We Have Ever Shown—Today



THERE is much to commend a Library Table as a desirable addition to the furnishings of a home aiming at artistic usefulness in its furnishings. We could dilate here on the many points which should appeal to you, but a visit and a view of these new tables we have just placed in stock will more forcibly prove our claims.

This exhibition is by far the finest assortment we have ever shown. There are several finishes and many unusual

designs that'll enter easily into harmony with their surroundings, and which are conducive to an atmosphere of richness and good taste. You can satisfy both your taste and your ideas of economy from this collection. You can add much to the attractiveness of your home with

from you. Third floor.

small outlay by choosing one of these. The showing is worth while-worth a visit

### Gifts for Autumn Brides If you are perplexed about that Wedding

gift, why not decide upon a piece of hand-There's satisfaction to the donor in giving

even the smallest piece. It delights the recipient. It meets all requirements. We have a splendid array of specimens-

pieces of unquestionable genuineness-signed by the artist, at exceedingly attractive prices. Much lower than you would expect to pay for painted pieces, we dare say.

Why hesitate longer? Come to our first floor showrooms today.

## For Housekeeping Beginners

Just a few words before you buy your China, Glassware and other housekeeping needs, whatever your housefurnishing appropriations may be, you can spend it here in China that will always be a source of absolute satisfaction to you, in its appropriateness to your needs, with the additional pleasure of knowing that you have saved from twentyfive to fifty per cent on your investment.

We mean a material actual saving-not a fancied saving on a fictitious valuation.

Come in and see us about it.

China Department, First Floor.

SOME EXCELLENT NEW ARRIVALS FROM THE "DOULTON" POTTERIES

### Distinctiveness in Your Curtains If You Purchase Here



Everyone who has seen our collection of Drapery Materials is enthusiastic over them. You'll be also, if you just give us a few minutes of your time We commend our present showing to those people of taste win desire something unusual and different and still wish to practice economy, who wish to pay a moderate price. There is richness, simplicity and distinction in these that'll surely appeal to you. Art designs of exceptional worth from the best designers of the Old World are here. We feel confident that you cannot be otherwise than pleased, so com and see them-second floor.

Priced from, per yard, 20 Cts.

## New Hearth Suites Today

Big Shipment Just Arrived-Fine Designs Now that the Fall rains

are here more time will be spent in the cosy chairs of the living room of your home. When this room is blest with the cheerfulness of the dancing fire of the open fire place, comfort is surely found. There are few things so conducive to good cheer-when it is winter outdoors.

How are the furnishings of your hearth? Have you

this spot furnished as it should be? Just try the added effect of some attractive pieces, and surprised and pleased you'll be.

Today sees the addition of a large shipment of Fire Goods, and these, added to other Autumn arrivals, places this store far to the front as the place for Fire Furniture. Better have a look.

designs. Wrought iron. Strongly built, per pair \$2.00 

FIRE SUITES-In hands brass, kerb, tongs, poker, shovel and rest. From \$24.00 FIRE SUITES-In antique copper, kerb, tongs, poker, shovel and rest. From.....\$25.00 A host of other articles at easy prices. Come and see the offerings today. First floor.

FAMOUS "McLINTOCK" DOWN QUILTS | MANY BLANKET VALUES OF MERIT

## To This City's Visitors, Present and Prospective, Welcome

Tourists and Travellers tell us that there is no other such magnificent store in Canada, outside of the large Eastern cities, and our magnificent showrooms are yearly thronged with visitors to this city. Should you or any of your friends have occasion to visit Victoria do not fail to see the inside of Western Canada's "Home of Homes." There is always a hearty welcome waiting you and your friends here. Come as often as you wish and we promise you'll not be disappointed.

You'll find here an interesting collection of China and Glass gathered from the famous potteries of the Old and New Worlds; Carpets and Rugs from lands far and near; Furniture styles fresh from the hands of the world's foremost furniture craftsmen—hundreds of things to "hold you."

ESTELS CLUBS

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

--OF--**FURNITURE** Andoffice HITTINGS

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PRESEN

P. R. Pon

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Gran Chas Grand Tru officials le yesterday

The poli seven win pairs of tr ders will b ing Monda

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Well equipped rooms

Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corsets

Henry Young

Company

We Claim to Offer the Best Values in Dinner Services. Inspect Our Big Showing

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assortment we al finishes and



## Beginners

you buy your housekeeping rnishing approend it here in irce of absolute ropriateness to al pleasure of from twentyinvestment. saving-not a valuation.

Today Designs

**POTTERIES** 



try the added efsed and pleased

nipment of Fire arrivals, places Fire Furniture.

Brass. Stylish d hard wearing. handsome tongs. -In antique copongs, poker, shovel From ..... \$25.00 other articles at ay. First floor.

OF MERIT

Welcome

MAKER3

--OF--FURNITURE

ANDOFFICE HITTINGS That Ara

Bette?

### PRESENTATION MADE TO GALLANT RESCUER

Friday, October 16, 1908

P. R. Pomfret Granted Humane Society's Certificate For Saving Life

(From Thursday's Dally)

The honorary testimonial of the goyal Humane society was presented of Percy Roy Pomfret for gallantry in saving the life of W. J. S. Hatter in Esquimalt harbor the first of last purely last evening. The occasion was the rally of the Christian Endeavorers in the city. Rev. Christopher Burnett, in making the presentation, said:

"Some weeks ago Mr. Hatter, whose life was so happily saved by Mr. Pomfret at Esquimalt last spring, informed an account of the occurrence of the Royal Humane society in London, England, resulting in the award of the Royal Humane society in London, England, resulting in the award of the Royal Humane society is certificate, which, at Mr. Hatter's request, I live great pleasure in presenting to he gallant Mr. Pomfret. (Great aplause.)

"I need hardly say that I take the cry greatest possible pleasure in presenting to he gallant Mr. Pomfret, this most honable and equally highly prized certificate of the Royal Humane society. Humane society. The conditions of the competition of the competition were that two prizes would be given, one of \$500 and the other of \$250.

Some twelve architects, including all the principal men in the profession submitted plans, which were passed upon by Dr. Wair. He has made his award, giving the first prize to Mr. Keith and the second to Edwin G. W. Sait, a New Westminster architect. H. S. Griffith sent in a plan which receives honorable mention. Thus Victoria architects get first and third place in a competition open to the entire province, a result which speaks volumes for the taste and skill of the local men.

The awarding of the first prize does

lause.)
I need hardly say that I take the ery greatest possible pleasure in prenting to Roy Pomfret this most honrable and equally highly prized certificate of the Royal Humane society.

As you know, Roy Pomfret and myself were employed by the B. C. Marine Company, Ltd., last winter, and
it was while in their employ the fol-

lt was while in their employ the following took place:
On April 1 last Pomfret and I, with a number of other men, were working overtime on the steamer Lillicoet, which was lying alongside the steamer Lahor, the Lahor being between the Lillicoet and the wharf.

Bacon, harbor engineer, did not go to Vancouver with the rest of the G.T.P. party yesterday. They have some detail work with the department to clean up and expect to be here for about ten days.

Building Figures Grow

The Lemon-Gonnason Mill company will erect an office at its mill site. Yesterday: a permit for the building, which is to cost \$1,200, was issued by the building inspector. Other permits issued were one to Messrs. McPherson and Fullerton for two dwellings to be erected an Davie street and at the erected on Davie street, and at the the corner of Fort stret and Davie street, to cost \$1,000 each; and one street, to cost \$1,000 each; and one to Robert Pinkney for additions to his to Robert Pinkney for additions to his dwelling on May street, to cost \$200. So far this month the aggregate value of the buildings for which permits have scribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotte have a supplied the charlotte have

In search of the fabled Rangifer Dawsonei, the cariboo of an undescribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotter group, Frank Kermode, curator of the provincial museum, leaves today for the present quarters.

The present quarters of Goodacre & Sons, the pioneer meat merchants, will be materially improved. A contract has been entered into with Phil. R. Serwe, of Phil. R. Serwe & Company, of Seattle, involving extensive alterations and an increase in the accommodation available which will cost, approximately, \$10,000. It is proposed that the establishment shall be made thoroughly sanitary in all respects. A Larsen-Baker refrigerating machine, for which Mr. Serwe is the agent, will be installed while all the cut meats will be kept under glass. In addition mosaic floors and alcoved cealing will be constructed. Mr. Serwe asserts that when the work, both interior and exterior, is completed, the store will be one of the most sanitary, modern and attractive in the northwest.

In search of the fabled Rangifer pawsonei, the cariboo of an undescribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotter group, Frank Kermode, curator of the scribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotter group, Frank Kermode, curator of the scribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotter group, Frank Kermode, curator of the scribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotter group, Frank Kermode, curator of the scribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotter group, Frank Kermode, curator of the scribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotter group, Frank Kermode, curator of the scribed species which is supposed to have as its habitat the Queen Charlotter group, Frank Kermode, curator of the scribed species which substant They will land at Skidegate, on Grahame island, and will go overland to Massett, through the interior of the sland, which has seddom

Opium Smoker Sentenced.

In the police court yesterday an unfortunate girl, under twenty-one, was sentenced to a month in fail as a vagrant. The evidence showed that she had been released from fail in Vancouver on a similar charge to enable her to go to her relatives. She had not gone, but fallen into the clutches of a local Chinaman, and had been found in an opium den when the police went to look for her at the request of a near relative. The relative in question thought that a term in fail where medical assistance could be obtained would help to get the opium out of her system and expressed willingness to take the girl back when she was released. R. C. Lowe appeared for the girl and fought strenuously for her release at once. The magistrate sentenced her to a month, after which she will be returned to her relatives.

### **VICTORIA ARCHITECT** AWARDED FIRST PRIZE

J. C. M. Keith's Plans Win Charles M. Hays Indulges in Coquitlam Asylum Contest. Panegyrie Upon Victoria's -H. S. Griffith Third

senting to Roy Pomfret this most homorable and equally highly prized certificate of the Royal Humane society. (Enthusiastic plaudits.)

Mr. Pomfret—"This presentation comes to me as a very great surprise. I knew nothing at all about it until this morning, and as a consequence I have had a very bad day. (Some merriment.) I had the pleasure of saving the life of my old school-mate and chum, Will Hatter, and others I know, that this certificate confers an honor for which I should be and am proud. I also know that I do not deserve it. I thank you all most heartily for your applause as well as the great privilege of receiving this certificate at the hands of Rev. Mr. Burnett." (Loud applause.)

The statement which Mr. Hatter sent to the Royal Humane society runs as follows:

As you know, Roy Pomfret and myself were employed by the B. C. Ma-

# **CURATOR IN SEARCH OF**

Frank Kermode to Look For Specimen of Fabled Caribou

years ago.

Mr. Kermode has longed for a specimen for many years and believes that his present tour will be successful.

Many Charms

(From Thursday's Daily)

C. M. Hays, president, and F. W. Morse, manager of the Grand Trunk Morse, manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, met the Board of Trade yesterday morning at the board rooms. After the officials had been introduced by Simon Leiser, president, several members spoke and Messrs. Hays and Morse followed; but no announcement of any kind was made.

C. H. Lugrin said the matters the council of the Board of Trade had been discussing when the invitation was sent to Messrs. Hays and Morse to address them naturally referred to the construction of the G.T.P. railway in this province, with special reference to Victoria. One matter discussed was the forwarding of supplies for the construction work through the central part of the province. Two propositions had been submitted to the Board of Trade for construction of roads from Revelstoke and Kamloops, with the hope that such roads would enable the merchants of British Columbia to furnish the company with supplies. The idea was that the government, the

Connection with Victoria.

## OVER MILLION MARK

# RANGIFER DAWSONEI

### PLEASING REMARKS BY VISITING MAGNATE

merchants of British Columbia to fur-nish the company with supplies. The idea was that the government, the contractors and those interested in cheapening the landing of goods at the railway camps should assist. It was felt that if the roads were provided the merchants of the coast and British Columbia could share in the business of the construction of the railway from the Yellowhead Pass westward.

Connection with Victoria.

Another matter was what connection was to be made with Victoria, which, naturally, the local board considered deeply. The speaker reminded the officials of what they must know, that there were two, perhaps, three ways, in which connection could be given, by direct steamships; by steamship to the north end of the Island and rall to Victoria, and thirdly, by an all rail-route from Fort George by way of Bute Inlet with temporary connection by ferry to the Island. These were the principal points to which the council desired attention. The Board of Trade, he was sure, would do all possible to assist the plans of the G.T.P. in as far as it could do in consideration of the interests of the city. The importance of the line to the province, the business that would follow the opening of the country, made it all the more desirable that the city of Victoria, should be brought into connection with the line that was being constructed.

D. R. Ker.

ULLINO HE STATE HAVE SEED TO THE STATE AND THE STATE HAVE STATE HA

the company was going to in this direction would be justified.

J. J. Shallcross.

Shall conserved the reasons why the G.T.P. would need to come south to Victoria, and instanced the advantages of steamship comnection to be derived here. With the growth of Seattle and increased commerce, railways would bring and maintain more steamers and Victoria would be in connection with all these. There was no question but that Oriental steamers would be calling here every day. The slipment of wheat by way of the Pacific instead of the Atlantic when the G.T.P. was completed would also make Victoria an important point, and connection could be made with the United States by the G.T.P. by way of Victoria. He also spoke of the future of Port Angeles, where, without doubt a transcontinental line would have its outlet with a ferry to Victoria. Cars could be brought here and forwarded by car ferries, and this would give rapid and direct communication with all points. With reference to the shipment of goods needed for the construction work from the central part of British Columbia, he thought it was incumbent upon the G.T.P. to see that all parts derived a share of the trade, instead of supplying the road solely from Edmonton. As the province assisted in the subsidy to the line, he felt that it should share in the business arising from the construction of the line.

J. A. Mara.

J. A. Mara.

J. A. Mara.

J. A. Mara.

J. A. Mara called attention to the seeming official statements of a connecting line of railway from Fort George to the coast and to Victoria and he thought that such reports would do much harm if allowed to go uncontradicted providing they were untrue. He would like to have the officials tell whether any credit or credence can be placed upon these reports.

T. W. Paterson thought it scarcely fair to ask the officials to do this.
R. L. Drury: "Hear, hear."

# 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

New Consignment of Charming

Parisian Hats

"Prettier than ever," will be the verdict when you visit our Millinery Department and view these delightful creations for winter wear. All the new

shades are shown in beautiful assortment, and the shapes,-well we'll not mention them, except to say they are the very latest and most exclusive

models, embracing not only the enormous picture hat, but the moderate

sized chapeau with a strikingly rich combination that will accord it a

prominent place among the dressy Hats. You will much admire the soft

weave in ribbons and the lovely shades in velvet of rich qualities and light

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION

what and been said that hearby was room for half a done and that hearby was room for half a done more. Here of railway, and there would be room for half a done more interest with and among the first and will hold its said among the first and will hold its said or a south the G.T.E. and the rest and will hold its said and the rest and will hold the said among the first and will hold the said would be room to read the rest and will hold the said would be room to read the rest and will hold the said the hard would have an amatter which had so will have an amatter which had would have a said transportation for a supplies the said transportation for the government of the government of the supplies were brought on the supplies were brought of the present her proposition was the one of the said the hard was a said to the proposition was the one of the said the said the proposition was the one of the said the said the said the proposition was the one of the said the

F. W. Morse.

F. W. Morse, manager, spoke of his pleasure also at meeting the members of the board of trade, whom he had met a year ago and expressed himself on similar lines as the president had on this occasion regarding the impression Victoria had made upon him. His views had not changed about the desirability of reaching Victoria, and, as the president had said, they were looking to Victoria in considering future developments.

Simon Leiser, the president, thanked

## Why Fit-Reform Garments live up to our guarantee

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

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

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

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



Home of the Hat Beautiful Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery

Morley's Hosiery

MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS

Aged Women New Occupy Their New Hind History at the president had not this occasion regarding the impression victoria had made upon him. History at the president had sold, they were looking to Vitotria in considering turne developments.

Simon Leiser, the president, thanked the visitors and sasured them of the support of the board of trade. The meeting then adjourned.

Week's Clearings

Local bank clearings

Local bank clearings

Sir Thomas Coming.

Werk scheme were completing the extensive scheme to the committee were here, there and are verywhere, fitting window curtains, measuring carpets, soothing of the twenty-second of the month. A banquet will be tendered to him while the twenty-second of the hond, as the president had said, they were hore, there are the leight of the committee were here, there are the president had sold, they were hurrying to finish their work. Workmen were completing the esting at rangements and the members of the committee were here, there are the president had sold, they were hurrying to finish their work. Workmen were completing the esting at rangements and the members of the committee were here, there are the president had a life to the visitors and sasqued them of the support of the board of trade. The meeting then adjourned.

Sir Thomas Coming.

Week's Clearings

Local bank clearings to the week in the visitor who had ventured to intrude on their labors, the committee were here, there are the leight of the marker what she has left was represented the movement as very believe with the visitor who they had already adapted themselves to their unroundings and were ready to confere the meeting the necket present of the committee meting the their war received from the clink. The was reported that Bishop Perri had. The was reported that Bishop Perri had. The developments was reported that Bishop Perri had. The was reported that Bishop Perri had. T

#### Get acquainted with Black Watch the big black plug chewing tobacco. A

tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing



of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

**B.C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET** 

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewiting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-ists.

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal. H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand. H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.



No owner of a "talking machine" will ever be satisfied with ordinary-pro-cess disc or cylinder rec-ords once he has heard Columbia Records played.

Let that sink in-for it's a fact.

P Columbia Records are beyond argument better in every way—in smoothness of surface, in evenness of tone, in clearness, in volume, in repertory and in durability. They are made under the original patents, and by processes that elsewhere can only be imitated. Compare them, that's all we ask.



Complete Graphophone Outfits on easy terms, from \$20 to \$200 FLETCHER BROS. 1231 Government St.

### **Tenders Wanted**

Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of No-

#### 20 Acres

fronting on the Lagoon, adjoining the estate of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, and known as SECTION 14, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT.

## STEAMSHIP LINE TO PRINCE RUPERT

Grand Trunk Pacific Not Yet Considering Building of Line Down Island

C. M. HAYS AND PARTY HERE

President of New Transcontinental Discusses His Trip of Inspection

(From Wednesday's Daily) While declining to make an officia nnouncement, Chas. M. Hays, presi-ent of the Grand Trunk Pacific rail way, gave it to be understood yester-day that his company will ere long, have a steamship line running into Victoria from Prince Rupert. The company, however, has not considered the building of a railroad into this city. This is the gist of a conversa-tion had with Mr. Hays at the Empress hotel yesterday after a day spent in conference with the members of the overnment. Mr. Hays and party arrived in Vic-

toria yesterday at 2 a.m., after a three days' visit to Prince Rupert, and dis-

"I left home early in September with the officials of the road to make our annual trip over the system. From Winnipeg we rode over our line to Battleford, a distance of 600 miles, over which we are giving a tri-weekly service notwithstanding the fact that the road is still in the hands of the construction department. We are doing this for the convenience of settlers, and we are hauling a great deal of supplies and effects as well as a lot of grain over the road. There has been a nice movement in grain this year and more land is being broken each season, now that a reliable train service is assured. The great development is especially wonderfully to me as it is only two years since Mr. Morse and I rode over the route which our line now takes from Edmonton to Winnier. Winnipeg. At that time most of the land was vacant. Now it is nearly all taken up and there are farms in all directions.

"Our towns are doing well, especially those situated at the divisional points. Wainwright is perhaps the furthest ahead of any of them. We have one or more elevators either built or building at each of them. have one or more elevators either built or building at each of these points. At Battle river our progress is barred by a big bridge, but the contractors promise us that this will be finished by Nov. 1. The grading from Battle river to Edmonton is complete,

"Leaving Edmonton we came round to Vancouver, whence we went to Prince Rupert. There we took the company's supply steamer Distributor and went up the Skeena to Copper river, at the end of Foley, Welch & Stewart's 100 mile contract. That is an expensive piece of work, and of a very permanent character as much of it is blasted out of the solid rock. We were two days up the river. At Prince Rupert, the 2,000 acres of townsite has been cleared since my last visit, and so we were able to get a good idea of so we were able to get a good idea of the place. We think it is a most destrable location for a town, and we were especially impressed with the great value of the port which we consider the first all purposes and no outside help is required. great value of the port which we consider the finest on the Pacific ocean. The townsite surveys are nearly completed, so that we will be able to put the lots on the market by the first

of May."

Asked concerning the statement that
the plan of selling lots by auction had
been changed and that they were to be
sold by private auction, Mr. Hays said: Plans For Prince Rupert

"The story is not and cannot be true, for the reason that no plans for disposing of the lots have been made, though several have been discussed. This is one of the questions upon which we have been conferring with the provincial sovernment. You know that the cial government. You know that government is a partner in the townsite and we must act in unison in the

be thus taken in, and referred particularly to the Point Edward townsite.

The Grand Trunk Pacific party consists of Chas. M. Hays, the president of the road; Frank W. Morse, vice-president and general manager; B. B. Kelliher, chief engineer; J. W. Loud, freight traffic manager; W. S. Davis, passenger traffic manager; D'Arcy Tate, assistant solicitor to the company; G. H. Pope, right of way agent; J. H. Bacon, harbor engineer with headquarters at Prince Rupert; G. A. McNicholl, purchasing agent; N. Smithers, son of one of the London directors of the company; D. E. Galloway, secretary to Mr. Hays; N. Kinsella, secretary to Mr. Morse; and A. S. Loucks, secretary to Mr. Loud. A. S. Loucks, secretary to Mr. Loud.

Messrs. Loud, Davis and Smithers went on to Seattle yesterday afternoon, but the others are remaining here until the business with the gov-

(From Wednesday's Daily) Will Erect Dwelling. Building permits were yesterday issued to C. F. Beaven, who will erect a dwelling on Pandora avenue, at a cost of \$1,800, and to J. Taylor for a dwelling on Edmonton road, to cost \$1,500.

Splendid Fruit Collection. Frank I. Clarke, of the Bureau of Information, has received word from R. H. Palmer, deputy minister of agriculture, who is on his way to England with an exhibit of fruit, that he has this year the best collection of fruit that has ever been despatched. There was more than the car would hold, but the remainder is being sent by express on the same train.

Seeing the islands.

Mrs. George Cran has decided to see something of the islands before see something of the islands before returning east, and her impressions of the gulf and its denizens will figure the book she is writing. Mrs. Cran left yesterday for a visit to Salt Spring island, and will probably be back about the end of the week, when she will start, on her homeward journey. journey.

Adjusting Right of Way. P. McPherson, of Winnipeg, the C. P.R. right of way agent, is in town adjusting matters concerning rights of way in the Kootenays. The road has a statutory right to a title to its right of way, but although the line has been built and is in operation, the legal steps necessary to complete title have never been taken. Mr. McPherson is

now adjusting these matters with the

New Building on Johnson Street.

Work has commenced on the new two-story brick building to be occupied by the Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Company, Limited. The building, which is being erected on the north side of Johnson street, west of Government street, will cost \$8,000. Yesterday, building permit was included.

Taxes Paid Promptly.

The city tax collector and staff is kept busy nowadays receiving the yearly taxes. The time for securing the reduction of one-sixth in the taxes expires at the end of this month and ble and we hope to have trains running into Edmonton by the first of the year. Another big bridge which we are building at Clover bar, in north Sakatchewan, is also nearly finished.

"From Edmonton west our line is well advanced as far as Wolf creek, a distance of '120 miles, and before the season closes we hope to have it completed as far as Pambina river.

Went Up the Skeens

"Record Note the end of this menth and taxpayers are not slow to take advantage of the rebate. Just, how much move has been taken in at the city year collector's office is not yet known, not having been estimated, but payments this year are well up to those of previous years, and it is expected that but a small percentage of the taxpayers will fail to take advantage of that but a small percentage of the taxpayers will fail to take advantage of the reduction offered by the city for prompt payment.

Record Note and the taxes expires at the end of this menth and taxpayers are not slow to take advantage of the rebate. Just, how much move has been taken in at the city fax collector's office is not yet known, not having been estimated, but payments this year are well up to those of previous years, and it is expected that but a small percentage of the taxpayers will fail to take advantage of the rebate. Just, how much move has been taken in at the city fax collector's office is not yet known, not having been estimated, but payments this year are well up to those of previous years, and it is expected that but a small percentage of the taxpayers will fail to take advantage of the rebate. Just, how much move has been taken in at the city fax collector's office is not yet known, not having been estimated, but payments this year are well up to those of previous years, and it is expected that but a small percentage of the taxpayers will fail to take advantage of the rebate. The payment is the provided that the collector's office is not yet known. The provided that the collector's office is not yet known. The provided that the provided that the collec

### HON, R. G. TATLOW IS INTERVIEWED IN LONDON

Tells Britishers of the Progress Made by British Columbia of Late Years

(From Wednesday's Daily) Frequent and favorable comments upon the advance and progress of British Columbia are made in the ernment is a partner in the townsite and we must act in unison in the matter. As our conference is not yet concluded, I do not think it would be proper to go into the questions that have been the subject of discussion, but I may say that one of the matters—which has been occupying our joint attention today is the matter of public improvements in Prince Rupert. It has to be settled how much we shall do in the way of installing waterworks and a sewerage system, as well as making streets, in order to make things convenient for the influx of people that may be expected next year. Our meeting was most harmonious, and our relations with Mr. McBride's government are most pleasant. We have always found him willing to do what is reasonable."

Steamships For Victoria

Asked what the company's intentions were in regard to coming to Victoria, Mr. Hays said:

"We are certainly coming to Victoria, We have got to, but our plans are not sufficiently advanced to warrant an official announcement."

Asked if it were true that the Grand Trunk Pacific had brought water frontage on Victoria harbor, Mr. Hays would not deny or confirm the report, saving that he could not make any to the country have prospered to such an extent that the province must be regarded as one of the most favored spots on earth.

The Hon. R. G. Tatlow (minister of the number, and the mining interests of the country, has given a representative of The Financial News some interesting facts concerning the fair destroy that is could not make any the province and progress of Great Britain, in connection with the present holiday there of Hon. R. G. Tatlow, finances. It follows:

In spite of the disastrous panic in the United States, in spite of a period of comments and interview with him published in the London Financial News gives an excellent idea of the buoyant tone of the United Sta

Secrition I. Feedurmant prompting interesting the special property of the prop

"I take it," remarked the interviewer, in an interrogative way, "that public works are not to be developed at the expense of other departments; that due regard is being paid to the agricultural prospects of the country?"

The reply of the minister was that everything was being done to foster the natural productiveness of the province. "The progress made in that great industry in 1907 was, all things considered, satisfactory. A very late spring, followed by a dry summer and, in some districts, unfavorable harvesting weather, contributed to reduce the average production; but, on the other average production; but, on the other hand, there was a material increase in the acreage under cultivation, and prices ranged higher than in former years; so that when the returns are complete it is confidently expected that they will show a total equal to that of 1906, when the estimated value of the products of farm, ranch, dairy, and orchard aggregated \$7,500,000."
Upon the subject of the dairy indus-Upon the subject of the dairy industry he was just as eloquent, and his comments breathed as optimism abundantly justified by quoted figures. "The output of butter for the year from 18 creameries," he said, "amounted to 1,661,304 lbs., valued at \$549,421, compared with 1,619,000 lbs., valued at \$430,000, in 1906. The increase (32,000 lbs.) seems inconsiderable; but the higher prices secured netted the patrons of the creameries over \$100,000 more than they received in 1906. It is estimated that the farmers wives and daughters contributed about 400,000 lbs., and, adding that to the output of the creameries, we have a total production of over 2,051,304 lbs., against 4,317,000 lbs. imported from other provinces and foreign countries."

Just as jubilant was the minister in

Just as jubilant was the minister in speaking of fruit-growing. He rattled off figures with the ease of a man with a powerful memory, and gave an interesting touch to all. "The most gratifying fact in connection with the fruit industry." he said. "Is the increase of the acreage of orchards and small fruits. In the Kootenays, the Boundary, Okanagan, the Lower Mainland, and Vancouver Island new neople are coming in. all possessed of more or less capital, and establishing themselves as fruit-growers. The Just as jubilant was the minister more or less capital, and establishing themselves as fruit-growers. The growth of the fruit industry may be realised from retisens furnished by the provincial fruit inspector. For the planting season of 1907 the number of fruit-trees and bushes imported was, in round numbers, 1,500,000, and about in round numbers, 1,500,000, and about an equal number was produced by provincial nurseries. This would represent the planting of at least 50,000 addition acres; and increases the total fruit-growing acrease of the province to over 100,000 acres—a fairly good showing, when it is considered that in 1901 there were only 7,430 acres in fruit. It does not require much exercise of the imagination to look forward to a day when British Columbia will be one of the greatest fruit producers of the world."

many years, and it is remarkable that he province?" was one of the questions asked by our representative. "With regard to the shutting down of some of the big producing mines. I need only remind you of the coke short-age early in the year, and of the fall in the prices of copper and other metals which followed the collapse of the attempt to corner the market, an event which led to a general slump in all the principal trading stocks and the bankruptcy of many large monetary concerns in the United States. No better proof of the stability of our mining industry could be furnished than the fact that in spite of these drawbacks the mineral output shows an increase over that of 1906 of over \$755,000." After referring at some length to the fisheries returns the minister pointed to the fact that the province?" woman, and child within its boundaries, showing in the most emphatic manner possible what tremendous advantages they possessed, and, further, that these immense marterial interests were being actively exploited to the benefit of the revenue and to the advancement and prosperity of the boundary.

POSTAGE REDUCTION

many years, and dit is remarkable that he did as well under the circumstances as he, did.

News was brought by arrivals from Dawson by the Princess May that, the work of lifting a river of water 70 miles over mountains and turning it against the folden gravels of the heart of the Kuondike has been completed by the Yukon Gold Company. The tremendous work involved has required three years of persistent activity, and a corps of thousands of men, headed by skillful engineers.

The mammoth conduit is ready for the water, but it will not be turned on until next spring. Much of next season and the gravel will be afforded next season and the gravel will be seat deal of service will be afforded next season and the gravel will be operating. In full force with everything humming in the gravel handling line.

From Port Essington news was given of a landsilde which swept down to the cancel of the G.T.P. contractors producers of the world."

"And what about the mines of the province?" was one of the questions asked by our representative. "With regard to the shutting down of some of the big producing mines. I need only remind you of the coke shortage early in the year, and of the fall in the prices of copper and other metals which followed the collapse of the attempt to corner the market and

### POSTAGE REDUCTION

New Rate Only Applies to Letter That Are Mailed to Points in the City

Since the new one-cent rate was put in force on city letters there has been considerable misunderstanding with regard to the district in which the rate applies. It is confined solely to places within the city limits, and letters posted from or to places in the suburbs are not sent at the one-cent rate. It is necessary to put two cent stamps on letters sent to or from places outside the boundaries of the city. The places where the one cent rate applies, at which letters may be posted with one-cent stamps are: Victoria City, Victoria West, and the following sub-offices, No. 1, at Oak Bay Junction, No. 2, on Douglas St.; No. 3 on Craigflower road and No. 4 at Spring Ridge. On all letters mailed at Victoria two cents postage is required on all communications addressed to the Barracks, Esquimalt post office, Beaumont post office, Thoburn post office and Oak Bay post office, If one cent stamps are placed on these letters two cents will be charged on delivery. Since the new rate came into force many letters have been sent into these districts with one cent stamps on them, and not only delays have occurred, but the recipients have been called upon to pay 2 cents on delivery.

Fernie, Oct. 13.—The Fernie Lum-

Every Available Berth Occupied On the C.P.R. Liner on Trip From Skagway

SURVEYORS ARRIVE HOME

State That William Ogilvie's Line Made in Eighties Was Almost Perfect

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, which reached port yesterday morning, brought a full complement of passengers from the north, every available berth being filled and 300 more passengers could have been taken from Skagway had there been accommodation. The autumn exodus from the north is on in full swing and all the steamers plying to Lynn Canat ports are getting good complements, their full accommodation being sold long before the sailing date.

C. M. Hays, president of the G.T.P., C. W. Morse, general manager and Messrs. McNieholl, Darcy Tate, J. W. Loud, Pope, McCaffry, Kelliher, Davis, Hessick, Smithers and Shaw, a party of Grand Trunk Pacific officials, returned by the steamer Princess May from a tour of inspection at Prince Rupert and Skeena from Port Essington on the steamer Distributor, which went to the scene of the accident to the Port Simpson, which vessel had meanwhile been temporarily repaired in order to make the trip to Port Essington. (From Wednesday's Daily)

Simpson, which vessel had meanwhile been temporarily repaired in order to make the trip to Port Essington.

A. J. Brabazon, head of the Canadian contingent of surveyors which has been engaged in marking the boundary between Alaska and the Yukon Territory, G. C. Baldwin, of the American contingent, and other members of the survey party were among the passengers, coming out for the winter after their summer's work, which ended this year a mile east of Klutson Creek, 45 miles from the head of White River. The surveyors found that the majority of the mining claims located for copper within the past few that the majority of the mining claims located for copper within the past few years are on the Canadian side of the line. The surveyors complimented William Oglivie, the earliest surveyor of the Yukon district, whose line run in the early eighties between the Yukon and Alaska was very close to the line that the difference was scarcely worthy noticing. "Although Oglivie worked against obstacles those who followed had not to contend with and had far less complete equipment, he did splendid work," said one of the American members of the party, "and cannot be too highly commended. His line has served every purpose these line has served every purpose these many years, and it is remarkable that he did as well under the circumstances as he did.

capt. McCoskrie, of Hartley Bay, was a passenger to Victoria by the Princess May. Miss O'Keefe, who has been visiting her sister at White Horse, was another passenger.

The steamer will sail again tonight for Skagway and way ports.

### **CIVILIAN RIFLEMEN** ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

New Association Receiving Better Support Than Most Sanguine Expected

At a recent meeting of those interested in the formation of a Civilian Rifle association the initial steps in that direction, such as the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election-of officers, were taken and it was decided that the consummation of the project should be attained as expeditiously as possible. Those who were present, and there was a large number, expressed a desire to indulge in practice just as soon as the new Ross rifle, promised by the militia department, could be obtained.

Since the proposal was first mooted

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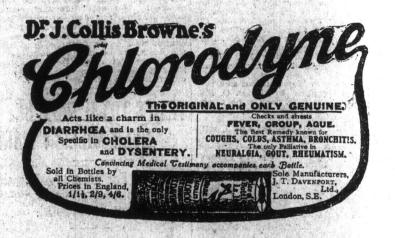
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VICTORIA, B.C.

## Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.



Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

NOTICE=

CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON, Are The Sole Export Bottling Agents For

John Jameson & Son's Whiskey

And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and stature:

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark

Han Comeson Hon"

## Are You Looking for Bargains

IF SO, HERE ARE SOME WHICH SHOULD INTEREST YOU

WHITE ENAMELED WATER PAILS. Regular price \$1.00. Our Special Price 60¢

CHILD'S ENAMELED BATHS, Regular price \$5.00. Our Special Price ... \$3.50

## B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

ground that it will entice members from the ranks of that organization. Such an argument, however, is gener-ally deemed weak and, certainly, not of sufficient force to warrant the aban-

NOTICE

#### RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all

Polished Oak Mantels

Bay Co

IN THE

Bumped the Eng

The stern son of the Capt. W. J escape from ner similar north. The ton for Port Tuesday, Oc Kitselass ca the sternwh bluff, the out of com leaving the torrent whi current swa ine ashore. struck, brea climbed ove company no disablement

YUKON'N Last Sterny Fleet Les

The last White Pass son and Wh the Yukon c White Horse A Dawson two indepen but this is a few pass delayed fron boldt, who a week too la navigation in there is an season. The last lower ring row. No find horse. Even this week.

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surveyor ser Internations announced columns, to other Britis a view to p ble in the Vancouver 1 a vessel, th company will trade. This by Mr. Grees in an interrupted in an interrupted in an interrupted in a fact the on business whether or our purchas cannot say, fast passen (coast and it us, and Mr over. We that type on if our represatisfactory shall make able to find senger boat one under B boat is bui in time to g

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## STORE

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UNG CTORIA. B. C.

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GENUINE) P, AGUE. MA, BRONCHITIS. RHEUMATISM.

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Reg-\$3.50

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TICE

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ORA STREET and Styles in all

Oak Mantels Classes of RATES AMEL and AMERI-

NYK TILES

all fireplace goods. and Cement, Plas-Building and Fire Building and Flay, etc., always

eturns which should ded in August. The the largest on re-

Oct. 13.—The govern-ted the award of the investigation hoard h increase of wages h increase of wages railway freight clerks. in size and that the should be applied to the salaries of those

0

# PORT SIMPSON

Friday, October 16, 1908.

NEARLY WRECKED

Note and the second of the s

added that nearly all the freight had been taken up the river and it would all be cleared up in three more trips.

YUKON NAVIGATION NEARLY AT AN END

Last Sternwheelers of White Pass Fleet Leave Dawson For White Horse

clude cold storage, saltery, etc., and machinery for the manufacture of oil, guano and liquod fish glue and sizing for textile manufactories.

A clam cannery will be established next month at Masset or Hielen river, Graham island. The company will operate in the deep seas with a steam trawler which will be brought out from England early in January. The vessel is estimated to have a capacity of forty tons of fish daily. The domestic and eastern markets will be supplied with halibut, black cod, sole and turbot and herrings. The non-edible fish will be utilized in the manufacture of oil, glue and fertilizers. It is also proposed to mild cure and freeze spring salmon. The clam plant will have a capacity of 20,000 cases annually. The company has secured the services of Mr. William Manson as manager of the fish-curing department.

The directors are as follows: Capt.

Magnificent Wolf

A magnificent specimen of timber wolf yesterday attracted a great deal of attention in Barnsley & Co.'s show window. It was shot by Victor B. Harrison at Sooke lake. C. L. Harrison, who was with his brother when he shot the wolf, says that the wolves were driving the game, and for a while had the country about cleared both of deer and grouse. The younger brother wounded a second wolf which managed to get away.

Smallpox Under Control.

decided to grade and gravel Asquith, Cecil, Forbes and Victoria streets, and to construct permanent sidewalks thereon on both sides of the street, the city to pay one-fifth of the cost, the owners to pay the remaining four-fifths.

owners to pay the fifths.

Money for Street Work.

PARCIA TO BUILD

THE MATERIAN COLUMN AND ADDRESS

THE MATERIAN COL

The Communication of Frederick Kelly, desiring that a wooden sidewalk be laid down on Carrol street for a distance of 200 feet. Recommended that the writer be informed that this work will be carried out if funds are available.

Communication of Mrs. K. M. Foster complaining of the inaccessible condition of the entrance to her property. 434 Simcoe street, and the rate of taxation imposed for the local improvement work new being done on said street. Recommended that the approaches to Mrs. Foster's premises to constructed at office.

Chas. R. Blake, et. al., desiring expenditures and the petitioners be informed that the council has no power to accede to their request and remit the said taxes.

Recommended that the city engineer be empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to remedy the condition in the matter of surface draining age on Store street, of which the proprietor of the Queen's hotel complains. All expenditures contemplated in the foregoing to be subject to favorable report thereon by the finance committee, and adoption of said report by the council.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE, Agent. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853; intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE.

NOTICE.—Red Bug No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853; intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 31, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE, ROY C. PRICE,

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

NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that I. James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

BOY C. PRICE,

NOTICE.—Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I. James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements. for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE, CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. NOTICE.— Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE—Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE.

NOTICE—Eureka No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

# Mrs. Mainwaring's Husband-A Short Story



GROUP of people had assembled to watch the guests come out from the annual conversazione at the Scribblers' Club. They were not many in number, only those specially anxious to see those of their fellow creatures who had become more or less celebrities,

had braved the fog of a winter

Glimpses into the brilliantly-lit hall, showed groups of men and women talking together; the rippling sound of laughter was every now and then distinguished when the door opened to allow of some departure, for the night was still young, and the "Scribblers" as a rule were

A tall, dark man came slowly down the steps, his overcoat thrown open over the immaculate evening dress of the well-bred Londoner. His appearance spoke of distinction, proclaimed him the well-bred man of the world, his face betokened individuality, his chin alone would have been enough to tell even a casual observer that here was a man of determination, a man above his fellows.

"Who is that?" said a woman in the crowd of onlookers to her companion; "looks as if he were somebody, doesn't he?"

"Oh no!" was the reply, in a voice in which surprise and amusement were blended: "he's nobody at all, only Mrs. Mainwaring's husband!

The man coming down the steps heard distinctly what was said, and an ugly look flashed into his dark eves.

"Cab, sir?" asked an attendant standing at the door.

Edward Mainwaring waved him impatiently aside; he did not feel he had the patience to drive, walking was easier, his brain felt clearer when his body was in motion. Quickly he strode along through the gathering fog, which seemed imperceptibly to thicken as he neared the luxurious flat in Chelsea which was his des-

The light burnt low in the hall as he entered. "Your mistress not at home yet?" he said to the maid who emerged sleepily from the kitchen regions—rather a superfluous question, to which he hardly waited to hear the reply. "You can go to bed, I shall wait up for her myself,' and he shut the dining-room door behind him.

There was not much need for him to have asked such an absurd question, he said to himself miserably, as he sank into one of the luxurious chairs. Was not his wife the centre of the brilliant scene he had just left? He could

close his eyes and see the tall, handsome figure, and that wonder in her face which never seemed to have left it since the time of her marvelous success. Again he heard the soft voice replying to some more than usually andacious compliment from one of the group surrounding her the music of that low sweet laugh-the same laugh she had given in those long-ago days when he knew he was all the world to her, and he had condescended to be a little loving to her the woman who was working so hard for that success which so far seemed only somewhere in the distance, like a chimera of their imagination.

Now it had come in real earnest; tonight Mrs. Mainwaring was the guest of honor at the Scribblers' Club, the much-coveted blue ribbon of a literary woman's career. How distinctly he could remember how she looked as she stood up to answer the toast of the evening

The light danced in her eyes, there was a quiver about the sensitive mouth as if she were nervous, then confidence gained with utterance. and she made a speech brilliant in wit, great in eloquence, perfect in style. And he—her hus-

band-stood afar off. If, like Peter of old, he did not weep bitterly, it was not for want of feeling bad enough to do so, but of course appearances had to be preserved. How long they had struggled to keep up appearances in quite another way on the tiny income which was their portion before this wave of success came along! how hard they had both worked to make the pot boil-that pot with which they so light-heartedly set up house in the days of their poverty-their youth-and what now seemed to him-their happiness. though perhaps he had not always been as considerate of her as he might have been, as others were now. But then, of course, a man had so many worries to contend with; now he also was successful, to a moderate extent, in his profession. He thanked God that at least he had not to be dependent on his wife's earnings, although to give to him out of her scanty stores in those hard-up times had always seemed a quite comprehensible joy to the man of such a different nature. No, it was well he had not to profit by the success which he looked on with such jealous eyes, the success that had slowly, surely come between them like a snake in the green grass of plenty. Lately he had not even read her work. Somehow he felt angry about it, could not bear to think of it. A copy of her last book-the one which had brought so much increase of fame—lay upon the table. He took it up, and looked at the cover. "A Flame of Fire," by Ida Mainwaring. "Mrs. Mainwaring's

husband"-again the voice came mockingly back to him, and he flung the volume down upon the table.

Yet why should he not read it? it would pass the time until his wife returned, and after all, it was rather silly for the husband to be the last man to read the famous authoress' literary productions.

He opened the book half way through, and commenced reading with an inward protest. By-and-by he forget everything, the lateness of the hour, the dying fire, even his unreasoning jealousy, in an absorbing interest in the book. Surely, surely, this woman knew humanity with almost an uncanny knowledge! Something seemed oddly familiar to him in the plot, the situations of the story, a phrase here and there sounded as if he must have dreamt it; then bit by bit it all came back to him-it was their own love story he was reading, their brief courtship from a woman's point of view.

Why had he not thought of it sooner? Of course, he would have guessed at once, but there seemed so much added, the little frills of imagination with which a woman always endows what are merely episodes in some men's lives, courtship and marriage.

He supposed he had been as much in love as most men-he remembered how her appearance fascinated him, how his heart beat quicker when he first clasped her in his arms, with a lover's embrace. But still, it never appeared of much consequence, when, owing to what seemed some more important engagement, he had frequently to break his word about meeting or coming to see her—how could he tell it would have affected her as it did the woman in the book—how was he to know women took these little things so hardly? Then afterwards -in the first year of matrimony-he had sometimes called himself a fool for marrying young but that night he had gone too far to draw back and retain the honor of a gentleman, the night he had wrung an admission of affection from her trembling lips; that had, of course, settled the question. After all, he had done what seemed right in marrying her, and, after, all, perhaps it was best for a man to be married, it kept him out of mischief. And he had always cared for her, of course he had. With a sudden pang he realized that now he loved his wife a hundred thousand times more than in those lundred mousand times more than in those long-ago days, now when it was too late. First the hard pull of poverty brought them nearer together, in a way, then the success which sundered their lives, now fired his heart for her with a passion he had never deemed conceivable in those calmer days of their early married life.

He threw the book down upon the table, and leant his face on his hands. How long he had remained in this position he knew not. when he was startled by a light touch on his

"Are you asleep, Edward? Why did you sit up? It was foolish of you; didn't you know I always carry a latch-key?"

"A token of woman's independence," he sneered jumping to his feet.' His head felt strange, as if he had awaken-

ed from a dream. "I suppose so," she laughed lightly, "we business-women could hardly do without them,

"And I suppose everybody must be a business-woman nowadays," "She looked at him with frank surprise in

'How funny you are tonight, Teddy! whatever is wrong yith you?"

It struck her as a terrible thought-had he been drinking? but no, the very idea was absurd. "Mrs. Mainwaring's husband," the scornful phrase came back to him like the lash of a whip. He almost hated his wife as he looked at her in all the brave beauty of her evening finery. She threw her sable cloak upon a chair. and came near him.

"Teddy!" she said with real alarm. "What is wrong-won't you tell me?"

This!" he cried, taking the book he had just thrown down in his hands again, and with trembling fingers opening it at the passage he had just read. "How could you make copy of what surely ought to be most sacred in a woman's heart, if she has any womanliness left in her, if she is not so eaten up by love of the world's admiration, so ruined by success, as to forget she is a woman?"

"Teddy!" she cried with growing terror.
"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? This that you have made money out of those long-ago days when you at least pretended to love me, before this curse of success came between us."

"The love on my side did not need much pretence," she said a little bitterly, "it was so

horribly real, it was yours that was pretence.'
"Mine! how? I married you—" "Yes-because you were too much of a gen-tleman to draw back when you had gone so tleman to draw back when you had gone so far, and knew you had won a woman's heart. But you were merely carried away by the impulse of the moment, you never really loved me. Do you think I didn't know that my writing was not a child born of hiter birth pangs, my success a flower watered by a woman's tears? I married you because I was so infatuated I

could not help it-but I always knew you did not return my love. Then came those days of struggle, when I vowed to get on, if it were only to show you that others could appreciate Slowly, surely success came—and with it. as I had dreamt, your love increased, fanned by the flame of jealousy—the only rival you had ever known. Men never care for what they can get easily, I became precious in your eyes only when my life became filled with an opposition

"I wrote that book for the first time in my life from nature, thinking perhaps you might condescend to read it, and recognize the love we had both outlived, the love you never felt But your jealousy was such you could not even bear to read my writing-till now-now-the night which has crowned my womanhood as well as my ambition, for now I see you have learned what love is-too late."

"Too late?" The man looked up at her

with grey, miserable eyes. "Yes-now perhaps you will understand what suffering is. Love is a hard, hard lesson if it is real; to love truly one has to learn humility, to strip oneself of self, as I did many a day, when I was ready to count myself of no account for your sake. This you could never do. You were angry, jealous that the world should count me of more value than you. Had you loved truly, it would only have been an unspeakable joy to you to have shared in my suc-

"To love truly one has to come in all humility," he said, slowly.

Yes; many a day I did so to unseeing eyes, laid my heart, naked and unashamed, at the feet of your indifference. Read that book to the end, and see.'

"Does it end happily?" She did not answer his question. 'Does it end happily?" he repeated, taking

her by the shoulders. "Read and see," was the answer almost too

low to be heard. "Ida, tell me it is not too late. I have learnt my lesson in all humility—the lesson you have taught me-it is not too late yet-my wifemy wife-

Slowly and surely his arms crept round her, and she was sobbing against his heart.

"And in future I suppose I must just be content to be 'only Mrs. Mainwaring's husband'" -he laughed happily, after a silence too sacred

"And I proud to be Mrs. Mainwaring!" And she looked at him with shining eyes .- Mrs. Trwin Smith in M. A. P.

## Rockefeller as an Author

OHN D. ROCKEFELLER has turned ceases to be a proper instrumentality for its author, and in the October issue of "The World's Work," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, modern corporation Mr. Rockefeller says:

"Beyond question there is a suspicion of corporations. There may be reason for such suspicion very often; for a corporation may be moral or immoral, just as a man may be moral or the reverse; but it is folly to condemn all corporations because some are bad. or even to be unduly suspicious of all, because some are bad. But the corporation in form and character has come to stay-that is a thing that may be depended upon. Even small firms are becoming corporations, because it is a convenient form of partnership.

"It is equally true that combinations of capital are bound to continue and to grow, and this need not alarm even the most timid if the corporation, or the series of corporations, is properly conducted with due regard for the rights of others. The day of individual competition in large affairs is past and gone-you might just as well argue that we should go back to hand labor and throw away our efficient machines—and the sober good sense of the people will accept this fact when they. have studied and tried it out. Just see how the list of stockholders in the great corporations is increasing by leaps and bounds. This means that all these people are becoming, partners in great business. It is a good thing -it will bring a feeling of increased responsibility to the managers of the corporations and will make the people who have their interests involved study the facts impartially before condemning or attacking them.

"On this subject of industrial combinations I have often expressed my opinions; and, as I have not changed my mind, I am not averse to repeating them now, especially as the subject seems again to be so much in the public

"The chief advantages from industrial combinations are those which can be derived from a co-operation of persons and aggregation of capital. Much that one man cannot do alone two can do together, and once admit the fact that co-operation, or what is the same thing, combination, is necessary on a small scale, the limit depends solely upon the necessities of business. Two persons in partnership may be a sufficiently targe combina-tion for a small business, but if the business grows or can be made to grow, more persons and more capital must be taken in. The business may grow so large that a partnership

purposes, and then a corporation becomes a necessity. In most countries, as in England, this form of industrial combination is suffihe gives some "Random Reminis- cient for a business co-extensive with the parcences," that are in effect a defence of ent country, but it is not so in America. Our corporation created by a state foreign to every other state, renders it necessary for persons doing business through corporate agency to organize corporations in some or many of the different states in which their business is located. Instead of doing business through the agency of one corporation they must do business through the agencies of several corporations. If the business is extended to foreign countries, and Americans are not today satisfied with home markets alone, it will be found helpful and possibly necessary to organize corporations in such countries for Europeans are prejudiced against foreign corporations as are the people of many of our states. These different corporations thus become co-operating agencies in the same business and are held together by common ownership of their stocks.

It is too late to argue about advantages of industrial combinations. They are a necessity. And if Americans are to have the privilege of extending their business in all the states of the Union, and into foreign countries as well. they are a necessity on a large scale, and require the agency of more than one corpora-

#### THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS

A remarkable Congress has been sitting in Oxford recently

"The International Congress for the History of Religions," says the Morning Post, "aims, no doubt, primarily at the advancement of a difficult and abstruse branch of learning. But it will have the indirect effect of extending the outlook upon human life of many people who have no pretensions to learning and no opportunities of research. The Presidential address of Sir Alfred Lyall will be read with unusual interest and curiosity, for its author has in broad outlines reviewed the history of the chief religions of the world in their relation to the history of the States among whose peoples they have prevailed."

"No State," said Sir Alfred, "in civilized countries now assisted in the propogation of doctrines, and ecclesiastical influence was of very little service to a government. We could even at the moment discern a movement towards constitutional reforms in Mohammedan Asia, and if it succeeded it would be interesting to observe the effect which lib-, if hermetically sealed.

eral reforms would produce upon the relation of Mohammedan governments with the dominant faith and on which side the religious teachers would be arrayed."

The Principal of Brasenose (Mr. C. B. Heberden) gave the welcome on behalf of the University. "The importance of the subjects which this congress had met to promote had long been recognized in Oxford. More than fifty years ago one of the greatest Oxford men of the last century, in his famous book on certain Epistles of St. Paul, had an essay on natural religion, in which he pointed out the great value of the study of the religions of the world in many ways, and, in particular, he said that the scientific study of the Jewish and the Christian religions was hardly possible taken by themselves, that it must be taken in connection with the histories of the other religions of the world. That, he supposed, was a statement which would be generally accepted nowadays, but it was a notable observation at the time it was made; and that Jowett kept this in his mind was evident, for later in his life he was engaged in writing on the various religions of the world an essay which, unfortunately, never came to comple-

"What Jowett foreshadowen and desired was carried out on a large scale by enother Oxford man, a friend of his, whose memory must be in their minds that day-Max Muller-partly in his writings on comparative religion, in which he familiarized people with the importance of the subject; but partly and still more in his editions of Sacred Books, which he began exactly sixty years ago with his edition of the Rig Veda, and then the publication of the great series of the Sacred Books of the East, of which he was the editor, and to which he so largely contributed. They in Oxford might feel some legitimate pride in the fact that the University Press should have issued those fifty Sacred Books of the East covering the religions of India, China, Persia and the Semitic religions. And so if was a proper thing, when just twenty years ago the Gifford Lectures were founded, he was one of the first of the four lecturers who were appointed."

"A new era had arisen, in which, as Professor Tylor (author of 'Primitive Culture')whose presence, as honorary president, was hailed with the most cordial expressions of welcome-had said, 'no religion lies in utter isolation from the rest, and the thoughts and principles of modern Christianity are attached to intellectual clues, which run back through far pre-Christian ages to the very origin of human civilization, perhaps even of human existence.' To develop these clues is one of the chief functions of such congresses as this now sitting in Oxford," says the Telegraph.

Some piano covers would be more admired

## The Decline of Grammar



by A. S. Barnes & Co. One may ly correct.

wonder after reading its pages whether the impatience under restraint of the American people, which so many observers note, is in any degree related to their essential lawlessness in reference to grammatical forms. The writer quotes the saying that a French family settled in England and edited the French language, and adds that a truer statement of the case would be that the Normans found it too much trouble to learn the Saxon inflections and so ignored them. At all events, we have a language full of exceptions and contradictions and complications, making anything like an explanation of them an extremely difficult

Everywhere we have the remains of inflections, and so of a formal grammer. Miss Leonard calls attention to the remnant of the old English dual found in "twain" and its contraction "twin," and to a trace of it in the reciprocal pronoun phrases "each other" and "one another." But this is all that is left of the dual, which in other languages occupies a distinct place between the singular and the plural. In gender, the writer points out that 'ess" is the only living feminine suffix; that is the only one that can be used for new word forms, and that this is rarely done. Other feminine suffixes are no longer used in word making. The modern practice is to ignore the feminine form wherever sex is immaterial to the character of the office. The words "authoress," "postmistress" and "executrix," seem to be falling into disuse. This is in marked contrast with the German language where "a gentleman writes a masculine letter of feminine love to a neuter young lady with a feminine pen and feminine ink, on masculine sheets of neuter paper, and encloses it in a masculine envelope with a feminine address to his darling, though neuter, Gretchen.'

Only seven words in the English language show any difference between the nominative and the objective case, making those forms which are of such great importance in the grammar of other languages little more than a remnant in ours. The writer, after tracing the history of the possessive sign, holds that it should rarely be added to names other than those of persons, although she recognizes as in a measure stereotyped, "a day's work," "the sun's rays" and "life's end," but dissents from the modern journalistic practice of carrying it marks.

NDER the title of "Grammar and its much further. She believes in limiting the Reasons," Miss Mary Hall Leonard possessive to the idea of ownership, saying long a teacher of English, has com"my brother's picture," should be used in refpiled a series of essays which have erence to one belonging to him rather than of just been brought out in book form him, while recognizing that either is technical-

> As to whether we should say "The house is being built" or "is building," the writer acknowledges the superior authority for the latter, but points to the impossibility of such a clause as "the boy is whipping." The earliest known instance in the use of "is being built" is found in a letter by Southey in 1795. "Being built" really signifies completion, such as "being built of stone," rather than the continuous constructions. "Is" is also made an auxiliary of its own participial "being.' In spite of these objections "is being done" and other phrases like it have evidently come to stay, to the displacement of the older forms.

> The subjunctive mood is another of the nearly extinct remnants of a more grammatical age. The author finds the subjunctive 'were" to be still a required form of the English language, but little else of the mood is left. Towards the split infinitive she is rather tolerant, and brings out the interesting fact that Macaulay in 1840 wrote, "In order fully to appreciate the character of Lord Holland. etc., but that in 1842 he brought out an edition of his essays, carefully revised, in which the same phrase reads, "in order to fully appreciate the character," etc. This change evidently showed his maturer judgment. She acknowledges that where splitting the infinitive offords some gain in meaning or in energy, that merit is likely to overthrow all artificial bulwarks against its use.

> In brief, almost anything that Englishspeaking people seem disposed to do in the way of modifying their language, they are likely to succeed in making reputable usage. do not think so," because less egotistic, is likely to find favor instead of the more precise "I think it is not so." The author regards as open questions for the future to consider whether "me" shall be used attributively, whether the subjunctive shall be relegated to forgetfulness, and whether the general sense of a passage rather than the strict number and form of the subject shall determine the agreement of nouns, verbs and pronouns. In fine, any study of the reasons for taking any particular course in grammar will be largely an accounting for what is actually taking place.

You may lead an actor before the curtain, but you can't keep him from making a few re-



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Mainwaring!" And

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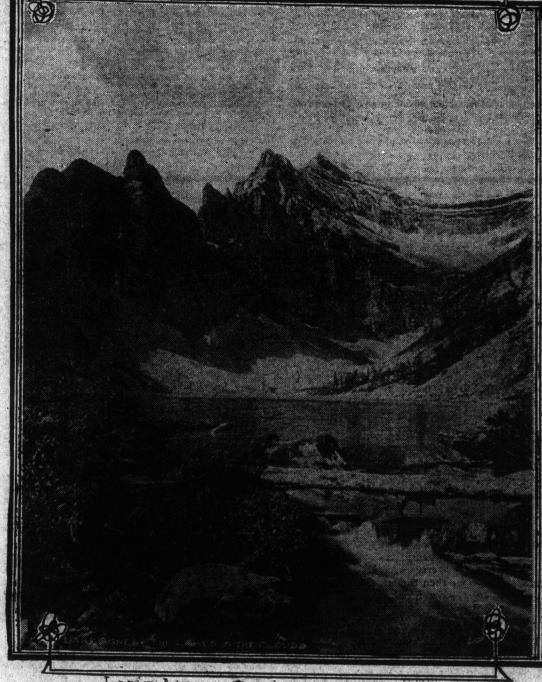
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before the curtain, m making a few re-

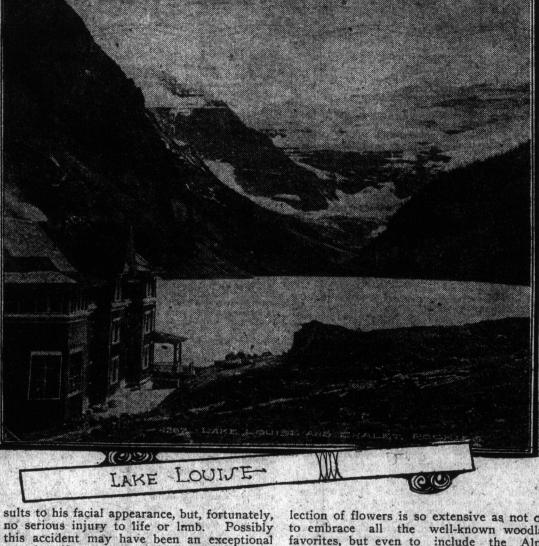
CCGGCCC and the HEN the tourist arrives a Lag-gan, which is the terminus of the western division of the great "C. P. R.," he has got to one of the great centres of beauty in



LAKE AGNES THE LAKE IN THE CLOUDS

these ascents on foot. They are either exceptionally lazy, or else very poor walkers, for there is nothing in these above-named excursions that the ordinary pedestrian could not accomplish with comparative ease, and in our opinion, much greater safety than on horseback. However, the latter mode is largely

patronized. One morning we saw a lady and gentleman mounted, just starting from the Chalet, and in a very few moments were warned by the screams of the lady and the sight of a riderless horse that the unfortunate gentleman had been landed into a nasty piece within a comparatively short distance, it is Even if money is called of rocky ground, with rather disagreeable re- easy to obtain good specimens, and the coleasy thing to fall back on.



this accident may have been an exceptional case, but, if we mistake not, the sufferer would have been better advised if he had walked, and we confess we have sometimes felt indignant when we have seen the difficulties of the trails the unfortunate ponies have to traverse.

There are some very grand mountains about Laggan; from the valley itself is a fine view of the great glacier of Mt. Daly, the snow-capped peaks of which are one thousand three hundred feet above and a dozen miles away. From the Saddleback, which we found an easy climb, there is a magnificent outlook across a gorge, two mousand feet deep, to one of the monarchs of the district, Mt. Temple, and the vale, which rejoices in the name of Paradise valley, the entrance to which is overshadowed by Mt. Sheol, nearly 10,000 feet high. The valley neyond is that of "The Ten Peaks" and "The Moraine Lake." This latter lies some ten or twelve miles from Laggan and is, with "Paradise valley," noted for its exquisite scenery. The glacier which has forced its course between and around "the Peaks" enjoys the possibly unique distinction of being an advancing one, and consequently a remarkable exception to the general charac-

teristic of glaciers the world over. One parting line as to the rich beauty of the flora of this lovely district in the Rockies. Whereas, at Banff one can get plenty of flowers but no ferns, at Laggan, which is

lection of flowers is so extensive as not only, to embrace all the well-known woodland favorites, but even to include the Alpine Eidelweiss, the coveted "everlasting" of the Swiss mountaineer.

A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam, dated September 12, says:—"The cutting and polishing of one of the larger sections of the Cullinan diamond, sent here from London for the process, have just been completed. The great stone was first divided into two main and several smaller pieces. The two large pieces, before being cut and polished, weighed 1,700 and a little more than 1,000 carats respectively, and the remaining pieces weighed together 300 carats. The outcome of the cutting and polishing of the smaller of the two main segments is a circular brilliant of 330 carats. It is bluish-white in color, and of peerless beauty and purity. The remarkable thickness of the stone allowed for the cutting of hundreds of facets between the 'table' and the apex, giving an unparalleled refraction and polarization. This stone, the smaller of the two main pieces, is the largest cut in pendant shape, and will be completed in about two months' time, when it is expected to weigh about 600 carats. Both stones are absolutely flawless, and their values will far surpass the original estimates. Ame the smaller fragments is a brilliant of 100 ats, which alone is valued at £25,000.

Even if money is called hard cash it's

# Adrian Lumley on the Luxury of Shooting in England

HE luxury of shooting-for of all forms of sport it is the most genuinely luxurious-has taken an enormous hold on this country. The improvements in sporting guns and cartridges have increased in most of the classes, and many of the masses, that desire to "go out and kill something" which is so typically British. A demand has gradually arisen for more extensive shooting facilities, and during the last twenty years owners have turned their attention towards improving the sport on their lands with a view to increasing their incomes.

the Rocky mountains. A week

spent up at the Lake Louise Chalet, one of he railway company's luxurious hotels, will

give him an opportunity of becoming ac-

nainted with a region of lake, mountain and

acier scenery which will well repay him for

time. Lake Louise, the first and lowest

if the so-called "iakes in the clouds," is familiar to many by its photographs, which give

but a poor idea of its real beauty. This sheet

of water, some five thousand six hundred feet in altitude, is about a mile and a half

long, half a mile broad and over two hundred feet in depth. It is easily reached from the

railway station by a drive of two and a half

miles over a good road, and the view it pre-

sents, lying as it does at the foot of Mt. Vic-

toria and its glacier, is one which is not easily

down to the margin of the water and face the

great white panorama beyond. It is a restful

and delightful view when one sits and watch-

es the ever-changing lights and shades on the ripples as they wash up to the shore, but the active pedestrian will soon hunger to explore

the many paths through the forest land of the surrounding mountains at the sides of the

lake. If he takes the lowest or these by the

very margin, at the right hand side, it will,

after a considerable walk, lead him on to the

glacier; he may possibly have some rough work on the Moraine and its treacherous fis-

sures. If he has had no previous experience

on glaciers, he had better have a guide; there

are few of these great ice fields which it is

safe to negotiate by oneself; but the average

cautious climber can do a good deal with care,

he can safely walk to the ice cave, he may be

fortunate enough to see an avaianche on the

distant snow fields of Mt. Victoria, which

towers to a height of ten or twelve thousand

feet; he is pretty sure to hear the thunder of

them in the distance, and if he be ambitious

to arrive, as it were, at the very end of creation, these snowy fields and icy walls will

surely, if he be at all of an imaginative dispo-

Another trail from the Chalet leads, up

though charmingly picturesue, is but a tiny affair, better described as a large pond; there

is no visible outlet for its waters, which es-

cape by some underground channel to Lake

ouise, one thousand feet below. A further

eautiful woodland walk discovers the highest

of these cloud-land waters, "Lake Agnes," which is sentineled by Mts. Whyte and Ni-

block and has the very respectable altitude of

six thousand eight hundred and twenty feet.

t is about two and a quarter miles from the

Chalet. We observed when there, as at other

resorts, that but few, comparatively speaking,

of the visitors take the trouble of making

sition, present such a picture to his mind.

The well-kept grounds of the Chalet slope

The landowner with an eye to a let-not he who would shoot his game himself-well knows that the rent for next season depends on two things: the bag of game killed during the present season, and the stock left for the next. The former depends on the skill of his prospective tenant's guns, the latter upon his own careful preservation. Of course, preservation governs both points, but the argument that "Mr. Jones and his friends were very bad shots" usually raises a feeling of suspicion in the inquirer's mind that perhaps, after all,

there was not much for them to shoot. In consultation, therefore, with his keeper, the landlord's first move is to see that the vermin is destroyed. A family of stoats will kill more young birds in a single night than will poachers in a whole season. Where pheasants or kindred game are hand-bred the landowner rears according to the extent of his coverts and the depth of his pocket. There is not much profit in letting a pheasant shoot. If the birds be shot early—say, in November—they will have cost on an average seven to eight shillings each in front of the guns, and to the cost of later shot pheasants may be added aditional food and the loss through straying and other causes.

The value in a fair pheasant shoot, however, is the help it affords towards letting the mansion house. Many owners look to obtain enough profit from this combination to cover their summer residence at their places.

With partridges it is different. These are true "ferae naturae," and are really more esteemed by sportsmen than pheasants. The introduction of driving birds towards the guns has greatly improved stocks, for the old cocks, who lead the coveys, are the first to be shot. The slaying of these gentlemen, who would otherwise in their jealousy fight and kill the young cocks, of course leaves a better consti-

tuted breeding stock for the next season. The anxious times for partridges are the months of May and June. The birds nest in ditches and bottoms, and the spring rainstorms wash off and drown many sitting hens. The keeper, therefore, marks down early as many nests as he can so that he may rescue the mother birds and if possible remove the eggs for foster-mother fowls to sit on. In June the trouble is an early hay crop. The young chicks, unable to fly, are in the long grass, and the relentless scythe puts a period to life for many of them. The owner usually offers the farm hands some largesse to take particular care in this respect. Rewards may vary from a "cask of ale" to partridge money-i.e., sixpence or so a brace shot at the end of the sea-

Letting partridge shooting is on the whole profitable. As regards the rentals that rule, these up to a point are rather in an increasing ratio. So much per brace would hardly be expected as a basis until a shoot of, say, 200 or 300 brace was considered. It is usually from this size upwards that partridge shoots become separate organizations. From 7s. to 10s. per brace, varying according to locality and size of the shoot, may be regarded as a fair rental figure. A small extent of land with a lot of birds is worth more than a large area with the same quantity. Likewise, the larger bags are worth more proportionately than the smaller ones. This rules with all kinds of game. Big battues are the present desideration with rich folk, although of necessity as the amount of rent increases the market for letting becomes more restricted, these slightly affecting the rent, so that in the very big figured shoots the

proportion per brace is somewhat lower. The season. An ideal letting moor would be, for ideal partridge shoot is one of about 2,000 Scotland—say in Perthshire—700 brace of ideal partridge shoot is one of about 2,000 acres with 600 brace in Norfolk, Wiltshire or Hampshire.

Grouse shootings are another matter. The open season is shorter, but the bird is of great use as a money factor. In Scotland and in the North of England the winter's keep of whole countrysides depends on a good grouse season. A rent at the rate of £1 per brace is the accepted figure, but the same remarks apply to the values of grouse moors as to partridge

#### ROSE DOLORES

The moan of Rose Dolores, she made her plaint to me; "My hair is lifted by the wind that sweeps in from the sea;
I taste its salt upon my lips—O jailer, set me free!" "Content thee, Rose Dolores, content thee, child of carel
There's satin shoon upon thy feet and emeralds in thy hair,
And one there is who hungers for thy step upon the

The moan of Rose Dolores: "O jailer, set me free! These satin shoon and green-lit gems are terrible to I hear a murmur on the wind, the murmur of the

"Bethink thee, Rose Dolores, bethink thee ere too Thou wert a fisher's child, alack, born to a fisher's fate;
Would'st lay thy beauty 'neath the yoke—would'st be

The moan of Rose Dolores: "Kind jailer, let me go! There's one who is a fisher—ah! my heart beats cold and slow
Lest he should doubt I love him—I! who love not heaven so!"

"Alas, sweet Rose Dolores, why beat against the bars?
Thy fisher lover drifteth where the sea is full of stars;
Why weep for one who weeps no more—since grief
thy beauty mars!"

The moan of Rose Dolores (she prayed me patiently): "O jailer, now I know who called from out the calling sea, I know whose kiss was in the wind—O jailer, set me -By Lsabel Ecclestone Mackay, in McClure's Magadriven grouse, and for England-in Yorkshire the same size; but such a Yorkshire moor does not often come into the market. These Yorkshire moors are "close boroughs," and the rich North of England manufacturers keep them very much to themselves.

The foregoing estimates of rentals are based on "furnished" sportings—i.e., the landlord paying all outgoings, the tenant only paying the rent and such expenses for beaters as he may desire. This or nearly this is the more usual form for taking a shooting for, say, a season, but for any extended period a tenant would pay the landlord merely a rent of so much per acre for the sporting rights. In these circumstances he, the tenant, would usually rear what he likes and do what he likes. He would employ his own keeper, pay all other expenses, and make his peace with the farm tenants. The latter require to be tactfully dealt with. Acts of Parliament give certain powers to the land tenant; he can treat the hares and rabbits as vermin, and he must be compensated for such damage as other game may do to his crops.

The British farmer who is not a sportsman is the exception, and with diplomatic treatment he will nearly always agree to leave the hares alone, and the rabbits also if they are specially required for sport. The courtesy of a brace of birds occasionally and an invitation to join the guns once or twice during the season promotes a feeling of good-will to which the question of compensation is remote. The good intentions of the farmer are invaluable to oper preservation.

The sporting high rentals of so much net an acre are the real earnings of the land from this source. In addition to the crops and timber, the land produces game, the killing of which has a value beyond its market price as food. This is really the interesting point, and although it is impossible to arrive at the actual amount of income derived from this source,

still an approximation, at any rate, for England may be taken.

. The principal sporting counties of England are Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Lincolnshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire and Yorkshire. These eight counties extend together to about eleven million acres. If one-third be taken off Yorkshire for lands not calculable for these sportings, and likewise a fifth be deducted from the areas of each of the other counties, 8,300,000 acres will remain. The proportion of timber lands and coverts may be a tenth of this. Coverts in these counties are worth an average of 1s. 6d. This gives an annual value of £560,000 for these counties. Possibly a third of the acreage is let to shooting tenants, so £186,000 may be received by way of rents from this source.

The other counties of England have an acreage of, say, twenty millions. One-quarter of this total is perhaps unavailable for shooting. If one-tenth of the residue be woods and coverts, worth 2s. an acre, and the remainder be worth 6d. an acre, an annual value of £487,-000 is shown. Further, if a quarter of the lands be let to shooting tenants the rentals received would be £121,000. Together, therefore, the total for England is about £300,000 per annum. This figure, although rough and ready, is quite within the range of possibility. If anything, it is a moderate estimate.

In Scotland the vast extent of forest and grouse moor and the huge estates owned by a few proprietors preclude the possibility of anything like an estimate of the sporting rights value, but there is no doubt that should there be an interdict suddenly placed on grouse shooting many Scotch landlords would find themselves, to say the least of it, seriously in-convenienced. The reduction of agricultural rents in the Highlands has caused the proprietors to look more and more to the income from their sportings.

A girl takes awful chances when she persists in wearing a lot of pins in the vicinity of her waist line.

# R FOR THE YOUNG P



#### CURRENT TOPICS

Castro, the president of Venezuela, is so ill that the Vice-President has to act in his place. In the meantime Holland is considering what it will do.

There was a terrible flood at Hyderabad, in India, which drowned three thousand people. Such loss of life very seldom takes place except in the crowded cities of India and China.

From all directions there come reports of accidents by people who drive their motors at too great speed. During the fair week there was very fast driving in Victoria, and it was a great mercy there

There are many heroes among railroad men. We do not know how often they save the lives of the passengers by risking their own. A few days ago an engineer, Charles Livingston, was killed on the Na-tional Transcontinental Railway, near Winnipeg while trying to save his train. There were thirteen persons on the supply train and all were saved except the brave fellow who stuck to his post.

The editor is very much ashamed to see that St. Nicholas was stolen out of the Ladies' reading room at the Carnegie Library. The naughty girl who did this has punished others for the librarian has very properly taken the magazine into the reference library. How could any one who loves reading be so selfish and so dishonest? Those who behave in such ways bring disgrace upon the whole city, and in time they will be found out.

Earl Grey has returned to Ottawa. He and his friends only came as far west as Okanagan, where he has a large farm in the dry belt. It is not dry now as water has been brought into it by irrigation. It used to be thought that the desert could only be made to blossom as the rose by a miracle. But we have seen how men can make wheat and fruit grow in land that was thought fit for nothing, in Alberta, British Columbia and in Washington.

There is a wild but beautiful tract of land in East Kootenay which Game Warden Bryan Williams wants the government to keep for a game reserve. Out of all the land in British Columbia he believes a space thirty miles square should be set apart for the survivors of those wild creatures which once roamed over the whole country. Hunters have not yet destroyed the game in this region and he thinks the animals should be allowed to inhabit it.

All German fathers from the Emperor to the peasant teach their sons some useful trade. President Roosevelt is following this wise example. His son Theodore has gone to work in a large carpet factory. If he is as capable and as honest as his father, he will, some day, be a great manufacturer. Both in the United States and in Canada the poorest boy may become wealthy and honored, but it too often happens that the sons of great and wealthy men are useless, extravagant and wicked.

The strike of the C. P. R. machinists is over. Everyone must be glad that the men went back to work and that their wives and children will not suffer in the winter that is coming. The strike was not a disorderly one, so there will be no hard feeling now that the men have gone back to their work. Wise men are trying to find a way to make great Wise men are trying to find a way to make great quarrels between workers and their employers im-possible, and no doubt they will succeed. There will always be careless and lazy workmen who will be dismissed. But employers will not be allowed to treat their men unjustly.

Several new school districts have been made and the boundaries of others changed. This shows that British Columbia is being settled. The children who come here are more fortunate than were those who first settled in Eastern Canada. Here schools are built as fast as there are children to fill them. There many girls and boys had to pick up what education they could get at home or perhaps in a few winter months at a distant school. Yet it will be well if the men and women who are growing up now are as wise and upright as their grandfathers and grandmothers

e Grand Trunk Pacific railroad from Edmonton nce Rupert is being built into British Columbia quickly. The question of how supplies are to ought to the men who are working at the two red miles in the centre of the province is puz g the government and the contractors. It is ight a supply road should be built from one of the stations on the C. P. R. into the country through which the Grand Trunk Pacific runs, but whether Revelstoke, Golden or Kamloops would be the best place to start from has not been decided. The railroad company will ask the government to build this any will ask the government to build this

The corner stone of the new University school was laid on Wednesday. The building will be a fine one and the grounds will be large. This boarding school will give boys from the country a chance to get a good education. Many city boys, too, will attend it. The public school boys will have rivals in the lads of the University school. But this rivalry will be a good thing for both. Every school should be proud of its masters, its scholars and its sports, and the very smallest pupil should work for the honor of his school. We cannot have too many strong, good and manly lads in Victoria, and if the University school brings some in from outside we will all be school brings some in from outside we will all b

The hew wing of St. Joseph's hespital was opened last week. The Sisters of St. Ann have now one of the largest hospitals in Canada. When more than fifty years ago the nuns began their work in the little town of Victoria and lived in the little shanty fifty years ago the nuns began their work in the little town of Victoria and lived in the little shanty Dr. Helmcken spoke about, the very bravest and most hopeful of these good women could scarcely have dreamed that such splendid buildings as St. Joseph's hospital and St. Ann's convent would be built, even in so long a time as fifty years. But they did their work day by day, and as they needed more room they found the means to pay for it. Thousands of people all through the province remember the kindness they received from the sisters who nursed them.

All the children in Victoria who have admired the heautiful house which they call Dunsmuir Castle, were sorry to hear that the old lady who owned it was dead. She loved little ones, and though few Victoria children have seen her, for she has been ill a long time, she took an interest in them and liked to hear about them. Her husband, the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, was not only the discoverer of Wellington and Comox mines, but he was the founder of the coal trade, the principal builder of the E. & N. reti coal trade, the principal builder of the E. & N. rail-road and a business man who was ready to do any-thing he thought was good for the city or province. He was, too, a member of the government and helped to make many useful laws. In years to come the name of the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir and his wife will be known among the founders of British Columbia.

opened softly and a man carrying a dark lantern entered and crept to the incandescent burner, turning the by-pass so that the room was partially lit up. He gazed round cautiously, and saw that the window was veiled by some heavy curtains. Giving a grunt of satisfaction, he turned to the sideboard, which was practically covered with old gold and silver plate of priceless value—relics of the days when there had been an Abbey of Birkdale.

Crash! The book fell from Dick's hand. The burglar muttered an oath, and lifted up the tablecloth. He glared at Dick, and produced a revolver.

"Out you come," he said softly, "and don't you make a sound, else I'll put a bullet through you."

"Stop there!" the man said. "Til truss you up when I've bagged this lot, an' I'll leave you nice an' comfy for the night. Don't forget this," he added threateningly, patting his revolver.

Dick's face was deadly pale, and he cowered in his corner. The burglar turned to the plate, and with deft Thirty years ago last July England, Russia, France Thirty years ago last July England, Ruscia, France, Germany, Austria and Turkey signed a treaty at Berlin by which the little countries north of Turkey were given certain powers. This treaty the powers agreed should not be broken unless notice was first given. Bulgaria was made a principality, but tribute was to be paid to Turkey. Without any warning this treaty has been broken by both Austria and Bulgaria. Austria has seized the two little countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Bulgarie has mede her treaty has been broken by both Austria and Bulgaria. Austria has seized the two little countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Bulgaria has made her prince a czar and herself independent. Turkey's new government does not feel itself strong enough to force Bulgaria to return to her old position. Russia is angry with Austria. What will happen no one can tell. You will need to get out your maps and to read the newspapers. A great European war would cause trouble and distress all over the world.

There never was as much city work going on as there is this fall. Wherever you go men are busy. Water pipes and sewer pipes are being laid in all

directions. The city engineer is making haste to put in the pipes that are to carry water to fight the fires and the permanent sidewalks are being laid along streets that were a few years ago out of town. It looks as if Victoria would soon be as clean and comfortable a city as one could wish to live in. But though the city is doing so much, there is plenty left for people, young and old, to do about their own homes before everything is trim and tidy.

The wages paid these men will keep away hard times from many homes this winter. When we read that people in other cities are suffering from want of food, we ought to be very thankful that no one here is either cold or hungry.

The visit of Lord Milner to Victoria was a great honor to our city. This great man was not born a lord. He was a doctor's son, and his mother was the daughter of a general who had been made gov-ernor of the little Isle of Man. But Alfred Milner ernor of the little Isle of Man. But Alfred Milner was clever and industrious as a boy. When a young man he wrote for the newspapers, and it was no doubt then that he learned how great the British Empire was growing. His knowledge attracted the attention of the men who were governing the country, and he was sent to Egypt. There he worked with Lord Cromer and came to understand affairs so well that he wrote a book which taught the English people much about what was going on in that great country. When a wise ruler was needed at Capetown, in South Africa, Lord Milner was made governor. He remained

governor. He remained during the war and un-dertook the work of makdertook the work of making peace after it was over. If South Africa becomes a united and powerful part of the British Empire, it will be in a great degree owing to the efforts of Lord Milner. It must not be thought that the work which Governor Milner undertook was easily done. He took was easily done. He had many and powerful enemies, but went quietly on his way, doing what he believed to be his duty. It is such men but who make empire-build-

Mr. Fletcher, who is employed by the Domin-ion government to study, all kinds of insects, was here a short time ago. On Friday week he talk-ed to the teachers about nature study and showed that many of the men who had done most for the world had spent years of their lives in nature study. One of these is a young man from Victoria, Dr. John Todd, who had helped to find a cure for the sleeping sickness, which killed thousands of people in Africa. Other nature students had found that dents had found that the

dents had found that the mosquitoes carried fever about with them and whole regions had been made healthy by its destruction. But the lecture was too long to repeat here. The whole world has been changed in the last century by men who looked out into this wonderful world with keen eyes and thought about what they saw. Little James Watt, watching the steam making his mother's kettle lid bob up and down, Benjamin Franklin, looking at the lightning and sending his kite up into the clouds; Humphrey Davy, studying the gas in the coal, and in our own time Edison and Marconi, making a servant of the electricity Franklin brought coal, and in our own time Edison and Marconi, making a servant of the electricity Franklin brought down to earth, and Pasteur and Koch, peering at the tiny things that enter into our bodies and cause disease and death. These, and thousands of others have, by studying the world round them done great things for mankind. Even to understand what they did is worth long study, but who knows what boys or girls can find out for themselves who learn to use their eyes? What Dr. Fletcher showed was that nothing is so small as to be beneath the notice of the wisest man, and that no knowledge is useless. Though children look forward to a long life, the very longest life is too short to learn even a little about this wonderful world in which God has placed us.

#### SHORT STORIES

Kipling at the Zoo.

I took a small girl to the Zoo one day, and we went the customary round of the cages. The lions excited her admiration, the monkeys made her hilarious; she watched a boy drop a bun tied to a long length of string down to the bear, and only giggled when the

animal made vain rushes for it.

But when we came to the elephants she became very stlent. She looked at them with all her heart in her eyes; stood gazing, gazing at their great grey impassivity, and their inscrutable eyes with the cor-ners of her mouth drooped down. I asked what was the matter.

"Oh," she said, "s'pose one of them was Kala Nag!" I was forced to acknowledge no memory of Kala

His heart jumped into his mouth, for he decided that it was the Doctor come to pay a necturnal visit to his study. What would the Head say when he saw him? What an inglorious end it would be to his day of triumph.

Nearer came the soft house, and a sudden impulse, he crept under the table. The door opened softly and a man carrying a dark lantern entered and crept to the incandescent burner, turning

Dick's face was deadly pale, and he cowered in his corner. The burglar turned to the plate, and with deft fingers began to transfer it to his bag. Dick was dreadfully upset, for he knew Doctor Portmann prized the plate above all things. His gaze reved the room, and then suddenly his eyes lit up as he saw a silver mounted cricket ball, one of the Head's college trophies, reposing on the mantel-shelf by him. A desperate plan came into his head. Softly he reached out his hand, and his nervous fingers grasped the ball. The burglar was intent on his booty, and he did not see Dick's movement.

Suddenly the boy took aim, the ball whized through the air, and struck the burglar full on the temple. Down went the man as though he had been shot, and he lay still, stunned.

With a bound Dick sprang over the man's unconscious form out into the corridor.

Nearer came the soft noise, and then, actuated by

"Don't you remember Toomai?" she cried.

This name made me feel "warmer" in the memory hunt, though still vague.

"Jungle Book?" I asked.

She nodded, then shook her head, and said, "No, it couldn't be Kala Nag after all;" and added, in wordperfect Kipling, "He'd served the Indian government for 47 years, and as he was fully 20 years old when he was caught, that made him 70. And he remembered pushing at a gun stuck in deep mud, and that was before the Afghan War of 1842. No, it couldn't be Kala Nag."

Lexpressed my relief at the removal of the doubt. But her mouth corners did not lift. She looked at the great grey beasts with sorrowful eyes.

"But perhaps he feels bad, just like in the verses," she said.

"What verses?" I asked, interested to see yet another instance of the way the "Jungle Book" stamps itself on child minds.

And she said, softly and without a falter—

will remember what I was. I am sick of rope and I will remember my old strength, and all my forest

I will not sell my back to man for a bundle of sugar-

I will go out to my own kind and the wood-folk in

to make one pound of honey, must go from hive to flower and back 2,750,000 times. Then, when you flower and back 2,750,000 times. Then, when you think how far these bees sometimes fly in search of these clover fields, oftener than not one or two miles from the hive, you will begin to get a small idea of the number of miles one of the industrious little creatures must travel in order that you may have the pound of honey that gives them so much trouble.—What to Eat.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN BOTTLE TREE

It was like a real bottle, thirty feet high, covered with the bark of a box tree, and with a gum tree growing out where the cork ought to be." Such was the way in which an Englishman described the first bottle tree which came under his notice; and truly, one who does not know the tree, its sudden appearance in his pathway, often in the midst of dense scrub, must make a vivid impression.

The lower part of the trunk is thick and cylindrical, decreasing in size towards the top, its shape be-

cal, decreasing in size towards the top, its shape being that of a gigantic living bottle, from the neck of which spring the only branches and leaves that the which spring the only branches and leaves that the tree possesses. In this respect it carries to an excess the peculiarity of most Australian trees, namely, their lack of branches for a considerable distance up the stem. The bark is of a grayish color and is very hard, but the wood inside is soft and moist. The latter can be chewed in the same way as sugar cane, but, as it lacks its sweet, pleasant taste, it is rarely used in this way. This peculiar characteristic of the tree, however, makes it a valuable food for cattle. Indeed, during the long droughts which occasionally visit Australia hundreds of settlers have to

dreds of settlers have to thank the bottle tree for saving them from ruin. Sometimes for more than a year, and in the inland districts for still longer periods, scarcely a drop of rain falls. Every blade of grass is dried, tanks become empty, creeks no longer run, and in many cases dry up altogether, as do nearly all water holes and lagoons; cultivation is impossible, and fodder for cattle and horses is extremely difficult to procure. Then the bottle tree comes to the rescue. Every scrub is searched for these living bottles, and everywhere is heard the ringing of axes as the strange, attractive trees are laid low. As soon as the trunk has been stripped of its bark, the cattle are brought to it, if within easy distance, and there they remain until neither leaves nor wood are left. In places have no scrubs of will drive many miles a wagon lose of this mes, instead of illowing the the trees, the setters cut the dreds of settlers have to thank the bottle tree for

I will go out until the day outil the morning breaks—
Out to the wind's untained kiss, the water's clean caress.

I will forget my anklearly and snap my piekentiale i will revisit my lost loves, and playmates masterless!

And now i, too, whenever i see the huge, shuffling beasts, with their waving trunks and little rolling eyes and their air of pathetic majesty, i, too, murmur—
I will remember what I was. I am sick of rope and chain.

I will revisit my lost loves and playmates masterless.

—Darzee.

Cat and Adjective Game

This is a very simple game. It may be played without preparation, but to make it most enjoyable the players should know of it a day or so in advance. The players seat themselves in two rows, facing ach other, and the first player on one side begins by aaying: "Our dear little cat is playful."

Then the player opposite him must take up the shrase and before the first player can count ten must ubstitute some other adjective beginning with "p" or "playful;" thus, "our dear little cat is pretty." If e falls, he dross out of the sate of clean of their own, they will drive many miles from cottain a wagon lose of this freat reasure. Sometimes, have no scrubs of their own, they will drive many miles direct to sobation a wagon lose of this freat reasure. Sometimes, instead of llowing the archer to proper chaff.

In many instances during a drought, except for prickly pears and the foliage of trees, cattle are fed on these living bottles alone, and they have been the means of saving large quantities of stock. It seems strange that in the absence of rain these trees should retain their noist interior, as the majority, of others look dry and drought-stricken. But throughout a the bottle tree flourishes, lifting its dark green leaves to wards the sky, whiler the farmers and squatters turn longing eyes in hopes of the wished-for rain.

When the dry season ends, and they have been the means of saving large quantities of stock. It seems strange that in the absence of rain these trees, should have been the set

A certain cricket club in the Midlands recently engaged a new man. About the same time they bought a horse to pull the roller.

Shortly afterwards the ground man approached the

club secretary.
"It's about this 'oss," he explained.
"What's wrong with him?"

"Nothing at present," was the reply. "But I want to know who will be responsible if the 'oss meets with a bad accident."
"Well," said the puzzled secretary, "I suppose you

would be responsible."
"Then I resign!" was the unexpected rejoinder. "The poor brute hasn't the speed in him to get out of the way of the roller, and I shall be running him down and flattening him out some day."

The club took the hint, and the ground man has

sister and brother had a ride on the merry-go-round. and then we went into the main building and looked at the school work and then to see all the flowers, it was really beautiful. After that we went upstairs to see the sewing. I put a dressed doll in the exhibition dressed in white, but did not get a prize for it. The girls' cooking was very nice and so was the sewing. I think. There was a little church with a clock at the top and doors that would open and close and a light at each side.

light at each side.

After that we went to have our dinner at one of the tents, and after we had our dinner we went into the machinery building. We could hardly hear each other speak, so we did not stay in there long. Mother said that she wanted to go and see the poultry, so we went in there. There were some very funny roosters with feathers all over their eyes so that you could not see them and pigeons with fan

Then we went to see what the horse show building was like. After that we went to see the stock parade. There was a great lot of them and it was very nice to see them too. After a while we had a walk to see the sheep and pigs. Then we went round to the back of the race track to see the balloon go up.

It took a long time for the balloon to get blown up, so we had to wait. The balloon went up with such a start and when it got up a little way groke has a

start and when it got up a little way smoke began to come out of it, and the man got out of the box, and the box went down. It was tied to a parachute and when it came down it made such a noise. In a little while the man came down with a parachute over him. After that we went home. Your loving friend,
M. GRANT. Girls' Central School, Sept. 28, 1908, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Editor.—My cousin took my sister and me to the exhibition. I think it was nice.

After we went through the gates we went into the main building, and looked around at the things. But the prettiest was to look down from upstairs and see the flowers and fruit in different colors. Then we went into the machinery building and looked around. A man that was attending to the paper machinery told how they made paper with wood. They first took chips of cedar or Douglas fir and put it into a machine and boiled for eight hours with a little soda which turned it black and soft. He showed us the which turned it black and soft. He showed us the which turned it black and soft. He showed us the chips before and after they came out of the machine. They then take the black pulp and put it into another machine, and after they take it out it looks like cream. They put the pulp into another machine and made paper of it. We went and saw the horses, chickens, cows and sheep. Then had lunch and had a ride on the merry-go-round. Then we saw some of the horse races, stock parade, and after the balloon went up we came home. Yours truly,

MARGARET ANDERSON.

Girls' Central School, Sept. 28, 1908, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Editor.—Would you like to hear of a trip I took up to Pender Island in our holidays? We started for the Sidney train at half-past seven. It was a lovely day. The sun was 'shining and lots of people lovely day. The sun was shining and lots of people were hurrying to catch the train. The train passed out of the station at a quarter to eight. We saw lots of farms, and big fields of wheat and oats, and animals were feeding in the fields. The hay was just beginning to be taken in. The sun was shining on Elk Lake and the water-lilies were out and they looked lovely. We reached the boat Iroquois about nine o'clock. It was very calm on the water, and very warm. There were two other little girls I knew on board. We had a nice time. We reached Pender Island at 12 o'clock. Then we went up to the post office and got the mail, We had to walk a mile to reach the farm where we stayed. There were on the farm about six hundred chickens and three cows. We went in bathing every day. We used to go visiting quite a lot. They have telephones and a school, and church and lots of people. They are all very nice people with large farms and lovely orchards. It is a lovely place to live. We stayed right near the water and could go quite often bathing. We went black-berrying often. There were lots of blackberries. It is very hot in Pender. The water is pretty cold for bathing, but we enjoyed ourselves. Two little children of six and seven were afraid of the water and would squared when they put their feet in the water and then we would splash them and they would run to the shore and perhaps get dressed. Now I must close, hoping you like my letter. Yours truly,

MARION FRANCES NORRIS.

Girls' Central School, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 28, 1908. were hurrying to catch the train. The train passed out of the station at a quarter to eight. We saw lots Girls' Central School, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 28, 1908.

#### WITH THE POETS

The Land of Fairy Tales At the end of the world is a country fair, Forests and mountains and vales, And a wizard who lives in a turret there, Sits spinning the fairy tales From gossamer webbing lighter than air, Blown there on scented gales.

From the magical East's enchanted glare,
From palaces haunted and dim,
Old stories of princes and ladies fair
And genies and giants grim,
And the glittering dragon's secret lair,
Blown over the world's great rim.

And he weaves them into a web of dreams When the stars begin to peep,
And sets them loose 'neath the pale wee gleams
On the silent tides of sleep.
And swift they float on those wonderful streams
And into folk's dreams they creep.

And all the tales that we read today,
Tales strange and old and new,
Come out of that country far away,
Where he sits the whole day through,
Spinning his web of colors gay,
Spinning for me and you. -F. O'Neill Gallagher in the Daily News, London.

She throws a mantle of blue smoke O'er every towering hill
To hide the winter's hurrying feet
With their dark blight and chill,
And lights the yellowest marigold
Where dooryard daisies died of cold.

She sits beside the meadow brook, And from her fingers tanned
Dangles rich clusters of ripe grapes,
Or strays about the land
To spill brown nuts by cottage doors
And over fragrant woodland floors.

She drops beside the mill stream dark
A cloud of gentians blue,
With frost-flecks on their fingers fair
Instead of morning dew,
Her breath within the maple wood
Turns all the green beughs red as blood.

She mellows with her magic air All voices loud and harsh;
The songs of the rude harvesters
Ring clear across the marsh;
Even the hoarse crow pipes a note
As from her own sweet sun-warmed throat.

She loves to masquerade as June In the soft garden close;
She calls a brown thrush back to sing,
But cannot lure a rose.
She tles a vell of cobweb lace
Over the poppy's faded face.

But when she lights the harvest moon, And in its clear rays dreams
In orchards deep, through homestead panes,
Or where still water gleams,
Then truly is the changeful elf
Most lovely and the most herself. -By Susan Hartley Swett.

WHAT I SAW AT THE VICTORIA EXHIBITION William Carrier Control

substitute some other adjective beginning with "p" for "playful;" thus, "our dear little cat is pretty." If he fails, he drops out of the game, but if he gives a correct answer he then counts ten while the second player on the other side is getting an answer ready.

Thus the phrase passes from one side to the other until all the players on one side are out, says Home

The game may be continued, for some time, if desired, by using adjectives beginning with the other letters of the alphabet.

A Pound of Honey

"When you eat a spoonful of honey you have very when you eat a spoonful of honey you have very little notion as to the amount of work and travel necessary to produce it. To make one pound of clover honey, bees must deprive 62,000 clover blossoms of their nectar, and to do this requires 2,750,000 visits to the blossoms by the bees.

"In other words, one bee, to collect enough nectar

The boys were sent back to the dormitories, Dick nonget them

Templeton Minor crept into his bed sick at heart, for he felt that he was disgraced. The other boys plied him with questions, but he refused to answer

"My boys," began Doctor Portmann, "as you are aware a burglary was attempted last night, which was happily frustrated by one of your fellows."

"Templeton Minor!" he went on. "Stand up!"
Dick stood up, his face pale.

"How was it that you came to be in my study last night?" the Doctor asked.

Dick gazed fearlessly at the Head, but did not reply. Again the Doctor put the question to him with the same result.

"Come here," said Doctor Portmann, and Dick advanved to the platform, his heart sinking, for he expected to be publicly expelled.

"My boy." the Doctor said in kindly tones, placing his hand on Dick's shoulder. "I am glad to see that honor finds a great place among your attributes. Templeton, I know the history of your midnight ramble. Carter, I am glad to say, has confessed everything, and it now only services.

in the great hall.

I will speak to you in the morning," the Doctor

In the morning the boys were ordered to assemble

# Well Thrown, Sir-A Story for Children "Help! Help!" he shouted. In a few moments a crowd of boys and masters in their night attire were on the scene. In a few words Dick explained what had happened, and remedles were applied to the burglar, and he recovered consciousness. Meanwhile the police had been telephoned for, and later on the discomfited burglar was taken to the address taking.

you; the school thanks you; and we are all justly proud of you."

A mist rose to the boy's eyes, and through it he saw the Doctor's kind face and the host of boys standing on the forms shouting at the top of their "Well thrown sir! Three cheers for Templeton

#### OUR LETTER BOX.

Dear Editor.—I went to the exhibition on one of our holidays. We went in the morning about eleven o'clock. We had our dinner before we left. We walked up because we could not get a car. We got there about half-past eleven. We took our time in walking. The first thing we did was to ride on the merry-go-round. We had one ride in it and then we got off to go in the main building. We walked around and saw everything. Then we were the relationship. merry-go-round. We had one ride in it and then we got off to go in the main building. We walked around and saw everything. Then we went out and had an ice cream. Then we went to see the sideshows. The first was three monkeys and two turtles, and more little alligators than you could count. Next we saw a lady made of rock. The men said they found her in Mexico. Next we saw the deep sea divers. A man was dressed up in a canvas coat lined with rubber. They put a brass things on his head so no water could get through it. Then they put on two very heavy shoes and a heavy belt. These they said were to balance him in the water. He showed how he nailed wood in the water and how he got the people out of wrecks. Thete was a little boat at the bottom of the water, and the man put a big bag in it and the other two were pumping in air and when the bag got full the boat came to the top. Then we went upon the grand stand to see the horse races. When they were over a man was going up in a balloon. Then the balloon went up pulling the man after it. When he came down we had some lunch and went home.

CHRISTABEL HALLEY.

Girls' Central School, Victoria, September 28, 1908.

Carter, I am glad to say, has confessed everything, and it now only remains for me to thank you from my heart for your plucky act of last night.

"As I said during the day, you use your head as well as you use your hands. Few boys would have risen to the occasion as you did last night, even if they had thought of the remedy as you did.

"Templeton Minor," the Doctor concluded, "I thank

Dear Editor.—I went to the exhibition Thursday morning about ten o'clock. First when we got in my

THE IMI

level. is not ver question The meth determine ior instan to improv A conside the result sandy soil ing forage by E. B. New Jers In dis light soils proved sai nish as m soils are

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loving friend, M. GRANT. 1908, Victoria, B. C.

my sister and me to tes we went into the nd at the things. But from upstairs and see ent colors. Then we ng and looked around. the paper machinery wood. They first took nd put it into a ma-s with a little soda He showed us the out of the machine another machine and and saw the horses, had lunch and had a Then we saw some of and after the balloon

truly, RET ANDERSON. 1908, Victoria, B. C.

te to hear of a trip I holidays? We start-past seven. It was a ing and lots of people in. The train passed to eight. We saw lots t and oats, and ani-The hay was just sun was shining on were out and they boat Iroquois about n on the water, and her little girls I knew We reached Pender went up to the post ad to walk a mile to are all very nice peo-ly orchards. It is a right near the water ng. We went black-of blackberries. It is he water and would t in the water. he water and then we ould run to the shore I must close, hoping RANCES NORRIS.

B. C., Sept. 28, 1908.

POETS ountry fair, urret there,

anted glare, ies fair et lair,

se wonderful stream

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Daily News, London

smoke rigold of cold. brook,

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ters a note armed throat.

k to sing,

san Hartley Swett.

# THE SIMPLE LIFT

### AROUND THE FARM

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SANDY SOILS

N farm management the maintenance of soil fertility is always a most vital problem, and on lands sufficiently fertile all that is necessary to prevent deterioration is to hold the crop-producing power of the soil at the same Adequate fertility in soils, however, not very common, and generally the first nestion is how the fertility may be increased. The methods of soil improvement are largely termined by the soil character. Light soils, instance, are usually much more difficult improve than similarly located heavy soils. consideration of this subject, together with the results secured in the improvement of the andy soils in south Jersey by means of growng forage crops, has recently been presented E. B. Voorhees and J. G. Lipman, of the ew Jersey Experiment Station.

In discussing the general character of ight soils, the authors point out that unimroved sandy or sandy loam soils can not furhish as much food or supply as much moisture to growing crops as the clay and clay loam soils are capable of doing. Attention is further called to the fact that the coarseness of sandy soils prevents them from readily retaining the plant food applied to them and the moisture they receive. The fertilizers given are easily washed downward into the subsoil by the rains, and dry weather soon robs these soils of the moisture. Extremely open or coarse, sandy soils are considered amenable to profitable cultivation only when the rainfall is abundant and well distributed, the subsoil sufficiently compact, and the water table near enough to the surface.

In treating of the physical properties of sandy soils, their relation to moisture, heat, and air is discussed. It is shown that owing to their great permeability sandy soils may be tilled early in the spring, when heavier soils are still too wet to be worked. They are earlier and warmer than heavy soils because they are drier. On the other hand, these loose and open soils quickly lose their water by both percolation and evaporation, and at the same time on account of their limited capillary power, are unable to replenish this loss rapidly by drawing upon the water supply of the subsoil. In the heavier and more compact types of soil capillarity is much more active.

The openness of light soil admits air freely, and thus intensifies the chemical and bacterioogical changes going on in the soil. Under these conditions plant food is made available more quickly and the rock particles weather more effectively than under the conditions obtaining in a heavy soil, but these processes are carried on so rapidly that the humus burns out too fast and the losses of plant food are

Chemical studies of the sandy soils reveal for the most part their poverty in plant food. Some soil samples examined contained as much as 98 per cent of pure quartz. Lime was found in small quantities, magnesia and potash in traces only, and the proportion of organic matter was also very low.

It is stated that the bacterial activity of soils is directly influenced by the supply of warmth, and by the chemical composition. Well-aerated or open soils favor the development of bacteria requiring large quantities of air for their growth, and these species cause an intense decomposition of the humus. This is offset to a great extent by the rapid loss of water from these soils, as the bacteria cannot multiply when the soil moisture falls below a certain point. In the heavier soil not so well aerated and not present in the soil. so readily affected by dry weather the changes in the development of bacteria are not so sudden, and therefore the supply of plant food, and especially of nitrogen, is much more uniform than in the open sandy soils.

For the improvement of sandy soils it is recommended that thorough aeration be discouraged by methods of tillage, by applications of fine-grained materials or of substances readily pulverized, and by additions of large quantities of humus-forming matter, such as green crops or barnyard manure. Sufficient humus in the soil prevents the too ready access of air and increases the moisture-holding capacity of the soil. Although sandy soil are quite poor in plant food this condition does not preclude the possibility of their improvement. Phosphoric acid and potash may be supplied at a comparatively small cost, and the humus may be furnished in either animal manures or green manures. In considering this phase of the work the authors show that he use of animal manures is not indispensable. They regard horse manure as too expensive for general farm crops, because it is not always handy and also as injurious in some cases through the introduction with it of weeds and fungous diseases. The experiments they conducted were made with a view of showing hat the humus content of sandy soils could be increased by means of green manuring and the 1se of fertilizers alone. Systems of green anuring were found particularly effective in his connection on account of the relatively greater need of nitrogen and humus in light and their greater power to convert green rops turned under into available plant food. eguminous crops, such as crimson clover. beans, vetches, etc., are recommended for purpose because they add both humus and trogen to the soil. The limitations of green anuring enumerated are the use of large quantities of water by the crops, the need of abundant supply of phosphoric acid, potash,

the green crops when ploughed under. Where the rainfall is sufficient the disadvantages of green manuring are largely reduced.

With reference to the activities of germs in the soil it is stated that by increasing the amount of humus in sandy soil its water-holding capacity is increased and thereby a more uniform bacterial development and a more uniform supply of available plant food assured. The increase of humus in sandy soils encourages the growth of bacteria as a result of the greater content of organic matter and of moisture, and their development is dis-couraged on account of a less thorough aeration of the soil.

The nitrogen-fixing or nitrogen-gathering bacteria associated with the growth of leguminous plants find the conditions existing in sandy soils extremely favorable for their development and for the fixation of large amounts of atmospheric nitrogen. The facility with which the air circulates in these soils favors the formation of nodules on the roots of leguminous crops. It is pointed out that the nodule bacteria take considerable

At the end of this time this can be gradually heavy windstorms are, in part, prevented, changed to skim-milk, so that by the time the changing the physical texture of the soil so calf is three weeks old he will be well started on his skim-milk diet.

Now, when he is nicely started on this feed, and beginning to thrive, do not throw him off feed and give him the scours by feeding him grain in his milk. More skim-milk calves are ruined by this practice alone than in any other way, and it should be unhesitatingly condemned. The only feed that may ever be fed in the milk with safety is dried blood. This in invaluable as a ronic for young calves, and a supply should always be kept on hand. If the calf shows a tendency to scour, a teaspoonful of dried blood well stirred into the milk will remedy the condition at once. In case the calf is weak and not thrifty, the dried blood may be fed regularly, and the amount increased to as much as a tablespoonful to a feed. The way the calf will pick up and begin to gain under such circumstances is surprising.

By the time the calf is three weeks old he will begin to eat a little grain. Whole oats

that it is more suitable for crop production as well as promoting a series of chemical changes which result in the liberation of plant

#### SHEEP AND WATER

It is always agreed that horses, cattle, pigs and poultry must have access to water, but strange though it may sound the notion that sheep can do almost without it is still lazily held by a good many. In parched weather fairly careful arrangements for watering cattle and horses are made everywhere, but too frequently the sheep are practically left to chance for a needed mouthful from stream, spring or trough. That could be noted recently in various parts of the country. Every hill shepherd who is worth his oatmeal and salt, and every park attendant of average intelligence, is aware of the fact that sheep take full advantage of watering places when the weather is hot. In winter, when the grasses quantities of nitrogen or oxygen from the are very good to start with, and after he has are dry, sheep stocks in general require sips

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

BREEDING SQUABS FOR THE TABLE

HE "fancy" for pigeons, as it is called, stands on a different footing in many respects to the propensity for breeding them for commercial purposes. Doubtless such things as pigeon pies are not now utterly unknown, and if you should ever feast on them, they are by no means to be despised, you may wish to become a squab breeder, if for no other purpose than to supply your own table with this luxury. It is now a frequent dish upon the tables of the wealthy and connois-

seurs of good eating.

To the sick and convalescent at certain seasons of the year they offer an appetizing and digestible food, highly recommended by medical practitioners. A nice young fat squab is a dainty dish for the sick and afflicted, and the number that are killed and used for this purpose extends into the tens of thousands. The frequent use of them in place of wild birds in leading first class hotels and highpriced restaurants is simply immense. The number bred and consumed for dainty food by lovers of high living is beyond estimate in the aggregate. In fact the business of market squab breeding is a growing and profitable one to engage in as a specialty, or in connection with other branches of stock breeding.

This is a business, or branch of stock breeding that can be conducted profitably by nearly all fowl keepers or farmers. The birds used for this purpose are the large and vigorous breed known as the "Homing Pigeon." They can be bred in confinement or at liberty, and raise from twelve to sixteen young ones in a year, or a pair every six weeks from January 15th to November, or moulting time. They lay but two eggs, and sit about eighteen days in hatching, and then they feed their young while they are preparing for another nesting, which they usually have before the squabs can feed themselves. These Homing pigeons are used for breeders in preference to all others on account of their large size, prolific and fertile breeding. They are splendid feeders, and the squabs are always in a nice fat condition for selling as broilers, or they can be raised to full growth and sold at a profitable price-or one that will pay a handsome profit to raise them.

To commence the business of breeding them it is only necessary to purchase a few pairs to start with, as in and in and in breeding does not readily affect them; but at the same time it must not be carried too far; this can be prevented by purchasing a few extra male Homing pigeons occasionally to cross with your birds, which will keep up the vigor and vitality of your stock at a small cost. The amount of care and cost of keeping is small. They require cleanliness about their coop, etc., and if bred in confinement a good supply of sand sprinkled on the floor, plenty of fresh drinking water and a shallow tub for bathing in hot weather. Their feed consists of small, whole corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, barley, peas and oats; a little hemp, canary and millet seed are also good for an occasional feed, and some soaked stale bread is good while they are breeding their young of food for the breeding stock.

To mate them for breeding it is the best never to allow them to select mates, but pairing them with the selection of a large size male and a medium size hen will result in good vigorous young. To mate them is a simple matter, and it is necessary to divide a medium size box with wire netting and place cock and hen in each separate compartment for a few days longer, when they will usually be mated, and have a strong attachment for each other.



air surrounding the best conditions for the growth of the organisms are created. It has soils, where the air does not penetrate so alone will be preferable. The calf should be readily in greater depths, the nodules on the fed all the grain he will eat up clean. near the surface, whereas in sandy soils they are distributed lower down on the roots of the plants. Another factor strongly favoring the fixation of nitrogen in sandy soils is the comparatively small propor-

tion of available nitrogen present in them. It is pointed out that leguminous crops new to a particular region may fail to develop nodules because the proper organisms are not

While large amounts of lime are not required for sandy soils, applications of lime are of value in that they encourage the formation of humus substances which help to fix potash and phosphoric acid. As lime encourages the activities of various kinds of soil bacteria and thus tends to hasten the process of decay and nitrification, sandy soils should be limed less frequently and smaller dressings should be given than in treating heavy soils. Ground unburned lime is likely to give better results than burned and slaked lime. Onehalf ton per acre of ground oyster-shell lime may show results on sandy soils while remaining entirely without effect on a heavy soil. It was observed that an adequate supply of lime is important in both heavy and light soils in promoting the growth of most leguminous crops, and especially of alfalfa and of various clovers.

#### THE SKIM-MILK CALF

Much has been said and written about the skim-milk calf, yet the majority of the skimmilk calves found on the average farm are forlorn looking creatures. This is almost entirely due to lack of proper care, as it is entirely possible to raise a calf on skim-milk that will be fully as good as any calf that ever followed a cow.

It is well to leave the calf with its mother for the first three or four days, or until the milk is fit for use. Then it should be taken away and put in a pen by itself or with other calves of the same age. This pen should be kept dry by the use of plenty of bedding. A set of small stanchions across the front of the pen is a great convenience. The calves can then be fed without getting into the pen; they will not get into each other's milk, and if left fastened till their noses are dry they

will not suck each other's ears. For a week or so after taking the calf

learned to eat them, a little shelled corn may be added if rapid gains are desired. For the been observed that in compact, fine-grained heifers who are to grow into dairy cows, oats

Do not make the mistake of feeding too much milk. Four to six, or at most, eight quarts to a feed is plenty, and the surplus can be more profitably fed to the pigs. Bright red clover or alfalfa hay is the idear roughage, and should be kept in a rack before the calves at all times. Calves need water just as much as if their food was not partly fluid, and the best results cannot be expected unless they are given plenty.

If they are of a horned breed, dehorning can be most easily accomplished when they are a few days old, by rubbing the little button with a moistened stick of caustic potash. Treated in this way the calf will grow and thrive and be a likely competitor for any whole-milk calf in the neighborhood.

#### SUPPLY HUMUS IN SOIL

The more we study the soil the more we realize the importance of having it well supplied with humus. Prof. Harry Snyder, of the Minnesota Experimental Station, in a recent address, has this to say about it:

In soils which have been under long cultivation, as in the continuous production of wheat, corn or other crops where the land is continually under the plow, there is a deficiency of vegetable matter, because, there has teen no return in crop residues, while all of the time there has been a constant stock of wegetable matter. When a pasture or meadow plowed and a grain crop is raised it will found to produce larger yields than before being in meadow or pasture. This is simply because the soil has had a chance to recuperate, and the decay of the crop residue meadow and pasture has acted upon the soil, liberating new stores of plant food, and causing the soil to have renewed crop producing

In nearly all prairie soils there is a large amount of plant food which is not in the most active condition, but which can be made suitable for the food of crops by the chemical action brought about from the decay of the vegetable matter in the soil. Meadow and pasture are of particular importance in maintaining fertility because they supply vegetable matter and numus to the soil. This is valuable in many ways, as enabling the soil to retain a larger amount of water, prevent-ing the evil effects of drought, binding the and lime in the soil, and the drying effect of away from the cow he should be fed new milk. soil particles so that the denuding effects of

of water, but in summer the craving for a cooling drink at the height of the sun is over-masteringly strong. This truth ought to be dinned into the ears of the unintelligent, unobservant individuals who are too frequently placed in charge of a round of duties which they are prone to perform in a machine-like

#### SUCCESS IN THE DAIRY

The first essential to success in the dairy is the selection of suitable cows. A beginner will be well advised to buy roomy, healthy, promising young cows from the district in which he decides to settle. At a moderate cost the foundation may be laid of a herd which in a few years should be greatly improved. This improvement will be brought about by careful selection and management. Good cattle will yield a better return than bad ones for the food they eat. Cows bred for milk will produce more of it or of a superior quality on a given quantity and quality of food than those not specially bred for the purpose. Inferior milkers may be fed as much as one likes, but their yield cannot be raised beyond a very narrow limit.

### LAND AND LIME

How can a farmer know whether his land requires to be limed? He can make a rough test in the following way: Put a sample of the soil of a field on a plate, make it into a powder, and then pour a little hydrochloric acid (obtainable from any chemist) upon it. If the soil effervesces freely, that is an indication that the soil is not poor in lime; if, on the other hand, there is a little or no effervescence, it is a sign that there is a deficiency in lime.

#### COAL OIL FOR HORSES

It may interest many owners to know that cloth damped with coal oil and passed over the coat will stop all insects from taking their meals off the poor beasts. This should be done daily. The smell of the oil disappears in half an hour.

One of the largest dairy farms in America has used the following ration for many years for feeding Jersey cattle: 100 lbs. bran, 50 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. ground oats, 25 lbs. oil meal thoroughly mixed; 4 lbs. twice a day is the ration for one cow at all seasons of the year. It is, of course, understood that the stock shall have free pasturage and access to rock salt in addition to the above.

#### GOOSE RAISING EXPERIENCE

My goose raising experience the last five years has been gratifying. I feed a mash made of cut clover hay and corn meal to my old stock in the winter mornings, feeding meat meal and whole corn at night. This keeps them in good order, and they lay early in spring. A good nest is made in a pen for each goose, and I see that she lays there, keeping nest eggs there. The first litter is set under a good-sized hen; a large hen will cover seven or eight. The next litter I let the goose set on after she has made the nest. I rear Toulouse geese which will lay from 25 to 40 eggs, and grow easily to a large size, my oldest weigh 45 pounds, and one goose's feathers alone amount to \$1 or \$1.50 a year. I make more clear profit from them than from my hens, and do not see why farmers do not keep more of them. They will get their own living eight months out of the year, and bring 20 cents a pound dressed here.

When the goslings are first hatched I feed bran and meal for a week, then I give them the range of the whole farm, and they get their own living. When I tried shutting them up in a small yard they died. I have found that water does not hurt them. I have had them out all day in pouring rain and not one of them was drowned. If given room they will live, and they are the most profitable thing I have on the farm. I know some people claim they must not get their backs wet till they are pretty old and their feathers all out, but I do not see it that way. I have raised them for five years, and those that had full run and their own way, were the ones that thrived. They hatch well, and I have one gander to every three geese.-H. R. Bailey, Oswego

County, N.Y., in Ex

# The Fruit Industry of British Columbia

RUIT-GROWING is one of the infant industries of British Columbia, but it is growing rapidly and is quite certain, ere many years, to rival mining, lumbering or fishing. A few years ago the man who would

venture to describe the Kootenays as fruitgrowing districts, would be looked upon as a visionary or an imbecile; today all southern British Columbia is acknowledged to be the finest fruit country on this continent. Not only will it produce fruit in abundance, but the quality of the fruit is superior to that grown in any other part of America.

In 1903, Messrs. Stirling & Pitcairn, of Kelowna, on Okanagan lake, shipped a trial carload of apples to Great Britain. The shipment consisted of Spys, Baldwins, Ontarios and Canada Reds. They arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, on November 9, in splendid condition, and sold at six shillings a box, or about \$1 more per barrel than the choicest eastern Canadian apples—reckoning three and a half boxes to the barrel. The British Columbia apples aroused much interest amongst fruit dealers as well as consumers, and many letters were received by the consignees from persons eager to secure shipments of the splendid

In 1904, the British Columbia Department of Agriculture forwarded a collection of British Columbia fruits to London, England, for exhibition purposes. It consisted of apples, pears and plums. The exhibit was greatly admired, and evoked the highest encomiums from the newspapers. The London Times, while hesitating to declare the fruit superior to the best English specimens, admitted that they very nearly approached them in color, shape and flavor, even after having traveled 6,000 miles by railway and steamship. The Royal Horticultural Society's appreciation of the fruit was shown by the award of the society's gold medal and diploma.

One result of the exhibit was the deluging of the Agent-General of British Columbia (Hon. J. H. Turner, Finsbury Circus, Lonwith letters from prominent fruit dealers, anxious to do business with British Columbia fruit growers. To momentarily satisfy the clamor for British Columbia fruit, and to emphasize the fact of its good qualities, the department of agriculture, shipped in cold storage a full car-load of assorted fruits to London in the fall of 1905, in charge of Mr. R. M. Palmer, provincial horticulturist. This fine collection was the chief attraction at the Royal Horticultural Fruit Show at London, England, and at several provincial shows, and was awarded many prizes.

#### Successes at Exhibitions

Following up the success of 1905, the department of agriculture, forwarded a commercial exhibit in 1906, consisting of apples and pears, to Great Britain, in charge of Mr. Palmer. This fruit was shown at Edinburgh, York, London, and other cities, and won praise from press and public at every point. At Edinburgh, the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of Scotland, was awarded the collection, and at London the province again won the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society for the best collection of apples, while seven silver and silver-gilt medals, and three bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors, whose contributions made up the collection. As in former years, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company co-operated with the government of British Columbia in the collection and transportation of the fruit, generously furnishing cool storage cars and cool storage space on its Atlantic steamships, free of charge. After going the rounds of the fruit shows and securing unqualified approval everywhere, this collection was broken up, and sold to fruit dealers at the highest

#### In New Zealand

An exhibit of apples was forwarded to Christchurch, New Zealand, and made one of the chief attractions in the fruit division of the New Zealand International Exhibition. Writing of this collection Mr. W. A. Burns, Canadian Commissioner for New Zealand, said: "The shipment arrived in excellent order, and the quality and range of varieties is most creditable. The newspapers and the public have gone fairly wild over the exhibit, and now that it has been proven that the Canadian apples can be transported safely to this market, a good trade should follow. I may say that the price of San Francisco apples at the present time is eight pence per pound in the local market, so you will see that there is a good margin of profit."

In 1907, a collection of over 800 boxes of apples and pears was sent to Great Britain, and shown at all the principal exhibitions and horticultural shows-at Edinburgh, Hereford, Tunbridge, Exeter, Sheffield, Crystal Palace, London, and Royal Horticultural Show, London. Gold and silver medals and certificates of merit were awarded to the exhibit as representative of the province, while individual exhibitors won many silver-gilt, silver, and bronze medals, and certificates of merit.

### Markets Available

These repeated triumphs have resulted in the establishment of a permanent market in Great Britain, to which several growers are now catering exclusively. Australia also wants British Columbia fruit, one grower alone receiving an order last season for 70,000

boxes of apples. Thus fruit-growers here have the satisfaction of feeling that apart from the unlimited market afforded by the prairie provinces, they can also count upon big orders and big prices from overseas. At present theirs is an embarrassment of riches, so far as markets go, for they cannot possibly supply the demand.

At the fifteenth annual convention of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, held in Vancouver, December 5-8, 1907, the Kelowna, British Columbia, Fruit Growers' Association, won the first prize gold medal, for the best display of fresh fruit, and Monsherger & Hope, of Grand Forks, B. C., won second prize. In two other competitions-best five boxes of apples, five varieties, and best box of commercial apples-T. G. Earl, Lytton, B. C., won third prizes. In these competitions,

#### Acreage Fit for Fruit

It has been estimated that in southern British Columbia, there are over 1,000,000 acres of land fit for fruit growing, while in the great northern interior from 3,000,000 to 4,-000,000 more acres will be found available for fruit. Apples, plums, pears and cherries are grown with great success on the Skeena River, and it is believed that this will prove true of most of the valleys of the northern portion of the province.

with a grand total of 650,000 fruit trees. In 1906, the fruit land of the province increased from 29,000 acres, with 1,700,000 trees, to 49,-000 acres, with 2,700,000 trees. In the million tree increase there is included fruit bushes. some 41,000 ornamental trees, 41,000 rose bushes, 22,000 plants and 17,000 shrubs, but the figures do not include the trees sent out from nurseries within the province, which, it is thought, would equal the total of the latter figures. In the last four years, the increase in exports, according to returns from the express and railway companies, was 2,400 tons, the total amounting to 11,882 tons.—Frank I. Clarke, in Canadian Horticulturist.

In the beginning of my experience, of over forty years, with fruit growing in British Co-British Columbia was pitted against the lumbia, I was inexperienced and, in consechoicest productions of Oregon and Washing-quence, made the great mistake of having too many varieties. When an agent came along with a book of plates of fancy apples, such as the Alexander and Wolf River, I ordered some of them. Now, I have to top-graft them, as well as other varieties, as I find that they are not suited to the demand.

At this date, fruit-growing is down to a science. The person who is going to succeed in fruit-growing, requires only a very few choice varieties. The fancy red varieties find the readiest sale. Some choice varieties that

In 1901, there were 7,430 acres in fruit, not do here. The Baldwin is affected with what is termed the "Baldwin speck," or dry rof in specks. What will do well in one locality may not do well a few miles distant. The best way for the beginner is to carefully as-

#### What to Plant

For commercial apples, one needs not over ax varieties, and most of them red. For early summer, the Williams' Favorite is early, and a nice sweet red apple. Then the Duchess comes in for cooking. These will do for family use, or what is earlier, the Yellow Transparent. Then comes the Wealthy, a fine reddish showy apple that will keep until early winter. After this, the King, a large, fine apple, comes in. A splendid apple is the Spitzenburg. The Jonathan is one of the nicest dessert apples, and will keep fairly well. Wagener and Grime's Golden are very nice. Now, out of these and the Rome Beauty make a selection of not more than six varieties for commercial purposes. The Northern Spy is a very noted apple that does better in the east than here. As it is very long coming into bearing, I don't think they are as profitable as some

#### Picking and Packing

When picking fruit, one should be very careful in seeing that the pickers do not pull do well in the east, such as the Baldwin, will the apples, pears, plums or cherries, off with-

out the stems, as they will not keep as long. Care must be taken not to bruise the fruit, Nice fruit does not look well in rough boxes and will not sell as well. Use the nicest boxes or packages that there is to be had and it will certain what variety will succeed in his local- pay. No bruised or scabby fruit should be packed as it will not keep. All peaches and pears should be wrapped and packed closely together, and the boxes or crates well filled so that the fruit will not move in transporta-

Apples should remain on the trees until ripe. Pears are best picked on the green side and will ripen in the boxes. All apples and pears should be selected of uniform size for each box and without bruise or blemish. No apple or pear that falls to the ground should be sold as first-class fruit; but, if sold, they should be marked and sold for fruit that will not keep.

Apples should be packed in tiers and of uniform size. Some will have from three to six tiers, but a four-tier apple is the most in demand. Apples should fill the box closely and, before the lid is put on, they ought to be about one inch above the top of the box. When the lid is pressed and nailed down, they may bulge out in the middle. Pack closely, so that they will not rattle or bruise in moving the boxes. The variety and tiers with the grower's name and residence, must be plainly marked on the ends of each box or barrel to comply with the Fruit Marks Act. This is a fine thing, as, if any cheating is done, it can be easily shown who did it.

As fruit-growing has come down to a science, we must take pattern from the Californians, as they are very expert in boxing. We must be up-to-date if we are going to compete with them, as we surely have to do.

Poor Transportation Facilities We are badly handicapped in having only one main line of railroad. They charge a high rate and often side-track a car with perishable fruit for days. I sent last fall some apples by freight to Milestone, about 600 miles; they were twenty days in getting there, and were spoilt; but, of course, there was no redress. I fail to see what good the Railway Commission has done us as yet. One would suppose that the C. P. R. would try and place our fruit in the Northwest promptly and properly, as we have there to compete with the growers of the United States. The duty on fruit is very light. They can grow and put it up here cheaper than we can. We have in this province as good soil and climate for fruit as there is in the world, also for vegetables and produce of all kinds. To make a success of fruit growing, we must have a fair chance of placing it on the markets of the northwest.

I wonder how we will come out when the millions of trees that are being planted come into bearing, or how those that are paying exhorbitant prices for all kinds of lands are coming out, especially those that are buying five or ten acres of land and have a family to support. I would suppose a family would want at least five acres more for a house, barn and a chicken house, also a cow or two, and a team. The owner has to pay also for water to irrigate his land and, in many localities, he is not certain of even that. I am not referring to those who have located at Peachland, or Summerland, and some other points, as they have money, and do not have to depend entirely upon the fruit or produce that they raise. There is a glorlous future for this province, but it will take time to fully develop it. In order to make the fruit-growers prosperous, we must give them a fair show, and not deceive them with the idea that they can make money and prosper on five or ten acres of land, as so many of the speculators are doing. I have had many years of experience and I hope this article may do some good. I am well aware that it will not suit all, even if it is plain truth.-Thos. G. Earle, in Canadian Horticulturist.

## Condition of the German Armaments

HE Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes: Under the title of "Anglo-German Relations in the Light of German Armaments" the Kreuz Zeitung recently devoted a long article to what at first sight seemed to be nothing less than an invitation to the German Government to reconsider its entire naval policy in the interests of a good understanding with England. The leading Conservative journal adduced a number of quotations from the speeches of Prince Bismarck, and declared that modern German policy had deviated from the Bismarckian estimate both of Germany's naval requirements and of the relation which ought to exist between her forces on sea and on land. After referring to the efforts which, consciously of unconsciously, Germany is making to get on terms with the British Navy, the Berlin journal observed:

"The number and the size of England's ships is a matter of indifference to us so long as we see to it that German coasts and German ports are rendered secure from attack. That much can be done for the German colonies as well as for Germany herself at a relatively slight cost, and a limited policy of this kind would not make us in any degree less independent than we were in Bismarck's time. Our independence will be impaired only when we cease to devote the whole strength of the nation to the service of the army. Covertly. but none the less ominously, fears are already being expressed that the needs of the army are being sacrificed to the requirements of the navy. Without inquiring into the justice of these fears, we consider that the War Minister ought to make a clear and unambiguous statement on this subject when the Reichstag reassembles. Our soldiers, it is true, can be numbered by millions, but there are still too few of them so long as a single able-bodied man cannot be trained for want of the necessary formations. It would, moreover, be a cruel wrong if the old soldiers of the reserve were compelled to leave hearth and home and to take the field in the place of able bodied younger men. However favorable a view we may be justified in taking of the present political situation, we can as little afford to abandon the "Two-Power Standard" on land as England can afford to abandon the "Two-Power Standard" on sea. We have to remember that England, as experience teaches, always takes the side of the stronger, and that she must therefore continue to be reckoned as the third member of any hostile combination which may be formed against us. With this prospect before us, what we need is not ships but men, and we cannot have a single man too many.'

The matter of fact manner in which the mouthpiece of the ruling classes in this country takes it for granted that the German army is and will have to be maintained on the basis of a "Two-Power Standard" is calculated to impress those who profess to believe that Germany has not made every preparation to conduct a war on two if not three fronts.

The Kreuz Zeitung is careful to explain that its arguments have not been invented for a particular occasion, but essentially represent Prince Bismarck's views. It points out that to the end the Great Chancellor succeeded in avoiding any estrangement of England, and that it was the German navy laws and the noisy agitation of the German Navy League which drove England and France into each other's arms. This admission is interesting, since it has of late become the fashion in this country and elsewhere to attribute German naval expansion upon its present scale to the conclusion of the Anglo-French entente. Bismarck, it continues, recognized that among the Liberals the navy had always been more

popular than the army, and upon one occasion he observed that "whenever anybody wants anything of public opinion at the polls or elsewhere, he invariably hoists the flag of the German navy." But it was only under the Great Chancellor's successors that the navy had become an "end in itself." He himself

had become an "end in itself." He himself had uttered a warning against "fantastic plans which would bring Germany into collision with people who are of importance to us from the point of view of our position in Europe."

The Conservative organ appeals above all to Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag on January 10, 1885, and to an informal address which he delivered on May 26, 1895. Upon the former occasion he referred to a speech in which the leader of the Centre spany. Dr. Windthorst, had stated that Germany would have to choose between renouncing her colonial policy and increasing her naval armaments to a level at which she would not need to fear anybody. Bismarck pointed out that to adopt anybody. Bismarck pointed out that to adopt the second alternative would mean that Germany would have to create for herself a navy equal to the British, and he added: But we should still have to fear an al-

liance between England and France. Their combined strength is greater than that of any single Power ever will or can be. This goal, therefore, is one which we can never try to reach. . . . . How do other Powers manage? France, perhaps, is not so strong at sea as be found in the reflection that five army corps England, but she is not afraid to found distant colonies, her communications with which could be cut off at a number of points. She calmly trusts to her destiny, her courage, and her prestige, and to the justice and love of peace of other countries."

In 1895 Bismarck said: "Rivalry with the fleets of England and France I would regard as an exaggeration, but we must be strong enough to avoid being warned off the seas by second-class Powers which we cannot reach by land. Our defensive armaments will be adequate if we have a certain number of armored ships, especially for the protection of our merchant vessels in distant seas. For this purpose we must have cruisers, and we need more of these than we possess at present. In my heart of hearts I prefer cruisers to parade-vessels and ships of the line. But I am not competent to speak on these matters. We must wait and see what orders are given."

With regard to the actual development of German naval policy, the Conservative journal observes:

"The present Imperial Chancellor deserves the support of all patriotic parties in his efforts gradually to recover the supreme control over the spending departments in the Empire, which his predecessors had allowed to slip or to be wrested from their grasp, and he deserves this support if only because all are equally interested in seeing that political responsibility is concentrated in the one quarter in which it constitutionally resides. It would be impossible to describe Prince Buelow as being solely responsible for the Navy Law and its amendments. The technical part of these enactments, it is true, was left to professional experts. Their political and economic aspects, on the other hand, which have to furnish the measure of the navy's duties, and therefore the standard of its size, ought to have been decided solely by the one man who is responsible for the conduct of German policy. It is only necessary to read consecutively the preambles to the German Navy Laws in order to realize that the goal has not infrequently been fixed before the reasons for the particular end in view had been discovered. Ignorant tuft-hunters subsequently contributed their share towards leading the public astray."

The result, it says, is that today, while a hundred writers would be prepared to defend a new Navy Bill, not a single pen could be set in motion in favor of a new Army Bill.

For the rest, the Berlin Conservative journal contends that, while the insular position of Great Britain renders imperative the maintenance of an overwhelmingly strong British Navy, if only in order to guarantee the security of her imported food supplies, Germany, on the other hand, as a Continental Power, is not negative. cessarily compelled to create for herself a fleet which shall bear any even approximate relation to the size of her mercantile marine. It is pointed out that Powers like Russia have unsuccessfully aspired to maintain a fleet which was designed to serve purely political ends, and the German Government is urged not to allow itself to be tempted into following this example. Since Germany, moreover, can never hope to rival Great Britain in her havel armaments, she must be content to keep pace with France. The calculation appears to be that if Germany renounces any far-reaching naval ambitions, she will still be able to make herself secure against a French attack by sea, while the strength of her land forces and coast defences will guarantee her against invasion from over-sea. This renunciation would incidentally possess the added merit of allaying British suspicions, and might perhaps ultimately weaken in Germany's favor the ties which now unite England and

The real gist and kernel of the article is to

could be raised for the cost of the three battledown. As against the Liberal view, the Conservatives, for their part, have consistently advocated the claims of the army, but in this instance the Conservative organ's appeal can no more be interpreted as a plea for an unlimited increase in the strength of the army than as an argument in favor of the limitation of naval armaments for political reasons. The contemptuous colloquialism of the tariff cam-paign, "Kein Kanitz kein Kahe," was intended to convey that unless the Government were prepared to concede the economic demands of the Conservatives, the party which Count Kanitz led could not be expected to vote expenditure for the navy and for other schemes of Weltpolitik. This warning is now being repeated in an appropriate disguise. Prince Buelow is invited to reflect that German naval armaments are chiefly responsible for the enormous increase of expenditure which will have to be met by new taxation. The Imperial Chancellor is urged to resume his constitutional control over the great spending departments of the Empire, in order that the army, which is not only more economical, but is also Germany's natural weapon, may not be sacrificed for the sake of the navy, which the Conservatives, when the financial screw is applied, are inclined to anathematize as a costly toy.

The utterances of the Conservative organ have unquestionably been provoked by the imminent prospect-of the introduction by the Government of a comprehensive sistem of death duties as part of the scheme for reforming the Imperial finances. For months this prospect has weighed heavily upon the minds of the Conservative party, and it is evident that, unless they receive adequate compensation in return, the Conservatives will not tacitly acquiesce in the new direct contributions which must fall primarily upon themselves and their supporters. This interpretation may be put forward, together with the further suggestion that this is the kind of opposition which Prince Buelow desired to placate when he issued his recent "reminder" to the Powers in favor of Mulai Hafid.

While he was slow in climbing to the top. Gov. Cummins made more enemies than he can use at the present moment.

#### IRISH LAND PURCHASE

Sir Alexander Henderson, Bart., a member of a firm of wealthy London bankers, who has prepared a scheme to provide \$200,000,000 at 3-4 per cent to relieve the deadlock in land purchase in Ireland, stated recently that he had submitted the scheme to the treasury. "One did not lightly undertake," he said, "to provide \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000, but since the matter had been brought before the notice of the treasury, it was not advanced further." It will be recalled that Lord Kenmare, who is chairman of the Irish Land Purchase Association, recently stated that a proposal to find the money by the issue of \$200,000,000 of Consols would be satisfactory if they could get it, but he understood that the treasury was dead against that proposal. The alternative scheme suggested by Sir Alexander Henderson was likely, he thought, to meet with more success, because it was approved by the chief financial houses in the city, and, far from depressing the financial barometer, was likely to have the opposite effect. Briefly, the scheme would provide for the immediate payment to vendors of land of their purchase money and bonuses as the equivalent of Cash. Tenants would at the same time receive the titles of their farms, and their interest would be reduced to 3 1-4 per cent. Irish county councils would be relieved of the liability for excess stock in flotation, and the Exchequer would incur the minimum of loss, if any.

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Few spectacles are more discouraging to the

vould-be motor-boatist than the sight of some

poor fellow toiling persistently at the crank of

a cold and unresponsive motor; and, let it be

noted, this cranking business not infrequently

makes more trouble that must be remedied by

till more cranking. While this may seem to be a paradox, it is a fact. For instance, suppose

the beginner's motor stops, and he fails to

make an inspection that would reveal a loose

connection in the electrical system and there-

fore does not know that his ignitor is not work-

adjustment and concludes to give it a little more

gasolene. Crank, crank, crank; nothing doing.

Yet a little more of the fluid. Turn, turn;

still nothing doing in the explosion line. But

all the time the engine is industriously purop-

when the absence of ignition is finally discov-

ered-usually, in such cases, by someone else

after the tyro has been towed home-it 's reces-

sary to shut off the gasolene altogether and

continue to grind at the crank until the gaso-

lene with which the engine has been flooded is

He suspects the carbureter to be out of

let the sediment and water run off.

l not keep as long. bruise the fruit. well in rough boxes Jse the nicest boxes be had and it will by fruit should be All peaches and and packed closely r crates well filled, move in transporta-

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#### URCHASE

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BOUT the first question that arises to worry the man who has made up his mind to buy a motor boat is, "Can ing gasolene into its crank-case or cylinder, and I run the thing myself, or will I have to be continually bothering the other fellows with my woes?" The answer quite simple. Given an average degree of intelligence and common sense, a little real interest in the mechanical points involved, and a villingness to acquire knowledge of the loca-

GASOLINE MOIOR BOAT





bench before it is installed in the boat, if circumstances permit, where it can be easily got at and examined. Of course, if a boat is bought with the engine already installed, this is out of lead to unexpected difficulties if undertaken recklessly. The fact that the number of parts in the modern gasolene motor has been reduced to the practical minimum makes each of those parts an important adjunct not to be lightly disturbed or thrown out of adjustment. So, before removing any part, make sure that you know how to put it back exactly as it was originally, without changing any adjustments, causing leakage, or making trouble of any other

tions and uses of the various parts of the motor,

a man can very soon learn to "paddle his own

canoe" under all ordinary circumstances And

even in seemingly difficult cases a great deal

can be accomplished by making use of the

faculty of reasoning from effect to cause. We

are considering here small motors such as a

man of modest means would naturally purchase

therefore it is obvious that any attempt to de-

scribe minutely the way to handle one particu-

lar "kicker" would be of no general value, how-

ever welcome it might be to owners of that

particular make of engine. With the maker's

book of instructions, his catalogue, and, best

of all, the engine itself to study, a man can

readily work out for himself the why and

wherefore of his machine, and can make use of

It is a good thing to get the engine on a

the general instructions that follow.

Motors differ greatly in many details, and

if he intended being his own engineer.

We will assume that the boat is received with everything in normal condition, adjustments properly made, and so on. Obviously, the first thing to learn is to keep things normal, on the principle that prevention is a great deal better than cure. It may be that the motor is not developing every possible ounce of power; that it is using a shade too much gasolene; that the exhaust is a trifle odoriferous. But if the motor runs smoothly and steadily, and starts without undue reluctance, it should be allowed to do so, regardless of the slight lack of fuel economy or the excess of perfume floating away astern, until the owner knows-not guesses, but actually knows-that he can alter the aujustments with a reasonable degree of certainty that he can help matters. This applies with peculiar force to the carbureter and ignition adjustments.

One of the most puzzling causes of stoppage of the motor is a partial obstruction of the gasolene feed pipe. Suppose the pipe is blocked so that, while a little gasolene gasses, the quantity is not sufficient to supply the demands of the motor. There will be no difficulty in starting, other things being in order, and the motor will run steadily for a little while, until the gasolene in the carbureter is all used up. Then, after a few miss-fires, the motor will stop. But the gasolene is still flowing into the carbureter, ough slowly, and after standing for a while the motor can again be started, repeating the first performance. The remedy is, of course, get rid of the obstruction with the least posle delay. And while about this take a look at the strainers and remove from them any foreign matter that may have collected. Be very sure there is nothing left in the cipes before oupling up again. In nearly every case it will found that the stoppage of the gasolene sysem has been caused by some limb carelessness or oversight. It is sometimes a good deal of

trouble to strain all the gasoiene through a piece of chamois, but it is a safe thing to do if the chamois is clean. It is rather risky to poke a stick into the tank to measure the depth of the question. But be very careful about taking the gasolene, because a good deal of dirt may things to pieces; it is all right and simple if you find its way from the stick into the feed pipe.

Sometimes foreign matter may get in while the filling cap is being removed or replaced, or while it is off. If you have a trap in the gasolene pipe system for catching water and dirtand it's a very good thing to have-don't let it be left all season to get fouled up. Open the

all cleared out, before a proper mixture can be

So, in case of a mysterious stoppage of the engine after it has been running well for some time, suspect first the electrical system. If the excess of fuel with the aid of the crank. batteries are run down they will have given due notice by failure to ignite the charges, at first misses than explosions, and the engine stops, But a sudden stoppage, with plenty of gasolene flowing (test this at the carbureter according

little cock at the bottom every week or so and to directions), usually indicates a sudden de- it works satisfactorily, for off-hand adjustments rangement of the electrical system. The first are very apt to be unsatisfactory to the amateur, and easiest thing to do is to look over the wir-ing and see if any of the connections have worked loose, or if any wire has broken. Loose connections are far from rare occurrences, and are easily detected as a rule. A broken wire is sometimes hard to ferret out because the metal may part inside the insulation, out of sight, and if there is no tell-tale kink in the wire it must be found by feeling. A break of this kind may cause bother by occasionally interrupting the current when the broken ends are pulled apart, and then re-establishing the connection when the ends come together again.

It is a good thing to have as little loose wiring as possible, and also to have all wiring well protected from abrasion and from dampnessespecially from salt water. Salt water is a fearful nuisance when it connects with the ignition apparatus, especially if a jump-spark system is employed Spark-plug "hats" or "umbrellas," of porcelain or hard rubber, which protect the plugs from flying spray and rain, are decidedly useful. It is no fun at all to sit holding an umforella or a bit of canvas over the ignition apparatus of a fair-weather launch that has been caught in the rain-but it has often been done.

Another point: be sure that all electrical contacts are clean and quite free from oil and dirt A little foreign matter between the contacts will often make a good deal of differ nce in the strength of the current flowing, especially if the voltage of the batteries has been pulled down considerably Oil, being sticky, collects dust and dirt, and should be kept clear of the contacts. Also remember that oil has a softening effect on rubber, making it pasty and useless; so keep it away from all rubber insulation.

Sometimes, in the case of a jump-spark ignition outfit, a weak battery can be made to keep the engine going longer if the sparking points are brought a little closer together, so as to lessen the air gap over which the current must be forced. In adjusting the vibrator of a coil, make it sing a high, clear note-not a harsh, rattling wheeze, but the highest note it will sing clearly The high tone indicates rapidity of vibration and a short movement of the vibrator If dry cells are used, the gradually decreasing strength of the current will, in time, make slight readjustment necessary; the adjusting screw will have to be clacked back slightly to keep the vibrator going steadily. Of course, it is possible to give the vibrator a practically permanent, adjustment, so that it will work satisfactorily with the maximum as well as the minimum current of a battery; it is up to the owner to decide whether he wants to take the trouble to keep the apparatus at concert pitch by comparatively frequent adjustments, or to be content with a fair average. Probably the latter will be found most satisfactory in the long run.

When attempting to readjust the carbureter, give a good air opening, and shut down on the gasolene until you know the resulting mixture will be too weak. Then open up on the gasolene by degrees until the mixture is strong enough to explode. With the engine running, you can cautiously and gradually admit more gasolene until the engine is doing as well as it can be made to do, and the exhaust is quite clean and smokeless. If the carbureter is a good one and the engine well designed, the exhaust can be made practically odorless-inoffensive at least. But don't start in with too much gasolene, or there will soon be a flooded engine with an unhappy man working off the

To return to the air, it may be said that po sibly so wide an opening may be given that the skipping an occasional stroke, and then skip- air will not bring the gasolene through the ping more frequently until there are more spraying nozzle in sufficient quantity; but this adjustment in a good modern carbureter is not at all difficult to make. Once the adjustment has been reached, let it strictly alone as long as

launchman.

Kerosene is an excellent agent for getting the engine clear of old gummed-up oil and limbering it up generally. A little injected into the cylinder will, if the crank is worked vigorously for a few moments, work into the piston ring joints and carry off clogging oil. If there is any way of getting rid of kerosene, it is an excellent thing to flush out the whole engine occasionally with a lot of kerosene, afterwards clearing out all oil and leaving the engine quite clean. If lubricators with small pipes are used, they should be flushed out also. After this, when the kerosene has been alound out, of up and start the engine. There will be a good deal of smoke and smell until .hc last vestiges of kerosene have been burned out, but the engine will be benefited. It is possible that the compression will soon come up to normai. Gasolene can of course be used in the same way, but it is perhaps a little too energetic in washing off lubricating oil, leaving absolutely bare metal. Kerosene is, to a slight extent, a lubricant itself.

A gasolene motor can no more run without lubrication than without gasolene. Without a film of oil between rubbing surfaces, there would be a scoring, wearing action throughout the engine that would speedily result in its practical destruction. Obviously, therefore, the lu-brication of the engine should be given careful attention. The manufacturers of engines usually know what oils are best for their particular motors, and their recommendations should

Take pains to keep the oil itself, the oil reservoir or oil cups, and everything connected with the system as clean as possible. And assure yourself occasionally that the oil is getting where it is sent; don't wait until a bearing begins to smell hot and perhaps cut or melt out its babbitt, or until the piston begins to squeal or groan in the cylinder, before discovering that an oil pipe or lead is plugged up. If there is a gravity feed, don't forget to turn off the oil when leaving the engine; a motor full of lubricating oil does not make a particularly sweetsmelling exhaust, and, besides, the cylinder walls, head and igniter points are apt to get sooted up, and a carbon deposit may have the effect of causing pre-ignition by becoming incandescent and igniting the incoming charge before the spark occurs.

Familiarize yourself with the normal temperature of the outside of the water jacket so that you will be able to detect any abnormal rise in its temperature, indicating faulty or obstructed water circulation Occasionally something gets into the pump or the pipes, and the sooner it is cleared out the better. Keep the pump well lubricated and properly packed, if it is of a type in which packing is used, and keep glands or stuffing boxes well set up so as to avoid leakage. Do not, however, make the mistake of screwing them down so tight as to

cause excessive friction. In looking for trouble, don't, whatever you do, try to find it by "monkeying" aimlessly though hopefully with every adjustment on the machine. Ten to one you will set wrong everything that was right, and then if you do find what was originally wrong the engine'won't run, or will run only half-heartedly, until everything else is made right. Figure out what the trouble is, and what should be done to remedy, it, before you touch a screw.

#### COBDEN'S DREAM OF TURKEY

The progressive movement in Turkey lends renewed interest to the following, which represents Richard Cobden's joyous vision of what Constantinople might become under the genius of a free government," writes the Leicester Advertiser. "Constantinople, outrivalling New York, may be painted, with a million of free citizens, as the focus of all the trade of eastern Europe. Let us conjure up the thousands of miles of railroads, carrying to the very extremities of this empire-not the sanguinary satrap, but the merchandise and the busy traders of a free state; conveyingnot the firman of a ferocious sultan, armed with death to the trembling slave, but the millions of newspapers and letters which stimulate the enterprise and excite the patriotism of an enlightened people.

"Let us imagine the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora swarming with steamboats, connecting the European and Asiatic continents by hourly departures and arrivals, or issuing from the Dardanelles to reanimate once more with life and fertility the hundred islands of the Archipelago; or conceive the rich shores of the Black Sea in the power of the New Englander, and the Danube pouring down its produce on the plains of Moldavia and Walla chia, now subject to the plough of the hardy, Kentuckian. Let us picture the Carolinians, the Virginians, and the Georgians transplanted to the coasts of Asia Minor, and behold its hundreds of cities again bursting from the tomb of ages to recall religion and civilization to the spot from whence they first issued forth upon the world. Alas! that this should only be an illusion of the fancy! Not by the transplantation of the Yankee, but by spontaneous Turkish effort, Cobden's dream seems destined to have a happy fulfilment."

Sincere,-"Sir," said the young man, respectfully, "I am a poor man and you are a millionaire. It seems presumptuous in me, no doubt, to aspire to the hand of your daughter. But my love for her is so great that I can not be stopped, by such considerations. Love scorns conventions and conveniences. Ah. sir, will you give her to me?"
The old magnate seemed interested, "But

which of my four daughters do you want?" he asked, not unkindly, Eagerly, the suitor made answer: "Oh. I'll leave that to you, sir!"-Cleveland Leader.

# The Coming Elections in Turkey

OVEMBER is the month provisionally fixed for the election of those hundreds of Deputies who are to comprise the new Parliament of Turkey. Predominant influence throughout the political campaign now in full swing seems to have fallen, if the leading Turkish newspaper, the Constantinople Ikdam, be well informed, into the hands of the Committee of Union and Progress. Its members have been working for some weeks upon a platform of administrative and legislative measures to be placed before the voters almost immediately. The details of taxation, the improvement of agriculture, and the development of the neglected economic resources of Turkey, says the Salonica correspondent of the London Times, seem to be dealt with intelligently and practically. However, the main appeal of the Young Turks, according to this authority, will be "national"a plea for liberty and equality for all nations." Every voter is implored to remember that he is first of all an Ottoman, the citizen of a great

It seems doubtful to the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, however, whether the Jews, the Vlachs, the Albanians, the Serbs, the Bulgars, and the Greeks of the Sultan's heterogeneous realm can transform their medley of warring creeds and races into a mutual patriotism as Ottomans. The Young Turks believe in just that possibility. They are campaigning politically on the basis of that ideal. No citizen will be asked when he goes to the polls to forget his faith or his race or his language. "This belief in equality and in its magical effects is what the Western observer, who relies on his previous knowledge of the Turks, finds most difficult to accept as genuine. The good faith

"When we reflect on Turkish history, the Turkish character, and the plain fact that no dominant race can find it easy to surrender supremacy and invite equality, the programme of the Young Turks may well form food for astonishment. Their practise has hitherto not fallen short of their precepts. They have already given every kind of proof of their sincerity, and there is no doubt that their action has received the emphatic indorsement of the nation. The explanation of this magnificent courage on the part of the Turks, in so far as it is explicable in any Western sense, is to be found in their recognition of the absolutely desperate plight of the empire and more particularly of Macedonia. It was realized that with no other programme was success possible and, having once adopted it, the Turks have so far carried it into effect with a thoroughness which must command the admiration of the world. One is reminded of the patriotic self-sacrifice of the Daimyos of Japan, who deliberately surrendered their ascendency when they realized that they stood in the way of their country's progress.

While such questions of principle are injecting themselves into the struggle, the more local issues threaten to obscure the national point of view altogether. Two vital questions, for instance, have involved the Young Turks with the Bulgarians-education and provincial autonomy. The Young Turks have been insisting upon a rather centralized government for the whole empire, responsible to the Parliament. The education of the young is to be imparted, the Young Turks maintain, in the language of a majority of the population. But in the more advanced schools Turkish will be insisted upon, and in the higher institutions of the Young Turks seems, none the less, be-yound dispute." To quote the London Times: in lectures and in text books. The effect of

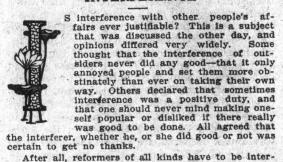
these provisions upon the Bulgarians has been very bad, and the Bulgarians are the prepondering element in Macedonia, although not in Turkey as a whole. What seems to alarm the Young Turks

more than anything else for the moment is the

possibility of official interference with the

freedom of the voting. Stories of official schemes to shepherd the elections at every stage are circulating in Salonica, according to a correspondent of the Paris Temps. The Sultan is somewhat pointedly warned in the Constantinople Ikdam, which takes every advantage of the relaxation of the censorship. that if the palace clique tries to "make the elections" his own reign will come to an end abrupt and inglorious. The attitude of the Young Turks to the Sultan is somewhat frankly stated in this Turkish newspaper. Abdul. Hamid will be endured, it says, as an ornament "if and when he gathers about him advisers of a type sufficiently constitutional to recognize their responsibility to Parliament." It is to be hoped, the Ottoman organ adds, that His Majesty appreciates his position. "Abdul Hamid is today and he must remain tomorrow the one relic of a past that has gone for good. In any other capacity he must perish." The integrity of the territory of the empire, adds the Ikdam, is a principle upon which all parties are agreed. The aim of the "patriots" will be to elect a parliament intent mainly upon saving the Turkish empire, upon winning for it "an independence as complete as that of any other member in the sisterhood of nations." It concludes with a warning to the rest of Europe to refrain from any action. "likely to inflame the Osmanli" during the progress of the voting which must bring into being a "patriotic" parliament.—Translations made for the Literary Digest.

#### INTERFERENCE



After all, reformers of all kinds have to be interferers. They upset what has been long established stir up the dust of centuries, and in making a clean sweep, are sure to hurt some people and offend many prejudices. But we have to fie it, and it successives in the and offend the control of the sure for the sure f many prejudices. But we have to de it, and if sucgessful, are forgiven in the end. This refers to public
reformers or interferers. Those of private life have a
worse time of it. Yet it is a mistake to put down all
interference as impertinence. There are some kindly
active persons who really suffer when they see other
people, especially their own friends and relations,
doing very foolish things, or going blindly on some
course that will land them in disaster, or shutting
their eyes to dangers that are plain to everybody
else. Lookers on see most of the game. Some one
who comes fresh into a household could often do the
greatest good to it, just because he has clearer vision;
sometimes too he has special knowledge. But dare
he set things right? In most cases no. It would be
resented. Even if asked for, advice is unpalatable, resented. Even if asked for, advice is unpalatable, unless it happens to coincide with the wishes of the asker. Then, again, the best advice and the wisest interference sometimes fail in the carrying out. Woe asker. Then, again, the best advice and the wisest interference sometimes fail in the carrying out. Woe be then to the unlucky person who has interfered! For everything that goes wrong the blame will be at his door! Perhaps, it all interferers were of the best type, they would be less unpopular than they are. Unfortunately it happens that there are a good many interferers about, who are simply busy bodies, and fidgets, and seem to have nothing else to do but arrange other people's business for them. These are the people who tell mothers they are spoiling their children—"making a rod for your own back my dear!"—and wives that they are too yielding to their husbands, and mistresses that they ought to keep a tighter hold upon their servants. Another form that interference takes is that of finding fault with the food provided. "Too much meat is eaten Maria, you ought to feed the family more on puddings—much better for them and more economical;" or—"Have you noticed how Maud is losing her complexion?" and you are immediately told how to ward off sun tan and freckles. It is really amazing how many different things an interfering visitor can manage to get hold of to worry the mistress about things an interfering visitor can manage to get hold of to worry the mistress about. Malden Aunts are often offenders in this way, thinking they have a sort of right to lecture the family. Indeed all Aunts are often offenders in this way, thinking they have a sort of right to lecture the family. Indeed all Aunts are prone to do it—married or single. A good family row is a perfect boon to them, providing a zest to life that nothing else can gize! Mothers-in-law are not half so bad. They would be, of course, if they dared, but so much has been said and written about them that they have learned discretion. Mothers-in-law of the present day have turned over a new leaf. Sooner than interfere they will put up with anything, or get some other person to speak for them. They know very well that young people must buy their own experience; second hand experience never yet did much good to anyhody. By the way how is it that fathers in-law and interference are never even thought of in the same breath, nor grandfathers except in the way of "tips." It is amusing and annoying—to see how the interfering nature will show itself semetimes in children love demineering over and patronising the younger ones and sometimes will inverfere most arbitrarily in their babyish and harmless play. Depend upon it, these children have lived among interfering, older people. They are such mimies, and pick up bad as well as good—only far more readily as a rule—nothing is prettier, however, than the way older children will "mother" the younger ones sometimes, not "interfering" with, but helping them. It is always dangerous to interfere in other people's love affairs; this is nearly as bad as interfering between husband and wife, and we all know how fatal that is.

May you between parent and child? Very seldom. Should you between parent and child? Very seldom.

May you between parent and child? Very seldom. Should you between mistress and servant? Yes! sometimes, if you know things the mistress ought to be acquainted with, and is not. But even here yournay fail to do any good. A nurse was seen by a stranger to be giving a young child what she suspensed to be acquainted to be acquainted to be acquainted. stranger to be giving a young child what she suspected to be narcotics to keep it quiet in its perambulator. The stranger, after thinking it seriously over, told the mother, who would not listen to a word, having implicit confidence in the nurse. So the trouble went on. Eventually the mischief was discovered but too late to prevent serious injury to the

The stranger was put down as a fussy and troublesome interferer. No doubt, before the good Samaritan looked after the poor man by the roadside, numbers of other people had passed by saying, "It's no concern of mine, and not my place to interfere." But sometimes you must.

It is certain we should be very careful how we interfere with others. If we are interfered with, however, it is just as well to take such interference with good temper, and even to put the question to ourselves, "Is there anything in it?" Whether or not we are to be grateful to the interferer is a matter each person must decide according to temperament.

#### **FASHION'S FANCIES**

The revocation of that edict which condemned us to coats and skirts to match for out-of-doors for so many years has made it possible for the woman who can only afford to indulge in one gown each season to have for that gown something which will look very nice in the house for "at homes," for paying calls, and so on, and over which she can wear a loose coat of some sort out-of-doors, while a last year's coat and skirt will serve for walking and morning wear. Paying calls was duller than ever when each member of the party wore a plain suit; and I always thought they looked singularly out of place in a small drawing room, and not at all in keeping with the toilette of the hostess, which would probably be some elaborate affair of silk or light cloth.

The advent of the loose wrap has probably had much to do with affecting this change, and loose wraps show no signs of parting with our favor. They are generally most useful when of the coat order, are generally most useful when of the coat order, with very large armholes, and should be made of rough tweed or frieze. The vogue of the tailor-made continues unabated, in fact it has received a fresh impetus, thanks to the charming designs which have appeared already this season. The simple styles appeal to nearly every woman and becomes almost every figure when they are well made. There is something very beguiling about the well-made cloth or tweed gown, and with the accompaniment of a filmy jabot and a pair of sleeve ruffles, and a smart hat—not too large, but just large enough we are hat—not too large, but just large enough, we are equipped for almost any of the occasions of ledderniers yeaux jours.

The size of the fashionable hat bids fair to bring about a revolution. We are told that the chapeau up to date is a perfect nuisance to people in a public conveyance, and the fashionable woman who travels this autumn will need a special car to convey her millinery in!

I may, however, convey to my readers the joyful news that French milliners are very busy making the most delightful toques of fishnet tulle, of spotted tulle, and of lovely ombre. These toques are not to be confused with the gigantic turban toques which are thought so smart, but they are affairs of quite a moderate size, and are poised almost straight upon the head. Green tulle and a grey feather combine happily, while the black tulle toque and the

gleaming black jet buckle always form a happy alliance.

I really feel that the most insistent need of the moment is to pay attention to one's figure, for none of those draped skirts and bodices, which will be so very much worn all through the coming months, can possibly look nice unless we have first attended to the question of the corset. A beneficent symmetry is the order of the day; the hips of the fashionable figure are not exaggrerated, and it follows

to the question of the corset. A beneficent symmetry is the order of the day; the hips of the fashionable figure are not exaggerated, and it follows naturally that the waist is not unduly small.

I always think that the menth of October is a period for successful renovation. It is a time of indecision; for though the modes are not in the making, but are already made, the mondaine has yet to decide which she will favor and which disregard. Flowers may be taken out of straw hats and quills can be put in their place. One might, for example, line up a black hat with a bright royal blue satin, and trim it with a couple of bright blue gull's wings and a band of black and blue galon; and another clever black hat, and thoroughly suggestive of autumn, has a band of orange colored velvet and an immense cluster of, shaded dahlias.

Some of the smartest women are ordering coats of the coarsest colored grosgrain, and these are to be worn with plain Directoire cloth skirts. A copper colored coat of this description made with a little breast pocket and a pocket on either hip, is exceedingly smart, and so is an early autumn suit composed of a coat of very thick peau de sole of, a glorious deep vieux bleu with a very fine cloth skirt to match.

Truly we live in the days of pretty clothes, and

Truly we live in the days of pretty clothes, and if we choose to look grotesque instead of charming, that has nothing to do with the fashion. It is merely the base interpretation of inartistic people!

#### ETIQUETTE OF HOUSE AND HOME

"He is gentil that doth gentil dedis." The various rules of eliquette that have been drawn up for our guidance in matters social have been, as it were, evolved during the course of time, until now they have become an accepted fact, and are as universally acknowledged as being indispensible are as universally acknowledged as being indispensible to the smooth working of society as a whole. There are, however, still many people who, although they agree to the above-named fact, seem to think that, though these rules are right and should be kept in the wider world outside the home they are not obligatory in the smaller affairs of daily life. The affairs of everyday home life.

ligatory in the smaller affairs of daily life. The affairs of everyday home life.

It is true, no doubt, that among intimate friends and near relations strict and ceremenious rules of etiquette may be, and are relaxed to a great extent, but it is also true that they should not be dispensed with altogether, for courtesy and politeness are necessary in the home just as much as formality and ceremony are unnecessary, and those persons, be they male or female, who forget their good manners in the house do not always remember them outside, for, like many things that are "but aside until wanted," they are not infrequently lost altogether.

The word "etiquette" is often objected to as being prim and formal, but any other word would be looked upon in the same light if used for the same purpose. This particular word is, it is generally thought, of French derivation, the literal meaning of it being a ticket, or card, and owes its origin, so it is supposed to the ancient custom once in vogue of delivering a card of directions and regulations to be observed by all those persons who attended court. In course of time the term was no longer conflict exclusively to the rules of conduct of those who lattended at court," but came into everyday usage, so much so, indeed, that the slang expression of "finat's the ticket," meaning "That's the right thing to do," is thought and said to be a description of the phrase, "That is the etiquette," or right mode of procedure in matters of courtesy to those outside the home circle, ought to be much the same within the more narrow circle of the family.

Therefore it cannot be altogether wrong to speak of the rules of etiquette in connection with the home as well as with society.

The words of our great dramatist, "We must be gentle now that we are gentlemen," and it might be added, gentlewomen, should be learnt by heart,

gentle now that we are gentlemen," and it might be added, gentlewomen, should be learnt by heart, and taken as the motto of everyone who aspires to adding the prefix "gentle" to their common name of man or woman, using the word common in no derogatry sense, but in its fuller meaning of belonging equally to everyone

equally to everyone.

How many of those who apply the term of gentleman or gentlewoman to themselves seem to forget that gentle-means, among other things, "refined, amiable, well bred," and that therefore only fined, amiable, well bred," and that therefore only those who possess and show the possession of these three good qualities have any right to the name for only he or she "is gentil who doth gentil dedis."

Every nation and every generation has, and have had, their own code of what they consider good manners, and, if we may judge from what we read in the old chronicles which have come down to us from the

old chronicles which have come down to us from the past, those that existed in the days of both our Saxon and our Norman forefathers would hardly have been thought correct in the present day. Indeed, as late as the 17th century, when James I. was king, old writters assert that the court was so "unpolished and unmannerly" that the ladies, "nay, even the Queen herself," could hardly pass the King's appartments without receiving some affront; and even nearer our own times we read that the "ladies of course live" indulged in oaths and coarse expressions indulged in oaths and coarse expressions hat would not nowadays be tolerated for a

As a rule all customs and fashions have a down-As a rule all customs and tashions have a down-ward rather than an upward tendency; that is, those who are in a lower position in the social scale follow and imitate the sayings and doings of those who are on a higher level than themselves, and not only do they copy the fashion of their clothes, but they affect the same amusements and also their way of

do they copy the fashion of their clothes, but they affect the same amusements and also their way of living and their manner of speech. And just as this is the case with society at large, so it is in the home, the behaviour of the young people being very much in accordance with that of their elders, for children naturally copy their parents, and think that whatever they do must be right and proper.

If they see the latter courteous in manner and refined in their speech and habits, they will try to be the same, so that if parents would oftener realize this truth it might have a good and restraining influence upon both their words and deeds; but unfortunately many grownup people never seem to notice, or forget if they do, how observant and imitative little children are. The old saying that "Little pitchers have long ears" is wonderfully true, and they are not particular as to how they fill them, taking good and evil with equal readiness.

An instance of this imitative habit is to be seen in the way some young people speak to servants, and those whom they consider to be in an inferior position to themselves. Who has not heard the discourteous, not to say rude, manner in which some small being gives an order and receives a service?

tion to themselves. Who has not heard the discourteous, not to say fude, manner in which some small being gives an order and receives a service? The way in which the one is spoken and the other received, without ever so much as an "if you please," or "thank you," makes the observer feel certain that the child must have seen and heard its parents speak and act much in the same manner.

True gentlefolk are just as courteous to their subordinates as they are to those whom they consider their equals. In fact, this is one of the surest tests of a nice and gentle nature, for if we leave the one undone we are likely to leave the other also. There are some people who seem apt to look upon those in their service not so much as inferiors as machines, and behave to and before them as if they were nothing else. Now, no one, whatever his or her status in life may be, likes to be treated as we once heard it expressed, "as if one were nothing more than a bit of furniture."

A want of courtesy to those beneath us, besides

A want of courtesy to those beneath us, besides being a breach of good manners and therefore a breakage in the best rules of etiquette, is also a very short-sighted policy, for good-will service goes a long way towards the comfort and well-being of

Especially is this the case when the home is a small one, and employer and employed are necessarily brought much into contact the one with the

other, for just as familiarity breeds contempt, so do courtesy and kindly consideration beget a respect-

other, for just as familiarity breeds contempt, so do courtesy and kindly consideration beget a respectful liking.

If the heads of the family neglect in the privacy of their home to show towards each other the same little civilities that they would with alacrity and as a matter of course, offer to a guest or visitor, how can they expect the other members of the household to be of those who do "gentil dedis"? for the home is the best school in which good manners can be learnt. But how can such learning be imparted, if the teachers do not themselves know and keep the rules of home etiquette, or, as Sarah Battle has it, "the rigor of the game"?

Some families seem actually to pride themselves on being—well, to put it plainly, rade to one another, though they do not call it by that name. They never show any gratitude for a kindness done, simply take it as a matter of course and right; contradict one another fatly, and say disagreeable things which they term "plain speaking," and those who are thus spoken to retaliate in the same strain. Christosly enough, these unpleasant acts are not done out of any want of affection, and no one would resent more keenly than the doers of them such treatment towards any member of the family, from an outsider.

#### DIVERS DISHES FROM SIMPLE SOURCES

The Value of the Current and the Banana Some of the recipes hereunder are not generally known. For example the Babas, though generally procurable from any good confectioners, are seldom made at home, though the directions show that there is no reason for this, as there is little that is difficult

is no reason for this, as there is little that is difficult in their composition.

The quantities given are sufficient for two moulds, and one mould is enough for six persons. Served cold, well soaked with raspberry syrup and the centre filled with whipped cream the Baba is an excellent Sunday supper dish, while served hot with a simple golden syrup sauce, it is a cheap and appetising sweet for the children's dinner.

The Currant Batter pudding with Banana sauce is excellent also for the same purpose, and the same may be said of the Rice and Currant pudding, the French Rice Frieters, the Apple and Currant Roly-Poly, while for those who like something a little out of the common in the way of cake, I recommend the Honey Cake, the Eccles Cakes, and the Dutch Currant Cake.

Amongst the Banana recipes I find several that appeal to me, and which I think will appeal to my

Banana Cantaloup makes a pleasant change from the better known Melon Cantaloup, which is served as an Hors d' Oeuvre at the smart luncheon and dinner of today.

It is quite "a la mode" also, to use Bananas as a

vegetable or in a salad, and those people who like fruit in such guises will be glad to know of Spinnach and fried Bananas, Banana Salad, and Fried Bananas used as an accompaniment to Cutlets or Fillets.

#### Baba Cakes

Required: Ten ounces of flour, half an ounce of German Yeast, one tablespoonful of sugar, two ounces of butter, two ounces of currants, two eggs, one and a half gills of milk, and rum syrup. Method—Sift the flour into a basin, cream the yeast and castor sugar with a little tepid milk, on water, melt the butter in a saucepan, add to it the milk made luke-warm, pour this on to the yeast and sugar, then pour it into the centre of the flour. Add the exp besten work all well centre of the flour. Add the egg beaten, work all well together and beat up, adding the currants. Put the mixture into well-greased fluted cake tins, called Baba Moulds. Put them in a warm place to rise, for about twenty minutes, then bake in a fairly hot oven. When baked turn out the shapes, and baste them over with rum syrup. Serve either hot or cold. These are really delicious, and I am stre will be greatly appreciated by all who care to try them.

#### Current Batter Pudding

Required: Half a pound of flour, two eggs, three-quarters of a pint of milk, four ounces of currants, and a pinch of salt. Method—Sift the flour into a basin, add the sait, beat up the eggs and stir gradually into the flour adding the milk by degrees, and work into a batter, which beat for ten minutes and then let it stand for half an hour. Butter one large, or two small pudding basins, sprinkle in the currants and pour in the prepared batter. Cover the basins with buttered paper and steam for one hour. ie paper, turn the pudding out on to dish, and serve with syrup or banana sauce.

#### Rice and Current Pudding

Required: Two ounces of rice, two ounces of currants, one and a quarter pints of milk, one egg one tablespoonful of castor sugar, one ounce of beef suet, and grated nutmeg to taste. Method—Wash, drain, and blanch the rice. Then drain again, and cook at in the milk for ten minutes, add the currants and the sugar. Shred the suet or chop it finely and and the sagar. Street the safe or coop it they and stir into the other ingredients, beat up the egg and add also, pour the mixture into a buttered pie dish, grate a little nutmeg on top and put the pudding in a slow oven to bake for about one and a half hours. The more slowly farinaceous puddings are baked the better the results will be.

#### French Rice Fritters

Required: Quarter of a pound of rice, one pint of milk, two eggs, two ounces of currants, one ounce of castor sugar, one ounce of clarified butter, and frying fat. Method—Blanch the rice, then drain and cook it till quite tender in the milk, add the sugar and the currants, and let it cool a little. Work in the yolks of the eggs and the butter into the above. When sufficiently cold, mix in gently the stiffly whisked whites of two eggs. Have the frying fat ready and hot, drop in the prepared mixture in spoonfuls. Fry them (a few at a time) to a pretty golden brown. Take up. drain the fritters on a paper, or a cloth, dish up dredge over with fine castor sugar.

#### Apple and Current Roly-Poly

Required: Six large cooking apples, quarter of a pound of brown or easter sugar, six ounces of currants, the rind of a lemon chopped finely, and a little nutmeg. Method—Pare, core and cut the apples into slices, put them into a saucepan with the lemon rind and sugar, cook till soft and add the nutmeg. Have ready a rather rich suct crust, roll it out thinly, spread the apples over the paste, sprinkle over the currants, roll the pudding up closing the ends properly, tie in a floured cloth and boil for two hours. This will be much appreciated by the "youngsters."

#### Honey Cakes

Required: Four ounces of flour and two teaspoonfuls of Paisley flour, one tablespoonful of honey, half a teaspoonful of carbonate of sods, half a teaspoonful of ground ginger, two ounces of cornflour, three ounces of butter, two ounces of Demerara sugar, one tablespoonful of treacle, two eggs, two ounces of currants, and one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Method—Melt the butter, sugar and treacle in a saucepan over the fire. Sift the dry ingredients, including the currants into a basin, mix well, moisten with the treacle, etc., (when cool), and then add the beaten eggs. Beat the mixture well, and then fill into buttered patty tins and bake in a quick oven for from 15 to 20 minutes.

#### Eccles Cakes

Required: Half a pound of short crust, or puff paste, six ounces of currants, half a teaspoonful of mixed spice, three cunces of sugar, and half an ounce of butter. Method—Divide the paste into twelve pieces rolled out, and cut into rounds of even size, mix the currants, sugar and spice together, put about a dessertspoonful on each round of paste, a tiny bit of butter, and a few drops of water, moisten the edges, draw together and flatten a little with the hand, turn over and roll very lightly, then place them in the

baking tin, and brush over with beaten egg. making three or four incisions over the top. Bake for about

#### **Dutch Current Cake**

Dutch Currant Cake

Required: Quarter of a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of currant, one ounce of mixed peel, two ounces of suitanas or raisins, four ounces of castor sugar, five ounces of butter, three eggs, one gill of milk, one dessertspoonful of ground chanamon, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Method—Work the sugar and the yolks of the eggs together to a cream in a basin. Melt the butter, sift the flour, and baking powder, clean the fruit, shred the peel, mix all the dry ingredients with the sugar and egg yolks. Whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add them gradually. Pour the mixture into a buttered cake tin and bake in a moderate oven for about one and a quarter hours.

Now let us turn our attention to the Banana re-

### Banana Cantaloup

Required: Firm bananas, Paprika, or Krona pepper, and crushed ice. Method—Place the bananas on the ice for at least six hours. Remove the skins and cut into quarter sections. Fill a bowl with finely crushed ice, on which place the bananas, and serve with sait and Paprika or Krona pepper.

#### Spinnach and Fried Bananas

Required: Two pounds of spinnach, one ounce of butter, one egg, breadcrumbs, three bananas, seasoning, and flour. Method—Pick and wash the spinnach, put it in a saucepan with a little water and salt to taste, cook with the Md on until tender (about 20 minutes), peel the bananas, cut them into quarters and season with Paprika pepper, egg and crumb, and fry in deep fat till a golden brown and keep them hot. When the spinnach is cooked drain it well, melt the butter in a saucepan, add the spinnach, season with salt pepper and nutmeg and sprinkle over a little flour. Cook for a few minutes, and then serve—on a hot dish with the fried bananas.

#### Banana Salad (Savory)

Required: Three rather unripe bananas, mayonnaise sauce, one cos, or two cabbage lettuces, two tomatoes. Method—Trim and wash the lettuce well,
and drain it on a clean cloth, break the lettuce into
small pieces (by no means out it with a knife or it
will spoil the whole salad) and place in a salad bowl
with the bananas cut into slices, having of course been previously peeled. Pour over about one and a half gills of seasoned mayonnaise sauce. Skin the toma-toes, cut into thin silces, and range them on the top

#### Fried Bananas (Savoury)

To be served as garnish with fillets of beef, or cut-lets, or served as a side dish. Required: Six bananas, sait, pepper, a small quantity of milk, ditto flour, and some trying tat. Method—Remove the skin from six not over-ripe bahanas, cut each in quarters or half lengthways, season with salt, and pepper (Paprika for choice), then dip each in milk, then in flour. Fry them in very not clarified fat to a beautiful golden colour take up drain on paper and serve very hot. If served as a side dish, garnish with sprigs of fried parsley.

#### BEAUTY HINTS

The Care of the Hands and Nails By slow degrees we are learning the value of beauty, and the necessity of paying daily attention to the nair and the face to prevent deferioration and promote and maintain freshness and youthfulness of

rsonal appearance. But stin we are rar more neglectful of our hands than we snail be when we fully realize, as did the lovely ladies of Italy and France in older days, that a beautiful hand is only second in attractiveness to a perfect face, and that our hands being so exquisiteby adapted for such a variety of purposes should have their natural strength, mobility; elasticity and lineness cultivated to the nignest pitch, because the more dainty and delicate we keep our hands, the keener will be their sense of touch, the greater their usefulness, and the more fascinating their charm in every respect.

All beauty culturists lay great stress on a massage of the hands for the maintenance of the flexibility of their joints, muscles and ligaments, and the promotion of their whiteness, plumpness and softness, and on manicure for giving to the nails that smooth, polished, shell-like beauty that almost creates envy in those who see hands so treated when they are not their own; and certainly those who can go to have a tew practical demonstrations in hand massage and manicure are strongly advised to do so for the lessons as well as the treatments are in-

Yet those who have no opportunity of enjoying professional treatment of this first class kind will find that hands and nails can be kept in nice condition

by the following simple means: by the following simple means:

The last thing at night, on retiring, wash the hands in a pint of hot water, to which a cup of cold milk has been added, to bring it to a pleasant temperature; dry them with a sort towel and very gently press back the skin at the base of each nail. Then rub into the hands and nails a good skin food toilet cream (none is better than oatine) and draw on a pair of loose chamois leather gloves.

This simple treatment has a most whitening and softening effect on the hands, and it prevents the

softening effect on the hands, and it prevents the nails splitting. In the daytime always wash the hands in tepid water, and when drying with a very soft towel, again let the skin at the base of the nails be very gently pushed back until the pearly cres-cent can be seen; then take a little glycerine and work well into the hands, back and front, until no moisture is apparent on the surface, and then just pass the towel over them again, and the hands will feel like satin.

pass the towel over them again, and the hands will feel like satin.

Once a week the nails should be manicured in this way: After washing in warm water as above, file down the edge of each nail with a very little emery board with the rounded ends, until they are as short as desirable, letting each nail as nearly as possible follow the shape of the top of its own finger; file the inner edge of the nail also, as this makes them so smooth that they will not catch and retain dust like neglected nails always do.

If this part of the treatment is done daily it obviates the necessity of cutting the nails at all with scissors, which is apt to thicken them, and so to take from them their transparency after doing this on the manicuring day. Take a crayon for the nails (which can be bought at any good chemist), moisten its uncovered end and rub this on the thick part of the right palm just under the base of the little finger, and when the pink surface on this is quite dry again, rub all the nails of the left hand into it briskly until they feel glowing, when they will be most lovely this transparency and when they will be most lovely this transparency of the left hand into it briskly until they feel glowing, when they will be most loyely, thin, transparent and withal beautifully poished. Then again moisten the pink tip of the crayon, rub it into the left palm, and treat the nails of the right hand in the same view.

crayon, rub it into the left palm, and treat the nails of the right hand in the same way.

Lastly take a bit of clean chamois leather and with it rub off any surplus deposit from the crayon that may be adhering to the skin round the nails, and that is all. When this simple method of manicure is mastered it will only take about five minutes to accomplish from first to last, and this polished beauty will remain in the nails for a week at a time, and the more the hands are washed in soapy water during the week the more beautiful do they seem to become.

#### SMALL TALK

The old Royal yacht Osborne has been taken to Harwich, there to be broken up. It was announced at one time that the vessel would be sold, but other counsels have prevalled and there is an end to any expectations which American millionaires or others may have entertained of possessing this interesting relic of the Victorian reign. The Osborne was built at Pembroke in 1870. Many memories cluster round the broad-beamed yacht, and it was on this vessel

that His Majesty spent his long convalescence after the accident to his knee at Waddeston Manor in 1898.

So far Queen Victoria Eugenie has not followed the fashion beloved by Spanish women of wearing black very frequently. Her Majesty still keeps to her favorite white, pale blue, and fale pink toilettes, her favorite white, pate one, and pate blink tollettes, and save now and again in the evening rarely dons black at all. As the average Spanish complexion is place, indeed often waxen-like, it is somewhat remarkable that black should prove so becoming to it, but the fact remains, and is not overlooked by the stately, graceful women of the country.

Cream is the chosen color of the modish feminine Cream is the chosen color of the modish feminine golfer just now. Her short skirt made of thick workmanlike blanket serge, smart kilted coat, and tam o'shanter, are all in cream, not a hint of color appearing about the whole costume. A more serviceable scheme nevertheless is the navy serge skirt—the knitted coat or jersey, tam o'shanter, and leather hem to the skirt being in nut brown. Red is little seen upon the golf course, which is a matter for regret, the note it affords there, as upon the river, being artistic and effective.

The Duchess of Connaught with Princess Patricia, who certainly inherits her parents love of simple out-of-door life, has been devoting much of her time out-of-door life, has been devoting much of her time lately to golf, taking as usual no heed of the weather. Despite her love of open-air life, however, the Duchess, like all German princesses, is unceasing in the care of her home and family, and both at Bagshot Park and Clarence House household arrangements run upon oiled wheels, and the utmost comfort prevails. The Duchess of Connaught is a keen collector of old furniture, rare china, and odd treasures, which she has brought mostly from foreign lands and distributed about her houses.

The Princess Royal, who has inherited all her grandmother's (the late Queen Victoria) love of the Highlands, is staying with her husband, the Duke of Fife, and her daughters at Mar Lodge until the end of October. Her Royal Highness and the Duke rarely entertain large parties at Mar Lodge, although the house contains more than 120 spacious rooms, but the King and Prince of Wales will be guests there for the first of the deer drives in Mar Forest.

#### LITERARY NOTES

The memorial to Tolstoy, which has been largely signed in many lands, was presented to him on his 80th birthday, September 10 (which is August 28, Russian style). On that day Mr. Aylmer Maude's "Life of Tolstoy; First Fifty Years," was issued by Macora Country. Messrs. Constable. Among other things the book tells for the first time the story of how, and to what extent Tolstoy was influenced by the Socialist group, which, under the leadership of Nicholas Tchay-kovsky, carried on an active propaganda in the early 70's. One of the many incidents narrated in the book and not mentioned in any previous account of Tolstoy's life, deals with his pleading at a court-martial before which a man was being tried for his martial, before which a man was being tried for his life. Mr. Maude's book gives a detailed and most readable account of the first half-century of the life of the greatest Russian writer, and of the most re-markable personality among our literary contem-

"Arthur's," by A. Neil Lyons, was published on September 1 by Mr. John Lane. Arthur is the pro-prietor of a coffee stall, the centre of a nightly foreprietor of a coffee stall, the centre of a nightly fore-gathering of shady personalities, who meet to "un-chain their intellects and get to the bottom of things." Mr. Neil Lyons has, by one reviewer, been called "Phil May in Literature." He is thoroughly at home in the midst of the curbstone society, whose human tendencies and capacity for romance and in-trigue he so deftly portrays, be it cabman, drunken sailor, pickpocket or destitute wretch, he draws all with the unerring instinct of an artist and brother.

The French Revolution having been quite done to The French Revolution having been quite done to death in fiction, quite a prejudice exists against novels on the subject. The novel reader has also a considerable disinclination to look at a story by a new author. In spite of these objections, Mr. Werner Laurie has published a story which had to contend with both these obstacles. The work is "The Loser Pays," by Mrs. Mary Openshaw, and it contains a child study which has not been equalled since "Little Lord Fauntleroy." His faith is justified, as it is proving the book of the year.

### POETICAL CLIPPINGS

The Key "You gave me the key of your heart, dear love;
Then why do you make me knock?"
"Oh, that was yesterday, saints above!
And last night—I changed the lock!"

#### The Ripest Peach

The ripest peach is highest on the tree, And so her love, beyond the reach of me, Is dearest in my sight. Sweet breezes, bow Her heart down to me where I worship now! She looms aloft where every eye may see The ripest peach is highest on the tree. Such fruitage as her love I know, alas! I may not reach here from the orchard grass

Why—why do I not turn away in wrath And pluck some heart here hanging in my path? Love's lower boughs bend with them—but, ah my The ripest peach is highest on the tree.

#### My Thought When silver stars show through the blue My daddy says it's angels peeping n' looking down at me and you, To see if we are sleeping.

And though my mummy's right up there, He says she watches me all night, Just so that I need never fear Till morning's light.

I think that when I'm old and die— That won't be long, for I am seven— That she will come from the sky And take me up in Heaven.

## They tell me of a great blue sky, And of leaves that blow in the laughing breeze, Of flowers bright and soft white snow, And of birds that sing in the great green trees.

Ah! how levely the world must be!
I can feel its beauty though I am blind;
And when others around me laugh,
"Tis hard not to cry, "You're unkind—unkind."

Yet God speaks in His own dear way So what do I lose, although I am blind Angels' wings flutter 'gainst my cheek, I know 'tis His will, and I am resigned.

# Remember me when I am gone away, Love, far away into the silent land; When you no more can hold me by the hand, Nor I half turn to go yet turning stay.

Remember me when no more, day by day, You tell me of our future that you plant Only remember me, you understand It will be late to counsel then or pray.

Yet if you should forget me for a while
And afterward remember, do not grieve;
For if the darkness and corruption leave
A vestige of the thoughts that once I had,
Better by far you should forget and smile
Than that you should remember and be sad.

-Christina Rossett

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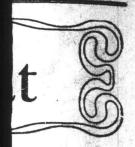
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#### NOTES

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#### LIPPINGS

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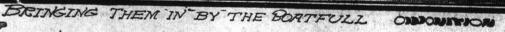
dear way, t my cheek, I am resigned

Gone gone away, silent land; old me by the hand, rning stay.

ore, day by day, en or pray.

e for a while corruption leave s that once I had, corruption -Christina Rossetti, Cultivating Basis Lastern Ousters at Esquimalt Harbor





ALF dozen on the half shell? Yes, sir. Eastern?"

"No indeed. Give me Esquimalt oysters. There is flavor, size and all else that the epicure prizes in the Esjuimalt oyster." It was an Easterner, this

oyster, but moved to the coast. It came young, in car-load lots, well-iced, from the beds of its childhood at Cape Cod and Bridgeport, Conn, over the Canadian Pacific Railway to find new beds in the rich harbor bottom of Esquimalt, were it waxed fat

At Esquimalt, where sheltered in the little day into whose head flows the rivulet beneath Parsons bridge, the West Coast Fishing company has its oyster beas laid out in acre after acre covered with the shell-fish, those who care to follow the workers into the silt when the tide runs out at early morn can see the bivalve in its youth, its middle age and in full growth. They can see the oyster sorted from its smaller fellows as the big rakes drag it from the bed to load the boats which lift with the rising tide to carry the harvest gleaned at low water to the sorting house at the edge of the little cliff where Capt. George V. Williams, the manager, and Mrs. Williams live in a cosy bungalow that looks out upon the harbor beyond, with the masts and funnels, rusted hulls and taper staffs reminiscent the days before he left the bridge of the Oriental liner Lyra to become oyster planter and manager of the company of Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma men whose enterprise in cultivating eastern oysters at Es-

uimalt bids fair to be such a success. There are now four millions oysters in the Esquimalt beds. They do not propogate. The cold water is considered responsible for this. but if it does prevent the regeneration, it also has the effect of growing the transplanted ysters better. A year ago there were a milion and a half young oysters at Esquimalt, and some months ago more were added until the beds contain over four millions. All vere planted small in the year of their child-They were not more than nine months old. They matured quick. Now, big shells four, five, six inches long are lifted by the yster tongs and piled high on the boats for he sorters who pick them and load the culled ysters on the firm's delivery wagons, which eart the loads from Parson's bridge to Vicoria for the local market, and the Vancouver narket; these are the only fields yet invaded, ut it is not long before the northwest and uget Sound markets will also be entered.

The little oysters, tiny shells, were ought by scow from where the C. P. R. cars were sidetracked at the edge of Esquimalt harbor. When the tide was low the and on the harbor bottom had been cultivat-It had been tilled and raked as though submarine farm had been intended. Pathays were made. The harbor bottom was off as for a giant's chess board, suggestof the paddy fields of the Oriental rice. ids. Big rakes harrowed the mud, and oon, well cultivated, it was mady for plant-Branches were planted in row after row with the rising water, the cove seemed a flooded orchard, these marking the hways and borders of the beds, each apximately fifty feet square. Into these beds planters placed from 100,000 to 200,000 g oysters, the number varying according he condition of the soil. The oysters feed on the insect life of the water, the animal and vegetation of the soil and water, and ne beds offer richer feeding grounds than

The beds once planted, time does the rest. workers tend them, rake and sort them, vent overcrowding, and as the days and cks go by the shells grow, the oyster fattens and in time becomes ready for the market. Two and a half, perhaps three years is required for the young oyster to mature; to become ready to rest on the lower shell edged around a plate, with the central piece of

Capt. Williams, manager of the beds, brought some large succulent well flavored oysters from the nearer beds when a Colonist reporter and artist visited him a few days ago, and both are now witnesses to the flavor and general qualities of the Esquimalt oyster. It ranks head of the classes of oysters they have known. The oyster boats which come up to Montreal to lie where Bousecours market throws its shadow to the docks and small boys loot their tribute from the holds may come with their Malpeques, the Cape Cod beds may give their best flavored bivalves, the Japanese oysters may grace the low tables of the inns of Japan. There may be Blue Points for other diners, the reporter and the artist care not; they are witnesses

for the Esquimalt oyster. They found Capt. Williams, his rubber boots reaching to his knees showing the silt of the tidelands, his pith helmet that is a relic of his far eastern experiences tilted back on his head, waiting at the edge of the bluff. beneath the awninged roof of his little bungalow. The view from that bungalow looking beyond where the branches jut from the water like young trees in a submerged orchard, beyond the gray buildings, empty and abandoned on Magazine island, their gray contrasting with the rich colorings of the arbutus and the autumn-tinged leaves of the clustering trees on the deserted island, is one well worth seeing. Beyond these things are the ships, swinging to their anchors, the chains drawn tight; the waiting ships, steamers and sailers, black and red hulled, with little whisps of smoke lifting in the still air from the steamer's stacks, and beyond, rising straight is the smoke of the city, lifting above the nearer greenery of the foreshore. It is a pretty sight. But Capt. Williams looks nearer. It is the avenues of branches that bound the oyster beds which he favors as a view. He laid out these beds for the West Coast fishing company of Victoria, in which he is associated with Dr. George L. Milne, H. A. Dyer, W. K. Houston and L. Ashwell, of Victoria, Col. Markham and Mr. Leonard of Vancouver and Capt. J. A. Mayhan and Mr. Geer of Tacoma. He went to the oyster beds at Cape Cod and Bridgeport to select the young oysters and arranged for the first million and a half that came, and last spring he went and secured two and a half million more.

It is before sunrise, long before the dawn, when the grey of the approaching day offers just enough light to work, that the workers go out, rubber-booted, into the soft mud of the then uncovered oyster beds. It is the long run-out. The water has receded far, and the flooded orchard of the high water is now a paddy field with bordering paths, groved with branches to mark them, and each square is gray with close-piled shells. The boats, moored over the beds lie among the oysters. With hig pronged rakes the Chinese workers drag up the growing oysters. They are hauled to and fro, loosened up, and the full-grown ones are raked aside, to be shovelled, heaped high above the gunwales into the grounded boats. Slowly the tide comes back, reaching further with every flow. The Chinese are soon working shin deep in water, raking and filling the heavily-plaited wicker baskets that are used to load the oyster boats. Then, the water is knee deep, they have to clamber into the boats, which have been floated, and the work of the day on the beds is at an end. They are driven back, bed by bed, to those nearer inshore by the rising tide, until, as the tide reaches its maximum

they are left paddling in the waters close in shore, raking the closer beds. If further work is necessary they must go into their flat-bettomed beats, armed with the double rakes which the oyster planter knows as "tongs" to lift the oysters from beneath the water. Most of the work, however, is done at low

At high water the loaded boats are towed in to the sorting house on the float at the edge of the jetty under the bluff where Capt. Williams has his home. There the sorters cull the morning's take and the shipments for the market are prepared, the company's de-livery wagous are loaded and start for the stores where dealers sell to Mrs. Victoria. The methods of culture at Esquimalt are

somewhat dissimilar from those in vogue on the Atlantic side. There most of the planting is done in water where the bottom is never visible, often reaching a depth of thirty feet and upward. The ground varies there from quite soft to that almost as hard as asphalt pavement. Labor saving devices also, have been made a prominent factor in the economical development of the enterprises on the eastern coast, and steamers of a net register of fifty tons or more, equipped with large dredges, operated by steam hoisting apparatus, bring from the depths with these from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred bushels of oysters during the course of an ordinary day's work. A crew of four men is needed to man these dredges. Here, as in most beds on the Pacific Coast, the cultivation is carried on entirely in the shallow water, and the work is much easier. It is much more difficult to clean up a bottom of oysters where the bottom cannot be seen. Moreover, a deep bottom on this coast is impracticable, as many oysters would be lost and money would be lost on the planting. In the east where oysters regenerate naturally, even if some are not obtained by the dredges, the cost of them has been nothing; while here where every oyster must be bought for planting, and in addition to the purchase price must pay a freight rate of \$2.55 per 100 pounds, it will readily be seen that an oyster saved is an oyster made and an oyster not recovered is meney lost. One big advantage possessed by the western beds is that the oyster beds are not threatened by the heavy freezes of the cast, where ice forms over the harbors and remains fast for from four to six months in some places, and the planters of the Pacific coast do not have to be careful to avoid the dangers of freezing and thawing of the oysters or the carrying of them off in the

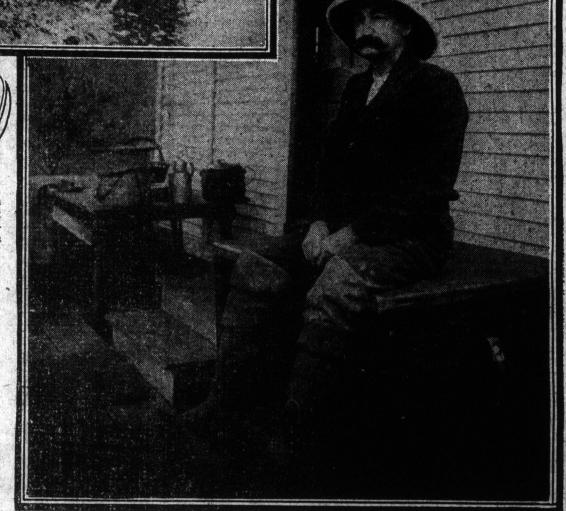
Machinery, too, enters little into the work in the west. The beds are soft bottomed, and dredges are not used to any extent for fear that the crust will be disturbed. The dredge used in the east is a huge and heavy rake or scraper which drags the oysters into a bag, the entire apparatus being lifted to the surface when the bag is full. At Esquimalt, when the tide has covered the beds, tongs are used instead of this method. A pair of tongs is geared something like a pair of scissors with long wooden handles, except that instead of having blades, something like two rakes is used, and raised to the surface when filled with oysters. The use of rakes and short tongs is another method adopted.

For the past four years the Washington. State Fish Commission has been carrying on a series of experiments at its fisheries experiment station at Keyport, endevaoring to find some method whereby the eastern oysters might be propogated here. It has been found that the reproductive elements ripen and are cast into the water, but aside from an occasional oyster being found, practically no set results from this spawning. The observations and experiments that have thus far been made seem to indicate that the temperature of the

more heavily to supply the demand. Indians and white men resorted to them at all times and seasons, gathering the oysters by the canoe load and shipping them into the market. The starfish, too, ever an enemy of the oyster came up from the deeper waters and so nearly completed the work of stripping the beds that today many that were once wonderfully productive are no longer oyster beds but barren mud flats with a few shells to reflect the past productiveness.

#### ·/ THE PILGRIMS OF TIBET

Once in Tibet we passed two young lamas from Khan. They did not walk like ordinary pilgrims, but literally measured off the distance with their own bodies. Lying down full length on the ground, they would join their hands over their heads and read a prayer, then make a mark on the road, arise, join their hands together again and repeat the entire cer-



THE PLANIFER - CAPT GEO. V. WILLIAMS COND

water is too low, particularly at night, and emony all the way round the mountain. Perwhere the temperature of the water can be controlled better results will follow.

The success attending the transplanting of the eastern oyster has suggested the possibility of introducing other species into our waters. Attention has been turned particularly to Japan, where they have several species of oysters, three, at least of which are of commercial importance. The Japanese have developed quite a complicated system of cultivation and produce an immense number of excellent oysters. Those around Hiroshima attain about the size and shape of the eastern "Blue Point." The shells are deep and thin and have much the same general appearance of an eastern oyster. Further north, around some of the northern islands, another species is found which attains a much larger size. This is not cultivated to any extent, being a deep water form. A study of the temperature and general conditions surrounding these Japanese oysters indicates that they would be particularly well adapted for transplanting here and it is possible that they might propogate readily.

The Bellingham Eay Company recently made quite a large shipment from Hiroshima and planted on their beds near Whatcom. Through lack of proper packing and care in shipping many of these were lost, but enough were saved to indicate that better results may reward future efforts. Some of the other large companies are now scriously considering making shipment in the near future.

Among the native oysters of this vicinity probably the beds best known are those of Young Brothers, of the New England hotel at Sooke. Indians living in this vicinity can point out many places where there have been extensive beds of native oysters, the head waters of Victoria arm beyond the Gorge having at one time been well stocked. Not only here but also on Puget Sound and in Oregon waters large areas could be found a few years ago where these oysters grew and flourished abundantly. The shell heaps on the shores of many bays show that the Indians have for many years visited these beds and obtained a large part of their food supply from them. The early settlers found in these oysters a substitute for the much larger oyster of the eastern coast, which has now followed them in their migration westward through the enterprise of a local syndicate. As the cities grew the demand for oysters increased and each year these natural beds were drawn on

subject to too sudden changes for the young formed in this manner by "prostration," the embryo to develop. It is possible that with journey took 20 days. The two lamas we saw d only done about half the distance, and they contemplated doing the whole journey twice. One of them was to return there after having completed his duty as a pilgrim. The other-he was barely 20 years old-was to pass the remainder of his earthly life in a dark grotto on the banks of the Upper Tsangpo.

Few forms of self-mortification are of such value as this life spent in the dark, this absolute separation from the world, from one's fellow-men and the light of the sun. In Linaggunpa I obtained much valuable information regarding this curious custom. In the prayer grotto at that place-a little stone hut at the foot of a cliff-was then a lama who had already been immured for three years. No one knew him, no one knew whence he came nor what his name was, and even were one to know his name it was forbidden to mention it before human beings. But they told me the day he went into the grotto he was followed in most solemn procession by all the red monks of the monastery, and when all the ceremonies prescribed in the holy books had been gone through, the narrow entrance into the grotto had been closed up again. We were standing outside it. I asked the head lama whether he could hear us talk. He replied, "Oh, no; he can neither hear nor see; he is sunk night and day in profound meditation." "How do you know that he is alive?" "The food (tsamba) which is passed into him once a day through an underground passage is eaten up by the morning; but should we find the dish untouched one morning, we should understand that he had died."

How wonderful! For days and weeks I could not drive the picture of this lama out of my mind. Never to hear a human voice, never to get a glimpse of the sun, never to see the difference between night and day, only to know of the approach of winter by the lowering of the temperature. I pictured to myself the day when he was entombed in the cave. He sat there alone and watched them fill up the opening with blocks of stone-the light growing continually less, till finally only a tiny little hole was left. Through this he took his last farewell to the sun, and when that, too, was fully closed up, he remained in complete and utter darkness. Since that time three years have now elapsed. In another temple like Linga, absolutely unknown by Europeans, a lama had lived immured in this manner for 69 years! Sven Hedin, in Harper's Magazine,

# LOTS OF SPLENDID BARGAINS FOR FRIDAY

### These are Indeed Bargains

Our series of Special Purchase Sales in the Shoe Department are decidedly remarkable. The values are exceptional. This applies especially to the lines offered for Friday.

Men's \$2.50 Boots for \$1.25

Infants' \$1.00 and \$1.50 Boots for 75c

150 PAIRS INFANTS' LACE BOOTS, genuine hand-turned soles, black or tan. Regular values from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Fri-

### Friday Sale of Silk and Net Blouses

\$5.75 to \$7.50 Qualities Friday \$2.75

About 300 Blouses in this lot. These are made of plain and fancy white silk, white and cream fancy nets, white and cream fancy lace, white and cream spotted nets, checked and plaid silks in colors. They are this season's latest styles and made of the very best materials in the best possible manner. This lot we picked up at less than half the regular price, and there is not a waist in the lot that is not worth twice the price asked. They will be placed on sale Friday at this 

## New Silks of All Kinds

NEW SILKS, for evening and street wear, a special lot of about fifty pieces in all, in light and dark checks and 

FANCY STRIPED TAFFETA, the very newest designs, at \$1.00 and.....\$1.25 

New Fancy Silk Vestings, very rich, handsome effects in tinsel and Arabesque designs now so much wanted.

### Monthly Accounts

For Goods Purchased in September are Due and Payable up to the 15th inst.

### **Exclusive Fall Costumes**

Our Costumes are all styles that are confined to and sold only by us. A few descriptions:

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in fancy stripes, colors, green and blue, light and dark grey and blue and black. Jacket silk lined, man-tailored and finished with stitching and buttons. Skirt circular cut with wide fold of self. Price .. \$40.00 WOMEN'S COSTUME, in brown, blue and black chiffon finished broadcloth. Jacket satin lined, collar, cuffs and pockets, black satin finish, skirt circular cut, finished

WOMEN'S COSTUME, colors blue, brown, green and black, made of fine all wool English serge. Jacket lined with satin, vest of fancy velvet and collar inlaid with same, skirt circular cut with fold of self. Priced at ..... \$45.00

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in brown tweed, also black and navy venetian. Jacket satin lined and very smartly tailored, with silk stitching, skirt pleated with fold of self. Price \$22.50 WOMEN'S COSTUME, in fancy stripes, colors, green and blue, light and dark grey and blue and black. Jacket silk lined, man-tailored and finished with stitching and buttons. Skirt circular cut with wide fold of self. Price ... . \$40.00

### The Vacuum Cleaner

The question of house cleaning for fall brings to mind the carpet cleaning that must be done. There is no need to upset the house to have this done. The

#### BOOTH VACUUM CLEANER

does the work without trouble or fuss. It would be well to remember that this is no toy or improved carpet sweeper. It is a cleaner that cleans not only the carpet but the paper and floor underneath. Other makes do surface work, ours cleans thoroughly from the floor up. We would be glad to furnish esti-



## The Franklin Parlor Heater

These heaters are very handsome in appearance, being very suitable for a parlor. The doors slide back, giving the appearance of an open grate. It is suitable for wood or coal.

No. 12, coal burning, \$12.50, wood burning. . . . \$12.00

No. 14, coal burning, \$15.00, wood burning..... .. \$14.00

## Imported Dress Robes Reduced

\$15.00 and \$17.50 Novelty Robes. Friday \$11.50 \$22.50 and \$25.00 Novelty Robes. Friday \$13.50

This is an opportunity and an exceptional one, these robes being all this season's styles. They are the most exclusive and stylish dress materials that we carry and the limited quantities shown protects the buyer and makes it possible to have a dress different from what everybody wears.

\$17.50 Dress Robes, \$11.50

o DRESS ROBES, in fine Herringbone weave, two color plaid effects for skirts, with plain material to match for coat, colors, dark brown, medium brown, myrtle, olive, old rose and navy. Regular \$17.50. Friday \$11.50

\$15.00 Dress Robes, \$11.50 2 DRESS ROBES, heavy diagonal weave, two

tone color effects in stripes, with border design, colors medium brown and myrtle. Reg-

\$22.50 Dress Robes, \$13.50 8 DRESS ROBES, heavy Herringbone and

diagonal weaves, two tone color effects in small and medium plaids for skirt, with plain material to match for coat, colors, navy,  \$15.00 Dress Robes, \$11.50

3 DRESS ROBES, heavy twill weave, in small check patterns, colors, myrtle and olive. Regular \$15.00. Friday.......\$11.50

\$25.00 Dress Robes, \$13.50

DRESS ROBES, in heavy tweed effects, with handsome border design in dark grey, light grey, and dark brown. Regular \$25.00. Friday ..... \$13.50

\$25.00 Dress Robes, \$13.50

DRESS ROBES, fine diagonal weave, twotone color stripe effects, colors myrtle and olive greens. Regular \$25.00. Friday. .\$13.50

\$15.00 Dress Robes, \$11.50 2 DRESS ROBES, fine Herringbone weave in

small stripe and check effect for skirt with plain material to match for coat, light brown shades. Regular \$15.00. Friday .... \$11.50

# Great Special for Friday

MEN'S SUITS \$6.75 Reg. \$9.75 to \$15.00. Only 75 to sell, sizes 33 to 44 FRIDAY'S SPECIAL PRICE

# What 25c Will Buy on Friday and Saturday

The tables down the centre aisle will be devoted to special bargains at 25c for Friday and Saturday. Some splendid extra specials will be offered on these tables for the week end.

50c Silk Ties, 25c WOMEN'S SILK TIES

AND BOWS, including the new Bayadere silk braid ties in all colors, worth to 50c. Friday and Saturday ........25¢

50c Cushion Tops, 25c TINTED CUSHION TOPS for working in fancy floral designs. Regular 35c and 5oc. Fri-

day and Saturday ... 25¢

35c Woolen Gloves, 25c WOMEN'S KNITTED WOOLLEN GLOVES, in black, white, grey, navy, red and brown. Regular 35c. Friday and Saturday ..... 25¢

Women's Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c

WOMEN'S HANDKER-CHIEFS, fine lawn with fancy lave edge and fancy embroidery. Special Friday and Saturday, 2 for .......25¢ 45c to \$1.00 Veilings for 25c

VEILINGS, in Fancy Nets and Chenille Spots, colors black, brown, navy, green, grey, magpie, prune, Alice blue and purple. Regular 45c to \$1.00. Friday and Sat-

Women's Lace Collars

WOMEN'S LACE COL-LARS, guipure lace, in white and cream, the newest shapes. Special Friday and Saturday 

Silk Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c

SILK HANDKER-CHIEFS, unhemmed, with fancy blue border, were 25c and . 30c each. Special Friday and Sat-

50c Linen Doylies, 25c LINEN DOYLIES, hand drawn work doylies, large variety of patterns to select from, 12 inches square. Regular 50c. Friday and Saturday 25¢

Women's Fancy Collars,

WOMEN'S FANCY COLLARS, nicely embroidered, in fast washing colors. Special Friday and Saturday at. .25¢

35c Cashmere Gloves,

WOMEN'S CASHMERE GLOVES, in beaver, red and navy blue, excellent quality. Regular 35c. Friday and Saturday 25¢

75c Centre Pieces, 25c LINEN CENTRE PIECES AND DOY-LIES, in round, oval and

square shapes. Regular

50c, 65c and 75c. Friday and Saturday....25¢

Friday Bargain for Men SPECIAL SALE OF MEN'S SILK TIES

VOL L. NO

FLEET

Japanese

Crowds

STRIKING

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Values 50c and 75c. Friday Special 25c

shades of Reds, Blues, Fawns, Greens, Greys, Mauves, Browns, and fancy designs. A number of fancy knited ties in plain shades and mixtures, Poplins, barathea and fancy silks. Values 50c and 75c. Friday Special .... 25¢ Men's Heavy Sox. Special 17c

MEN'S HEAVY DARK GREY ENGLISH SEAMLESS SOX, regular ribbed knit and strong make, light and dark grey, all sizes. Special Friday, per pair......17¢

### Some New Furniture

New Furniture, Furniture Novelties, and Staple Lines are arriving every day. Our furniture show-rooms are well stocked with attractive and up-to-date articles and our prices are without doubt the lowest possible for equal quality.

DRESSING BUREAUX, with washstand to match, surface oak finish. Complete, the pair.... \$14.50 DRESSING BUREAUX, large size, with washstand to match, surface oak finish. Complete, the pair.....\$21.00 PRINCESS DRESSING BUREAUX, in the surface oak. Price.....\$17.00 CHIFFONIERS, in the surface oak finish. Price.....\$13.50 CHESTS OF DRAWERS, in the surface oak finish. Price is.... \$11.00 HOTEL DRESSERS AND WASHSTANDS, in the surface oak. Price.....\$8.00 PARLOR TABLES, in the surface oak. Price .. . \$3.25 LIBRARY TABLES, in the surface oak. Price......\$5.75

## About Fall Cleaning

Now is the time to brighten up the home for the winter months, to have your couches, lounges and easy chairs recovered and refinished or repaired.

We have a large staff of expert workmen to do all this sort of work. Any new or old work that you want done we can do to

Draperies made and put up complete, and all kinds of work on upholstered furniture. Have our representative call and give estimate on any work needed. Best workmanship guaranteed and charges most moderate.

## Monthly Accounts

For Goods Purchased in September are Due and Payable up to the 15th inst.

# Women's Seasonable Under-

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, heavy fleece lined vests and drawers in white, different sizes, vests, long sleeves, drawers ankle length. Price, per garment ..... 35¢ WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, Pen Angle brand, pure natural wool, vests and drawers, all sizes, vests long and short sleeves, drawers ankle length, per garment .. .. \$1.25 NOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, fine heavy fleece-lined, in grey and white, vests with long sleeves and high neck, drawers to match, ankle length, special, at, per garment .. .. .. 25¢ WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, a heavy line of vests and drawers to match, outsize sizes at 65c, large sizes at 60c, medium 

## Another Spencer "Quite Right"



This is quite the newest thing in smart Men's Footwear.

### Oxblood Russia Calf

Blucher Cut Laced Boots, genuine welted soles. Note that the soles, inner-soles and heels, consist of the best quality procurable oak bark tanned

Made on a perfect fitting, smart, dressy last. They are sure to be popular. No better boot made at any price. This boot is priced at ..... \$6.00

## Treatment of Boots by an Expert

Let us keep your shoes in good order. Our charges are

We specially want to clean the boots we sell, and as an inducement we make the following liberal offer:

With every pair of \$3.50 Boots purchased we give five coupons, and one extra for each 50c over. With Boots value \$5.00 we give 10 coupons, and one extra for

With Boots value \$5,00 we give 10 coupons, and one extra for

Each coupon is good for one free Shoe Shine at our stand in the Shoe Department.

Our Chocolates are Unexcelled. A Trial Will Convince.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Our Candy is Always Strictly Pure and Fresh

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