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VICTORIAL SIEMEWEEKEY COLONISC

Friday, September 18, 1903

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FROM

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Capt. H. K. Jan

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ing to England aft where he received

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very pig naval m 180 warships of part, timed for t manouevres begin before the United squadron is sche China the recent storms have rece losses in the sou phoon did damag 000,000 at Hongko

The Aki Maru near the meridit dropped to 28.87 blew with a ver flooded the vesse inboard, but no d

to the vessel. The to have been dar up as follows. F 837 packages; ma bamboo, 5,646; ri nuts, 638 sacks; l Depreise sacks; d

nuts, 638 sacks; 1 porcelain and cur visions, 2,450 pac eral merchandise, silk goods, 841 b 000. For Victoria 400 bags of sugar packages and tu tubs of misu and ages of general n

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ALDERMAN GLEASON BRINGS BACK IDEAS

After a three months try to Great Britain and the Continent, during the brief during the theorem in the second sec

those in a position to assist him, to afford him every opportunity of satis-fying his desire. In fac,t Alderman Gleason declares the many kindnesses extended to him proved the most en-joying feature of his trip and he can-not speak too highly of the uniform courtesy and attention received every-where he want. went.

Where he went:
 On the Continent
 From London the travelers visited Paris with its weath of interesting sights, galleries and objects of historic interest. A week proved all too short and passed all too quickly though the French capital idd not, much to Al-derman Gleason's disappointment and surprise, come up to' his expectations from the municipal standpoint. After a pleasant week in Switzerland the great past lent an atmosphere of in-tires that devery waking hour was fully occupied in the visits to the ancient ruins, still in a wonderful state of beautiful flowers sent by the palace, the magnificant municipal buildings, the Fantheon and the hundred and ome other interesting sights. The tourists attended Sunday morning mass at St Peters' where His Holiness, Pope Pius throng, and also witnessed the cere-monies attending the celebration of the antiversary of the death of the late King Humbert, whose tomb was simply lost to view under the mass of beautiful flowers sent by the patriotic Italians.
 Among the many pleasant trips made into the environs of the Eternal
 Among the many pleasant trips
 Among the many pleasant trips

borough the system of making the tar macadam roads, which it is pro-posed to try here, was investigated from the beginning to the end of the process and figures of cost and plans were secured by Alderman Gieason who will submit them to the streets, bridges and severs committee of the Will Submit Results of His Ob-servations to Fellow Aldermen (From Thursday's Daily) After a three months trip to Great Britain and the Continent, during which they visited the most important cities and viewed the thousand and

One of the most interesting sights, from the municipal standpoint, which Alderman Gleason saw while abroad, was a practice drill of the headquar-ters force of firemen in London, and the exhibition was one which it would be impossible to better.

Liquor Traffic

Alderman Gleason did not fail to take cognizance of the liquor question while abroad, and he was surprised to

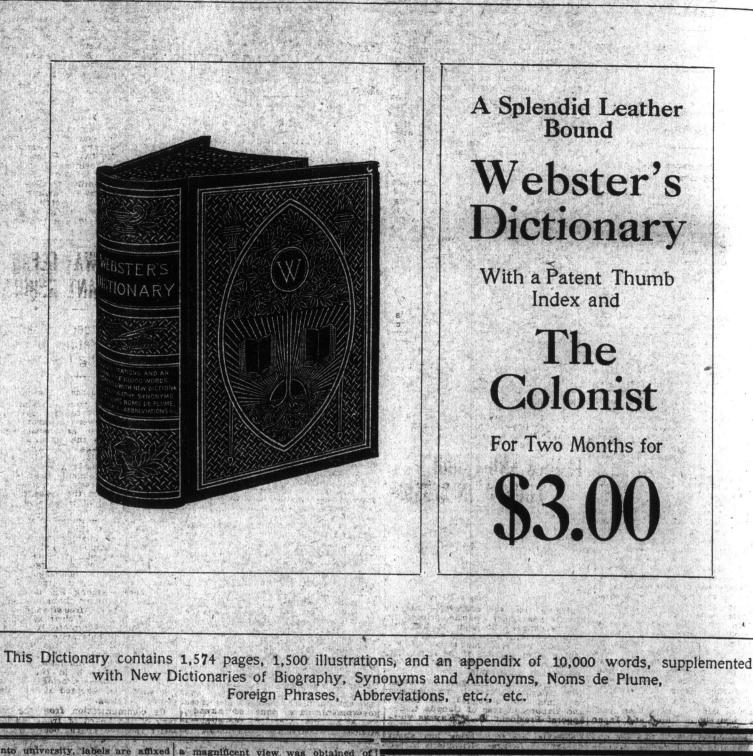
SOCIETY RESUMES

At the meeting of the members of the Natural History society on Mon-day evening, the president, Mr. Carl Loewenberg, was in the chair.

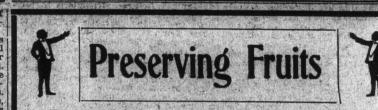
the press nor the public placed any real value upon the nature of this work, which the society has so deeply at heart; while it was even said that far from discouraging these atrocities, they seemed rather inclined to en-courage them, being hopelessly blind to the manifold beauties of nature in general and to the charms of native vegetation in particular. The aim of the society is step by step to add to the stores which have been already gathered until a collec-tion which will not only be a credit and an honor to the city, but even to the province, as a whole, is accom-

and an honor to the city, but even to the province, as a whole, is accom-plished; but, of course, this achieve-ment will be rendered an utter impos-sibility unless every care is taken to preserve every item in the catalogue of the country's arboreal and floral riches.

riches. Specimens of every native tree, shrub and flower are desired, but this is a hopeless task, so long as the existing absolute indifference on the existing absolute indifference on the part of the public at large upon this subject prevails. At the present time bicycles are ruthlessly run over the flower beds, and Mr. English, the park flower beds, and Mr. English, the park



Here's Your Chance



with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume,

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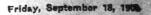
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Townsend, read from Guatsino i west coast. Inc sengers was a which has been large timbor lin district for Mr. H. Wille, Robt. The Tees was when west boun to anchor for t and Kyuquot. N the whaling sta of barrels is de steamer Orion h

eamer Orion to Sechart



FROM YOKOHAMA

AKI MARU IN

Stowaway Deported on Last Voyage Again Makes Effort to Land Here HID IN THE CHAIN LOCKER

Capt. H. K. James and Japanese Professors Among the Passengers

selected finest \$1.25 \$1.00 ..75c

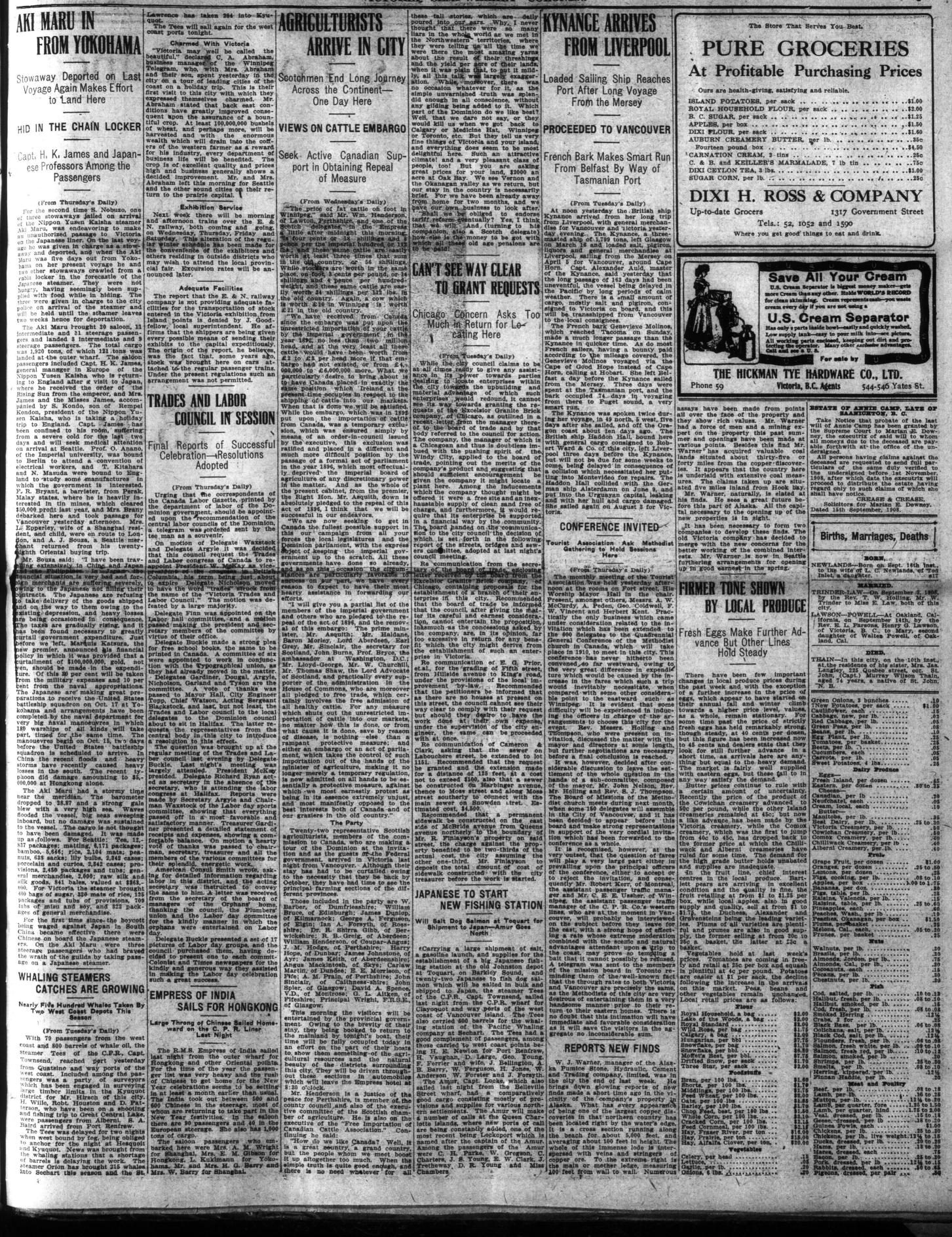
pplemented

Charmed With Victoria "Viotoria may well be called the beautiful," declared C. A. Abraham, business manager of the Winnipeg Telegram, who, with Mrs. Abraham and their son, spent yesterday in the city on a tour of leading cities of the coast on a holiday trip. This is their first visit to this city with which they expressed themselves charmed. Mr.

Across the Continent— One Day Here Seek Active Canadian Sup-port in Obtaining Repeal of Measure of Measure (From Wednesday's Daily)

TCTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIS

The Tees will sall again for the west AGRIGULTURISTS





ily Cash Grocer Cor. Yates & Douglas and will increas 000 a year in order nail service may be Jedway is progres-prise and claims a men and residents ien and lcome addition to

and boasts of mer ve with an esprit d to beat. It present is more other portion of as its mining inrunning monthly the smelters. Th be ready to ship, a very promise lysmith, has comtions. the southeast. A syndicate g on. A syndicate talists are operat-Copper mine, a which has under-development, and development, and a position to begin date. y date. Grouped es are the Thunhe Meal Ticket, Iontreal capital-Montreal capital-ng ready to begin

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In this province the two great parties have their candidates in the field in all the constituencies except Comox-

THE SCOTTISH FARMERS.

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

should be general within the next ter

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days. Chipman—The crop conditions are much improved over the last report. The weather is perfect now and har-vesting is nearing completion. Very little grain is standing yet, and if the weather continues favorable some threshing will be done this week. Mundare—The past week has been too wet and cutting has been delayed. The weather is more favorable today and cutting will be finished this week.

and cutting will be finished this week.
Lavoy—The harvest has come along fine during the past-week and there is fully 75 per cent of the wheat cut and all should be finished during the coming week. Threshing ought to be general ih 15 days. One or two farmers will likely thresh this week.
Vermilion—There have been several showers during the week, which did little damage more than delaying harvesting. There has been no frost in this district.
Islay—Seventy per cent of the grain is now cut and the weather is fine. Marshall—The past week has been more or less cloudy, with cold rains Ninety per cent of the grain is in the stock and stacking and threshing has fairly begin.
Lashburn—Wheat cutting is all done and oats and other grains are nearly all cut. The past week has been fine and threshing will start in a few days.
Paynton, Sask—The weather during the past week has been warm and dry and harvesting is about completed. From reports raceived it is estimated that about one-third of the crop in this distict has been damaged by frost. Threshing commences tomorrow and will be general by the end of the weather is and the weather is not be the dot is disting the base to be and any set the dot the crop in this distict has been damaged by frost. Threshing commences tomorrow and will be general by the end of the weather is dot of the weather is dot is disting the weather is a bout completed the weather is a bout completed.

Tra-magnined. They really do not cut a rew nuch figure in any one's life, except of those people who have nothing else to the pain class? in connection with any set of individuals, but will the Spectator row an it? When we want to speak of men who the Socialist persuation have taken for calling them the "proletariat." It is a very fine sounding word and is used as if it were an argument in liself, But the word really comes from the old name of the lowest class of Roman a garded simply as useful because they wheat row and will be general by the end of the week. North Battleford-The weather con-

tinues favorable for ripening the grain and harvesting is up to expecta The Calgary Herald, of September

reported that on that date most of the grain was cut in Manitoba and that from 40 to 50 per cent was cut in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The fall



Come In And See It---And Bring Your Visitors

REEN in to see our magnificent Fall showing of fine furniture? If you haven't yet seen this uncommonly fine collection, come in and have a look. Bring your exhibition visitors and let them see the inside of this great store. You are welcome, they are welcome-everybody is welcome to come. Many women (and men, too) find considerable pleasure in visits to this home of "new things in home furnishings," and we know you'll be delighted with what we have to offer. We have made great preparations for a big Fall business, and it has started off with a rush. Though we try hard to keep the "gaps" filled, the earlier you come in the better assortment we shall be able to show. The Furniture Department isn't the only point of interest here. In Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, etc., we are showing some handsome creations. Then, too, new things in China and Glass and Silver are daily arriving. Oh! there is much of interest-Come in!



"Fair Time" next week, and the "Fair Time" means Fall Time is near. You'll need new Carpets this fall, so why not come in and choose them now and let us make and lay them before the Fair. You'll have visitors in plenty, a n d wouldn't it be nice to have the house bright and cheerful through having new carpets. Carpets DO make a difference. Our showing for the 1908 Fall is an unusual one-surpassing, we believe, any of our previous ef-forts. You know what our "efforts" in the past have been. so come prepared to see some "niceness." Prices are right and

uality-well.

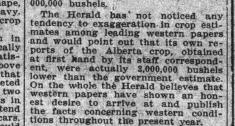
it's



Weiler Quality" again, and that's sufficient guarantee for most people

A Hint as to the Range of Our | Here Are a Few From Our La

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Carpet Pricings Carpet Square Stock BRUSSELS CARPETS-Choice designs in the terns, shown at, from per yard

Most any size you may require is shown. Come and see the range we offer.

> COME IN AND SEE THE NEW FUR-

NITURE STYLES

WE HAVE ON OUR

THIRD FLOOR TO-

DAY

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHOPPING BY MAIL"?

A mail order service such as ours makes shopping by mail a safe and satisfactory way. It brings within your reach the offerings of this western country's finest Home Furnishing store, and makes the comfortable furnishing of your home an easy matter indeed .- Choosing easy-prices easy.





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Friday, Sept

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Friday, September 18, 1903

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MAKERS FURNITURE ANDOFFICE FITTINGS That Ary Belle?



(From Thursday's Daily)

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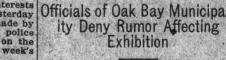
Scotch agriculturists, who are sed to be touring Canada under with a view to studying agricul-conditions in Canada, returned



the genuine Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats, made by the founders in Canada of hand-tailored garment secretary will have a further and per-haps more important announcement to make at an early date. Suits and Overcoats, \$15 to \$35. No More Space. Meanwhile the preparations are pro-ceeding apace. The new buildings are practically complete. There are yet a few finishing touches to be adminis-tered but the exhibitors are at liberty to put their displays in position, and many of them are availing themselves of the privilege. The floor space in the main hall is all rented. The last was disposed of several days ago, and since then, the secretary has been besieged with applications which he had been forced, reluctantly, to turn away. He mentioned this as an instance of the pending exhibition and as but another evidence that the Victoria fair of 1908 is destined to break all records. No More Space. ALLEN & CO. Fit-Reform 1201 Government St. There had been no applications and, as but another of the sasessed for taxes and thus become a drag rather than a beent in the become a drag rather than a beent in a beent. Therefore they claim that, during exhibition week, Victoria should provide the policy of Oak Bay Officials Intend Engaging Their Services—Victoria Responsible
 Oak Bay Officials Intend Engaging Their Services—Victoria Responsible
 WILL NATT GRANT gaging Their Services-Victoria Responsible WILL NOT GRANT Ciergy Are Returning The Rev. E. G. Miller, the rector of St. Barnabas church, is expected home from England and the great Pan-An-glicaning week. Bishop Perrin and the Rev. Mr. Cooper, who will remain in Montreal for several days in order to attend the great synod of the Church of England in Canada, will not reach home until the first week in October. (From Thursday's Daily) The municipalities of Victoria and f Oak Bay having failed to come to of Oak Day having failed to come to an agreement in reference to the sev-eral questions affecting the interests of both it was announced yesterday that arrangements were being made by the latter with the provincial police-for the enforcement of the law on the exhibition grounds during next week's fair. the appreciated and that the general endorsation would be erined by the patronagte.
A number of those whe have been appointed to act as judges already to intered will be authorities for payment. Should there be any arrests made or should sany important prosecutions be necessary. All, is is stated, express induct on the eighboring distribute of the senterist of fair.

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Reception to Be Given in Provincial Building By the Government: As promised to the deputation which waited on the Hon. the provincial government will entertain the mem-bers of the Canadian Adming institute and their guests, who will be in Vic-toria next week, at a reception in the Parliament buildings, from 9 to 11 o'clock, on the might of Wednesday, the 23rd inst. This function will be on the pub-lic. Formal invitations to it will not be issued, but a notice will be inserted in the local newspapers that the path-lic will be welcomed. The arrange-ments are being made by Hon. Dr Young. Additional lights will be placed at the main entrance to the buildings, palms and other plants will the placed in the corritors, the legisla-tive hall, in which the guests will be received on arrival, will be decorated and a good orchestra will render s number of instrumental selections Refreshments will be served shortly after 10 o'clock, and the company will disperse about 1 o'clock. The build-ings will be well lighted throughout, and including the several museums. In port the hard road with shieh widdense widdense is to fracture her bry. Just how she hard croad with shieh as to fracture her bry. Just how she hard tracted the steening to the steening to start the car. Miss of the steening to start the car. Miss where she was carried to the side of the steening to the steening the steening to the steening t which are bound to follow, in the same manner. Recently at Belling-ham the College Maid went the mile in 2.09, which, as every horseman knows, is well above the average, to say the least. In addition there will be three double teams in attendance ready to put on the Roman flippodrome races. At the start the riders will ride, at the speed limit of their mounts, one foot on one steed and the other on the back of its mate. The winners will decide the issue in chariots, the drivers being clad in the costume which according to history was worn in the contests held cen-turies ago in Rome when the empire of that name was at the zenith of its glory. This is all that had been ar-ranged in the entertainment line as yet, but it is not improbable that the secretary will have a further and per-



Furniture in Bulk

Clergy Are Returning

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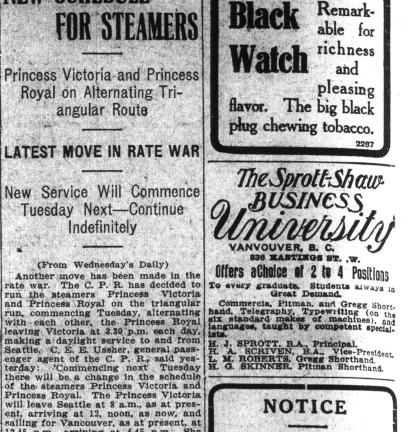
Victoria, B. C.





upon the very successful character of the year's work and added that amid ent, arriving at 12, noon, as now, and sailing for Vancouver, as at present, at 12.45 p.m., arriving at 4.45 p.m. She all the trophics presented for their in-spection he especially missed a cup which he had been persuaded by Mr. which he had been persuaded by Mr. Brace to offer sor competition. Mr. Brace had assured him that if he gave it the cup would stay here, but lo and behold, it had gone to Vancouver (laughter), the only comfort being that it had been won by a Y.M.C.A. boy, and might, yes, might come back next year. (Laughter and applause.) The most gratifying specials will leave Vancouver at 10 p.m. for Seattle direct, arriving at 7 a.m., and leaving again for Victoria at 7.30 a.m. The steamer Princess Royal will leave Seattle at 10 p.m. for Vancouver dithe only comfort being that it had been wen by a Y.M.C.A. boy, and might, yes, might come back next year. (Laughter and applause.) The most riving here at 2 p.m. and sailing for gratifying spectacle of the whole even-ing was, however, the presence of a large number of young lads who in due course must take the places of men of the present day. (Hear, hear.) The only way in which they could win this country for God and the right was through the training that was given to the young boys and the young girls of the Dominion, for tinue the service until the straits freeze over, the date of which is rather un-certain but is far removed." Mr. Ussher left this morning by the the young girls of the Dominion, for a twig, when young and tender, was easily trained and inclined, although when it had grown crocked and old the straightening of it became practically impossible. (Hear, hear.) He believed steamer Princess Victoria to attend the convention of the travelling passenger straightening of it became practically impossible. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the new building would come, and the business men of this city could make no better investment than in contributing generously towards the building fund. (Applause.)
Rev. S. J. Thompson expressed his deep sympathy with the young men and boys who had to face the terrible and constant temptations of this city. Directors' Meeting
A meeting of the directors is called for Thursday evening next. Mr. Brace, seconded by Mayor Hall, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. McCurdy and the retiring /directors, and the proceedings closed pleasantly with refreshments which were served by the members of the ladies' auxiliary. Mr. McCurdy, however, remains sh active member of the building committee and association.
The proceedings were enlivened with a piano solo by Mr. Algernon Dobson, and songs by Mr. Algernon Concerd.
With the steamer Princess Royal leavance of the Chippewa, carrying passengers at the low rate of 25 cents.

here exchinary is at the Princess Royal by mill nake a daylight trip, arriving at s pm, from Vancouver. The Charmer will follow her from Vancouver daily, a triving at 7 p.m. Will the steamer Princess Royal leaving here at 3.30 each day, an hour in advance of the Chippewa, carrying passengers at the low rate of 25 cents, the fare of 31 now prevailing on the steamer Chippewa will probably again be lowered. In some quarters it is sta-ted that it is probable that the steamer Chippewa will be withdrawn for a much-naeeded overhauling and the cheaper steamer Rosalle operated, sole-ly for the purpose of holding the route. SEPARATE SCHOOL FOR THE JUNIOR CLASSES



Friday, September 18, 190



Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on

System

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Today a sang of workmen will com

nence on the work of installing the

Dated this 15th c

Friday, Septe

CERTIFICATE OF

NOTICE.—Red Cro claim, situate in the division of Rupert a eated, West Arm of TAKIS NOTICE, Moore, free miner's '3858, intend, sixty 'ereoi, to apply to th for a certificate of the purpose of obtain of the above claim. And further take ander section 37, m before the issuance of improvements.

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NOTICE .- Red Cr

NOTICE.-Red Cr claim, situate in the division of Rupert (cated, West Arm of TAKE NOTICE, Moore, free miners 13853, intend, sixty hereof, to apply to t for a certificate of the purpose of obtail of the above claim, And further take under section 37, m before the issuance improvements.

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NOTICE. — Eagle claim. situate in th division of Rupert cated, West Arm of TAKE NOTICE. Moore, free miner' 13853, intend, sixty hereof, to apply to t for a certificate of the purpose of obtai of the above claim. And further take under section 37, m before the issuance o improvements.

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NOTICE. - Eagle NOTICE. — Eagle claim, situate in th division of Rupert cated, West Arm of TAKE NOTICE, Moore, free miner 18853, intend, sixty hereof, to apply to for a certificate of the purpose of obta of the above claim. And further take under section 37, 1 before the issuance improvements.

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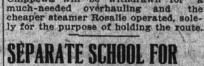
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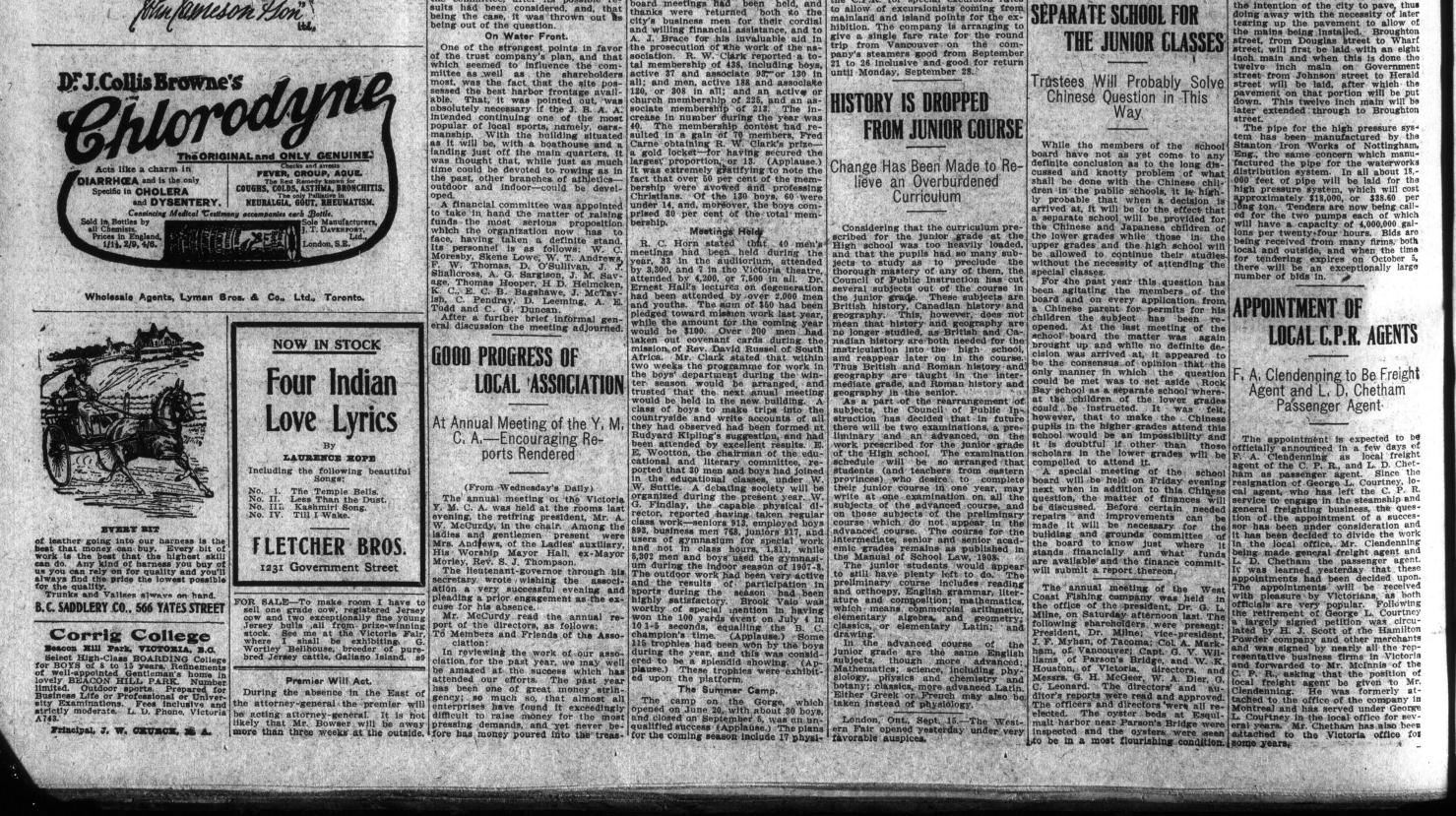
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NOTICE. - Eas NOTICE. --- Basie Claim, 'stuate in t division of. Rupert ated, West Arm o .TAKE NOTICE. Moore, free miner 13858, intend, sixt hereof, to apply to for a certificate sf the purpose of obw of the above claim And further take under section 37, before the issuance improvements.

WORK OF LAYING MAINS TO COMMENCE TODAY City Starts on Installation of High Pressure Salt Water









CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

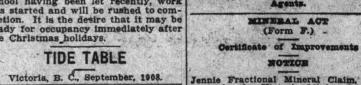
mprovements.

claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13888, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obusining a Crown graat of the above claim. And further takes notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

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1 ' OF P.R. AGENTS

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

ng to Be Freight D. Chetham er Agent

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tt of the Hamilton nd other merchants nearly all the rep-s firms in Victoria Mr. McInnis of the hat the position of t be given to Mr. was formerly at-of the company in served under George local office for sevlocal office for sev-

Victoria office for

ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 16th day of August, A.D.

NOTICE -- Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, 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.

ements. ROY C. PRICE,

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE: - Eagle No. 5 mineral laim, situate in the Quatsino mining Vision of Rupert district. Where lo-ated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. doore, free miner's certificate No. B 383.3, intend, sity days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder Or a certificate of improvements, for he purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, inder section 87, must be commenced effore the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

nprovements. ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

CHRITIFICATS OF IMPROVINEINTS NOWICE.-F. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino, mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, 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.

CERTFICATE OF INFROVEMENTS NOTICE. -- Eagle No. 6 mineral laim, situate in the Quatsino mining vision of Rupert district. Where lo-aled, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that 1, James A force, free miner's certificate No. E 8833. intend, sixty days from date tercof, to apply to the Mining Recorder or a certificate of improvements, for the above claim. And further take notice that action, inder section 37, must be commenced effore the issuance of such certificate of improvements. nprovements. ROY C. PRICE,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE .- Sunrise mineral

Public Library's Record The number of the people who eb-during the past month was \$865 with a daily average of 148. The greatest day was 258, while 90 new cards were stranted. The new catalogue can be obtained on application at the 'usual figure, 10 cents. Will Erect Dwekings. Will Erect Dwekings. Here the strant stran

Three more permits for dwellings, were issued yesterday to H. G. S. Heisterman, who will erect a dwelling on Belmont avenue, to cost \$2,908; to C. F. Russell for a dwelling on Herald street, to cost \$1,800, and to Mrs. A. J. Garesche for a dwelling on Fairfield road, to cost \$2,500:

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1903. When love speaks in simplest sin-cerity, our hearts recognize the sub-linnest language known to earth."— George Eliot. Gorge Eliot. ROY C. PRICE. Agent. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. Garesche for a dwelling on Fairfield the singuage of the sub-sold in one year of salada" Tea. Annual sale exceeds eighteen millon gackets. ROY C. PRICE. Agent. An express train running 60 miles an hour without stopping for 25 hours would just travel the distance cover-were joined in Vancouver by S.C. Mc-Ewen and Ross Stone, medical stu-traveling via Fort William, the Great Lakes and Toronto,

In se who has been reported missing since Wednesday last, the provincial police authorities will this morning send authorities will this monthly to the s Provincial Constable Carter to the s Seventeen-mile Post on the E. & N. 6 railway. Who the missing man is or 8 whether, as a fact, there is anyone 9 missing in that district are facts 10 which Constable Carter will attempt to 11 ascertain.

ascertain. Last Wednesday an individual, evidently intent on several days sport, pitched his tent a short distance from dentity infert on several dars sport, by infert on spectrum, by infert on several dars sport, by infert on severation on sport in that be informed by Mr. Wrigglesworth of the city they informed the provincial po-lice. No description was secured of the man who was some distance away from Mr. Wrigglesworth when the lat-ter saw him, but the fact that the tart was allowed to remain standing day after day and its owner failed to return to it, led to the supposition that he halls. **DEFIGIALS ADDIVE DEFIGIALS ADDIVE**

OFFICIALS ARRIVE

New C.P.R: General Passenger Agent in Vancouver Introduced to Duties

Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffi anager of the C.P.R. Co., Montreal,

Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, the assistant

Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, the assistant passenger traffic manager of Winhipeg, Mr. C. B. Foster, the assistant general passenger agent of the C.P.R. western lines and Mr. E. J. Coyle's successor, of Vancouver: Mr. Richard Marpole, the general executive assistant, of Van-couver, came over on the Charmer last evening and are taking a general sur-vey of the company's local interests. As a matter of fact this is Mr. Foster's first trip in his new position, and he is being ushered on his initiative rounds by the very genial and very pleasantly uncommunicative Mr. Ussher. Frederic G. C. Wood left by the Charmer Sunday evening for McGill university, Montreal. Mr. Wood en-ters his third year in the arts' course.

ate in the Victoria Mining Divison, on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District.

TAKE NOTICE that I. Thos. Parsell.

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NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Cranberry District Vancouver Island.—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 16, Range 3, Cranberry District. Section 18, Range 8, Cranberry District. thence cast 50 chains, thence north 40 bains, thence west 50 chains, thence outh 40 chains to place of commence-ient; containing Section 18. District, Section 19. District, Secti south 40 chains to place of commence-ment; containing Section 18, Range 8, and Section 19, Range 8, being a por-tion of the Indian Reserve, and contain-ing 200 acres, more or less. Dated this 19th day of August, 1908, J. O. GREGORY. P. Collins, Agent.

P. Collina, Agent. NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described iands, situated in Nanaime and Cra-berry Districts, Vancouver Island:---Commening at a post planted on the Bank of Nanaimo River, at the south-west corner of Section 19, Range 7 (Craberry District); thence east 30 chains; thence north 60 chains to the northeast corner of Section 1, Range 7, Nanaimo District; thence west 65 chains to the bank of Nanaimo River; thence southerly, following the back of the river, to place of commencement; con-taining Sections 19 and 20, Range 7, Craberry District, and Section 1, Ranges 6 and 7, Nanaimo District tand being a portion of the Indian Reserve); containing about 160 acres, more or less. Bated this 19th day of August, 1908.

E. W. HARRISON. P. Collins, Agent

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Agent.

NOTICE TO ANGLERS.

An experienced Scottish angler wishes to form a connection with B. C. anglers in order to furnish them with the finest fishing materials at moderate rates, from the largest put manufacturing enin order to furnish them with the finest fishing materials at moderate rates. from the largest gut manufacturing es-tablishment in the world. Gut (speciality) from finest drawn to strongest salmon, fresh and good from the 1908 crop. Salmon and trout rode of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all other fishing materials for river, lake, or sea supplied of best quality at al-most wholesale rates.

being ushered on his initiative rounds by the very genial and very pleasantly uncommunicative Mr. Ussher. Ask for Amherst solid leather foot Ask for Amherst solid leather foot

TAKE NOTICE that the Saanich Lumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, BC, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark about 500 feet east of the southwest corner of Block 15, Sidney Townsite, Saanich District, British Col-umbia, thence east 300 feet, thence in a southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement. SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, C. Billings, Agent.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, September 18, 1903

OURT OF UNEQUAL JUSTICE

and foreigners at Shanghai arising out of the unfair actions and insulting manner of the Japanese consular authorities, which gave rise to the recent rioting during which British bluejackets beat off a mob of rioting Japanese who exceeded them ten to one in

number, has been prevailing for some time. according to mail advices from the big city on the Whangpo. In an editorial on "Japanese Ethics" the North China Daily News, most influential of foreign newspapers in China, says, under date of August 15:.

"Recent proceedings at the Japanese consular court in this settlement have aroused a storm of contempt and indignation, which tends, not unnaturally, to vent itself in prejudice against the nation at large. We should be loth, however, to believe that the exhibition given from the Japanese consular bench last Monday finds support or commendation in authoritative Japanese circles. The difficulty of finding a more creditable holder of the office may prevent an immediate change on the Bench; but it is not to be supposed that the magisterial excesses of that occasion will be passed without notice. Some indication of the elementary stage in which Japanese justice still finds itself is given by the sentence of three days' imprisonment passed yesterday on a Japanese for assaulting a ricsha coolie. A few days ago the same magistrate informed one of his nationals that he was justified in assaulting ricsha coolies; but it would seem as if in the meantime the tyro had been taken to task by his superior, and when he summons up courage to punish the offender.

'Clearly, if an important centre as Shanghai with a Japanese population of several thousand can only be provided with such an irresponsible and erratic official, the supply of magistrates in Japan must be most limited. It is impossible, however, to forget the strain put upon the country by its newly acquired imperial obligations, and we may hope that

ment in making friendly representations will be more effective than the captious criticism/ which Japan is likely to meet with elsewhere. In the meanwhile, however, a grave injury has been dealt to Japan's prestige by the action of its official in the consular court last Monday, and it is this aspect of the case that should be borne in mind in Tokio.

After referring to the piracy of trademarks of foreign merchants by Japanese, the Shanghai paper goes on to say: "This attitude of the Japanese government, together with the apparent partiality of its courts of law where disputes between its nationals and foreigners are involved, lends color to the belief that certain psychological characteristics of the Japanese will always prevent ther from con-forming to the European standard of international morality. We should be sorry to subscribe to this view, for we prefer to think that the short-comings of the Japanese, which are, unfortunately, bringing the nation rapidly into world-wide ill repute, are due more to a lack of suitable personnel for their imperial requirements than, to an ineradicable viciousness in the nation. The piracy of trade-marks. as well as the maladministration of justice are so clearly inimical to the interests of Japan at this juncture, that no government with the native shrewdness of the Japanese would allow them to be perpetuated, if it possessed to hand the machinery to stop them. in the former we may note the relics of Orient-Ishmaelism at work, which drives each man to rely solely upon guile to forward his own interests to the detriment of those of his neighbor; the latter is due to the fact that the demands of the courts have altogether outstripped the supply of capable magistrates and judges.

The North China Daily News prints a verbatim report of the trial before T, Takashima, the Japanese police magistrate of J. O. Kimura, a Japanese, and nine sailors of the Japanese cruiser Niitaka, accused of being drunk and disorderly, assaulting a ricsha

HE troubles between Japanese the studied moderation of the British govern- coolie and a foreign woman of low character in Boone Road, Shanghai, in which the unfair manner used by the Japanese magistrate in cross-examining and insulting the British police officials is shown. The report says: Police Sergeant Moonan deposed as to the order in which four of the accused were brought to the police station; the rest of the accused were brought in within the next couple of minutes. Three foreign police and

a native sergeant made the arrests. "His Worship: I am told that there were fifteen or twenty constables there. "Witness: They did not come into the charge room; there were other Chinese con-

stables there.

"P. C. Butler was recalled and cross-exam-ined by the court. He stated that he only went to the scene of the disturbance once; that was when he heard the whistle blown. "His Worship: I am told you went there three times

Witness: I did not. 'His Worship: One of the accused says that you went upstairs and that the Chinese constable pointed him out and you arrested him there.

"I arrested him in the street; he was one of the four who attacked me. "His Worship (to Inspector Bourke): I

think this witness' is telling lies, because he went upstairs. ~"Inspector Bourke: On whose evidence can

you say that? You have heard the corroborated evidence of these men and the Indian constable that he did not go into the house except as far as he was dragged in. In support of this statement his clothes, which have been mauled by the accused, have been produced. I do not see why his evidence should not be believed, as it is only natural that the accused would try to make up a story for their defence. Even if the police did enter the house, there would be no need to hide the fact, for they would have been perfectly justified. It is a serious offence to give false evidence.

and their children and also blackmailing. This

H of at a

"Police-Sergeant Moonan: I am able to he believed the British police officers were state that Constable Butler never left the charge room after he came in the first time. "His Worship: He is liable to prosecution

for giving false evidence.

Inspector Bourke: I submit that it has not been proved that he is giving false evidence; I have evidence to rebut that put in for the defence. You have the evidence of the foreign constables which corroborates witness' story. There is no doubt whatever about it.

"His Worship: There are many witnesses besides the police.

Inspector Bourke: Yes, for the one side. "His Worship? If you take that attitude he need not deny that he went upstairs. He had better speak the truth.

"Inspector Bourke: There would be no need for him to deny it if he went into the house.

"His Worship: I cannot hear any more from this witness.

Police Constable Murray was also accused of giving false evidence by the Japanese magistrate. In a cross-examination of the olice officer he had given his evidence the apanese magistrate said: 'That man (pointng to one of the accused) says you arrested him upstairs.

"'I did not. I arrested him at the corner of Boone Road and the alley. He was so drunk he did not know where he had been arrested."

"His Worship: He says he was asleep in the room and that three constables came. "Inspector Bourke: Who said so?

"His Worship: That man. He was with

an old man and, his wife was there also.³ I think this witness is also giving false evidence.

"Inspector Bourke: That is a very serious accusation to make against a policeman. It is the first time they have had such an accusation made against them in court."

After some other evidence had been heard and the Japanese magistrate had again stated

The Late Sir Henry Irving

giving false evidence. Inspector Bourke said: "It appears to me in this case, as in others of a similar nature that have been brought hefore the court, after the evidence has been given by the complainants and police they are subject to a strict cross-examination by the court. It seems as though the police are actually the accused and the defendants are the aggrieved parties."

The outcome of the case was that the Japanese sailors were sent on board their vessel unpunished, and Kamura was fined \$2.50.

Another typical case wherein the Japanese prisoner escaped scotfree is given by the Shanghai Mercury, under date of August 3: J. Nishimura, No. 6 Quinsan Gardens, was

charged with wilfully damaging and stealing a quantity of flowers in the Hongkew Recreation grounds at 5 a. m. on the 3rd inst., the property of the municipal council, valued at

Inspt. Bourke apeared on behalf of the police and pointed out that apart from the wilful destruction of the plants, it was also a felony, as the accused had stolen the flowers. Had he been a child there might have been some excuse, but he was a grown up person and knew what he was doing, as his actions plainly showed. He went to the park at an early hour when he thought there was nobody about. The flowers were Japanese plants.

Indian P. C. No. 224 stated that he was on duty in the park and at five o'clock he saw the accused stealing the flowers. As soon as he saw witness he started to run away and jumped over a fence to escape, but witness gave chase and took him to the station.

D. MacGregor, Supt. of Parks and open spaces, said that although the plant in question only cost eighty cents originally three years ago, it was now a full grown tree and had been totally destroyed by the act of the accused, the loss being \$2.50.

His honor questioned the accused and then said the case would be remanded sine die.



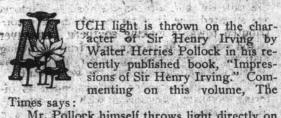
HAN CHEUN is a large town situ-ated near Canton and is the largest grain market in the Kwangtung province. The wholesale rice merchants there, taking advantage of

the calamity caused by the recent flood, formed a ring and bougut up all the rice that was available in the different markets. This sent the price of the commodity from 3 taels I mace per picul to 6 taels I mace in the beginning of the current month./ The avaricious merchants not being satisfied with the enormous profits they were making have lately actually refused to sell rice to the poor country people of the distressed districts, knowing that these people would ask for a re-duction of price. Whenever they came to make a purchase they were told that there was no rice in stock. The country people were very angry over the matter but could do nothing to ventilate their wrath. The affair was heard of by the notorious Pirate chief, Luk Lan Hing, who on the 10th inst., about dusk landed at Chan Cheun with over 15 dragon boats filled with pirates and personally visited several of the leading rice merchants, whom he presented with visiting cards bearing the formidable characters "Luk Lan Hing." Having asked their surnames he left a letter with each of them and told them to act in strict accordance with the contents of the letter. Every one of the merchants was in a state of great terror when Luk put in his appearance in their shops as they did not know the object of his visit. Shortly after the departure of the robber chief and when their apprehensions were over they opened the letters the gist of which was as follows: 1 "I beg respectfully to inform you that on account of the recent disastrous flood the officials and people of all trades and professions have rendered assistance in every possible way to alleviate the sufferings of those in distress while you are hoarding up grain to sell at high prices. You not only gave a deaf ear to the appeal of the hungry but you have refused to sell rice to the people of the distressed district. You are devoid of virtue and your conduct is fabominable. I hereby give you notice that within one month from today you are required to dispose of all your rice at cost price and only on this condition peace will remain between us, and if you do not repent and reform your doings I will summon and command my brothers to rob all your grain, convey it by vessel to the distressed districts for distribution amongst the sufferers, and exact a fine of \$200,000, in atonement of your crime and faults. If you do not have this sum in readiness I will inflict the severest punishment, etc., etc." The merchants after reading the-letters held a meeting with the intention of reporting the matter to the authorities, but, upon further reflection decided to drop the matter as they feared the officials would punish them for hoarding up the grain and raising its price; on the other hand they dare not keep up the price for fear of Luk acting up his word. It s reported that last week the price of rice in Chan Cheun had dropped to 3 taels 2 mace the main point of constitutional control by per picul and now to 2 taels 7 mace 6 candarparliament over the budget and administrative eens; in the latter price the merchants are acts of the Colonial government is amply

caused the price of the article to fall in Eat Shan and other rise markets. Perhaps very few people know how Luk Itau Hing became a pirate. He is well educ-

ated and very intelligent and was formerly school master in a village in the Shun Tak district. His school and lodgings occupied a small portion of a large ancestral temple situated on the outskirts of the village. The temple has frequently been made use of by pirates and robbers as a rendezvous and also a place for dividing their booty. Of late years owing to numerous robberies up country, many of the wealthy people have removed their valuables to policed cities and towns for safety-and the chances of the bandits to make a big haul are rare. Now they have changed their tactics by kidnapping the wealthy class

requires some education as they have to communicate in writing to the victim's relations, but hardly a soul amongst the robbers could read or write. They found Luk very useful; he often wrote letters for them and explained the replies. Of course, he was paid for his work. But it did not last very long before Luk's handwriting was identified by somebody who brought the matter to the notice of the authorities. The result was a reward of several thousand taels was advertised by the officials some two years ago for the capture of Luk, dead or alive, and in fact one day soldiers were on their way to capture him in his village. When the robbers got wind of it they went ahead of the soldiers and carried Luk away by force. He was afterwards compelled by the pirates to become their chief. Although the reward for Luk's capture has now risen to 60,000 taels, he frequently visits his family in the village, passing right under the nose of the braves.-Hongkong Daily Press.



Mr. Pollock himself throws light directly on what we regard as the principal shortcoming of a not uninteresting book. He writes: "A good deal has at all times been, and always will be, said and written as to the hard fate of the great actor, in that there is no enduring record of his genius. It might be answered that the fame, to take two instances, of Roscius and of Garrick are insistent replies to this assertion." They are not replies to it at all; any more than the fame of Jubal and of Apelles are enduring rec-

ords of their music and painting. The greatest difficulty in the way of all who would study the history of acting-an unimportant matter, perhaps, but still not without its interest as an illustration of intellectual advance or decline-is that they cannot study it at first hand, but are bound to trust to the impressions left upon other minds. Even were such material plentiful, the work of reconstructing a single actor would be more difficult than that of reconstructing a forgotten civilization, which has left no literature, from its pottery and the foundations of its buildings. And, unsatisfactory as the best of such material must be, it is the lack of it which makes theatrical history the dusty and innutritious feeding that it is; while any scraps of serious criticism left by a Cibber, a Hazlitt or a Lewes are snapped up eagerly, for want of

head of the la are the haunts the lake and i Prospect I for their attra without its tra of "Bill," who shores of the One of the Frank Campb ex-Alderman cottages are hunting and The Campbell For many ing pilgrimage with well-filled largest trout there. These and a few m frequently the two and two a lake was stoc with trout fi good fishing From the s the woods, esp sides, and run ting grouse of

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Belgium Assumes Control of the Congo

HE Belgian lower chamber has at last passed the legislation authorizing the annexation of the Congo Free State by Belgium. For four months, save for a brief interval during which a third of the chamber was re-

elected, the debates on the Treaty of Annexation of the Congo, and the Colonial law to be administered in the territory, have been dragging on, and during that period most of the Belgian deputies have expressed their opinion on these measures. It cannot, therefore, be said that the nation is undertaking its new responsibility with its eyes shut. It is true, the final scene of King Leopold's administration has not yet been rung off, for the Senate has yet to pass its verdict on the measures voted by the Chamber, and by the thirty-fourth article of the Berlin act of 1885, the Powers signatory to that international charter have to be notified of Belgium's assumption of sovereignty, in case they may have any objections to raise. The first of these steps, the consent of the Senate, seems to be regarded as a matter of course, and it is expected that in a few days Belgium will, as far as lies within her own power, have irre-vocably assumed the government of this territory, larger in extent than the whole of Europe. Since, as a result of the European and American outcry against the iniquities of the present administration, amply confirmed in 1906 by a Belgian commission of inquiry, Belgium began seriously to contemplate taking over the colony, the conditions under which it was offered to her have been sensibly modified in her favor. The terms at first suggested by King Leopold besides being pecuniarily onerous, left her so little real control over the administration that the intention' was obviously to induce her to cover the acts of others with her own fair fame. The Sovereign was then compelled to lower his terms, and though his solatium is still substantial,

chamber. This alone is the best safeguard against a continuation of the evils and butchery which have been so frequently and thoroughly exposed during the last ten years! for no government subject to the power of inquiry and the judgment of a civilized people would dare to maintain them. There is yet another safeguard against their perpetuation. Whatever may be the exact bearing of Article 34 in the Berlin act on the present change of sovereignty it is obvious that a neutral State like the Congo, so hedged around with interna-tional guarantees, cannot change its condition without the sanction of the guaranteeing Powers. There are certain points for which the Powers, have made themselves responsible by treaty, and on the observance of which they will insist, whoever is Sovereign. The United States coincides with this view. Probably the most important of these points is that the natives must no longer, as in the past, be subjected to a veiled form of slavery or forced labor in lieu of taxation. The Belgian government has been plainly

told that the system of granting land to foreign companies and depriving the natives of the means of earning a living independently must cease, and that, whatever may be the pretended rights of the State or the companies, the liberty which in those parts of Africa. comes from the possession of the land alone must be restored to the natives. Further-more, the freedom of trade promised to all nations in the Congo Basin must be observed, and no longer interfered with by the commercial concessions which embrace so large a part of the territory. The Belgians have never had experience in colonial administration of any kind, but everything points to the likelihood that they will rise to the dignity of their new, burden. In short, Belgium agrees to take up her share of the "white man's burden" as the only possible solution of the Congo problem. Annexation has been forced upon Belgium by a combination of circumstances with which the country itself has had curiously eens; in the latter price the merchants are acts of the Colonial government is amply little to do. The average Belgian is in tem-losing 3 mace per picul. This fluctuation has guaranteed by the law as it has passed the, perament essentially stay-at-home. In fact,

the difficulty of getting good men to expatriate themselves even for the sake of better pay and prospects than the miserably inadequate terms hitherto offered is recognized as one of the most serious problems confronting the future administration of the colony.

Without going into unnecessary details or recalling the painful process whereby the original treaty of November 28, 1907, has been modified by the abolition of the Fondation de la Couronne, the net result at the present mo-ment is as follows: "Belgium takes over the whole of the Congo, including the former Domaine de la Couronne, with all its assets and liabilities subject to the obligation to respect the rights of third parties-that is, mainly the concessionary companies in which Belgium acquires the large share previously held by the Congo State. In return for the abolition of the Foundation de la Couronne. Belgium undertakes certain obligations entered into by that organization, including allowances to Prince Albert and Princess Clementine, and other minor subsidies, and creates two special funds, one of \$9,100,000 to be expended on public works in Belgium, of which the government has agreed not to spend more than \$6,200,000 without the further consent of the chamber, and the other of \$10,000,000 to be paid to the King and his successors in 15 annuities, subject to ministerial responsibility, and to be expended on objects connected with the colony. In the midst of a good deal of obscurity it appears that there will be a charge on the Belgian Budget for the next few years of a total of over \$6,500,000, and on the Congo Budget of an annual amount of about \$1,350,000. This, of course, is quite apart from the interest on the Congo debt of \$22,800,000 for which at present Belgium repudiates all liability. As a set-off against these charges, Belgium gets the reserve of the Domaine de la Couronne, which under the old regime was \$1,300,000 a year, certain shares of as definite a value in two concessionary companies, valued at \$333,000 and the reversion of other properties valued at about \$750,000.

Mr. Pollock was for years a devoted admirer of Sir Henry Irving, and at the same time a cool critic of his achievement. In this book he tells us not a little of a matter which Irving's biographers have hithertc left mainly out of account—his acting. The book is the best yet published in this field. But future generations will undoubtedly complain that Mr. Pollock has not told them nearly enough. He has, in fact, fallen into the old mistake of writing for those who have seen the performances he mentions, instead of following the plain path of duty to his friend and to posterity and writing for those who can never see them. It is interesting to learn that "between Irving's arrival at the theatre to dress and the rise of the curtain on the first of 'King Lear,' he decided to play the part in an entirely different way from that in which he had rehearsed it. Posterity will remark that that is all very well, but how did he rehearse it, and how did he play it? And the twenty-first century historian of the stage, after searching as laboriously for Irving the actor as for any of his predecessors, will temark in a footnote that Mr. Pollock's book is especially tantalizing, because it does so much in the way of reconstruction that with more system and more thoroughness it might have become a document of the greatest value.

With Irving, the man, we fare better though here again we have "impressions" rather than an impression and must put things together for ourselves. The characteristic that emerges most prominently, perhaps, is the simplicity that was proof against the adulaton lavished on his "great intellect" and his "commanding personality." Between them, two stories in this book express it clearly. One is that of Irving's child-like little flash of jealousy and disappointment when his cat showed signs of 'taking to" Mr. Pollock. The other is his remark on Becket: "The play made me. It changed my whole view of life." On long runs, on the degree to which Irving bowed to what he supposed that "they" (the public) would expect of him, and on the old question of the actor's dual personality, Mr. Pollock has interesting things to say and good stories to tell. What would the great actor's more earnest followers have felt had they known that one night, as he smothered Desdemona, he asked her what her mother was going to have for supper?

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONISP



ice officers were tor Bourke said: e, as in others of een brought beidence has been d police they are mination by the he police are acefendants are the

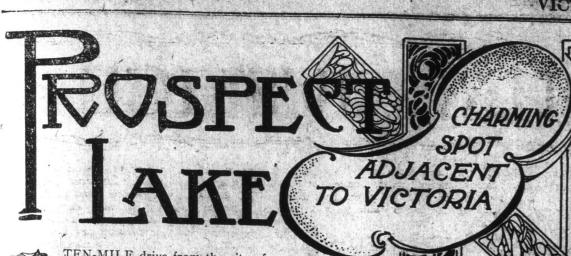
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TEN-MILE drive from the city of Victoria, set in a wonderful basin with hills rising on every side and woods reaching down to the very shores, is Prospect Lake, one of the favorite hunting and fishing resorts for Victoria sportsmen. Although few lakes in the vicinity of the city have

been fished more than this one, yet its waters teem with trout of all varieties, and there one is sure of good fishing at almost any time. There, too, when the season is on, the experienced stalker will have little trouble in bagging a deer, and it will not take him very long to find the haunts of the game. The grouse hunter as well is wont to seek Prospect Lake, and with handsome results.

The favorite method of reaching Prospect Lake is to drive out from the city, passing' through some of the best agricultural and horticultural parts of the district. One may take the Burnside road around the head of Victoria Arm, with its beautiful view of the arm, to the head of Prospect Lake. This road passes many flourishing farms and fruit orchards./ Again, the Saanich road may be chosen, by Royal Oak to the east side of the lake. But if the sportsman prefers railroad travel to the beauties of the country roads, he may take the Victoria and Sidney railroad to Beaver Lake station, and take an interesting tramp of two and a half miles to Prospect Lake.

At the end of the journey a beautiful scene greets the eye of the sportsman. Nestling in the midst of the mountains is the lake, a mile in length, perhaps, and half a mile wide. To the northeast rise the Saanich mountains, and on the other side of the lake rise rugged hills, covered with dark green woods. If one looks more closely, he will note cottages scattered here and there about the shores, especially at the head of the lake and on the west side. These

are the haunts of those who seek sport about the lake and its shores. Prospect Lake, like other places renowned for their attractions to the sportsman, is not without its traditions. You will hear them talk of "Bill," who was the first to settle on the shores of the lake. But "Bill" is there no more. One of the first to built a cottage there was Frank Campbell of Victoria, and the cottage of ex-Alderman Baker was one of the next. These cottages are today the favorite resorts of the hunting and fishing fraternity in this district. The Campbell cottage was built in 1891.

For many years fishermen have been making pilgrimages to Prospect Lake and returning with well-filled creels. Yet today some of the largest trout taken in this district are found there. These are of all varieties, salmon trout and a few mountain trout included. Not infrequently the fish caught here run as high as two and two and a half pounds. A year ago the lake was stocked by the Dominion government with trout fry to reple sh the supply, so that good fishing is assured for some time to come. From the shores of the lake one can go into the woods, especially on the west and northwest sides, and run a reasonably good chance of getting grouse or deer. Lewis swamp and the Saanich mountains are the favorite spots for deer-hunting, both being in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Lake. At this season the visitor to the lake will see at all times a few canoes and a skiff or two on the lake, and he will at once decide that somebody is having

lake boats are kept for hire, for the use of the Some of the cottages about Prospect Lake give pictures of an ideal holiday place. Nestling in the woods, with the glassy surface of the lake in front and forest at the back, they are spots that might well tempt the ardent angler and Nimrod for habitation all the year round. The

lake will for long hold its own among Victoria's favorite fishing grounds, and today many well known Victoria people pin their faith to it. Among these may be mentioned ex-Alderman John Hall, ex-Alderman Baker, and the Whit-

FRUIT FARMING DISTRICT

good fishing. At several of the cottages by the

casual visitor.

taker boys.

About Prospect Lake, between the lake and the railroad, and also on the road to Victoria are situated fine fruit farms, which have contributed towards making southern Varianver island one of the recognized fruit growing districts of the country. Dairying also is widely carried on, and with the best results. Fruit culture can be recommended as offering pleasant occupation with the delights of a residence in the country and a sure and steady income if ordinary care and intelli-gence is exercised. The following extract taken from an article by Rowland Machin, late Inspector of Horticultural Board of California,

etc., will be found of considerable interest. 'One of the money-winners, one of the small fruits most available to the new beginner is the strawberry. For while getting other fruits ready to yield income, the strawberry can be relied upon to furnish the finance end, the £. s. d. which is so vital to the maintenance of a family." "To the uninitiated the vital question is, what money is there in this strawberry culture? Does it pay? When at school we learned this important lesson, namely, "What one man has done, another may do."

acres of one, two and three year old vines, 28,126 pounds, for which he obtained \$2,887, less 10 per cent. per acre for selling, or at the rate of over \$700 per acre.

For other small fruits our lands are equally suitable, such as blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, loganberries, wine-berries, currants of all kinds, etc. If, in addition to the strawberries, we plant Italian prunes on onehalf of this ten acre tract, or five acres. The prunes planted twenty feet apart will give us, discarding fractions, 100 trees per acre, or 500 trees for five acres. The cultivation given the strawberries will keep the trees in the pink of condition.

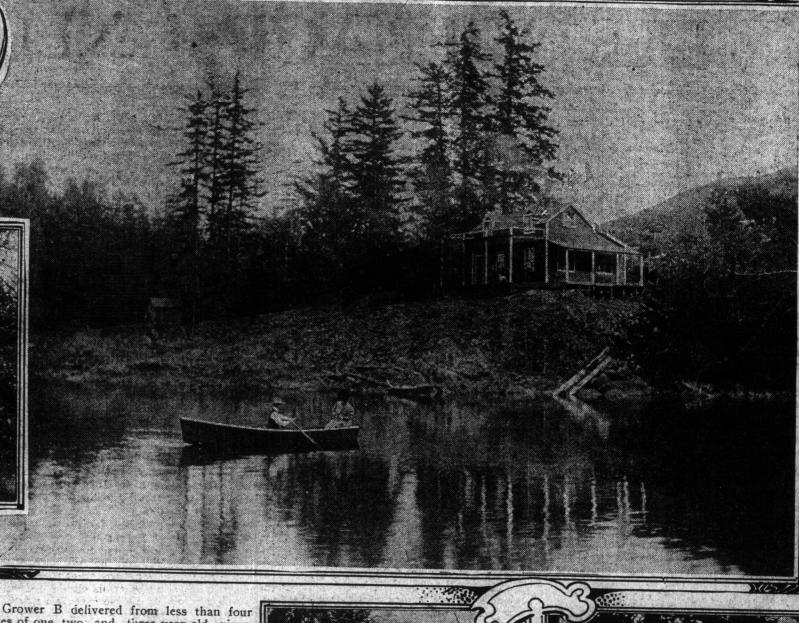
"At the end of the first year of growth I estimate the trees have increased in value not less than 25 per cent. each, which sum will re-pay cost and planting of the tree. At the end of the second year the increase in value to each tree not less than 50 cents or on 500 trees \$250. The third year 75 cents per tree or on 500 trees \$375. The fourth year \$1 per tree or on 500 trees \$500, and a possible small crop thrown in. As five year olds, nine times out of ten, a crop varying in value from \$2 to \$4 per tree, often very much more.

Taking the five acres planted in apples, at 24 feet apart we have 75 trees per acre, or a total on five acres of 375 trees. The annual growth on these is equal in value to the prune. so that we have for the first year 375 trees at 25 cents or \$93.75; for the second year \$187.50; for the third year \$281.25; for the fourth year \$375; at five years old fruit will be produced in most varieties of apples valued at least \$100 per acre. Will such a crop and growth justify careful, continuous culture? This is a question each one must answer for himself." It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the photographs of fruit published by the Provincial government in their pamphlets have been taken in Victoria orchards or in those situated near Victoria. This speaks of itself as to the success that can be achieved in this industry in the Victoria districts.



In no part of Canada does dairying pay better than in the districts around Victoria. Of all the creameries in operation, the product of the Victoria Creamery is the most highly sought after and commands the highest price. Like all the creameries in the province it is a profitable institution paying the highest prices to its patrons, the farmers in the district, and handsome dividends to its stockholders. Near-

other parts of the world have not been attracted to this district by the unusually favorable conditions which exist here for making a huge success out of a chicken ranch run upon expert and business like lines. Where else in Canada will such a mild climate be found, where poultry can run out the whole year; where else will be found a market that will pay from 25 cents to sixty-five cents per dozen



rs a devoted adand at the same evement. In this f a matter which hertc left mainly The book is the ield. But future complain that m nearly enough. he old mistake of een the performof following the nd and to posterno can never see learn that "betheatre to dress the first of 'King e part in an enin which he had remark that that d he rehearse it, the twenty-first , after searching actor as for any ark in a footnote pecially tantalizin the way of reystem and more become a docu-

are better though ons" rather than things together. stic that emerges is the simplicity dulaton lavished is "commanding two stories in One is that of of jealousy and showed signs of e other is his reay made me. It life." On long ch Irving bowed hey" (the public) the old question ity, Mr. Pollock and good stories eat actor's more had they known ered Desdemona, ter was going to

"Herewith are submitted a few figures taken for the season 1906 at Victoria:

Grower A delivered from 11/2 acres strawberries 12,556 pounds, for which he obtained \$1,365.10, less 10 per cent. for marketing-or over \$800 per acre-this crop was harvested from one, two and three-year-old vines.

ly all the stock is held by the farmers themselves. According to the government report of 1906 the Victoria Creamery turned out two hundred and four thousand, eight hundred and ten pounds of butter, the average price per pound being twenty-eight cents.

Poultry raising, another industry of the district, is one of the most profitable of all occupations that can be followed by those who are fond of country life. It is most surprising that no one, so far, has gone into this business in a large way, and that experts in \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hen per year.

eggs, and from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound for chickens of all sorts and sizes? The market here is capable of absorbing all the chickens and eggs that can be raised at these prices, and there is no greater evidence of that than the fact that one wholesale firm in Victoria imports one hundred thousand dollars worth of case eggs per year, the total amount of the value of the eggs imported into the province being over \$400,000 per annum. Several of the most successful poultry men in the Victoria district claim a profit of from



ILK is one of the principal sub-stances used as a food by the hu-man family. In some form or other it enters into the cietary nomic and sanitary conditions.

of nearly every man, woman and child of practically all civilized nations. Its chemical and physical make-up are body and of the kind of food required to sustain such as to make it specially adapted to the puroose for which it is secreted-to sustain life. hemical analysis show that milk is composed exactly the same constituents as are to be ound in the human body. As these constituents are almost totally digestible, it is one of the cheapest foods that man can buy. For instance, a quart of milk contains about as much nutritive value as a pound of beef. A quart of milk can be produced at one-third the cost re-

quired to produce a pound of beef. As ourpeople gain a more extensive knowledge of the alue of milk as a food and its intrinsic cheapless as compared with other foods, the practice of using milk as a regular article of diet will undergo a remarkable development.

Viewed from the chemical standpoint alone will be seen that milk is a perfect food in it-There is another important consideration to be considered, and that is the susceptibility of milk to all forms of germ life. It contains all the substances necessary for their existence and development, and in an impure state milk one of the most common causes of disease. here is, therefore, no more vital question before those who produce milk for commercial

In order to understand the food value of milk, or in fact any food, it is necessary to have a definite knowledge of the composition of the

Briefly it may be said that the food goes to replace in the body, muscle and tissue, heat and energy, fat, water and mineral matter. Every move we make and every thought we think helps to break down or wear out a part of the material of the body, and in order that we may not entirely wear out and die, the waste that is going on in our bodies must be replaced from the food we eat. It is precisely the same as placing wood on the fire from time to time, the difference being that our fuel is food.

For each different constituent in the body there is a corresponding material in the food. If it is required to build up muscle and tissue, foods rich in muscle and tissue forming substances are used. Of these, meat and eggs are good examples. Fat may be obtained from the same source, or from butter, cream, oils and such foods rich in fat. Heat and energy are obtained from the carbo-hydrates such as starch of potatoes or the sugars in any form. Water is easily obtained as all foods contain it in sufficient quantities to satisfy the body. Mineral matter found chiefly in the form of bone comes from the mineral matter of the food. Common

purposes or who use it from day to day as an article of food, than its production under econotion is said to be a "perfect food," hence milk comes under this heading. Thus we see the relationship between the composition of the body and the foods. If necessary we could go back one step further and show that the composition of the plant is practically the same as that of the milk, thus tracing the relationship which plants bear to the human body.

Perhaps a study of the elements or compounds which milk is composed of will help to more clearly demonstrate what has already been said. In composition a hundred pounds of average milk contains about 87 lbs. of water, 4 lbs. of fat, 5 lbs. of milk sugar, 2.5 lbs. of casein, .7 lbs. of albumen, and .7 lbs. of ash.or mineral matter. Here we have in the proper proportion the five different elements necessary to support life.

If we desire we can remove a part of these constituents by a simple process. If milk is allowed to stand for some time the cream, which contains the fat, can be skimmed off. The addition of a little rennet or dilute acid to milk will precipitate the casein, which is the muscle and tissue building part of milk. The whey contains the mineral matter and milk sugar, the substances required to form bone, heat and energy in the body.

Milk stands very high in nutritive value and its worth is not appreciated as it should be, especially where we compare its cost with its

value as a food. It is one of the cheapest of nutritive foods that can be purchased, and has the great advantage over other foods in that it is almost entirely, if not entirely, digestible. For this reason it is an ideal food for infants. For the adult, however, it does not form the sole article of diet, but is used in combination with other foods which may be equally relished by the person eating them. It may be said that a lunch composed of a pint of milk and ten ounces of bread is more nourishing and satisfying to the body, and will equal in nutritive value a lunch consisting of soup, meat, potatoes, bread, butter and coffee. The former might fail to fill up the same, and lead us to believe that we have not been satisfied, but the filling up process is not by any means a nourishing process.

What has been said of whole milk may to some extent be said of skim milk and buttermilk. The value of skim milk is underestimated. It contains practically all the muscle and tissue forming material of the whole milk, as well as the substances for building up bone and blood. It has also half the heat producing value of whole milk. Comparing the cost of food material in a pint of skim milk with that of a pound of beef, it will be seen at once that the latter is ten times dearer as a food. There is no reason why skim milk should not be sold. Some cities have enacted bylaws prohibiting the sale of skim milk, thereby depriving the poor of one of the best and cheapest foods.

Buttermilk is also valuable. It is valuable not only from the standpoint of the material it contains, but also that it is of special benefit to those troubled with indigestion. In composition it contains slightly less protein and sugar, and a little more fat than does the skim milk. It is said that there are germs in buttermilk which fight against the germs causing death to the human body. It is also claimed for this reason buttermilk has a tendency to lengthen life. Besides, a glass of buttermilk is equal in food value to a pint of oysters-and notice the difference in price of these two commodities. Of one thing we are certain, and that is if people would drink buttermilk instead of whiskey, it would probably be better for all concerned.— The M. A. C. Gazette.

It is the man who looks for trouble who generally finds it. When Bishop Dudley was about to transfer the field of his labors to Kentucky, some of his friends were inclined to remonstrate.

"So you are really going to Kentucky?" said one of them.

"Yes, indeed," replied the bishop.

"But do you know what kind of a State that is?" inquired the anxious one. "Why, I saw in the paper that in a Kentucky town one man killed another dead for just treading on a dog. What are you going to do in a place like that?"

"Well," replied the bishop, calmly, "I am not going to tread on a dog."

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Friday, September 18, 190.

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IXTEEN years ago, on October 24, 1892, I had the honor of communicating to the Times a descriptive notice of the discovery of the site and debris of an ancient village, situated in a low-lying meadow in the vicinity of Glastonbury, which, since then, has

become known in archaeological circles as the "Glastonbury lake-village," writes Robert Munro, LL.D., in the London Times.

The special object of that communication was not so much to give publicity to the ex-ceptional importance of the relics already discovered, or likely to be disinterred by the excavation of such a rare inhabited site, as to remove all doubts from the minds of some local sceptics as to the archaeological value of the discovery, and to predispose the public to supply the funds necessary for its exploration. The result was eminently satisfactory. It was only in dry weather during one or

two months in summer that digging could be carried on, owing to the liability of the ground to flooding. For this reason, as well as the absence of Mr. Bulleid for a few seasons at his professional studies, during which excavations were altogether discontinued, the investigation of the village was unduly prolonged. Operations were, however, resumed in 1904 under the joint management of Mr. Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray, and completed at the close of the season of 1907. But, although it has taken 15 years to gather together the archaeo-logical remains from this singular locality, the delay had no injurious effect on the final result. During that time there was gradually collected a large assortment of relics illustrating that most obscure period in British history, the two or three centuries immediately preceding the Roman Conquest. Archaeologists had thus time to examine these valuable evidential materials with care, so as to determine their chronological range and position in the evolution of British civilization. At present they are well displayed in glass cases in the Glastonbury museum, where visitors can study their characteristics at leisure and picture to themselves the life-history of their original owners. It is unnecessary to dwell further on the peculiarities of this unique collection, as they will be fully described in the forthcoming monograph on the lake-village now in course of preparation.

The discovery of another lake-village, in the vicinity of Meare, has been recently an-

nounced, although the knowledge of its existence is by no means recent, as it goes back to 1895. But the circumstances which led to its discovery then are worth recalling, as they graphically disclose the methods by which Mr. Bulleid so successfully prosecutes his archaeo-logical researches. Two years after the discovery of the Glastonbury lake-village, at a time when its archaeological treasures were much talked about in the neighborhood, Mr. Steven Laver, farmer, of Westhay, Meare, forwarded to Mr. Bulleid a packet containing a stone spindle-whorl, a piece of pottery, and a whetstone, with a note stating that he found these objects while digging a hole for the corner-post of a hay-stack, and wishing to know if they were of any value. The objects turned out to be precisely similar to the relics from the lake-village; and, moreover, the fragment of pottery was ornamented with a Late-Celtic design. In these circumstances Mr. Bulleid replied with some confidence, explaining the nature and significance of his relics, and asking him where they had been found. To this there was no reply, and so the correspondence dropped. But in the hands of Mr. Bulleid the incident had unexpected results. Knowing that the farmers of these low-lying meadows were in the habit of stacking their hay on the more elevated parts, he started a regular tour, of inspection of all the hay stacks of the district, and after a good many country rambles came upon the mounds now under review. On various grounds Mr. Bulleid formed the opinion that he had discovered the site of another ion that he had discovered the site of another lacustrine village, analogous to the one at Glastonbury—an opinion which became strengthened upon ascertaining that some of the mounds were situated on Mr. Laver's farm. There being, however, no chance of having the site then excavated, he prudently kept his knowledge to himself and a few ar-chaeological friends. Now that the exploration of the first village is finished, Mr. Bulleid thought the time opportune for making a pre-liminary investigation of the new locality before giving publicity to his discovery. Accordingly, tentative diggings were begun on July 20, and, on the invitation of the discoverer, I have since had the pleasure of inspecting the operations and, with his assistance, of gathering the subjoined notes on the present condition and prospective developments of the new

lake-village. The site lies within the margin of the low-

lying meadow lands, about half a mile north of Meare Church and some two miles northwest of the Glastonbury lake-village. There can be no doubt that the entire space between these two lake-villages had been formerly occupied by a sheet of water. The locality is still known under the name of the "Meare Pool," but there is now no water in its basin. In a map dated 1668, however, it is represented by a lake some five miles in circumference. At present the surplus waters of the whole district find their way to the Bristol Channel, a distance of 14 miles, with a fall of only 18 feet. What the hydrographical conditions of the valley may have been in pre-Roman times is too serious a problem to be now tackled. The mounds are distributed over the meadow in two groups, each group numbering about 50. The areas covered by these respective groups are nearly of the same size—some 70 to 100 paces in diameter—and they are separ-ated by a flat piece of ground about 60 yards wide, in which no mounds are to be seen. Hence the suggestion has been made that the mounds represent the sites of two villages.

Before my arrival Mr. Bulleid, with the help of two workmen, had made considerable progress in cutting a trench through one of the mounds (that next to the higher ground on which the scattered houses of Meare are built), with the result that he had already a large assortment of relics as evidence of the domestic conditions under which its inhabitants lived. Among them the following may be noted. The fragments of pottery, which were very abundant but much broken, included one or two pieces with characteristic Late-Celtic designs; three long-handled weaving combs, two of which were artistically ornamented with incised geometrical patterns, while the third had the rare peculiarity of having teeth at both ends; and several egg-shaped pellets of burnt clay ("sling-bullets"). precisely similar to those so abundantly found in the Glastonbury lake village. A few ar-ticles were of bronze, among them a finger-ring made of a flat band with the ends overlapping, but not far enough to be classed as a spiral ring; the band had a groove which extended its entire length, and contained a ridge ornamented with a rope pattern. There was also a heap of teeth and bones of domestic animals, among which the broken jaws of small sheep were conspicuous.

The central portion of the trench was occupied by a great mas of clay interspersed

with bands of charcoal, and in its upper part there were a few large stones, possibly part of a hearth. The strata thus formed were much contorted, as if irregular sinking had taken place. At each end of the trench, i.e., at a point in the margin of the-mound on op-posite sides—we caused a hole to be dug, and after passing through about a couple of feet of greatly decayed brushwood the men came upon lake or marsh silt containing the remains of decayed water plants, thus proving that the foundations of this dwelling hut had been laid in a shallow lake or marsh.

The ground on which the prehistoric mounds are situated is intersected by some open drains which, being generally impassable to pedestrians, are utilized as boundaries between adjacent farms. Consequently the site of the village extends over lands owned by two or three farmers, one of whom, as already mentioned, is Mr. Laver, on whose ground the mound now under investigation is situated. Mr. Laver is enthusiastic over the whole business, and is willing to give every facility for any amount of excavation that may be undertaken in the interests of archaeology; and so, I understand, are the other owners. Without a considerable expenditure of spade work there are many points bearing on the archaelogical possibilities of this interesting site which cannot now be accurately determined, such, for example, as whether the respective areas containing the mounds were surrounded by a stockade. Enough, however, has already been disclosed to prove that the inhabitants lived under the same physical conditions and civilization as those of the Glastonbury lake village.

Nor can there be any reasonable doubt fhat both flourished in that somewhat perplexing period known as Late-Celtic. But it may be asked, Why is Late-Celtic art considered so important a phase of early British civiliza-tion? What are its archaelogical characteristion: what are its archaelogical characteris-tics and its range in space and time? If its products are to be assigned to pre-Roman times, why are they called Late, seeing that a genuine Celtic art, founded on the very same motive elements, flourished in early Christian times? It may at once be admitted that much of the interest and mystery associated with the so-called Late-Celtic period arises from the fact that we are not yet able to give sat-isfactory answers to such questions. These are, however, the very difficulties that the

lake-villages of Glastonbury and Meare are likely to solve. As one of the editors of "Horae Ferales," Sir A. W. Franks first used the term Late-Celtic to distinguish a unique group of highly ornamented objects such as shields, swords, horse-trappings, personal ornaments, etc., which he could not classify with the contemporary works of any other nation-ality, either Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Saxon or Dane. These relics were mostly sporadic and isolated "finds," and all that could be said of them was that they were of British make. Since then analogous objects have been found in a few cemeteries and camps, and occasionally in association with Roman remains. But the Glastonbury lake-village is the first inhabited site which has furnished evidence of the entire social life of a Late-Celtic community. The evidential materials thus placed at the disposal of archaeologists include the mechanical implements and tools of the various trades then current, and especially spinning and weaving materials, warlike weapons, personal ornaments, food refuse, and such indications of the different phases of pastoral and agricultural pursuits.

The above cursory remarks on the past, present and prospective archaeological developments in the neighborhood of Glastonbury are specially intended to 'direct the attention of historians, as well as pre-historians, to the importance of this field of research. To extricate from the Meare mounds the unwritten records, which they have so long kept safe (perhaps from the prying curiosity of ignor-ant explorers), is no longer a local, but a national duty. As to any prospective operations that may be undertaken, there is no person more competent to be general superintendent than Mr. Bulleid himself, who has made such excellent use of his long experience at the Glastonbury lake-village. He would, how-ever, require the assistance of a few experts in different departments, as an advisory commit-tee. But the practical work would be most efficiently and speedily done by a staff of four or five young and promising archaeologists (each having under him two or three workmen), who would be always present during working hours, for in this kind of work every inch of the stuff turned up by the spade has to be carefully scanned. In this manner the excavation of several mounds could be going on at the same time. The entire cost of excavating the Meare mounds may be estimated

Stories of Sir Robert Hart

Robert's niece, and the pictures which accompany it are as intimate and interesting as the article. Here are some extracts:

N exceptionally interesting article on the personal side of Sir Robert Hart is the chief feature of the September Pall Mall Magazine. It is by Sir have spoken, what secrets might they not have told! They had looked down on so many historic events, watched such critical conferences. "The offices of the staff who carried out

the I.G.'s brilliant plans were in a shabby little "It was as a little girl some time in the undersized building just beyond the garden far-away eighties that I first met Sir Robert walls. A telephone once connected them with He came to stay with us at Hankow, the nouse, but my uncle, always inclined to be and I can see him now walking up our ver- conservative in his habits, soon allowed it to fall into disuse, and reverted to the old-fashioned way of sending messages in portfolios by hand, and a continuous stream of ting ch'ais (official messengers) travelled from one building to the other. "My uncle's carter had been thirty years in his service, and was a character in the neighborhood. So was his head chair-coolie, an old man full of tales of the great situations of his younger days when he carried the sedan-chairs of princes to audiences. When blindness incapacitated him, a son succeeded to his office. and presumed on his importance to terrorize the nrighborhood, well knowing that my uncle, who was absurdly soft-hearted to his servants would believe the most improbable story and get him freed. It used sometimes to annuse me when I overheard the servants talking about their master's possible departure from China. One would say to another mournfully, 'What shall we do if he goes? We have had too easy a life here ever to work under any one else.'

least, is intimated by the European press. When brothers fight, they fight to the death, and the recent battle in Northwest Africa has resulted in the projected banishment of Abdul Aziz to the rose-gardens of Damas-cus, while his stronger and more virile suc-cessor has mounted the throne at Fez. But according to some editors the conflict between the two Sultans (for Mulai Hafid, even before his decisive victory, has been known as "Sul-tan of the South") was really considered a struggle between France and Germany in Af-

Germany is suspected of supplying the most modern weapons of precision to the usurper's army, and we are told that French officers actually directed the movements of the army which bore the standard of Abdul Aziz. The great obstacle in the way of tranquility is, of course, the Algeciras convention, which provides that the new police is to be officered by French and Spaniards. Abdul Aziz signed the convention, but it is feared by some publicists that the high-spirited and triumphant Mulai Hafid may refuse to do so. The German press deprecate all anxiety on this point and think that Mulai Hafid will fall in line with the arrangement made at Algeciras by the powers. To the proposal that a second conference should be held the Taegliche Rundschau (Berlin) replies: ' "What would be the advantage of this? Germany has frequently declared that the question does not depend on the personality of e individuals concerned. Any sultan who exercises power with the approval of the Moroccans and follows out the provisions of the Algeciras convention will be acceptable to Germany. Why should not Mulai Hafid do so?"

The Defeat of Modernism

ECENTLY in the university town of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, there was unveiled a monument crected to the memory of Prof. Hermann Schell, an event that the influential Munich

Allegemeine Zeitung declares to be "the final act of a great tragedy." It was the public appeal for funds to erect this very monument, sent out about three years ago by three hundred and more leading Catholic sa-

the movement from inner weakness was accordingly only a question of time. To this was added the wonderful power of

the hierarchy of Rome, declared by the Protestant historian Ranke the most perfect specimen of an organization the world has ever seen. Nearly all the Catholic theological faculties in Germany, especially those of Munich, Wurzburg, Bonn, and Munster, found in their midst advocates of the principles for which Schell stood; but all have been silenced. Archbishop Fischer simply forbade the students to attend the lectures of Professor Schorr in Bonn; in Munich the bold utterances of Professor Schnitzer were attacked by his own colleagues, especially Dr. Bardenhewer, and the Church authorities succeeded in silencing the man; Professor Wahrmund, of Innesbruck, was granted a vacation of a year, and has been transferred to Prague and given a new chair, though the disciplinary measures against him caused a strike of thirty thousand students in half a dozen universities. Even in Wurzburg such special defenders of Schell as Professors Kiefl and Merkle are not as bold as they were before; and Professor Ehrhard, of Strasburg, really the ablest among them all, has publicly recanted, and an account of it is published in the Internationale Wochenschift of Berlin. In other quarters, however, the conviction still obtains that the struggle is not yet over, that the present quiet is only the indication of a renewel of the contest in fiercer proportions. This is the trend of a lengthy article published in the Christliche Welt, of Marburg, by Adolf Dorrfuss, who has in substance this to say on the subject: Recent publications by Merkle, Kiefl, and others, especially the biography of Schell by Kiefl, and his latest work, just issued, entitled "Die Stellung der Kirche zur Theologie von Hermann Schell," shows that the Modernists have indeed become more careful in their utterances, but that they have yielded nothing in principle. Kiefl maintains that the Pope in his encyclical has entirely misjudged the character of Modernism, and that Modernism in the sense in which in that document it has been condemned really never existed and could not exist in the Catholic Church. So careful, however, are Kiefl's utterances that even the extremist Prof. J. Stufler, who holds the chair of dogmatics in the most Catholic state university in Europe, that of Innsbruck, declares that the Index congregation could find no cause to censure Kiefl on the basis of this work. And while it is a matter of considerable debate whether Schell himself ever retracted this offensive view, it is certain that with one or to exceptions the Modernists within the Roman-Catholic church have not withdrawn their teachings. They have been silenced, but whether this is permanently or temporarily only a prophet or a prophet's son can tell.-Literary Digest.

Though th feathers, such Rocks, "tickin "smutty" feath it must be rem are objectional be carried to e However, t tion is perfectl will improve bird, it is not white varieties The metho ferent breeders ticulars. Four tubs, buckets, are n filled half full hot enough to , all right as lon are to be wash not water is a The third tub warm water, in would be used hard water, the should be soft. ed with cold w it ordinarily co Clean rags sho birds after was desirable for cl the comb. White soap that if all of it that which re White castile i of the cheap float may be u Take the b hand and by th hold of the win ing them up or the water a mo leased and the bird. This m carefully. Afte they may be r much danger o of soap and enthe feathers. but unless one washing he ha Wash carefull wings and the around the con the head last, ectionable fea and if soap ge rinsed out. The next st most breeders soap must be plumage or the been done. So than dirty plu bird is placed i rubbed over th though the soa can be overcon borax or ammo ers have disco themselves as where they de tint not unlike

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andah steps in a tweed Norfolk jacket, an unconventional low collar, and the narrow blue tie with long hanging ends that he had worn -so my mother told me-ever since he once picked up a black snake in the twilight from his dressing-table instead of the black scarf then fashionable.

"In 1898, when my family removed to Peking, I saw him again. He had altered very little. His eyes were just as bright as ever, and had the same trick of changing from intelligent inscrutability to kindliness that I remembered. His figure had lost none of the slimness that made him look taller than he really was; his face was still as ruddy as a young man's; only his hair and beard had turned from brown to grey.

"I remember that one of the first things he did after our arrival was to present me with the freedom of his house-of the treasures of its bookshelves-and of his garden, which was the one green oasis in dusty Peking. In the latter I amused myself vastly on sunny mornings watching the Chinese officials who came in their sable robes and official hats, topped with buttons to show their rank, and decorated with peacock's feathers, to consult the Inspector-General, or the I. G., as he was familiarly called throughout China.

"The house itself was long and low-high houses were taboo in those days in Peking, lest they should overlook or overshadow the Palace and built in the form of a letter H. partly through a sentimental connection with his own initial, and partly in order to utilize every scrap of sunshine and southerly breeze. The back wing contained suites of guestrooms, while the cross-bar of the letter was occupied by three fine drawing-rooms filled with quaint things. Much to my delight, I discovered several chairs that, if sat upon, played tunes; and I often used to stand looking with awe at the beautiful Erard piano Queen Victoria had once used.

"In the front of the house was the big square centre hall known as the 'ballroom,' and the best dancing-floor in Peking. My uncle's private rooms opened off this on one side; on the other were two reception-rooms fur-nished in Chinese style, and his private officethe sanctum sanctorum. Here he worked, standing always, with a rug strapped round

"Occasionally one of his boys-all personal servants in China are 'boys,' whatever their age or status-would remain away for a month, till at last even my uncle, who hated to be bothered about such things, noticed his absence. 'Doesn't the S'hing Wang' (literally, 'he whose name is Wang') 'ever come?' he might expostulate mildly. 'Doesn't he ever come to get his wages?' 'Oh no,' was the calm answer on several occasions; 'we send them to him."

"The doyen of the household was even more privileged than the rest. He had been with the I.G. for half a century, visited 'Chinese Gordon' with him, waited upon Li Hung-Chang, and once, in 1878, accompanied him to Paris, where the maids hung over the banis-ters as he left the hotel and, kissing their hands to him, called down 'Au revoir.' Feeling that such politeness merited a response, he. kissed his yellow finger-tips in return and called back, 'Allewalla, allewalla,' in the best French accent he could muster."

THE NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO

The defeat of Abdul Aziz by his brother, Mulai Hafid, has brought a serious complica-

The Austrian press, however, seem to hint that Germany really has not the authority to decide the question, which must be a matter of a European consensus. Thus we read in the Newes Wiener Tageblatt:

"It is not to be disputed that the recognition of a sultan as supreme in Morocco is not to be relegated to the decision of any individual power. All those governments whose delegates signed the Algeciras convention must act in concert."

The Paris Temps thinks the success of Mulai Hafid is a German triumph, but hints that the trouble is not over yet. It remarks:

"The Germans doubtless will rejoice over the victory of their friend Mulai Hafid, and for the moment they seem to have good cause for rejoicing, although they can not be pleased to see that the occupation of Casablanca by the French must necessarily be prolonged. There can be no doubt that order would at once have been re-established if the battle had gone the other way, for then France would no longer have any pretext for keeping her troops in Moroccan territory. At the present moment anarchy has returned; conflicts between the tribes who espouse the cause of Hafid and

vants and ecclesiastics of Germany, that started the great Modernistic controversy and was the direct cause of the publication of the papal encyclical and syllabus against this movement. It is now the conviction of leading journals that the battle of the Church authorities has been waged and won, and that Modernism as such is now practically dead in the fold of the Church. The Allgemeine Zeitung observes:

"The address of Professor Stolze, at the unveiling of the Schell monument, by its very caution shows that the Modernists, of whom he was the great chief, have lost courage and have given up the struggle. This brings to a conclusion one of the saddest chapters in modern church history. Those who undertook to fight for reform within Catholicism have become tired of their thankless task. How could a youthful, idealistic movement conquer, when struggling against such a mighty system of power as that which is incorporated in the Church of Rome? These are evil days for Reform Catholicism, and the hopes of victory on the part of its protagonists have disappeared. The Encyclical has had the effect of a hailstorm on a young and tender shoot, and those who entered upon the crusade have been compelled to suffer severely. What need has Rome of a great defender of the truth, if this defender turns his hand against the evils of

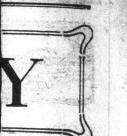
this Church?" Protestant church-journals particularly are convinced that Modernism is a thing of the past in the Church of Rome. Characteristic of the general sentiment prevailing in these circles are the statements of the Reformation,

of Berlin, probably the most aggressive Pro-testant church periodical issued in the Fatherland. Its ideas are in substance the following:

From the very outset too much was ex-pected from the Modernistic agitation. It was not an evangelical movement after the manner of the Reformation of the sixteenth century, but was purely intellectual and in the spirit of modern scholarship. Among the Modernists there was no Luther and no Calvin. What they contended for was not the eradication of the false positions of the Church of Rome, but only for a reconciliation between the principles of modern independent research and the teachings of the Church-two things tion into the Morrocco problem. Such, at those who remain faithful to Aziz still go on, that could not be reconciled. The decay of

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

E SIMPLE LIFI



and Meare are the editors of ranks first used guish a unique pbjects such as s, personal orot classify with other nationtruscan, Saxon nostly sporadic at could be said f British make. ave been found and occasionn remains. But is the first inished evidence ate-Celtic comials thus placed sts include the ols of the varespecially spinarlike weapons, e, and such inses of pastoral

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WITH THE POULTRYMAN PREPARING FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION T is not our purpose to enter into a discussion of the ethics of the matter of preparing fowls for exhibition. Suffice it to say that it is only in an exceptional case or where there is scant competition that a

cially prepared for the exhibition.

The pulling of feathers of objec-

tionable color is practiced by practically all

successful exhibitors and is not considered a

dishonest practice, though it is condemned.

as "faking" by the Standard of Perfection.

Artificial coloring is a practice that is in dis-

repute generally among exhibitors, and the

exhibitor who colors plumage or legs and is

caught at it is placed in a bad light by his

show room with black feathers in the plumage

considered a dishonest practice, it can be

carried to an extreme where it is unquestion-

ably unfair to other exhibitors and dishonest.

The pulling of sufficient feathers to change the

general appearance of the bird would be a

more serious matter. A case of this kind was

noticed in a show a year or two ago, where a

be carried to excess by frequent repetition.

is laughed at for his carelessness.

The man who sends Barred Rocks to the

Though moderate feather pulling is not

fellow exhibitors.

sired color.

white varieties.

ticulars.

the comb.

tion coop near a stove or a warm place to dry. The first few times a person washes a bird he will probably get splashed a few times, especially if he does the work alone. It is of course much easier if an assistant is to be had. The assistant can then hold the bird while the other does the washing, or one can be washing while the other is rinsing .- Poultry Success. bird can win that has not been spe-

GEESE Goose breeding is not practiced much as an exclusive industry, but can often be made a profitable side line to poultry or ordinary farming. They require but little care and

The bird should be wiped as dry as pos-

sible with clean rags, and placed in an exhibi-

food where good pasture is to be had. The Toulouse is the most popular variety. They are the largest, mature early, and are not as wild and noisy as some varieties.

The gander is usually a trifle larger than the goose, has a larger head and neck, but is not as deep bodied as the goose. The gander has a louder call, also.

Two geese are usually allowed for one gander. The first year of their maturity, young geese lay from eighteen to twenty-four eggs. The second year there is usually an increase of a dozen over this number. Goose eggs are often set under hens. It

is a good plan to set as many hens at a time as possible, and at the end of the first week,

days or even longer. When they trail out for the grazing grounds again their systems are so thoroughly saturated with water that they do not have to return again for three or four or even five days. Similarly in the fenced pastures of Texas, cattle will not visit the watertank oftener than once in two days, even in midsummer. This is true even though there is a water tank placed on every section.

It is the same thing that the fitter has to contend with in his show herd. If left to themselves his charges will usually drink about once a day. There are a few that in summer will drink every twelve to eighteen hours, but there are others, not a few, that if allowed to take their fill will not drink oftener than from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. With range cattle or farm stockers this may be allowed, but not so with even steers in the feedlot. But take the case of the show steer. Roots, bran and chaffed hay are added to his ration until it attains twice the bulk of that of the steer in the feed-lot. Then the show steer is fed three or four times daily and fed only what he will clean up, so his appetite is kept always at a keen edge. There is no room in him to hold a two days' supply of water, for no sooner is his paunch emptied of one meal than it is filled with another. Take- such a beast as this and allow him to tank up with about twenty gallons of water every other day and the result is disastrous.

Last and least comes the question. of when to water. With the horse, having but one stomach and a small one at that, it may not matter whether he be watered before or after eating. Even here, however, experiment stations have reported in favor of both plans. But while the horse has one small stomach, the ox has four large ones. The majority of fitters both advocate and practice watering before feeding, but that very astute stockman, Thomas Clark, of Illinois, has advocated that the show cow always be watered after feeding, and he has given very good reasons for his theory. Personally I have tried both plans. If one plan is better than the other my observation was not acute enough to notice it. But a change from one to the other was usually marked by a slight disturbance in gains and appetite. The idea is to water often, water wisely, water well, then you may hear of your skill with the feed pail.

WHY DANISH BUTTER LEADS

Danish creameries issue rules for the general treatment and milking of cows. Those concerning milking are interesting. At the top of the card are the words "Good Advice," beneath which is a drawing of the udder and teats of a cow with the hand of the milker placed in proper position. On either side of the card are columns shaded to indicate the The trouble has two ways of manifesting percentage of fat present in the first milk

The committee of Irish dairymen sent to investigate the Danish creameries close their report with this tribute as to the fine character of the Danish farmers:

The most interesting feature in every form of co-operation in Denmark is the extraordinary fidelity universally observed towards their own institutions by the people who participate in them. A member of a Danish cooperative society, deliberately violating the rules, would certainly have a very uncomfortable time of it in his own district. Every one, feels that the creamery has been organized to develop, the people's industry and that with its success or failure the welfare of the people must stand or fall, and it is really astonishing the extremely few cases in which expulsion of members took place because of fraud perpetrated on their society. In this way co-operation has materially assisted in the development of Danish character."

THE AGE TO MARKET HOGS

Different men have different ideas as to the best age at which hogs should be sold, and each man may be right in his own circumstance. Some feeders practice running hogs along until they are a year or so old, fattening them up for the last month or six weeks and turning them off at a good weight, usually late in fall or early winter. Others again crowd the pigs along right from birth, get them up to 180 pounds or so by the time they are six months old and sell them then. Between these two extremes are all kinds of hog raising systems and there are as well a whole lot of farmers in this country who don't believe in marketing hogs at any age, and they too may be right in their circumstances.

Does winter hog feeding pay? We are a little inclined to doubt sometimes whether it does or not. But if every body were feeding summer hogs only, and all dumping stock on the market at the one season, pork prices would tend to go so low in the fall and rise correspondingly in spring and summer, to such a point that winter feeding would become the more profitable after all. So there are some points to consider that are of more significance than merely the convenience of the feeder. Hog raising to be profitable must be a permanent industry. We can't jump in and out of it at will and make much money.

Experimental results tend to show that the more rapidly a pig can be pushed along from birth to maturity, within reasonable limits, of course, the more gain will he show for the food consumed. That is, it costs less to produce a pound of pork in a pig that has been fed well and kept thrifty and growing right from weaning, than it does to put pork on one that has been allowed to shift for himself more or less during the early period of life and is penned up later to be grain fed for the fattening process. There are reasons for this. Young animals of all kinds are able to digest their food more thoroughly than older ones, are able to assimilate more nutriments from it and gain in weight correspondingly more rapidly. Everybody knows that a calf, once it has lost its calf flish, is a harder proposition to get beef on than is one that carries its milk meat right along. It is the same in a large way with hogs. Pigs that are stunted and half-starved for several months after they leave the sow never feed into pork as cheaply as pigs that have received full rations right along. They may fatten up all right, sell for as much money as the well fed hogs, sometimes it may happen in case of cheap grain and fairly good pork prices, that in their old age, they will turn in more profit than younger annual the pigs rarely this occurs. On the average the pigs the growing period make more money for their owners and better bacon for the man who buys them. There are rather too many farmers in this country trying to put pork on old hog carcases. In some cases they have reason for doing so, a reasonable excuse probably for wasting feed. but as a general rule it's merely a fancy of their own for which there is no substantiation in experimental feeding work. Nine times out of ten the pigs that pay best are those that reach selling weight at the earliest age. Aman can strike it right the other way once in a while, but the chances are too long to make it worth while.





the students to ssor Schorr in erances of Proby his own colhewer, and the in silencing the of Innesbruck, ir, and has been en a new chair, res against him and students in n in Wurzburg as Professors ld as they were , of Strasburg, ill, has publicly is published in hift of Berlin. the conviction is not yet over, he indication of cer proportions. rticle published burg, by Adolf this to say on

rkle, Kiefl, and y of Schell by issued, entitled Theologie von the Modernists tul in their utvielded nothing hat the Pope in udged the char-Modernism in nent it has been and could not 50 careful, howt even the exlds the chair of ic state univerbruck. declares could find no basis of this of considerable ever retracted n that with one ists within the not withdrawn been silenced. ly or temporars son can tell.- of the cheaper brands of white soaps that float may be used.

hot water is added after each bird is washed.

Take the bird by the legs with the right hand and by the wings with the left, catching hold of the wings close to the body and bending them up over the back. Hold the bird in the water a moment, then the legs may be released and the right hand used in soaping the bird. This must be done thoroughly and carefully. After the feathers are well soaked they may be rubbed in any direction without much danger of breaking them. Use plenty of soap and endeavor to get all the dirt out of

the feathers. It requires some time to do it, but unless one is willing to do a good job of. washing he had better not attempt it at all. Wash carefully at the base of the tail, the wings and the legs. Brush the shanks and around the comb. It is a good plan to wash the head last, as this is usually the most obectionable feature of the work to the bird, and if soap gets in the eyes it can soon be rinsed out.

The next step is the rinsing. This is where most breeders fail to do the work well. The soap must be thoroughly rinsed out of the olumage or the washing had better not have been done. Soapy plumage is as bad or worse than dirty plumage. Sometimes when the bird is placed in the rinse water and the hand rubbed over the plumage it feels "gummy," as though the soap adhered to the plumage. This can be overcome by the addition of sufficient borax or ammonia to the water. Some breeders have discovered this and have kept it to hemselves as in the process of rinsing was where they defeated their competitors. Soap temaining in the plumage gives it a creamy tint not unlike naturally creamy plumage. It ordinarily requires as much time and as much care in rinsing the bird as it does in washing it.

Place the bird in the bluing water and hastily rinse the plumage, moving the bird about and agitating the water so as not to get any part of the plumage too blue. In fact there should not be enough bluing in the water to make the plumage appear at all blue.

Finally dip the bird in the cold water. ere is a stimulating effect to this that has a endency to prevent taking cold.

Some omit the final plunge in the cold water and give a half teaspoonful of whisky and a grain of quinine.

test the eggs and give each hen four eggs, which is about as many as an ordinary hen can cover satisfactorily. At hatching time

care must be exercised that the hen does not injure the goslings, as their queer appearance often excites the wrath of the hen. Various methods of feeding goslings are practiced. A good mash, not wet enough to

be sloppy, is all right. Where they have all the grass or clover they want, stale bread makes an excellent food for them. The goslings may be marketed when nine

or ten weeks old, if desired, when they should weigh from twelve to fourteen pounds.

A patch of rye will help out wonderfully with the winter feeding.

The Embden geese rank next in popularity to the Toulouse. They are white and are practically the same size as the Toulouse.

The African Geese resemble the Toulouse in appearance, but have a black beak and knob

The other standard varieties of geese are the Brown and White Chinese, Wild or Canadian and the Egyptian, all of which are varieties.

AROUND THE FARM

WATERING THE SHOW HERD

REQUENTLY the successful fitter of show stock is lauded to the skies by both the press and the public for his successful manipulation of the feed pail. Perhaps the credit is due the water bucket rather than the feed

pail, but always it is the feed pail that gets the credit. To understand the why of it, take the case of range cattle as an illustration. The grass for many miles about the water holes, is eaten into the earth. They soon acquire the habit of coming to water but once in six or seven days. When once they do come to water water-it must be at least twice a day through they drink and drink till they have to stop. from sheer misery. Then they retire to some near hillside where they rest and ruminate unand drink and rest and drink again for two cool weather.

itself. One result-and the least harmful-is scouring. The animal is thrown off feed for a few days and when a few days later he is ready to tank up with water again he is not so full of feed and so there is more room for water and less trouble follows. But scouring is followed with costiveness, and so the gain of a month is lost in a week.

The second result, more serious but lessfrequent, is founder; and "been feeding too heavy," or "too much corn" is the advice of your sympathizing neighbors. At the shows the fitter says: "Oh, he was a poor feeder; wouldn't gain over thirty or forty pounds a month," or "he took something like the rheumatism and I had to turn him out."

It is all sheer nonsense to say that a beast accustomed to all he will eat three or four times daily for months can be foundered by eating too much. More than nine times out of every ten when a show beast is scouring, off its feed, costive or has gone lame, the trouble is caused by over-drinking, not over-feeding. And with such a beast your success depends much smaller than the three preceding less on how and what you feed than on how you water him.

To water wisely, the first thing to do is to teach your charges to drink from a pail only. The lesson is a hard one. Some cattle will obstinately refuse to drink from the pail for three or four days where they have been accustomed to drink from the tank only. Surely no ani-mals are greater slaves of habit than cattle. But there are sometimes no tanks on the fair grounds, and it is a poor time to teach new habits when the show day is on. Besides they should drink from the pail at home. . Then you are in a position to restrict the morning drink enough that they will drink again at noon. Do this with judgment; see to it daily; let nothing suffer for water but let nothing drink too much at once. Remember that on your skill with the water bucket depends your reputation as an adept at the feed pail. As to how often to early spring and autumn and three times daily through warm weather. In theory it would be best to water as often as you feed. But if you til they can return and drink again. They feed four times daily you will find it hard to may lie about the water holes in this fashion make your cattle drink so often, especially in

drawn from the cow, and in the last milk drawn.

The rules on the cards are as follows* To the Milker

I-The cow is a living machine.

- (a) Kindly treatment entails less labor and gives more milk.
- 2-Good work improves the living machine. (a) Milk clean. Clean milking develops
- the udder and increases the quantity of milk.
- (b) You receive richer milk.
- (c) Remember that the milk last drawn is by far the most valuable.

3-Clean milking.

- (a) You should wear tidy and clean clothes.
- (b) Have the pail clean as well as the creamery can.
- (c) Thoroughly clean the udder by rub-
- bing with a piece of linen. (d) Wash the hands thoroughly before milking.
- (e) Let the udder be quite dry before you begin to milk.
- -Carry out the work properly.
- (a) Milk with dry hands.
- (b) Seize the teats with the whole hand.
- (c) Keep a gentle pressure on the udder.
- (d) Milk as fast as you can and never cease working until the milk is wholly. drawn.
- (e) Don't strain the teat beyond its natural length.
- (f) Remember the value of the last drops. 5-Healthy state of the udder.
- (a) If there be soreness or lumps in udder or teats, stoppage in milk canal or un-
- natural colored milk, don't mix that
- milk with any other, and don't send it to the creamery.

6-Milking times.

(a) Begin milking always at fixed times. (b) Milk the same cows in the same order, -Regard this excellent work as one of honor.

To the Farmer

1-Clean the Cows. 2-Have good air in the stalls.

3-Light should be freely admitted.

The above rules which are faithfully carried out, tell why Danish butter is ahead of all in all the markets of the world.

HORSE'S SENSE OF SMELL

No animal is endowed with a better sense of smell than the horse. To the blind horse the acuteness of smell is a safeguard. Horse and Stable says:

"The horse will leave musty hay untouched in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver and query over the daintiest bit offered by the fairest of hands with coaxing that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a nauseous mouthful at a gulp. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has a certified nasal certificate to the fact. A blind horse, now living will not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger not safely to be disregarded. The destinction is evidently made by his sense of smell and at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity."

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE, AND ELSEWHERE

CAMP CHATTER (By Richard L. Pocock.)

HE opening days of the deer-hunting season have come and gone. and, as remarked last week, the TI

woods have been full of sportsmen and "others with guns." The great topic of discussion has of course been the arrests made for the having in possession fawns of less than one year. At the time of writing the cases stand adjourned. and the result of the prosecutions is as yet in uncertainty, but it certainly is an extraordin-

ary thing that anyone calling himself a sportsman and taking to the woods to hunt for sport and not because he is in the position of being unable to obtain butcher's meat should kill these poor little weaklings which, even. though it may possibly be difficult to prove them legally to be under the age of twelve months, are nevertheless undoubtedly so small as to be a cause for ridicule rather than congratulation to the "sports" who brought them

It is rather hard to give credence to the rumors that there were others who escaped the game warden by bringing in deer which they were ashamed to shew cut up in pieces and rolled up in their blankets.

There is no doubt that the majority of the hunters who live in Victoria are good sportsmen and in sympathy with the efforts that are being made to have the game laws respected in the common interest, and it was a goodnatured crowd which submited to the searching of the warden on the E. & N. trains, and more than one was heard to remark that he was glad to see it done. Unfortunately the result of the search showed that not all are equally good sportsmen. To snoot a fawn, which ninety-nine times out of a hundred will not run from the hounds, is rather like hitting a woman.

The holidays provided good sport for the numbers who left town to try their luck with gun or rod; anyone who doubts that this is still a good game country need only to have been at the station to witness the arrival of Monday evening's train. Twenty-six deer were brought down on that train alone, and several good bags of wild pigeons were in evi-dence, while the fishing enthusiasts had very fair success with the trout and some big spring salmon were brought into town captured at Cowichan Bay. All the hunters spoken to reported seeing plenty of blue grouse, so that the statement that they are as plentiful as ever

this year may well be believed. Shawnigan Lake. He had slain a good buck in the hills and had packed it as far as the lake shore, where he proceeded to clean it and throw the offal into the water, when he noticed a number of big cat-fish attracted by the feast. After cleaning his deer, he rigged up a hook and dropped it in to try and hook a few of these undesirables, when to his surprise, the bait was immediately seized by a large trout, which was successfully hooked and landed. The following attempts brought nothing bet-ter than cat-fish, which were clubbed, while the large trout, caught so unexpectedly in a part of the lake where there were supposed to be none, was taken home to make an appetizing first course for a venison dinner.

Eastern Kootenay, that fine game country, which we reproduce in full, as follows:

"Bob" Huggart, trapper, hunter and guide in the East Kootenay district, north of Spo-kane, has just returned to civilization from the head waters of St. Mary's river, which backs into the mountain fastnesses of the snow-capped Selkirks in Southeastern British Columbia. He had what he terms "a pretty tolerably fair" season with marten, though, he says, the fur runs lighter in color and the catch was below the average of the early days. This he attributes to an epidemic among the snowshoe rabbits in the spring of 1907.

"Bob," as he is lovingly called by his friends and companions in the north country, told of the wholesale destruction of the caribou by cougar over his trapping nnes. Cougar are numerous in the St. Mary's valley, so thick, in fact, he said, that he counted the remains of more than fifty caribou along the trails and in the immediate vicinity of his cabin in the mountains. Deer, too, he said, suffered severely from the havoc wrought by the cats.

A small band of black-tailed deer frequented a bottom near "Bill" Meachen's ranch in the main valley of the St. Mary's country last winter. A cougar or two began to kill them off until the four or five survivors boldly took shelter in Meachen's paddock, within a few yards of his door, seeming to recognize that the big cats would not dare to come close to the abode of man. These deer became tame and continued feeding almost within touch of where their protector was cutting his firewood or feeding his stock.

Huggart maintains that the present bounty of \$15 by the Provincial authorities is far from being a sufficient inducement for a man to hunt cougars, since successful pursuit of the animals is impossible without employing dogs. "Bob" does not care for big dogs as used by President Roosevelt in his Wyoming expedi-tion, but prefers the rough, red, Irish terrier as the ideal animal for sport with either cougar or bear.

"If your terrier (let him be not more than 24 pounds in weight, cat-footed, well ribbed up and especially provided with brains) takes to the game of bear baiting, he and a companion of his own quality will make it highly inter-esting for the most savage grizzly," he said. "If Ursus horribilis be around, the dog will pick up the trail easily enough, and then in due time you are likely to hear the hunting bark of those little four-footed dare-devils and the loud roars of ungovernable rage from the gray, surly monarch of the waste places. If your dogs know their business you need be in no hurry, for they will hold their beasts in a space not much bigger than a circus ring.

"The bear is the star clown performer ofthat aggregation," continued Huggart in tell-ing of the work of his two dogs, called Patsey and Nettie. "Patsey delivers a rear attack and round swings the bear to protect his southern frontiers. Nettie is there to give him a shrewd nip in his most tender susceptibilities, and so continues a genial, hilarious continuation of the healthy exercise. A few minutes of this circular evolution makes the bear's head swim and then he naturally goes staring; raving, ripping mad the whole way through from his nose to his rudimentary stump of a tail. Patsey and Nettie positively laugh in keen enjoyment of the perilous sport and bark sharpas much as to say 'Hurry up, up! We

that kind. There are also plenty of sheep on the main range across the valley of the Kootenay river. Huggart, like most of his class, is an observer of natural phenomena. He says that the epidemic which spread among the snow-shoe rabbits early in 1907 is evidence that the pest had increased until their numbers overpassed the limits of the food supply, and owing to weakness were attacked by an insect similar to a woodtick, but larger, which not alone killed them by slow degrees, but also renders their flesh highly poisonous. These parasites affect a lodgment during the late summer and early fall, and the animals attacked do not change color like their healthy companions during the winter. By this cruel device nature maintains her equipoise between the preyers and the preyed upon. Biologists might, if they studied the parasite, find in it a solution for the rabbit plague in Australia. At any rate, it works an inconvenience to the marten by reducing its larder supplies for the time being, and consequently depreciating the value and richness of the pelt, which though handled in the British northwest as marten, becomes "Russian sable" by the time it is through the hands of the English furriers .--Western Field.

1100 01 110 SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL FISHING

"To fish successfully, with pleasure to yourself, and with justice to the water, you must come out prepared for every possible contingency," said Piscator, in the smokeroom ofter dinner, as he carefully screwed an Improved Line Dryer on the table, and proceeded to unwind his reel.

"That is so," agreed the London man, cordially; "I had the lesson brought home to me yesterday. I had walked a mile and a had up towards the river, carrying my rod made up, when I woke to the staggering fact that I had forgotten my flask. I walked back to the hotel for it, and then returned to the river, which I had almost reached when I was stunned to discover that I had left my rod at the inn. The mental distress which this lamentable experience created spoiled my touch all day, and I lost three remarkably fine fish."

"For myself," I said, "I throw myself, generally, into the hands of my friends; they nearly always have the casts and traces I forget, and the flies I have never had time to provide myself with?"

Piscator sighed. "I was talking about angling," he remarkel wearily. Of course, if. one does not take angling seriously, there are other games, such as dominoes or diabolo... Any new poets coming out just now? I have been fishing since we started the early locks in spring, and haven't seen the 'Athenaeum' for months." The irony of Piscator is unpleasantly

subtle. We had wounded him in his tenderest part, and the only way to restore his good. humour was to manifest an instant and enthusiastic interest in his angling gear.

Tackle

"What would you consider adequate preparation for all possible contingencies?" asked.

"It calls for absurdly little," he replied; "I have it almost all here in this little box," and he indicated an oak polished rod case six anda half feet long, containing two 18-feet salmon and two trout rods, which to the most casual glance had obviously cost a considerable deal of money.

ler's picture's!" remarked the London Man, enraptured at the spectacle.

A Wonderful Collection "I begin to think I shall have to buy a few

flies," I said reflectively. "For some time back I have been fancying that a few Red-and-Teals and a Gockybondu slightly frayed are scarcely adequate.'

Piscator smiled sardonically. "It depends," ne said, "on one's ideal. I seem to recall that got great satisfaction out of a bent pin and a bit of paste when I was thirty years younger. But I bore you. Shall we go out and see the sunset?"

We protested that sunsets were silly things, and demanded more of the Tackle Exosition.

"These here," he said, opening another box, "are tubes, demons and flies of fantastic character for places like the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Kyles of Sutherland, or the Harris lochs. I find them useful for whiting, seatrout, or finnock. These others are tandem spinners. Here-"and he delicately opened two or three small boxes-"are dry flies for the English chalk streams," and he picked out a few singularly minute ones with the aid of a pair of tweezers magnetised at the point. 'With them one requires this line greaser for fatting the reel line, this little tube of red deer fat, which will float the line a considerable distance, a fly oil bottle, and this thing-it is called a vaporiser, with which you can spray globules of oil into every part of a dry fly without saturating it as a brush does. I think that's all.'

A Few Minnows

"But minnows; you'll have minnows?" I remarked; now infected with the London Man's enthusiasm.

"Ah," said Piscator, "I forgot. Of course have a few." And he rang the bell for Boots to bring in the minnows. They came in a bag, from which Piscator extracted a fairly substantial box, which appeared to contain every design of phantom that might be expected to deceive sea-trout or salmon. There were not only minnows, but spinners, Devons, and spoons, of every conceivable character and size. "This, of course, is only my subsidiary box," said Piscator, "each morning I make my selection for it from this main box" -and he produced a japanned casket which the London Man subsequently designated Suit Case No. 2. It had hiched trays in tiers, and every compartment of every tray was snugly occupied by a minnow. hardly a minnow there," said Piscator, "that has not paid for itself in the last ten years; this one I have had re-dressed three times; it's as little as one can do for a trusty old friend. I like particularly the set of the wings; it is, I hink, unique in its perfection as a spinner." "Where do you get your casts?" the London Man asked, taking up a handful of superb gut in coils.

"H'm," said Piscator, "I have a Private Source for gut; to get it really good you must know where to go for it. There is at least £12. worth there in your hand."

"Twelve pounds' worth!" exclaimed the London Man, dropping it in his astonishment.

"No, I'm wrong, about £15 worth; those top ones cost 7s. 3d. per yard, as the particular quality of gut is only to be got in limited quantities.

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed, remembering hat I paid for gut; but Piscato

thing else in the wide world. But to my story.

I was resting one Saturday night, after an unusually hard week's work, and was contemplating with the utmost satisfaction my day's respite on the morrow, when suddenly the door burst open and in strode my friend Tex, boot ed, gun in hand, and all ready for a hunt. "I

hear there are two bears worrying the sheep on Seth. Jackson's ranch," he said, without more ado. "Come along, and we'll just be in time for, some sport, so get your traps and hustle." Well, I "hustled," and Tex fished out my Winchester while I pulled on my boots strapped on my bandolier and knife, and reached for my flask. We were soon on the way, and without any untoward adventures reached Seth's all right. Seth gave us a hearty welcome and a good meal, of which, I need hardly say, we stood in need after our journey. We turned in early, and were up almost be. fore sunrise.

What a pleasant sensation it is to the hunter to be up betimes, with everything fresh and health-giving about him, and the dogs lively and ready for sport. We first took our bearings from the compasses which each of us carried, and then plunged into the woods. We kept steadily. on for two or three miles, scrambling over tree trunks and crawling through brush, the dogs taking up the scent, and every fifty yards or so looking round and waiting if we were not close up. We had seen numerous traces by this time of the bears, so we knew we were on the right track, while you may be sure the dogs did. All at once my retriever King stood and pointed. In a second we were all down in the brush, creeping silently in the direction indicated. Nor were we disappointed. We saw movements that could

only be made by a big animal. The three of us then surrounded in such a way that we could all fire without any of the others being in danger. All was quiet as we advanced. The next thing I heard was the crack of a

tifle, which I knew to be Seth's. Immediately afterwards I heard Tex's go bang. Then I got ready. In less than no time a big black bear came into view, with nasty temper written large all over his face. Crack! I had let fly, but my aim was too high. Again, but it was too much to the left. Then with my third I caught him fair and square, full in the heart. He dropped at once, and gave never a bit more trouble. He was a very fine specimen. Tex and Seth I found had also been successful in getting one between them. That was all. Two very fine bears. Our work was over, and we returned, tired and hungry, but with a satisfied feeling of having accomplished something worth the effort and the experience.

But the memories of the day's sport will ever linger. Even now I can smell the sweet perfume of the pines and firs, and sometimes the rank exhalation of decayed vegetation. All these things are sweet to the heart and mind of the born hunter, and when the day's sport is over the remembrance lingers with him and is never eclipsed-until his next adventure, which may be better still.-M. A. M. S.

EATING "BILED OWL"

I told the guides that it would be better to begin supper right away, in order that we might not get too hungry before the owl was done. I thought them slow in their preparations for the meal. It was curious, too, for I had promised them they should have a piece of the bird. Del was generous. He said he would give his to Charles. That he never really cared much for birds, anyhow. Why, once, he said, he shot a partridge and gave it away, and he was hungry, 100. He gave it to a boy that happened along just then, and when another partridge flew up he didn't even offer to shoot it. We didn't take much stock in that story until it dawned on us that he had shot the bird out of season, and the boy had happened along just in time to be incriminated by accepting it as a present. It was better to have him as a partner than a witness. Wood was gathered then, and the fire blazed. The owl's breast-fat and fine it looked-was in the broiler, and on the fire. There it cooked-and cooked. Then it cooked some more and sent up an appetizing smell. Now and then, I said I thought the time for it had come, but there was a burden of opinion that more cooking would benefit the owl. Meantime, we had eaten a pan or two of trout and a few other things-the hird of course being later in the bill of fare. At most dinners I have attended this course is contemplated with joy. It did not seem to be, on this occasion. Eddie agreed with Del that he had never cared much for bird, anyway, and urged me to take his share. I refused to deprive him of it. Then he said he didn't feel well, and thought he really ought not to eat anything more. I said grimly that possibly this was true, but that he would eat the owl. It was served then, fairly divided and distributed, as food is when men are on short rations. I took the first taste-I was always venturesome-a little one. 'Then, immediately, I wished I had accepted Eddie's piece. But meantime he had tasted, too-a miserly taste -and then I couldn't have got the rest of it for money. For there was never anything so good as that breast of young owl. It was tender, it was juicy, it was as delicately flavored as partridge almost. Certainly it was a dainty morsel to us who had of late dealt so largely in fish diet. Had we known where the rest of that brood of owls had flown to we should have started after them, then and there.-Fiom "The Tent Dwellers," by Albert Bigelow Paine in Outing Magazine for September.

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I suggested once before in these notes, that an excellent place for a game reserve to give the blues a sanctuary would be the strip of country beyond Goldstream on the E. & N. line between the railway track and the shore of Saanich Arm, as the grouse breed there in considerable numbers, and it would act as a feeder for the neighboring country. It could be easily patrolled and watched, and would probably be found to give excellent results in helping to keep up the supply of grouse. I have been asked to mention this again, as others are of the same opinion, and, if sportsmen in favor of it were to give expression to their opinion, I understand that there would be a very good chance of its being made a reserve. Expressions of opinion for or against are invited.

Some steelheads have been caught lately. up the Koksilah river, but the gentlemen who made one catch informed me that the fish gave very little sport. This is explained by the fact that they were spent fish entirely out of condition. If the same sportsmen had caught the same fish in the spring, they would have had a different account to give. Fresh from the sea the steelheads give excellent sport, but they are not in condition now. and though easier to catch, are best left alone.

Whether or not deer should be hunted with dogs is an old, old subject of controversy, and has been argued over and over again. One thing is certain that as long as the law says that they shall not be hunted with dogs, all good sportsmen should strictly observe it, and help to see that others do also. On the coast, deer invariably make for the water when pursued by dogs, and to kill them in the water calls for the exercise of no skill whatever. The word "sport" becomes a misnomer when the quarry has no chance for its life.

I have seen deer shipped to Vancouver in dozens by the Indians, the majority of which never had a gunshot wound, but had been hit on the head with an axe by Indians in canoes after they had been run by dogs.

TRAPPING IN EAST KOOTENAY

The Western Field contains a very interesting interview with a hunter and trapper of

have him, have him, have him! And he's mad. We're attending to his south and going north, Hurry up!'

"Never will they if they value their lives, attempt a frontal attack until your bullet crashes through the brain of your quarry, and then both pile on to separate ears and shake with all the valor of their mighty, gallant, plucky little souls.

"Scott Thornberg, of Kaslo, B. C., had a couple of wire-haired kennel terriers that held up as many as twenty-five silver tips in their day and never got a scratch worth mentioning. To small, active dogs that understand the game, the worst-kind of bear is easy work, but with the cougar it is entirely different. There are times when the 'smallest cur will make a mountain lion climb the tallest tree in the vicinity, when the hunter can kill the brute with a shotgun, but when one of the breed is fairly cornered it will fight like a doped devil. No matter how quick or clever the dogs may be some of them is bound to get ripped or disemboweled. Fifteen dollars will not induce a man to risk the lives of his little friends for the sake of a panther's hide, and head, and unless the bounty is increased materially Mr. Felis Concolor will continue to increase and the deer and cariboo to decrease proportionally.

"Just to give you an instance of the cheek of those skulking cats, I'll tell you what happened the other day. I don't usually pack a gun when I'm making a round of my traps, as every ounce counts in the mountains, es-pecially when you are on snowshoes. Well, one day in April I was making for the high ground when a cougar started to follow me in plain sight. A cougar will never attack a -human being if it is not cornered. But this fellow stalked me for about six miles. I didn't like the style of his actions and flung a few rocks at him. He sheered off at that and I saw no more of him. Likely enough he followed me back to the cabin, but kept out of my sight. That is their mode of stealthy pursuit, though it never ends in an attack.'

Huggart says that the St. Mary's country is never hunted by either Indians or white men, as the ground toward the summits is rough and dangerous; but goats are plentiful and afford good sport for anyone who likes-

"Of course there's the tackle too," I remarked with idiotic futility.

"Quite so," said Piscator; "tackle is nearly always used now, though one hears even yet of wonderful sport with a gaff. I ventured to think that the existence of a modest supply. of tackle would naturally be presumed in my case.....I suppose you'll be going up to as-sist at the Young Women's Guild Bazaar tomorrow. I hear the woollen-work stall is very interesting."

I never met a touchier man than Piscator; it was necessary to begin all over again.

"You might show us your tackle, please," we suggested hurriedly, and he languidly pointed to a pile of bags and boxes in a cor-

"Of course one doesn't take everything here with one," he said; "merely as much as one knows will be required in this particular district." He perfunctorily opened a bag, and extracted half a dozen japanned fly-boxes. "A few lures," he said, diffidently; and revealed a staggering series of eyed trout flies, arranged in the japanned boxes with the geometrical precision of a moth collection. There were hundreds of them-it looked like a bargain day at Farlow's, Malloch's, or Robertson's

"If I had so many flies, and got them ar-ranged to look like that," said the London man, "I would be content to stay all the year in the Temple and feast my eyes on them. Surely you don't require all these?" Piscator looked closely at his collection,

taking up one box after another. "There is not a single fly there," he said, "that I could afford to come without to this district. Not one! Otherwise I should not be doing justice to myself. Besides, it would scarcely be fair to the waters. One has to consider that." He picked up another large japanne'i box, and flicked it open. "Sea trout," he said simply, fondly stroking an Alexandra, by no means the gayest lure in a dazzling series that ran to incredible numbers. "Over here-" and he picked up an even larger box-"Over here, salmon flies"-and he opened the lid upon a collection carefully arranged in tier on tier of trays, each hook neatly clipped in its position. "And yet some people talk about Whist-

ed my confusion by turning out his reels, of which the least abnormal in size and appearance had, he admited, cost him four guineas. 'You can't do without it, though," he said, not if you are fishing conscientiously. With the brake off it, you could cast across the county of Kinross."

"Might I venture to ask what you approximately value all this tackle at?" asked the London Man, when his rhapsodies over the reels had subsided.

"Off and on about £120 to £130," said the astounding Piscator, dreamily; and we have since learned on the best authority that he had rather underestimated than otherwise .--Glasgow Herald.

SPORT IN WESTERN CANADA

There are many people who, no doubt, think that hunting in the backwoods of Western Canada is easy work and a very pleasant holiday pastime. To those who think so, I would say "Try it." If you are not a born hunter, you will be sick and tired of the whole business, and find that it is nothing but the hardest work without any of the romance you read of. But to the born hunter things are entirely different. What are a few hardships to him? A little thirst or hunger?. Why they are nothing at all, because he does not think of such inconveniences. He is nothing if not a man of infinite resource. He only experiences the delight and romance, and when the hunt is over, he and his comrades gather round the camp fire and go point by point over the whole adventure again.

Then they are really happy, for their hearts are filled with a joy which only the true huntsman knows. All around is the sublime silence of the backwoods, disturbed only by the crackling of the camp fire and the murmuring of the men of the ready rifle and hunting knife. The smoke from their pipes curls lazily upwards, and over all is cast that strange halo of indescribable peace of which the dwellers in teeming cities know nothing. If the hunter has his hardships, he also has his compensations, and he soon discovers that there is a primitive happiness about life in the backwoods, particularly when it is associated with the chase, that he would not exchange for any-

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y night, after an and was contemfaction my day's uddenly the door triend Tex, booty for a hunt. "I rying the sheep e said, without we'll just be in your traps and nd Tex fished out on my boots, and knife, and ere soon on the ward adventures gave us a hearty which, I need fter our journey. up almost beit is to the hunrything fresh and the dogs lively st took our bearich each of us the woods. We or three miles, s and crawling ng up the scent, oking round and p. We had seen of the bears, so track, while you Il at once my reed. In a second sh, creeping sild. Nor were we ments that could The three of a way that we the others being we advanced. as the crack of a h's. Immediately ang. Then I got a big black bear temper written k! I had let fly, Again, but it was with my third I full in the heart. never a bit more specimen. Tex en successful in hat was all. Two was over, and we out with a satisolished something erience.

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would be better to n order that we fore the owl was in their preparaintious, too, for 1

DISTAS Great Premier and what he is doing with a

for the English press for the purpose of enlightening the British public on the actual condition of things in Russia; that this was most desirable on account of the conflicting statements that had been current, and also because we hoped that after the Reval interview the relations between Russia and England had become established upon a friendly footing. Russian affairs, therefore, were of more interest than ever to the English.

I begged to ask if he would be so good as to inform me upon certain points. The first was as to the subsidence of the revolutionary fever. I should be glad to know whether, in his opinion, this happy change, which was largely due to his excellency, could be regarded as temporary or permanent.

M. Stolypin replied that in his opinion the change was permanent, "The revolution is dead, although," he added, "if we should be so unfortunate as to make great mistakes, it might revive again, but not unless."

I asked him if he thought it possible-if the revolution was dead-to dispense with the extraordinary measures which had been adopted for the purpose of repressing disorder. These were, first, the state of siege; secondly, the executions; and thirdly, administrative exile.

M. Stolypin replied that he had seen statements in the English newspapers which implied that the government was occupied in doing nothing else but making executions and exiling people to Siberia. Nothing could be further from the fact. Everything that was not normal in Russia in the action of the Executive was due to the necessity of having to deal with the results of the abnormal state of disorder of the last two or three years; but this was temporary and would pass when the excesses which necessitated it had ceased to ex-

ist. "Take, for instance," said M. Stolypin, "your first point as to the state of siege. I admit as fully as any one can desire that it is impossible to go on governing indefinitely in a state of siege. At the present moment l'etat militaire only exists in three districts of Russia proper, Sevastopol, Odessa, and Kharkoff. It has had to be maintained also in the Baltic provinces, Poland, and the Caucasus." He was, however, in good hopes that it would be possible to raise the state of siege in Odessa and Kharkoff in a couple of months time, and at the beginning of the winter it would be possible to relax it in the Baltic provinces and Poland, so that by Christmas the state of siege would exist only in the Caucasus.

Then with regard to the executions. M. Stolypin said there was no man regretted more than he the necessity for capital punishment. His own temperament revolted against severity, and if four or five years ago any one had told him that it would ever be possible for him to be administering a system in which executions took place, he would have regarded the idea as unthinkable. But necessity knew no government to Russia, has ever threatened the law, and he was convinced that if the executions were stopped tomorrow there would be a fresh outbreak of murders, violence, etc., from which no one in high places might escape. The executions which are at present taking place were not for the most part the punishment of crimes committed during the revolutionary period, but of murders, and robberies which were now taking place, although in some places, and chiefly in the Baltic provinces, many men who had committed crimes two or three years ago were now being brought to justice. I asked M. Stolypin if he could give me the figures which would show whether the executions were diminishing or increasing, and added, that, according to the statements of Russian revolutionists in London, there were 15 persons hanged every day in Russia at the present time. "I have not got the exact figures," said M. Stolypin; "but I will secure them for you. In the meantime I will only say that 15 executions a month would be much nearer the truth, and this number, I hope, will diminish as the criminals of the revolutionary party are caught. I will, however, obtain for you the exact statistics." "Now as to the exiled by administrative order. The Russian revolutionists in London say that we are exiling 200 persons a day. Upon this point I can give you the exact figures, because I asked to be supplied with them when I saw what wild statements were being made in the press. I find that the total number of persons who have been exiled by administrative order is slightly over 14,000, and most of these have been sent to the Northern provinces of Russia, and not to Siberia. Of these 14,000, the newspaper sense of the word as tending to 2,000 have escaped, so that we have now 12,000 in our hands. I then asked M. Stolypin as to the Jewish uestion. He said that the difficulty about the Jews was that any progress in the direction of reforms-unless it was done very carefullywould provoke a violent agitation among the classes who, for one reason or another, dislike the Jews. The hostility to the Jews was partly religious, partly economical. The priests were against the Jews everywhere, so also were the small traders and others who dislike the Jewish competition. These two motives, combined with racial animosity, rendered it very difficult to alleviate the position of the Jews without making matters worse instead of better.

I then asked M. Stolypin what was being Mr. Bramwell Booth, son of "General" Booth, done about the agrarian question, about which in England it was believed very little progress had been made.

"Quite the reverse is the fact," said M. Stolypin. "Very much progress has been made, and if nothing had been done the state of the provinces would be far from quiet. Indeed, it is partly owing to the steps which have been taken to improve the conditions of the peasants that there has been a cessation of the attacks upon landlords' houses and a general quieting down of the country districts. If we were to desist in the carrying out of our agrarian reforms we should have again to face a recurrence of the jacqueries from which we suffered so much two years ago."

I asked M. Stolypin to explain to me briefly what had been done in the direction of land reform

"The first thing that has been done," he replied, "has been to assert the principle that the peasants must everywhere as rapidly as possible be converted into freeholders; that is to say, we regard the institution of the Mir, with its communal ownership, under which no peasant is now secure that the labor which he has invested in his holding may not be transferred to his neighbor, as fatal to economic progress. The foundation stone of our agrarian policy is the substitution of private for collective ownership, for experience shows that communal holding weakens the sense of property and develops anarchical notions. This is a great task and one which cannot be carried out in a moment. The mere necessity of surveying the lands entails great delay. There are only a certain number of surveyors whom we can employ, and the task is one that requires time.

"Then, again, we have transferred to the peasants great quantities of land that belonged. to the government, and also we have transferred to them much land that formed part of the Imperial appanages. .The Land Bank advances often as much as 100 per cent. of the purchase money requisite for the purchase of this additional land, and the peasants repay it in small annual instalments. All this work is a progress. It occupies the minds of the peasants, convinces them that serious and earnest effort is being made to improve their conditions. Their minds being occupied with this practical question, they are no longer the prey to revolutionary agitators who promise them mpossible things.'

I asked M. Stolypin what was the present position of the Black Hundreds, which in England were believed to be active in the instigating of attacks upon the Jews in the interests of reaction. He said that the Black Hundreds regarded him as their worst enemy, and were continually attacking him, describing him as an arch-revolutionist.

M. Stolypin said that it should never be forgotten the great difference that existed between Russia and England. In Russia there

of the Salvation Army, who asked me to make inquiries whether there was any possibility of the admission of the Salvation Army to Russia.

M. Stolypin asked "whether the Salvation Army really did good work?"

I replied, "The Salvation Army does excellent work, apart altogether from its distinctive religious teachings, and is one of the most useful philanthropic organizations in the world

M. Stolypin inquired if it meddled in poli-

I replied, "Absolutely not. Even in England it abstains entirely from political action, and in other countries no complaint has ever been made of any Salvationist either meddling in politics or conducting any religious propaganda hostile to the religious creed, ritual, or prejudices of any other Christian Church."

M. Stolypin asked, "Whether they could be relied upon not to inflame popular sentiment against the non-Christians."

I replied, "The Salvation Army work is too Christian to be hostile to any body. For instance, in every country people of all religions and of none, Freethinkers, and Roman Catholics recognize the solid philanthropic secular value of the work of the Army and support it with subscriptions. "General" Booth is on terms of personal friendship with Lord Rothschild, who has repeatedly subscribed to the social work of the Army."

M. Stolypin remarked that he saw no political reason why there should be any obstacle placed in the way of the coming of the Army into Russia.

I replied that I was very glad indeed to hear this. That I was certain that the Salvationists would prove in Russia, as they had proved in countries as far apart as Germany and Japan, that they rendered valuable service to the State. In Germany 12 years ago they were under the surveillance of the police. Today German cities like Hamburg and Elberfeld make them annual subsidies. In Berlin they have about 40 halls and centres of activity. In Japan the Emperor in person thanked "General" Booth for the great good he had done to his people. The King and Queen of England, the Presidents of France and the United States have testified to the value of the Salvationists' work.

M. Stolypin said that he thought the Salvation Army might come to Russia. It would at any rate interest the people and might be useful. "But what about meetings in the open air, which are quite contrary to Russian law?"

I replied that "the Salvation Army was ready to meet the views of the Russian authorities as to whether it was or was not expedient to hold meetings in the open air, and to make processions through the streets." At the same time I reminded his excellency that in Russia the meetings of the Mir were always held in the open air. That was, however, unessential detail. I had for 25 years been in close personal relations with "General" Booth and the work of the Army, and could with the utmost confidence assure his excellency that the Salvationists are good people, who do good work making bad citizens into good citizens, without doing any mischief to the State. M. Stolypin said, "I think they might be useful. I see no reason why they should not come. But let me have a copy of their statutes, so that I can examine them before I give my final decision."



an absence of three years, I find on every hand evidence of a change so complete as to seem almost incredible. To all outward appearance Russia, after the birth throes of the revolutionary years, has now resumed her normal life. Every one asserts, the Revolutionists more emphatically than any one else, that the revolutionary fever has spent itself, and that for years to come, provided that the great political evolution represented by the Duma is allowed reguar development, there is no reason to apprehend a recurrence of the disturbances of 1905 and 1906.

The most remarkable evidence which is afforded of this transformation is the fact that at last the Tsar has a prime minister whom every one trusts. Three years ago the most dangerous symptom of the situation was the fact that nobody seemed willing to trust anybody. It was enough for any Russian to be placed in a position of authority for all other Russians to discover that he was the most untrustworthy man in the empire. Today M. Stolypin is universally admitted to be worthy of the confidence of the Tsar and of the nation. "Un brave homme et un perfect gentleman" was the twice repeated description given of the prime minister by his predecessor Count Witte. M. Miliukoff, leader of the Cadets, was not of the central government is as great as it ever less pronounced in his praise. Even the leading Reactionaries, who speak of him as the Lafayette of the Revolution," and who maliciously quote Napoleon's saying about that worthy, that "there is no one so dangerous as an honest man conscientiously devoted to false ideals," admit that he is honest, that he is conscientious, and that he has ideals. The worst to graft the English system of cabinet governthat I have heard alleged against him is that ment upon the Russian autocracy. The prime his ideals are not very imaginative, and that minister, elected by the sovereign to act as his alter ego, so long as he enjoys his confidence, in reality they amount to little more than a sincere desire to make the best of everything must be master in his own cabinet and be reand to see to it, to vary Wellington's phrase, hat the Tsar's government must be carried on. n other words, instead of being fashioned on he lines of a German idealogue or a French sciously working towards the realization of ctrinaire, M. Stolypin is by temperament and conviction very much like the best type of an English Whig. M. Stolypin commands the confidence of sovereign; the support of the Duma, and the devotion of an almost completely homogeneous cabinet. He is a man personally fearss, of nerves unshaken even by the appalling atastrophe which wrecked his house, maimed child, and killed nearly three score of his guests, and, what is still more remarkable, he o incapable of intrigue that he cannot be ade to realize the existence of the obscure reatures who, in high places and in low, spend ir wretched lives in intriguing to secure his unfall. This inability to recognize the chinations of his enemies seems to give him mething of the immunity of the Wunderkind the fairy story, who passes unscathed ugh the haunted wood owing to his inabilto see the demons and hobgoblins which ild have destroyed him if he had displayed. sign of fear. His policy is, of course, criticized, and is

to criticism on both sides. To the reac-

R. W. T. STEAD, in the London Times, gives a graphic picture of the changed conditions in Russia under the new regime in that country, and he says :---

Returning to Russia after

autonomy. But that is not irreparable, and it is inconceivable that M. Stolypin, with the

id have a piece of s. He said he That he never anyhow. Why, ridge and gave it 100. He gave it ng just then, and up he didn't even take much stock ed on us that he ason, and the boy ime to be incrimpresent. It was er than a witness. n, and the fire fat and fine it and on the fire. Then it cooked appetizing smell. ght the time for it ourden of opinion benefit the owl. n or two of trout bird of course be-At most dinners is contemplated to be, on this oc-Del that he had anyway, and I refused to deaid he didn't feel ought not to eat mly that possibly uld eat the owl. divided and disnen are on short ste-I was always hen, immediately, ddie's piece. But -a miserly taste got the rest of it

wthing so good as It was tender, it ately flavored as it was a dainty te dealt so largely in where the rest own to we should hen and there.by Albert Bige-

ine for September. tionary it is revolutionary, to the revolutionist

this ideal I do not know. But, consciously or unconsciously, he is steadily pursuing a policy tending in that direction. And from every point of view it is well that it should be so. From the appended interview it is evident how far from realized is the concentration of authority in a single centre. M. Stolypin received me the day after my arrival in Russia at the Elagin Palace. He said at first that he deprecated an interview in limit the freedom of conversation. At the close of an hour's talk I asked his permission to submit to him the notes of the interview for his revision, in the hope that he might find that they contained nothing that was not suitable for publication. He consented, but as he was leaving the city for a much needed holiday and change of air, he asked me to submit the interview to M. Makaroff, his adjutant. This was duly done, and I received from M.

Makaroff permission to publish the interview as approved, merely enclosing in brackets elucidating remarks embodying additional information given me by M. Makaroff.

Russian empire, although he may tack to the

north to escape a sunken rock or to the south

to avoid a quicksand, although he may shift his

sail to catch the veering breeze, has at least.

succeeded in doing the two things indispens-

able for the navigator-he has kept deep water

under his keel, and he is steadily making way

great simplicity of manners and a capacity for

eloquent speech, which have led some to de-

scribe him as a Russian Gladstone. His only

serious blunder so far has been his yielding to

the fatal current which in the past swept the ship of State upon the barrier reef of Finnish

memory of the Plehve-Bobrikoff fiasco before

his eyes, will persist in a policy which would

add a Finnish difficulty to the troubles with

which he is so valiantly contending. His great

task is that of combating the fatal Slavonian

tendency to anarchy, which, since the days

when the Variages were summoned to give a

integrity and the peace of Eastern Europe.

in the autocracy, the personal rule of a single

man. It was an expedient suited to the times.

But an empire of 150,000,000 souls is too vast

even for the demon energy of a Peter the

Great. The attempt to perpetuate the old sys-

tem has led to a hopeless failure. It is in vain

to persist in pouring 100 million gallons of new

wine into the leaky old bottle which was never

meant to hold more than 50 millions. The

need for asserting the authority and the unity

was. To seek to secure it by the personal

power of one autocrat results in the multiplica-

tion of petty autocrats in every province - and

in the establishment of administrative anarchy

in every department. To cope with this peril

there is only one effective means, and that is

sponsible for the unity and harmonious co-op-

erative working of all departments of the great

State machinery. How far M. Stolypin is con-

Russians iound salvation

M. Stolypin is a man of fine presence, with

to his desired haven.

nturies a

I began by explaining to M. Stolypin that It is too reactionary. But the Palinurus of the I had a commission to write a series of articles

was a great lack of what he regarded as the distinctive safeguard of society in Englandviz., the English equilibrium. In England he would perhaps be regarded as a Radical.

M. Stolypin expressed his great satisfaction with the good results of the work done by M. Isvolsky, who had achieved two great things in the conclusion of the conventions with Japan and with England, without either of which the foreign relations of Russia would have been in a much more difficult position than they are, happily, today. The Anglo-Russian convention, for instance, enabled them to contemplate the Persian crisis with composure, feeling that the disturbances would be confined to the Persians, and would not in any way affect the relations of England and Russia. He said that at Reval it had been a great pleasure to make the personal acquaintance of the King of England, whose great tact he admired, and admired not less the accuracy of his information as to the past history of the negotiations between England and Russia.

I asked him about the Russian fleet.

"I am going on with the building of our four battleships."

"In spite," said I, "of the opposition of the Duma?"

M. Stolypin replied to me, "the Duma opposed, but the Council of the Empire supported, the policy of naval construction proposed by the government. Under our constitution, when the two bodies of the legislature differ, the government is authorized to fall back upon the last legal vote, which is quite large enough to enable us to go on with the building of the ships this year.'

Speaking of the general tranquility of the country, M. Stolypin said that one of the most reassuring facts of the situation was that the young people were going back to their studies, and now, in the schools and universities, were attending their classes and studying their books, instead of making revolutionary speeches. One of the worst consequences of the disorders of the last few years was that for three or four years the young men who ought to have come forward as duly qualified doctors, engineers, and so forth, were lacking, and Russia was suffering in every department from the lack of trained youth.

I then touched upon another subject of great interest to many people in England. I

I replied promising to submit a copy of the Salvation Army statutes, and further recapitulating the following assurances I was authorized to submit on behalf of Mr. Bramwell Booth.

1. The Salvation Army will not in any way mix itself in politics.

2. The Salvation Army will not in any way antagonize any other religious organization.

3. The Salvation Army will comply with the wishes of the authorities as to open-air meetings and processions.

4. The Salvation Army never holds any meetings at which it would not welcome the presence of representatives of the government.

5. The Salvation Army will, it required, give notice to the police of every meeting which it intends to hold.

I added that the Salvation Army had for some years been at work in Helsingfors, that if it came to Russia it asked for nothing from the government except permission to do its work at its own expense, and that the annual income of the Salvation Army from voluntary subscriptions amounted last year to more than a million roubles.

Mr. Green had been paying four dollars a week for board; his appetite constantly increased. Finally his landlady saw that she must either sell out and quit or raise her boarder's rate. One day, after watching him feverishly devouring plateful after plateful, she

plucked up courage and said: "Mr. Green, I shall have to raise your board to five dollars."

Mr. Green looked up with a start, and then in a tone of consternation he said:

"Oh, Mrs. Small, don't. It's as much as I said that on my way out to Russia I had met can do now to cat. four dollars' worth."

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, September 18, 1908

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FORMALITY AND GUSH

T is said that once the "hall mark" of re-spectability has been set upon one by an introduction the English woman is a most agreeable person to meet. One cannot help remarking her habitual at-titude in public (before the introductory ceremony has been performed) is one of distinct aloofness. In the streets or car distinct aloofness. In the streets or car she stares at one with a petrifying sternness, and a blood freezing disdain, apparently totally unjustified by the in-nocent person against whom these looks are directed.

It is said that at, or about thirty, the average Englishwoman begins to appreciate formality and without going so far as to fix any exact age limit. I think the truth contained in the saying that formality appeals to the mature mind comes within the experience of most of us.

appears to the mature mind comes within the experi-ence of most of us. Naturally normal youth is in a state of revolt ready to detect abuses and to expose shams, intoler-ant of superficiality, eager for combat and no student of "sociology" would desire it otherwise. But one must not forget that in this everyday world of ours, and perhaps especially amongst the English nation there is such a thing as safeguard in formality. A colonial woman who has lately been visiting London for the first time wonders why the straight featured, well complexioned English woman spoils her face with a "medusa-like" expression. Is it the stamp of ex-treme virtue and extreme respectability, or is it to be understood that it is to be regarded as the "outward and visible sign of the inward, and spiritual grace?" This is a plain proof of how little the colonial woman wisiting the "old country" understands her English cousin. For example see this severe English woman meet a chance acquaintance the terrible mask of for-mality is in an instant thrown off, and she stands, re-vealed in her natural form as being kind; benevolent and agreeable, where she may have before appeared and agreeable, where she may have before appeared stern, unamiable and forbidding, which should convince the onlooker that her expression is not neces sarily an index to her character, but is merely as-sumed for reasons unexplained. Therefore although the "Britisher" does not stand at street corners with the "Britisher" does not stand at street corners with a fixed smile, or parade the pavements with an inane grin, it is not because she feels any the less kindly disposed towards her fellow-men; nor does it follow that she is quoting to herself Shakespeare's well known passage—"Man delights not me; no, nor wo-man neither." or is in any way looking down on them, for when they are known after the formal introduc-tion so dear to their English hearts, and you prove yourself a person worth knowing no one in the world can show truer friendship, or hospitality, or prove can show truer friendship, or hospitality, or prove better friends in the hour of need than the English woman, much as the Colonials may misunderstand them, and often alas!—misunderstanding—dislike

But taking it altogether, surely after all formality is better than gush? There is nothing more objec-tionable, sillier, or calculated to get so on the nerves of people than the company of a woman (or man elther) who is forever sounding the praises of herself or her particular acquaintances. She is unfortunately to be met with in every phase of life from the highest to the lowliest in station.

The gushing woman is a nuisance to everyone, a bore and unceasing source, of annoyance to her friends, yet she calmly plots on her way utterly obfriends, yet she calmly plods on her way utterly ob-livious of the fact; but supremely conscious and con-tent that she is the life and, soul of each and every assembly she finds herself in. Everything she pos-sesses down to the merest frifle is spoken of and described in the most glowing and eulogistic terms-she is all excitement, all rhapsody. Her friends are described, whether of the gentler sex or not, as the sweetest, dearest, scrumptious, the most beautifully divine and lovable characters in existence, such heaven sent angels of loveliness, gentleness, and all other virtues, have never been known to inhabit heother virtues, have never been known to inhabit be-fore this mortal coll of ours. The gushing girl falls quickly in love and as quickly falls out again. All her quickly in love and as quickly falls out again. All her geese are swang at first, until the awakening comes, and that is generally a rude shock. She is a veritable walking vocabulary of her own, and her friends be-longings; they are the dearest, loveliest things on earth; no one ever before or since possessed such perfect treasures. Hear her dilate about a dress! It is the daintiest, smartest dress possible in the world of woel in fact "a dream of beauty and a joy for ever." Her home is the one and only home, under her flowery tongue if at once assumes the proportions of flowery tongue it at once assumes the proportions of a palace. Her pictures! Really such a collection of masterpieces could hardly be excelled by the salon in Paris or the Royal Academy; in fact such a display of art could not have been bettered by the great mas-ters themselves. It is the same with everything, no book was aver so enterthing are music as most full book was ever so entertaining, no music so wonderful as that she has read and heard. And so alas! the gushing woman goes on to the end, until even her husband grows weary and heart sore over this very unnatural and forced excitement and gush. It may have been all very well at first-her viva-city, her childish ways, her raptures over himself, pleased and flattered his vanity-but if only such wo-men saw themselves as others see them, they would realise to the full how false and unreal all this froth was. Well might Burns say:

of a wide scarf of soft satin and a couple of wings spreading out towards the back of the hat.

spreading out towards the back of the hat. Huge buttons are the fashion again. A lovely gown I heard of the other day for a wedding was of rose-colored tussore set in fine pleats in the imme-diate front of the skirt and with groups of buttons set in twos all the way down either side of the front panel. The sleeves were also joined together with buttons in the same way. Another much buttoned frock which I also heard of was a canvas in a deep cream color. This was made with a panel covered with soutache braiding, and was cut in a sort of modified Princess shape. The fronts of the gown proper appeared to be buttoned down to the panel by large flat silver buttons, and the effect really was extremely good.

The bootmakers have certainly been having a good The bootmakers have certainly been having a good time this season for colored shoes have been more worn than ever. Suede is dyed to match every gown and crocodile skin and a host of other fancy leathers have been exploited. Colored shoes are extremely pretty when they are worn with discretion and good tests but here exploit to try and effect an raste, but here again it is absurd to try and effect an extravagant fashion of this description unless one is prepared to carry it out thoroughly well. For dirty shoes are quite unpardonable, and the solied grey and pale cream colored shoe was too much apparent this

For motorists, the coats just now are exceedingly pretty, made of dust colored and white homespun, and the all-pervading button has captured the imag-ination of the tailors. One sees such clever combina-tions as white serge coats trimmed with orange colored buttons and satin facings to the collar, cuffs and pockets. Check coats are also worn, made with plain collar and cuffs of velvet or cloth, while the long tussore coats are so simple as to be almost ungainly. It is rather amusing when one is moving about a good deal to notice how differently some people manage their clothes, and it is quite marvellous that there should be some who have not the vaguest notion how to make the best of their appear-ance. I often wonder why mouse-colored people wear mouse-colored clothes instead of having some definite ance. I often wonder why mouse-colored people weak mouse-colored tothes instead of having some definite tint in their garments. Females of that unfortunate mauve complexion wear a mauve gown to match, whereas, if they would make a few experiments in the way of color, they would find that it is not a bit difficult to improve the complexion by the color of the gown with which it is contrasted. The woman with the clumsy waist draws attention to it by a light waist band, and the lady who is painfully thin wears a very low gown, and even when she might do so, fails to take advantage of the high-necked evening gown. We certainly can never expect to look well unless we are suitably and becomingly attired. The blouse is still with us but varied in form to suit the present fashions, and not invafiably recog-nized under its newest designation. The Empire bo-dice worn with Directoire skirts is more often than not a short blouse, and its attachment to the skirt of a purely fleeting nature. The exigencies of the or-dinary corset demand that the high-waisted 'skirt and the short bodice are firmly connected, or cut in parts

the short bodice are firmly connected, or cut in parts in the one length; but the ingenious conturiere sur-mounts this difficulty by having a series of buttons or hooks and eyes, whereby the separate items b or nooks and eyes, whereby the separate terms of come practically one garment, viz., the Directoire gown. The entirely distinct blouse is permitted with a coat and skirt, or in lace and crepe with a skirt of cloth or velvet worn with a fur coat. It may, how-eer, be an entirely distinct garment if the coloring ac-cords, and in this guise is delightful for evening

-0-OUR FELLOW TRAVELERS

Nowadays we all, or most of us, travel. Especial-is this true of the folk of this continent of Canada here people go three hundred miles or so "just to do little shopping!"

Like the manuals of our childhood, which presented themselves, more or less truly, as 'Reading with-out tears'' Mr. Cook and others, who have followed in the footsteps of this universal benefactor, have in-

In the footsteps of this universal benefactor, have in-troduced us, with very much greater success to "Travelling without Trouble." And so we all travel, and, as we express it, en-large our minds, and return home again with a greater conviction than ever that there 'is no place like Canada, and no people on earth like Canadians,' or, if we be English, that there is no place like our own Island, and no people in the world but English-men. And if we have failed to establish these ideas quite so firmly in the minds of our continental and foreign neighbors as in our own it is of course they foreign neighbors as in our own, it is, of course, they, not we who are to blame. But though we all travel, we wear our rue with

behave in this way. It is the "inferior article" for

railway use. The timid lady traveller should be avoided. Though most of us ask for solitude on our journey, and not only ask but see that we get it, the timid lady traveller only begs for company and plenty of it. I have personally known dear ladies (at home in England) who, after purchasing a first-class ticket, will travel eventually third, because they do not "like the look of the person" in the only available first. The thirds are an aratically overcrowded almedywill travel eventually third, because they do not "like the look of the person" in the only available first. The thirds are practically overcrowded alleady--they hold ten at a squeeze but it is a squeeze-yet she insists on being the tenth, and making you--and, luckily, hersif also--a little more uncomfortable than you were before. It is the misfortune of this class of lady always to read before starting, on even the smallest journey, the latest "train horror," or at least to catch sight at every station of placards advertis-ing the wrestling bout of a six-foot woman in a tun-nel with a lunatic which is so consoling for the timid lady traveller, who, like David, is small and of no reputation. In every man sound asleep in the corner of the carriage, she sees a "drunken horror." A clerk's bag can contain "bottles of chloroform" for murderous use, or, if large enough a "body!" And every irrepressibly cheerful person who will talk to the rest of the company, is not merely a boge, but a "dangerous escaped lunatic!" But the tiresome and timid are but crumpled rose-leaves, as compared to the real agony that can be inflicted by the loquacious fellow-traveller. Two of this genus, as yet unrecognized by you as such, have perhaps seated themselyes opposite to you in the train--you who are anticipating such blissful slumber--you who are to be so rudely awakened presently. They sith facing each other, a rug over

the train-you who are anticipating such blastill slumber-you who are to be so rudely awakened presently. They sit facing each other, a rug over their knees, two nice, cheery-looking girls, each with her own magazine. You feel quite Christianly dis-posed towards them as you doze off. One's duty to-wards one's neighbors becomes a positive pleasure in a quiet railway carriage. "You're quité sure you've got apough rug dear?"

a quiet railway carriage: "You're quité sure you've got enough rug dear?" "Quite. It isn't really cold, is it?" They are settling down. You settle too. Nice, cheery, quiet girls, each with her own maga-zine-was that the yell of a wild Indian! '--the shriek of a siren hooter?--the agonized anguish of a fellow-sufferer in a railway accident? No!--one of the "nice girls" has just read aloud to the other an exquisite joke from her magazine, and the other has laughed heartily--and shrilly. You close your eyes with a frown that, in a stage tragedy would make your fortune! Another brief doze, a restless, incomplete affair, passed to the running accompaniment of two voices--now hushed--

running accompaniment of two voices-now hushes

now shrill—and your brain gradually awakes to the full horror of your situation—you are doomed to long hours, shut up alone with the loquacious one! It is of no use pretending to sleep. It is a mere pretence, for you cannot help hearing—try as you may —snatches of the conversation. What Harry said to Eleie at Vorecourse the avtractionary behavior of Elsie-at Vancouver-the extraordinary behavior of the Smiths at the Brown's dance-the color of her dress and his coat-it was his fault, you know-oh you mean her's-and did Annie really mean that? you mean her's—and did Annie really mean that: And the worst of it is that, try as you may not to listen, you have to hear part, and only part of their conversation, and as you disembark from the train, "weary and worn and sad," you feel absolutely ag-grieved that it should ba so. The least they could have done would have been to have told you what it wear that Warry said to Elsie—and the manner in have done would have seen to have ton you what in was that Harry said to Elsie—and the manner in which the Smiths did behaye—and pink was it, or mauve?—and what, oh', what did Annie mean? Many days spent on a railway, with the loquacious ones would either lead to madness and a lunatic asylum or develop a modern "Sherlock Holmes!"

asylum or develop a modern "Sherlock Holmes!" But the Ideal I have yet to meet Persons may move some—I do not ask all but some—of their twenty-five parcels out of the remaining seats; they may look at me as a fellow-traveller, and not as one attacked only by the plague, or escaped over the wa-ter from a "dime-show," they may even be so good as to refrain from all speech on the journey. But it is not these whom I am seeking. One day I shall enter a railway carriage to be greeted by this beauteuos being—or beings, if more than one yet exist—who will rise from his eat as I enter (he is occupying the best in the compartment, be it noted), gather together in his arms his own impedimenta, and, as stage di-rections say exit R, saying in a monologue, or weff-drilled chorus (according to flumbers), "Thy need, Sir, is greater than mine." Sir, is greater than mine."

These are the Ideal fellow-travellers; or are they only persons who labor under the delusion that I am plague-stricken, or part of a freak side-show? I do not know--when I have met them I will tell you.

> -----A MENU FOR SEPTEMBER

with a little butter, pepper and salt, toss them over the fire for a few minutes and serve.

2) (

Fruit Salad-

Required: A tin of pineapple, some preserved raspberries, currants, strawberries (not jam but preserved fruit), a few grapes, and a little syup, and two tablespoonsfuls of liquer. Method—Strain the syrup from the pineapple, put it in a clean pan with enough water to make rather more than half a pint in all adding enough lump sugar to make a good syrup boil till dissolved, skim and then stand aside to cool. Into a deep glass dish or china bowl put your fruit, cut-ting the pineapple into cubes and removing the grapes from their stalks. Do not put any of the syrup beonging to the raspberries, currants and strawberries in with the fruit. Pour over the syrup when cold and lastly stir in two good tablespoonsfuls of liquer. Maraschino, or Cherry Brandy (for which I gave a recipe last week) being the best.

Lemon Cornflour Shape

Required: Two heaped tablespoonsfuls of corn-flour, four lemons, one quart of water and four table-spoonsfuls of sugar. Method—Put two full table-spoonsful of cornflour into a basin and make it into a paste with the strained juice of four lemons, adding a little water if necessary. Boil a quart of water with the rinds of the lemons and the sugar and then train it correctly on to the cornflour strainer will all strain it carefully on to the conflour, stirring well all the time so that it is not lumpy. Return to the saucepan and stir till it boils, becomes clear, and the cornflour is quite cooked. Put into a wet mould, and when cold turn out and serve garnished with whipped cream (flavored with lemon.)

Cheese Sandwiches

Required: Slices of brown bread and butter, some rich cheese (grated), cayenne and sait. Method-Prepare the slices of brown bread and butter, cover half with grated cheese and lay the other half over. Press carefully and cut into fancy shapes and serve on a pretty folded serviette. Garnish with an olive on a proof or two.

It will be readily seen that this attractive and ap-petizing menu is very economical and simple in the extreme

At this time of year dishes which were acceptable in the winter meet with no favor. This menu is light and at the same time furnishes a dainty and nourishing meal.

SMALL TALK.

One of the most important engagements of the year has just been given out, and every one is con-gratulating Mr. Winston Churchill and his bride to be, Miss Clementine Hozier. "Happy is the wooing that is not long a-doing," and I hear that Mr. Churchill is so anxious to be married during the par-liamentary recess, and get away on his honeymoon that the wedding is to take place quietly this month. It is extraordinary how "one marries (in a family"

that the wedding is to take place quietly this month. It is extraordinary how "one marriage (in a family) makes many," and here is Mr. Winston Churchill foi-lowing closely in the footsteps of his younger brother Mr. Jack Churchill, who was married last week to Lady Gwendeline Bertie. Truly it is "catching." I need hardly expatiate upon the bridegroem elect. He is far too well known as a young cabinet minister full of promise, the elder of the late Lord Randdiph Churchill's sons. Miss Clementine Hozier is a really lovely girl, and elever and witty to boot. She has a charming slight figure and a graceful bearing and inherits a good deal of her intellectual qualities from her mother Lady Blanche Hozier and her grand-mother the Dowager Lady Airlie. Lady Airlie is one of the most remarkable old ladies of her day for she is petrie d'esprit and as keen and well'informed on all the burning questions of the day as ever and so full of vitality that she journeys to Florence every spring for a sojourn of a couple of months.

couple of months.

What is the correct costume for a gentleman to wear when he visits the House of Lords? The ques-tion has sprung up out of an amusing incident of the

other day. Mr. Hazleton, one of the younger Irish members of Parliament, took a friend who also hailed from the Emerald Isle over the house of Lords. The friend was dressed in the ancient Irish costume—in many respects it is very like the Highland dress—the kilt, the leather sporran and the shawl, which is practic-ally the same thing as a Highlander's plaid. Well! Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, who at pre-sent holds the office of Black Rod, and as that digni-ded official is responsible for the maintenance of or-

fied official is responsible for the maintenance of order in the House of Lords, objected to the visitor's ge-up. He sent one of the officials to draw Mr. Hazletor's get ton's attention to the fact that it was "not proper" for him to bring friends into the sacred chamber in such attire. So they left in high dudgeon!

on), and the cloth properly kept for nurse's use in the evening. Few people without experience on the sub-ject would believe the difference which a judicious choice of furniture and a wise arrangement thereof makes in the apparent size of a room. What under

makes in the apparent size of a room. What under one course of treatment appears a wretched little room, cleverly treated seems quite a convenient size. Too large furniture is an obvious fault in many small rooms, bedrooms particularly. A double bed blocks the floor space far more than two single ones, and it is better to have a small wardrobe supple-mented by a hanging cupboard than a large one which occupies almost an entire wall of the little room. A straight hanging cupboard, that is, one made of a sideboard and a toy, the wall forming the other side takes up less space than one arranged to fill the corner, and takes a larger number of hooks. Instead of the usual dressing table and chest of draw-Instead of the usual dressing table and chest of draw-ers a low chest of drawers can be made to hold the mirror and other dressing table accessories. Quite the best washstand, where space is limited, is the little old-fashioned corner one with a hole for the basin, and these are still to be picked up quite cheaply. A little painted wood cupboard and shelf hung above makes up for the limited space the washstand alfords for bottles, etc. If the window is recessed an otto-man seat to fit it is a space economy, and can quite well be evolved from a narrow packing case. The top would, of course, be padded before the whole seat was covered in chintz or cretonne, and would open for the accommodation of hats. If the room possesses two windows, the second one can be fitted with a long, low cupboard for boots and shoes. The great secret of comfort in a small room is to have a place for everything and not to leave things lying about. What surround to provide for carpets is often a vexed question. Felt is, happily, soldom seen now in that capacity, for it was a dusty, moth-harboring ma-terial and usually crude in color. Personally, I like no surround so well as the boards themselves, merely

terial and usually crude in color. Personally, I like no surround so well as the boards themselves, merely treated with two coats of varish stain; this, of course, wants occasional renewing, but I have heard of a new kind which stands wear better than any yet invented. A floor to look well stained must be well boarded, that is to say, the boards must be evenly and closely laid, or should there be gaps these must If the boards are really bad, the space round the carpet must be covered somehow, and the next best thing is parquet linoleum. It is rather expensive in the first place, but wears almost indefinitely, and a good one really looks almost like parquet.

BEAUTY HINTS

The leading practitioners of beauty culture have always asserted that a fresh, pure, and really clean complexion and no spot, wrinkle or blemish of any sort on its surface, a skin that can fearlessly face the light of day and the close scrutiny of friend or foe, is the greatest attraction that any woman can possess, and for this reason those who lived in Early Victorian days, and who professed to use scap and water freely and nothing else for their ablutions (though one has frequently heard that they washed in buttermilk to whiten their skin) were most particular that the whiten their skin) were most particular that the water they did use, was clear rain water, soft spring water or distilled water, for in those days every lady water or distilled water, for in those days every lady had her own stille-roome and leisure to use her own distillations, not only of plain water but from herbs and flowers that were also beneficial to the complex-ion. We are told too, that dainty handkerchiefs were laid out on the grass to catch the dew and that these were rung out into bowls for their face washings. We have neither time nor opportunities to follow all their methods, but the moral they teach is one that we should lay to heart, and that is, that hard water is injurious to the sensitive skin, and moreover, that it will not cleanse it, while it certainly will sting is and line it with wrinkles. In many towns and some country places the only water svallable for any pur-pose is very hard by reason of the chalk or lime. Needless to say such water takes the smoothness

Needless to say such water takes the smoothness and fresh velvety look out of the complexion very quickly, and that hair washed in it becomes sticky, dull, and unhealthy, while the body is not refreshed, nor cleansed by baths in it, unless it has been arti-ficially softened.

For the morning bath, the softening can be effect-ed by means of the addition of a dessertspoonful of a paste made in the following way: Slowly dry 3 ounces of bi-carbonate of soda and 2½ ounces of tartarie acid and then blend the soda thoroughly with 4½ ounces of powdered white starch, then add the acid and mix this in evenly, next mix together 2 ounces of oil of sweet almonds, 4 minims of oil of lavender and 4 drops of otto of violets and when intimately blended add to the above powder and then work the whole into a site and the above powder and then work the whole into a stiff paste which is to be put away in a tightly covered far for use.

"Oh wad some power the giftle gie us To see oursels as ithers see us."

People tire of being gushed over, just as they tire of everything artificial, and at the finish the person responsible who is so full of her own merits, so wrap-ped up in her overwhelming verbosity and conceit that she fails to recognize that she palls, becomes a nuisance to all with whom she comes in contact.

The gushing woman talks simply for talk's sake conversation nine times out of ten is vapid pty. She fancies herself entertaining, prides and empty. She fancies herself entertaining, prides herself on keeping things going when they are falling a bit flat, yet lacks the necessary sense of seeing when silence is golden. She is nothing more or less in fact than a wound up machine, and before her de-parture, has become instead of a pleasure and acqui-sition to her host or hostess—as the case may be— a nuisance to the rest of the party and made a nuisance to the rest of the party, and made h a nuisance to the react of the party, and made herself ridiculous by her exaggerated ways, manners and speech generally. No one really likes a gushing wo-man; even her close acquaintances to whom at first she appeared so nice grow weary of her forced and artificial manner, gradually cool off and drop away one by one

This is why the over-effusive woman who is loud volced and fussily mannered has few real friends. She is reaping the harvest of her own rash and fool-ish conduct by being disliked by both friends and ac-quaintances. Decidedly then it is more likely that the formal woman will have truer friends and many more acquaintances than the gushing woman.

-----**FASHION'S FANCIES**

I have often thought that the most worried indi-I have often thought that the most worried indi-widual on the face of the earth is the lady who, on an inadequate supply of money pursues the phantom of fashion recklessly. You might as well pursue a will-o'-the-wisp, but no doubt it is quite an amusing pastime if money is no object and time does not count.

Everybody whe knows anything about the fashion is busy sheering the superfluous inches off any high rowned hats they may possess, for these high crowns were by no means acceptable, and they made their bow only to disappear again at once. Here again from a business point of view, this was eminently de-sirable! The hat of the moment has a wide brim, with a mass of flowers, tulle, or wings spread over the crown, and it is worn straight on the head, neither tipped backwards nor forwards. The hair is arranged in loose, fluffy curls, and is pinned up into the hat if necessary, the fashion being decidedly in favor of width over the ears. Crowns of medium height are, however, used for travelling hats, and these look very attractive when they are made with the brim slightly rolled off the face at the left side and front, while the trimming in many cases consists . verybody who knows anything about the fashion

Many persons have two sets of various articles. I once knew a lady who had two sets of toupees, one-for day, the other for evening wear! So with some people, it is with manners. They have two sets of manners, one for home use, of 'the best quality only,' the other for exhibition abroad and on the railway. And this last can only be described, in the language of the shops as 'a slightly inferior article.' We are British, and glory in the fact, and "an Englishman's house is his castle." Delightful sentiments both. But why does the average Briton (and in a lesser degree Briton-ess) expect to find that castle in every railway carriage, 'bus or train in which he has paid only one share? Many persons have two sets of various articles.

only one share? Every Briton loathes and detests the man who

dares to venture to disturb the privacy of his smok-ing compartment, yet, presumably, the second man has bought a ticket too! there's the whole of the rest of the train

"Surely there's the whole of the rest of the train to travel in." is the mental comment of each. Cain might have killed Abel with less murderous thoughts. If you have any sense of humor, watch the trouble one man will take to secure the remainder, or a great deal of the remainder of a compartment to

himself. You will especially see this in England, where the coaches of the trains are divided up into small com-partments. Bags, rugs, and papers are distributed on the seats as freely as tracts, while he himself sleeps ostentatiously in one corner. But he is roused to as-sure you, in an impressive and somewhat ferocious tone their this seat is ensaged by someone who prove tone, that this seat is engaged, by someone who never keeps his appointment; that one already taken, ap-parently by a phantom who sits on thin air; some one is coming here in a few minutes, who never

comes. Timid travellers flee from a place such as this, only to return when reinforced by a stalwart guard, who, forgetful of the "backsheesh" slipped in his palm ten minutes ago, is making statements to the effect that there isn't another spare inch of room in the train.

the train. Why is it we crave on the railway, for icy isola-tion, and regard our fellow travellers with a disgust deepening to horror? I have thought that one could condense all the varieties of fellow-travellers—as one could so many sermons—into four heads: The tiresome, the timid, the joquacious, and the ideal. Three of these have I mat due to these of these have I met. And the fourth these eyes of mine have yet to behold. The tiresome fellow-traveller is one of the banes of the railway. He is so busy, either putting up behold. The thresome fellow-travelier is one of the banes of the railway. He is so busy, either putting up the window because of draughts, or letting it down for opposite reasons of heat. Here it is open at a station in an endeavor to procure tea (to the accom-paniment of much Hi-ing and shouting and general excitament) when procured, most of which finds its way, with its attendant horror of crumbs, on to your rug; there it is closed for a tunnel (affer half the sulphur and dust and blacks have entered thereat, to the detriment of the atmosphere.) More noise can be made by the newspaper of the thresome fellow-traveller than would be believed unless personally ex-perienced. He places small parcels inscurely on the rack, apparently for the joy of seeing them fall on someone else's head, replaces them under the seat where, at every jerk of the train, they fly madly out on to every one's toes but his own; and finally rouses you from a sound and peaceful sleep, and drags you forth rudely from sweet and blasful dreams, to curse him roundly in your heart and lend him, with what grace you may, the "time-table" he requires. You can only hope that it may persuade him to pursue his route on a different line from yours. But this person at home in his own or your house would not

Spinnach Soup

Salmon with Caper Sauce Egg and Ham Fies, Loin of Lamb With Beans Fruit Salad, Lemon Cornflour Shape

Cheese Sandwiches Cheese Sandwiches This makes a very dainty little dinner for from six to eight people, using the various ingredients in a quantity proportionate to the number of guests. The following are the recipes for the above dishes:

Spinnach Soup

Required: One pound of Spinnach, one pint of stock, one ounce of bread, milk, pepper and sait. Me-thod—Pick and wash the spinnach leaves and throw them wet into a saucepan with sait, stir them occa-sionally till they boil tender. Keep the cover off. Drain as dry as possible and pass through a size: sionally till they boil tender. Keep the cover off. Drain as dry as possible and pass through a sieve; heat some stock and add enough of it to make the some the right consistency (it should be the thickness liked) heat, and then add the butter rubbed into a little flour and lastly some milk. Season with pepper and salt and serve. This soup will not be found too "stodgy" for a hot day, but is, on the contrary, most accomptable in hot weather. acceptable in hot weather.

Salmon With Caper Sauce

Salmon With Caper Sauce One gets so tired of salmon, after a while, and yet this is the very time of year when it is quite a "mainstay" in the "fishy" portion of the menu. The following is a new and agreeable method for its preparation, the caper sauce giving it a delight-fully fresh and plquant flavor: Required: Tinned salmon, and one teacupful of caper sauce. The canned salmon is the best to use for this dish. Method—Have one (or more) tins of salmon, one of the flat tins that just holds a steak. Open the tin, and stand it in a pan of bolling water so that the water comes half way up the tin. When the fish is thoroughly hot pour away the liquor and then turn the salmon carefully on to a hot dish. Pour the caper sauce (which must be thick) over it. Gar-nish daintily with slices of cut lemon spread with nish daintily with slices of cut lemon spread with cayenne pepper and sprigs of parsley, and serve very hot. Hand sliced cucumber with this dish.

Egg and Ham Pies

These are very good, being delicious hot, and ex-cellent to finish up cold, should there be any left over Required: One breakfastcupful of white sauce, one heaped tablespoonful of chopped ham, two hard bolied heaped tablespoonful of chopped ham, two hard bolied eggs cut into dice, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a little French mustard, some thick slices of bread. Method—Make the cases from slices of bread. Scoop out the centre and then fry in deep fat and drain on paper before the fire. For the filling mix all the in-gredients with the white sauce, nicely warming all before the fire. Fill the cases, dust some chopped capers over and serve as a little entree. If, however, you desire to serve them cold, fill the cases when they and the mixture are cold, and then garnish with a few shreds of lettuce. few shreds of lettuce.

Loin of Lamb With Beans

Loin of Lamb With Beans Required: Loin of lamb, mint sauce, and a nice dishful of beans. Method—Wrap the loin of lamb in greased paper and roast it, basting frequently. Twenty minutes before serving remove the paper, baste well and four the joint and at the last sprinkle with sait. Place on the dish and pour a little gravy free from fat round. Serve with mint sauce. Boil the beans in plenty of boiling saited water for twenty minutes. Drain them thoroughly, put them in a clean saucepan

It is not to be expected that the head master of an ancient public school should face changes with de-light. But the headmaster of Harrow completins of but two developments—the telephone and the motor-car. At Harrow, he says they are always being "rung up" by maternal solicitude. The mother in a motor car is, it appears, a frequent visitor to the school on the Hill, and a punctured tyre has frequently detain-ed for tea in the next county the boy who should have heen back for four o'clock bell. But the headmaster hears these things philosophically. His sympathies are with his successors, over whom mothers in bal-loons will hover. loons will hover.

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THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

The Nursery

The Nursery Since small children cannot help being more or iss destructive, the ideal nursery is one where there is little, or nothing which can be hurt by legitimate fough usage, considering the fatal effect of dirty ingers on a wall paper. I advocate color wash for the walls, and an excellent one is Aspinal's Wapicti, which dries with a perfectly hard surface, and is cap-able of being washed. A chair rail, that is to say, a three-linch stained board, fixed flat along the floor round the walls, is a protection from the bangs and other furniture. Cork carpet is the ideal floor overing, with a few strong rugs. Blinds are, best not necessary if lined curtains of some dark cretonne fair temptation to restiles little fingers, and they are not necessary if lined curtains of some dark cretonne the nursery which is not capable of visiting the wash-being washable, as no material should be allowed in the nursery which is not capable of visiting the wash-cover with a square of American cloth (in the case of an ordinary deal table it is a good plan to nail this

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

Sweetes' Little Feller

Sweetes' little feller Everybody knows: Dunno what ter call him But he's mighty like a rose!

When he's dar a-sleepin' In his little place, Think I see the angels Lookin' through the lace

Sweetes' little feller-Everybody knows; Dunno what ter call him, But he's mighty like a rose!

"Sonny"

Little feet that patter Fast across the floor, Little hands that batter At my study d

Little curls that, sunny, Light the place, Curling round the bonny Little face.

God above, who speakest From the great white throne, Watching o'er the weakest, Guard mine own.

Just, Take What Comes Just take what comes Just take what comes Has ever yet been found; And if a body square must fit Within a circle round— Be sure of some great purpose fixed And patient, plane it down, God never fails or gets things mixed, However fails or gets things mixed, However fate may frown.

-KATHERINE B. HUSTON.

Now!

One looks behind him to some vanished time, And says, "Ah I was happy then, alack, I did not know it was my life's best prime-Oh, if I could go back!"

Another looks, with eager eyes aglow, To some glad day of joy that yet will dawn, And sighs, "I shall be happy then, I know; Oh, let me hurry on!"

But I-I look out on my fair To-day; I clasp it close, and kiss its radiant brow. Here with the perfect present let me stay, For I am happy now!

-ELLA WHEELER WILCOX,

been wise enough Joseph persuaded corn in the seven the time of famine and only ate enou strong plain cloth way. The wasten without means wh is no work. Before the whith many tribes of In Now they are able Now they are able their wages they c and cure the salm of want. The gove lations to preserve mon Arm broke th their chiefs were country neither wh to break the law. to the Indians and did not intend to p The Indians said t

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



18. 1908

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PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

The French and Spanish governments have come to an agreement with Germany about the steps to be taken in Morocco. At least so it is said.

Although at his own home the birthday of the great Russian, Count Tolstoi, passed off quietly it was re-membered and honored by his countrymen. In many places schools were established in his name for the good of the people he loves.

Not only in British Columbia, but in the states of Nevada, Minnesota and Wisconsin forest fires have done great damage. A small town near Duluth in Minnesota, was destroyed, and the town of Rawhide, in Nevada, was burned. In both towns thousands of people are homeless and destitute.

Andrew Carnegie is determined that the millions he has made in the iron mines and works will be pent for the good of the people of the United States. He has already given immense sums to build libraries and to pay for colleges, and now he is going to make it possible for six large schools in Chicago to form a most university. great university.

Experiments with the flying machines are still going on. There are pictures of them in all the mag-azines and almost every day the papers tell of a new inventor who has made an aeroplane or an airship. Will men be really better off when they can journey at will through the air?

The American fleet is about to leave Australia. The American field is about to leave Australia. The sailors have had a very pleasant time and the officers have been entertained splendidly. In Sydney and in Melbourne both officers and men have made many friends. Yet, if any real danger were to threaten Australia it would not be to American, but to British warships that she would look for protection.

Holland has sent word to Venezuela that her gov-ernment must change the law which made trade im-possible between the Dutch Island of Curacoa and the South America Republic. At the same time Holland acknowledges that Castro has reason to be displeased with the Dutch minister. Perhaps the reasonable letter will bring the quarrelsome president to his senses. If not he will find that Holland is quite strong enough enforce her claims,

The government of the province have sent out surveyors and many districts will be before long ready for settlement. Some of this land will be said aside for the support of the new university that is to be established in British Columbia. It is not yet decid-ed where the building is to be, but in the meantime students are being prepared for it in the colleges of Victoria and Vancouver and in the high schools of the province. When the students are ready a building will be erected. will be erected

The Canadian Northern Rallway is building in all directions through the prairies. A line from Winni-peg to Regina will be finished next week and a hun-dred miles of the branch from Saskatoon, in the nor-thern part of Saskatchewan to Calgary in Alberta will be completed this fall. Between the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, the prairie states should be able to send their grain to market in good time. It will not be long be-fore the trains from British Columbia will be loaded with fruit for the people of the wheat-growing pro-vinces. nces.

Baron Nagasaki, the Japanese minister, passed through Victoria on his way to England and France. He has been sent by the Emperor of Japan to transact some business with King Edward and President Fal-

some business with King Edward and President Fal-lieres but he took very good care to give no one any hint of what that business was. Another Japanese official is reported to have said that his country should have the largest navy on the Pacific Ocean. This was in answer to the claim that America should control the Pacific. Most of those who dwell on its shores would be glad if this great western sea would be indeed a peaceful ocean and if the ships that sail on its waters brought comfort and plenty instead of dealing death and destruction around them.

There are more children in the Victoria schools than there were last year. Yet the rooms will not be so crowded as there have been more schools built and soon another will be begun near the new park. Boys and girls in Victoria have every opportunity of ob-taining a good education. If, in the years to come the men and women of Victoria do not do their share in the work of this great province the fault will not be that of their teachers. It has been shown that

both the chiefs and their rescuers promised to answer to any charges brought against them. Superintendent Hussey has done much in his dealings with the In-dians in this province to show them that they might depend on the officers of the law to treat them fair-ly. Bad men have been punished, but those who kept the law have been protected. The chief of the pro-vincial police is a brave man and few people know how often he has risked his life that the people of the province might be secure. province might be secure.

A very distinguished gentleman arrived from Ja-man a few days ago. This was the great German scientist Dr. Koch. This doctor has spent many years of his life in studying that terrible disease thought that he had found a cure for it. Though he has not done that, through his researches it has come about that physicians have found out that even when has not done that, through his researches it has come the tiny living things, which Dr. Koch calls badill, have made their home in the lung, they can be driven out if the patient lives in the open air and sunshine and eats plenty of nourishing food. This can only be would not tell the reporters anything about the work. It is very wonderful what scientists have been able to learn by means of the microscope. In the great fight with disease a world invisible to the naked eye has been discovered. The great Frenchman Pasteur, Dr. Koch and a few others have taught us much of the life of the world of microbes but there is much more to learn.

It is said that a New York company whose busi-ness it is to supply bottles to those who sell strong drink has failed. No doubt many good industrious men have been thrown out of employment by the laws passed in some of the states against the sale of intoxi-cating liquor. But the harm done by this is little compared with the disgrace as well as the done by this is little. compared with the disgrace, as well as the loss which drunkenness causes. If boys could see what an awful power this drug, called alcohol, has when once the habit of tak-ing it has been formed they would not begin to drink. Many men can drink without becom-ing drunkards, it is true, but no one can be sure that if he uses it he is not the man who will be ruined by intoxicating lignor.

The president of the United States will ask for an addition to his army. That country is finding out that the possession of islands in the Pacific ocean is making it necessary to be always in a position to defend them. The Philippines and Hawaiian Islands are a source of danger as well as of profit to our great neighbor.

There was a great meeting of the bishops of the Roman Catho-lic Church in England last week. Since the Reformation there has been no such gathering in Great Britain. In every part of the empire the consciences of men empire the consciences of men are free, and they can say and do what they like, so long as they do no harm to any one.

A trusted friend of the king of Denmark was dishonest and cruel enough to use the money poor people had deposited in the savings bank of which he was president. The money stolen was The money stolen was wasted and the unfortun-ate man is in prison awaiting trial.

There are many cases of smallpox in Saskatchewan and two districts have been quarantined. It is said that a great many people in British Colum-bla object to having them-selves or their children vaccinated. If the disease were to enter the such people would such people would be in great danger.

isn't it? I'm to stay with them at Bournemouth for 'You're in luck," said George.

Hugh drove off, and George went into the tea-room Hugh drove off, and George went into the tea-room. Tom came up at once, and caught hold of his arm. "Drop that!" exclaimed George, shaking him off. "What's the row? Are you hurt? I say, you do look queer!" said Tom. "There, that'll do. I want some tea. You can shut up about my looks." He did not eat much, but lost the white look after drinking a cup of tea

inking a cup of tea.

He was evidently thinking hard, for he answered at random when the other boys spoke to him about the afternoon's chase.

After tea he went up to Molyneux, who was talk-ing eagerly to one of the football team. "Would you tall me," he said stiffly, "who is to be

put on in my place?" "That's just what we were talking about. I say, George, I'm awfully sorry." "That's all right. But Conyers is gone for a week, and I don't want the match lost. Will you try Tur-

"Turrill-the new boy! Is he any good?" "He's very good, for his size. I've watched him practising, and he's played in matches at home, I "Does he play forward?"

"Yes, that's his place. I wish you'd try him." "Well," said Molyneux doubtfully, "it's a risk, but there is really no one else any good at all." "I'll tell him to come across and speak to you." said George.

.Tom was highly delighted at first when Molyneux told him he was to play in the match on Wednesday.



ERIC DRURY AGE 12.

But he was not satisfied. He felt that something must

But he was not satisfied. He felt that something must be done to put his friend right before Wednesday. He thought of going to Molyneux. But he had no proof to offer, and felt that it would be considered great cheek for a new boy to interfere, so gave that up. The next day, being Sunday, he had plenty of time to think about it—and think about it he did, so hard that he got considerably chaffed for his absent-mind-edness. He thought of every impossible way of find-ing out what had taken George into that inn, until, at bedtime, he had almost given up in despair. And then, like a flash, the one simple and certain way occurred to him.

way occurred to him. "Why not go the inn, and ask the inn-keeper?"

"Why not go the inn, and ask the inn-keeper?" He saw in a moment how it could be managed, and saw no difficulties, for he had not yet grasped the rules about "bounds." From four to five in the after-noons they were at liberty to play games, or amuse themselves as they liked, and in an hour, he knew, he could get to the inn and back. But, of course, he must not let anyone know or George would forbid it. He was so much excited that he hardly slept that night, and lessons did not go very well next day. But at four o'clock he was free, and, snatching his cap, was on his way out, when George called him and asked if he would stroll round the grounds with him, as he didn't want to play. To his surprise, Tom's fair face flushed and cloud.

as he didn't want to play. To his surprise, Tom's fair face flushed and cloud-ed. George jumped to the conclusion that he did not want to be seen with him when he was in disgrace, and, without waiting for an answer, darted a look of scorn and anger at him, and turned away. Tom wanted to explain, but to explain would spoil the plan, so he went off quickly in the opposite direc-tion, across through the shrubberies, and out at the little gate at the end.

little gate at the end. No one interfered with him, and he was soon trot-

ting along the high road. It was a long road, and rather lonely and very muddy, and the sun was already going down; but he did not mind a bit, and splashed on through the mud, uphill and down, never pausing till the inn

was in sight. Then he hesitated, and fears assailed him-fears of failure. What if the person who kept the inn refused to tell him anything? However, he wasn't going back now, so he marched up to the door and knocked. An untidy little servant opened

the door.

the door. "Can I see the master of the house?" asked Tom. "The master ain't at home; but you can see the missis," answered the girl. "Would you please step in, and I'll call her." "I' can't come in," said Tom. "But would you ask her to be so very kind as to speak to me here? It's very important." The girl went away, and in a few minutes a respectable look-ing woman came to the doot. She looked quite pleased when she saw Tom.

"Are you one of the young gen-tleman from the school?" she she asked.

'Yes," answered Tom. "And "Yes," answered Tom. "And would you, please, be so very kind as to tell me why one of the boys cams in here on Skiurday? He's got into dreadful trouble about it, and he won't tell why he came in, and I'm sure he had a good reason." "A good reason! I should think there was!" cried the think there was!" cried the to trouble over it, has he? If I'd known, I'd ha' walk-ed barefoot to the school,

ed barefoot to the school, and told 'em what he'd done, rather than he should have a bit o' trouble over it!

"I knew he'd a good rea-son!" cried Tom. "Do tell me all about it."

"Well, sir, 'twas this way. I was washing in. the out-house, and Willy--that's my youngest boy. Just two years old he is, and as mischievous as mischievous. I didn't didn't ought to have left him alone—leastways, I didn't think he was alone, for I thought Jenny was looking after him in the front off to attend to a customer and, silly-like, she left him, instead of taking him with her, and L suppose he her, and I suppose wanted the fire-irons play with, and tried reach 'em, and his pinny caught fire just as the young gentleman was passing and he screamed enough to wake the dead. I came running from the out-house, but the young gentleman was in before I could get to him, and three him down and wrapped him in the rug, and put the out. His poor little hands and arms was burnt a goodish bit, but if it hadn't been for the young gentleman he might hav been burnt to death, for was that frightened was that frightened I didn't know what to do. And then he made me get flour and cover all over the burns. He said he knew all about it, 'cause he'd had a liftle brother burnt like it -and then I sent for the doctor, and he said that was just right. But the young gentleman was burnt his-self, and wouldn't stop to do nothing to it, but just put a bit o' flour on, 'cause he said it was against rules to go into a public-house at all. But nobody couldn't blame him, could they, sir?" "No, indeed!" said Tom. "But you see, he wouldn't tell because Scatterthwack began jawing him, and he got mad. I must go back now and tell them. How is the liftle boy?"

But why couldn't Wentworth have told me?" ask-

how, all fear of senior prefects had vanished for the moment, and Scatterthwaite let it pass. "This must be set right at once," said Molyneux, "Why, Wentworth is a pero. But he ought to have told—and, Turrill, do you know you have been out of bounds this afternon?" "Have 1?" answered Tom, with a broad grin. "Do you know, I don't much care!" "No more do I," answered Molyneux. "You're not suilty this time, but don't let it occur again." At tea-time George passed Tom by coldly, and sat at the farthest corner of the table, but Tom didn't mind that either.

mind that either. After tea, when they were all at their desks just beginning their preparation, Molyneux and Scatterth-waite came in. Molyneux took hold of George's arm and took him up to the top of the room, and then Scatterthwaite came up, and begged his pardon before all the boys, and told them the whole story. He did it rather well too. When he came to Tom's part in it George turned to him with a sudden look of under-standing and apology. Somebody started a cheer, and they made such a noise that one of the masters came in, and had to be told the whole story; and he, too, said that George was a hero. "You'll play on Wednesday, of course," said Molys neux.

But George shock his head. "My arm is not nearly healed yet,' he said. "I'd uch rather Tom played."

much rather Tom played." So it was settled, and George looked on, and saw Tom make a fine pass to the centre-forward, wno promptly made the deciding goal for their side just one minute before time was called. Scatterthwaite grew so much more considerate af-ter this that in time he actually lost his nickname of Scatterthwark.

Scatterthwack. ------

NATURAL HISTORY

A Bird That Builds Its Nest While Flying

A Bird That Builds its Nest While Flying By this title we do not mean that the bird builds its entire nest while flying, but that it starts work and does a large part while "on the wing." We are accustomed to think of the structure of birds and other forms of life as being more or less perfectly adapted to their habits. The bank swallow furnishes a remarkable exception to this rule. The bird's nesting habits call for a stout, sharp bill and especially strong feet. But the feet and bill of this bird are remarkably small. The bank swallow's nest, as most of us know, is a horizontal burrow, usually in a bank of earth or

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FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

in the Sand

Canada who have more a new Roman Catholic bishop of Victoria. The Very Rev. Alexander McDonald of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, is to become successor to Archbishop Orth. Among the bishops of eastern Canada there have been many eminent men who have come from the High-lands of Scotland and more than one has borne the name of McDonald.

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EELER WILCOX.

aglow, yet will dawn, en, I know; ability or are better taught than they. But it needs more than cleverness or knowledge to make a man or woman successful. The pure, the upright and the loving will, even if they do not grow rich, make their lives a blassing to the world. lives a blessing to the world. Editors who have been travelling on the prairies

have been surprised, not only at the great crops of wheat but at the fine schools. When the first settlers came to Eastern Canada their sons and sometimes their grandsons were obliged to do without any edu-cation except that which they got by learning as best they could at heme. The schools be the school of they could at home. The careless or the idle grew up in ignorance. In the Middle West and in British Col-umbia the first settlers have as good schools, if not better, than those in the older provinces. This should make the progress of these provinces much more rapid than that of those of Eastern Canada.

Shanghai is a curious town in China. It seems to e made up of a number of foreign settlements where the people live under their own laws. There are Eng-sh, French, Japanese and many other colonies. If a apanese commits a crime in another colony he is but back to his own mediatate or whether the set Japanese commits a crime in another colony he is sent back to his own magistrate, or whatever the ruler is called, to be punished. For some time the English have been much dissatisfied with the way the Japanese were acting, and a few days ago the Japanese sallors and the English blue-jackets had a great fight. It is hard to tell what the result will be but it is to be hoped that the Japanese government will insist on the officers and men belonging to her navy acting towards people of other nations in a way that will show that they are as good as they are brave. Sallors are too apt to be disorderly and quar-relsome when they are on shore and it would be when they are on shore and it would be nwise to make too much of this disturbance.

The most terrible piece of news last week is that of the distress in Glasgow. It should make us feel suilty to think we have more to eat than is good for us while men, women and children are suffering for subtraction of food. Some of the idle people in Glasgow in-sulted Prince Arthur of Connaught who came to the city to review 10,000 members of the Boys' Brigade. This was as unjust as it was foolish for Prince Arthur was only doing his duty and their want of employ-ment was no fault of his. It is to be hoped that steps wise enough to prevent hard times. Long ago Joseph persuaded the Egyptians to lay by a store of orn in the seven fruitful years to feed the people in the time of famine. If we were to live more carefully and only ate enough good wholesome food and wore strong plain clothing we would be better in every way. The wasteful ways of the people leave them without means when a season comes in which there is no work. most terrible piece of news last week is that

Before the white men came to British Columbia many tribes of Indians lived altogether on salmon. Yow they are able to obtain employment and with heir wages they can buy food. But still they catch and cure the salmon so that there will be no danger of want. The government at Ottawa has passed regu-ations to preserve the salmon. The Indians of Sal-mon Arm broke these regulations, and when two of their chiefs were arrested set them free. In this country neither white man nor Indian can be allowed to break the law. Superintendent Hussey went up to the Indians and showed them that the government did not intend to prevent them from catching salmon. The Indians said they were sorry for their acts and

Indians said they were sorry for their acts and

Senator Templeman has arrived in Victoria and the men are getting ready for the Dominion election. Pomeetings are being held already and the au-tumn nights will be spent tumn nights will be spent in discussing which should be intrusted with the gov-ernment of Canada, the Liberals or the Conserva-tives. The boys will hear many of the arguments on both sides. The addity and many of the arguments on both sides. The editor and the reporters will give full accounts of all that goes on and the boys who take an interest in such things will read the news every day. Perhaps. however

day. Perhaps, however, most boys will prepare themselves best to be wise voters by working hard at-their lessons in school. The government of a country needs much wisdom and perfect honesty.

needs much wisdom and perfect honesty. When some time ago the British Admiralty called home the greater number of the warships from Es-quimalt, it was said that the command of the station would be given to the Canadian government. When, a few days ago Rear Admiral C. E. Kingsmill came to Victoria it was thought that perhaps he had com-to take over the station. This is not the case how-ever. Canada has no navy and the only work her to take over the station. This is not the case how-ever this has not hitherto been very well done and American fishermen have not always observed the daw which forbids them to fish within three miles of the shore. Canada also employs surveying ships like the Quadra here. It is the business of the officers of these ships to see where lights and buoys should be placed and to establish telegraph stations where they are needed. It is over this department that Rear Ad-manda who believe that as long as it is necessary for England to maintain a navy which would be called to defend Canada in time of war we ought to help to support it. So far the government of Canada has except for the protection of the fisheries; made no pro-sure needed the defence of the contror. The arwy and knows the Pacific Coast weil.

TOM TURRILL'S FOOTBALL MATCH

(Conclusion.) "My father and mother have just come home from is and want to see me. Rather decent of them, India

the full and

Then he wondered whose place he was taking, and

"Am I taking Wentworth's place?" he asked. "Yes," answered Molyneux. "He is not playing on

Wednesday." Tom guessed the reason only too well, and went away miserable to do his preparation. After supper he got hold of George. "Molly has asked me to play in your place on Wednesday," he said, "and I don't want to." "That's all right," said George. "I asked him to put you on."

put you on." "What was that for?" "Well, I-wasn't playing-and I knew you'd like it -and I knew you were better than anyone else they-"Oh, he's doing beautiful, sir! And please give my duty to the young gentleman. "Tisn't many as would ha' took holt o' the fire like he did—as brave as a lion! My husband and me will be grateful to him as long as we live." "But why aren't you playing? Is it because of this

"But why aren't you playing? Is it because of this afternoon?" "What do you know about this afternoon?" "I was just behind when you came out of the inn, and I heard Scatterthwack. He is a beasi! I know jolly well you had some good excuse for going in. Tell Molly, and take your own place on Wednesday. Do, old chap." "I won't do any such thing. They've put me out, and I'm not going to tell them anything to get put in again."

"I just won't. I won't tell them anything to get off a punishment. Scatterthwack had no right to take for granted I was in the wrong, and talk to me like that without giving me time to explain. I'll tell them

after the match." Nothing would shake George Wentworth in this determination, and Tom had to give up the attempt.

I am digging, digging, digging just as fast as I can, I am digging in the sand by the sea, For I think that down below Where the palms and lions grow, A little boy is digging up to me! He is digging, digging, digging just as fast as he can, He is digging in the desert hot and dry, And if he doesn't stop While I work at the top, We shall tunnel through the world, he and I! I am digging, digging, digging, and the sun is nearly set, I am digging, but the bell has rung for tea Oh, suppose while I'm away The wayes come up to play, They often do, how dreadful that would be! am digging, digging, digging, and I'm hungry as can be, But I must fill the hole before I go, For the waves are creeping near, And I have a dreadful fear Lest they should catch the little boy below . -By Abbie Farwell Brown, in Youth's Companion.

My Shadow

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me. And what can be the use of him is more than I can

And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to

grow-Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow; For he sometimes shoots up taller like an india-rub-ber ball, And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of

He hasn't got a notion of how children ought to play, And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way. He stays so close beside me, he's a coward you can

I'd think shame to stick to nursie as that shadow sticks to me!

One morning, very early, before the sun was up, I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup; But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy-head. Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in

-Robt. Louis Stevenson.

Explaining His Follow. T suppose you are still with the same firm?" said the old school-friend. "Yes," answered the youth with the patient ex-pression of countenance. "What's your position?" "Tm an employee." "Tm an employee." "But what is your official title." "Thaven't say official title." Thaven't say official title. It's like this: When the manager wants something done he tells the head cierk, and, the head cierk tells one of his assistants, and the assistant tells me." "And what then?" "Well, I haven't anybody to tell, so I have to so and do it myself."

iong as we live."
Tom ran nearly all the way home, and, quite for-setting his awe of the senior prefect, rushed breath-less to Molyneux's study-door and scarcely waited for permission to enter.
Molyneux was there, and Scatterthwaite too. Tom stood before them for a minute, struggling for breath.
Then it all came out with a rushi
"Twe been to the inn-and George went in to save a little boy's life that was being burnt to death, and his mother says he would have been burnt to death if he hadn't. And he got burnt himself, and he only stayed to see him foured all over; and the doctor said 'twas the right thing to do, and the woman says she and her husband will be grateful to George as long as they live. And George may have his place in the match, mayn't he?"
Molyneux and Scatterthwaite listened in amaze-ment. They then asked a few questions till the mat-ter was clear to them. again." "But there is a good excuse?" "I won't say there isn't. But I'm not going to say anything about it ill after Wednesday. Perhaps I'll tell then." "Tell them now-do."

ed Scaterthwaite. "Because you were so down on him, and took for granted he was in the wrong," said Tom boldly. Some-

COLONIST VICTORIA

New Garments Arriving Every Day

Every express brings us some new goods, every mail some additional novelties-lines that were bought as late as possible to insure the newest styles, and rushed forward so as to be here in time for the Horse Show. In all kinds of wearing apparel for women, our assortment will be found to be most complete-many novelty garments being among the lot-exclusive models and imported novelties of which we have only one to sell.

Attractive Costumes for the Horse Show

The lines mentioned below are moderate and medium priced garments. They are made on similar lines to the more expensive models, but are less elaborate and not so extreme in style. Among them you will find garments that will do for any kind of wear, and at these prices they are most attractive values. WOMEN'S COSTUME, in brown, blue and black, made of fine all wool herringbone serge. Jacket silk lined and very smartly finished, skirt with wide fold of self and button trimmed. Price \$37.50 WOMEN'S COSTUME, in brown, green, 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. Price \$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

Novelties in Exclusive Waists

A Waist made of cream allover embroidered net. The front is made with wide pleatings finished down the centre with fine embroidered net and ornaments, long box pleated sleeves finished with insertion and frilling, deep collar. Price \$12.50 A pretty Waist made of cream dotted net, front of wide box pleats with three rows of frilling down the centre of front, long sleeves tucked, high necked collar with frilled edge. A very dressy model. Price \$12.50 WOMEN'S WAISTS, made of white silk with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, edged with fine white braid. High lace neck band, finished with frill of net, long shirred sleeves. One of the handsomest models we have. Price \$8.50 WOMEN'S WAIST, made of white silk, with deep square yoke of insertion and lace, finished with rows of fine tucking, wide band of insertion and lace extending over shoulder forming Japanese sleeve, threequarter length undersleeve to match. Price \$6.50 particularly handsome Waist, made of allover embroidered Japanese silk, with pointed yoke front of lace and insertion, finished on either side with two wide pleats, threequarter sleeves edged with the same trimming. This waist is indeed



Extra Special for Friday

Handsome Coats for the Horse Show

VOL L. NO. 12

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St. Louis, Mo., Randolph Hearst, answered the re Foraker made tod by Mr. Hearst in

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Mr. Hearst km is knowingly ar ing the truth. any relations Standard Oll Washington, is records fail to any bill introdu the year 1900, o the 56th congre-sion at that th corporations, is Foraker-Archbo House bill No. reference is in dence, was a 1 did not deal w way. There we member of the which is given author of the b

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Correspond

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The coats mentioned here are all semi-fitted or tight-fitting, the style that at present is considered the most correct in the leading fashion centres. We call particular attention to the covert cloth coat mentioned. It is one of the dressiest and prettiest coats that we have shown this season. WOMEN'S COAT, made of good quality heavy fancy tweeds,

WOMEN'S COAT, seven-eighths length, in brown and blue, heavy all wool herringbone stripe, finished with stitched straps of self and inlaid collar of velvet, outside pockets. WOMEN'S STYLISH COAT, made of light grade fawn covert cloth, in plain and stripe effect, seven-eighths length, with tight-fitting back and single-breasted, roll collar and cuffs, body satin lined. Priced at \$30.50 WOMEN'S SEVEN-EIGHTH LENGTH COAT, in dark plaids and stripe effect, semi-fitting back with stitched straps over shoulder, double breasted with patch pockets, roll collar and cuffs. Price \$15.00 WOMEN'S COAT, colors black and navy, inlaid collar of velvet, trimmings of silk military braid. The coat is made of fine broadcloth. Price \$27.50

Newest Fall Waists

SHIRT WAIST, cream ground delaine with colored spots to form stripes, in brown, green and blue, tucked front, linen collar and bow. Price \$3.50 VELVET SHIRT WAIST, in green, light and dark blue grounds, with black stripes, saddle or yoke back, linen collar with bow, one of the very smartest styles. Price \$3.50 CREAM SHIRT WAIST, made of delaine with tucked front, saddle or yoke back, box pleat down front and cuffs trimmed SHIRT WAIST, cream delaine, with large spots and stripes, very striking and handsome designs in green, light and dark blue and brown, fancy linen collars with bow. Price . \$3.50 DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, in cream color, front made of broad tucks hemstitched, frill on either side of box pleat, linen collar and bow. Price \$3.50 SHIRT WAIST, made of delaine, in Oriental colorings, green and heliotrope, brown and pale blue, blue and green, tucked front with fancy linen collar and bow. Price \$3.50

Fall Footwear Specialties

Of all that a person uses, wears, or eats, nothing is more vital to their Daily Comfort than properly fitted Shoes. Not one person in ten is properly fitted to proper shoes. If you will give us a little time some day, we will fit your feet scientifically and

New Dresses for Misses and Children

A new lot of Natty Fall Dresses for young ladies and little ladies are just to hand. They are in all sizes, from infants up, and all styles, including dresses for young ladies made just like the suits for grown-up people. Made of panamas and other cloths of splendid quality and similar style to the suits now worn by women, being of course modified to suit the ages. They are indeed handsome suits, made of extra good quality Panama cloth in pretty shades of blue and brown, panel front of velvet, with strappings of panama on either side, piped with velvet cuffs to match. Full skirt pleated all round and finished with two folds of velvet, two inches wide, velvet wrist band,

10-year size \$
12-year size \$9.50
14-year size \$10.50
16-year size \$11.50
GIRLS' SERGE SUITS, sailor style in navy and crimson, these suits are nicely made with full pleated skirts, square collars, trimmed with three rows of braid, cuffs to match, sizes 8 to 16 years. Prices \$5.50 to
CHILDREN'S SAILOR DRESSES, made of navy serge of an extra good quality, nice full skirts, square collar trimmed with five rows of white braid with cuffs to match. Sizes 3 to 5 years. Price

Children's Buster Coats

These coats are made of good weight cloth in navy, crimson and green shades. They button at the side and are finished with patent leather belt of contrasting shades, military collar, cuffs and panel down the side, are trimmed with several rows of narrow sille braid. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Price \$3.75

A Big Sale of Embroidery Ends

9.993 Yards of Embroidery, Friday, at 10c and 15c

We offer for sale on Friday a manufacturers' store of embroidery ends. They vary in length from 31/2 to 10 yards, and are a number of different widths and some very rich and pretty patterns.

We bought this lot away below the regular price, so that you will be able to buy for 10c and 15c on Friday what would ordinarily cost you twice as much. Length's 31/2 to 10 yards, Friday,

Friday Sale of New Silks Values up to \$2.00 Will Sell for 75c

This is a very special offering, this sale of Silks, these being new goods that we have just received. . There is a large variety of kinds and colors to choose from, including light stripes and broches suitable for evening wear, also some very handsome dark stripes and broches that are just right for street wear. There are just fifty pieces in the lot, and every piece is a splendid bargain .75c at this price. Reg. values up to \$2.00. Friday at

ABargain for Men

75c and \$1.00 Overalls for 50c A clearing out of odd sizes of Men's Overalls and Moleskin Pants, we have not every size in each kind, but many sizes in the entire lot, and some are marked at half-price, in fact any are less than the cost of the materials, regular 75c and \$1.00. Friday 50c

A Bargain for Boys

65c and 75c Pants for 40c About two hundred pairs of Pants for boys, the sizes are 22 and 23 only. They are made of good quality tweeds in dark colors and are well made serviceable garments. Stop to think how much the cloth would cost you, then you will see how cheap these are. Regular 65c and 75c. .40c

Our New Fall Footwear have distinctive styles which	cannot
fail to appeal to the eye. Care has been taken to select only lines by reputable in which our customers can have utmost confidence.	
Foremost among them are: "Quite Rights" for Men, \$5.00 to	\$6.50 \$5.50
We invite you to see our new samples. Another feature is an extensive range of Beots for Youths, Misses and Children. All moderately priced.	

Treatment of Boots

A little care and attention bestowed upon boots will not only improve their appearance, but make them last twice as long. Many kinds of leather require to be cleaned with a particular

kind of dressing. A dressing supplying to the leather a nourish-ment similar to that provided by nature to the skin of a living animal.

We have these dressings at our Shoe Shine stand, and we have an Expert Shoe Shine Artist who will polish your shoes in a way that cannot be excelled.

We are particularly desirous of cleaning the shoes we sell, and to ensure same we make the following

These free shines go with boots purchased from us. With \$3.50 we will give 5 free shine coupons and one extra for every 50c additional; 10 coupons are given with \$5.00 shoes, with an extra one for every 50c above that figure.

It is No Disadvantage to Live Out of Town

When you can shop with us through our Mail-Order Department. Perfect service and satisfaction is the key-note of this branch of the business, our large and well-trained staff attending to your wants just the same as though you were here personally Our Fail Catalogue is now ready; we would be pleased to send one to anybody living at a distance. It contains much useful in-formation, and should be in every home. A request will bring you one by return mail.

