



# THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

## TWO MASKED MEN HOLD UP THE CARIBOO STAGE

### DARING ROBBERS TAKE THE RAIL SACKS

Probably Got Many Thousand Dollars Worth of Registered Letters — William Blakemore Among Passengers

In the grey of dawn this morning the famous old Cariboo stage was "stuck up" by two bandits in a lonely gulch four miles to the south of 150-Mile House, robbed of three mail sacks known to contain a quantity of valuable registered parcels, and then permitted to proceed. The passengers were not molested, and the entire attention of the highwaymen was concentrated upon gaining possession of the postal freight. The robbers, permit themselves to be seen. By his voice, one of the daring duo is thought to be an elderly man. Considerable local knowledge was betrayed in the manner in which the hold-up was planned and executed.

Depatches reporting the brigandage received by the superintendent of Provincial police this morning give the story thus:—

The Cariboo stage was held up and robbed of three mail sacks at a point four miles south of the 150-mile house at 5:30 a.m. today. The hold-up occurred at the foot of the hill, where two men hidden behind trees, demanded in loud tones voices:—

"Hold on—the mail bags or your life!"

Driver Charles Westoby endeavored to disregard the mandate and proceeded, when the voice shouted again:—

"These mail bags in two seconds or your life!"

"The driver threw one of the mail sacks down for a third time the voice commanded:—

"None of that. You have three minutes. Throw them down!"

"The driver did so. He was then told to go on, and a shot was fired in the air. The stage proceeded on its way, but the mail was lost. It was too dark to see anything.

### Jordan River Power Plan Approved—Premier McBride Accepts Secondary Nomination in Yale

Hon. Price Ellison, the new minister of public works in the government of Premier Richard McBride, was sworn in at 11:30 this morning by His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Dunsmuir, the Premier, Hon. Cotton and Mr. R. G. Tatlow being among the first to extend congratulations.

Small opportunity was afforded the new minister to become acquainted with or receive the congratulations of the officers of his department, as immediately after the swearing in, a special meeting of the executive council was held in the premier's office, when a very considerable amount of important business was transacted, including the passage of an order-in-council enabling the

General Insurance Act in this province, somewhat on the lines of the Manitoba statute in this regard. The matter will obtain consideration.

Hon. Mr. Ellison's stay at the Capital was of brief duration, as he took a route for the Okanagan and Similkameen, where he will at once take charge of the department.

The Premier leaves on his campaigning tour this evening, opening at Revelstoke on Wednesday evening, and the itinerary thereafter being as originally drawn up.

The Provincial meeting of the campaign, at Kamloops, will be addressed by the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Bowen, and Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Public Works.

In response to an enthusiastic requisition presented by the Conservative Party, Hon. Mr. McBride has decided to comply with the desire of his friends and supporters in that district, and to again in nomination.

In Similkameen, Mr. L. A. Shafter, who has just returned from Boston, will again be the Conservative candidate.

The Liberals of the Island are stated to have far from got out of the woods in respect to the securing of a candidate. Mr. P. W. Patterson and Mr. Purvis having declined to take up the difficult running against Mr. A. E. McPhillips.

"That's a different matter," the busy treasurer responded. "And I can't tell you. We're up to our eyes in work and until the atmosphere has cleared I cannot give you any reliable figures. But it won't be behind the income of 1908."

Mr. Kent, concluding, announced that there were hundreds of letters, enclosing payments, which had not yet been opened. He expected that these alone mounted into thousands of dollars.

### TURKEY SEEDS HER SHIPS TO WALK HEAP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Iron and steel manufacturers have received orders from the Turkish government to submit offers on one of the most notable piles of scrap iron ever put up for sale, nearly one-half of the Ottoman navy as it appeared on paper. On November 11 bids will be received by the Porte for the sale of five battleships. Their construction marked Turkey's destruction at a time when that country ranks near the bottom of the list of naval powers, as a step by the new regime to regain the empire's lost prestige. New ships will take the place of the discarded ones.

The battleships offered for sale are the Atszieh, Mahmudieh, Osmanieh, Orkanieh, and the Hamidieh. The first four were constructed in England in 1884 and 1885 while the Hamidieh was not launched until 1888. The ships are of one type, being 2,400 tons displacement and bearing ten inch armor. They carry six inch guns and have a speed of fourteen knots an hour. Sir Richard Gamble, the British naval attaché here, is expected to give consideration to the introduction of a

Light Engine on Branch of C. P. R. Rolls Down Embankment and Crew Will Not Recover.

NELSON, Nov. 1.—A serious accident occurred yesterday on the Phoenix branch of the C. P. R., when a light engine left the track and fell over an embankment. The engine, a 20-ton model, was carrying a load of lumber and was being operated by a crew of five men. The accident occurred at a point where the track crosses a steep embankment. The engine rolled down the embankment and came to rest at the bottom. The crew was not injured.

Water Rushes Into Pit of Welsh Mine and With One Hundred and Fifty Men Below is Rising

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Three hundred miners were imprisoned this afternoon by water rushing into the Tarepud colliery in the Welsh mountains. Three hundred and fifty miners were rescued alive. The others are still held prisoners and the water is rising.

Fatal Fire in Bellingham. BELLINGHAM, Wash., Nov. 1.—Two lives were lost, one woman was fatally injured and a dozen other persons seriously hurt in a fire that destroyed a three-story lodging house here today.

Active Against Rebels. MANAGU, Nicaragua, Nov. 1.—The government has begun active operations against the rebels. The latter have abandoned one of their positions leaving it mined with dynamite. The government forces were forwarded and entered the place cautiously, without incident. The warning probably saved the lives of the army from destruction. Large quantities of dynamite and other destructive machinery were captured.

CONDUCTOR DIES. LINDSAY, Ont., Nov. 1.—Conductor Bertram Wilson, seriously injured in an accident here on Saturday, is dead. He never rallied from the shock of the amputation of a leg and arm.

TWELVE MEN KILLED IN PENNSYLVANIA. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 1.—A search lasting through the night in the Cambria Steel Company at Franklin, near here, where an explosion occurred last evening, failed to increase the number of fatalities. Twelve men were killed outright, one is dying and three are seriously injured. The state mine department is making an investigation today.

### SKAGWAY STEAMER RATES SLASHED TODAY

Rate War on Southeastern Alaska Run Begins With Sailing of Dolphin From Seattle—Sixty Per Cent Cut

The long threatening rate war on the Southeastern Alaska run was commenced Saturday afternoon when the Alaska Steamship company, the Pacific Coast Steamship company, the Dominion Steamship company, announced that a cut of over sixty per cent of the present rates to and from Skagway will be made on all their liners immediately. The Canadian Pacific announced this morning that the steamer Princess May which will ply between here and Skagway exclusively for the Canadian company in the winter season will sail on the 8th and 22nd, meeting the \$12.50 rate to Skagway. The Princess Royal, which is now south bound, will not reduce rates, she being withdrawn upon her arrival here. All prevailing rates inaugurated by the American Steamship companies Saturday to the various ports will be met by the Canadian Pacific Steamship company operating from this and Vancouver cities.

A conference was held in Seattle Friday afternoon when the directors of the companies involved, held a meeting with the result that a rate war will be waged during the winter months until the opening of the summer trade and possibly longer. Among those present were: C. P. R. coast service; E. C. Ward, general agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship company; Charles E. Feabody, general agent of the Steamship company, who made the initial announcement that his company intended making a radical cut in Southeastern Alaska tariffs to all ports on the northern run.

The slashing of rates will go into force today with the sailing of the Alaska (Continued on Page 2.)

### GERMAN MURDERS THREE GALLICANS

GIMLI, Man., Nov. 1.—At 5 o'clock tonight a Galician farmer came to town with the report that a woman and two children had been killed in a fight at a farm house about six miles north of the town this afternoon. The constable has gone out to the scene of the murder and a report should be learned at present a German who was visiting at a Galician home got into a fight with the Galician and after battering him up badly chased him out of the house. The Galician stayed out in the bush until he saw the German leave and on returning to the house found his wife and two children had been killed. The names of the parties have not been received.

Re-Open Extension Inquiry. NANAIMO, B. C., Nov. 1.—The discovery of a hole tampered at ready for a pocket fence carrying a load of shot-gun, a young New Yorker who was visiting here and who was to have left for home this morning, was shot and fatally injured last night. His name could not be obtained. The gun was accidentally discharged and the clerk advised his leg was de-spited. Medical attention he died in half an hour.

### YOUNG NEW YORKER KILLED AT NANAIMO

NANAIMO, B. C., Nov. 1.—While climbing through a barbed wire fence carrying a load of shot-gun, a young New Yorker who was visiting here and who was to have left for home this morning, was shot and fatally injured last night. His name could not be obtained. The gun was accidentally discharged and the clerk advised his leg was de-spited. Medical attention he died in half an hour.

### PREDICTS KOREAN OUTBREAK GENERAL

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The correspondent of the Star at Kobe, Japan, telegraphs that an outbreak in Korea is expected following a widespread unrest caused by the assassination of Prince Ito. He says that Gen. Okubo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Japan, has abandoned his projected visit to Tokyo and is perfecting plans to deal with the threatened uprising.

### LITERARY RECORDS BURNT IN FIRE

An inestimable loss to historians and book-lovers in Canada was occasioned by the disastrous fire at Toronto on the 1st September which destroyed a considerable portion of the Ontario parliament buildings, including the library, with its treasures of Canadian early days and pioneer nation-builders. The manuscript collection of the Ontario library included works of men who also blazed the trail for the settlement of the north-west provinces and British Columbia. Thompson, who spent from 1813 to 1812 in surveys of the western prairies, the Rockies and the land of the Great West, who spent the remainder of his life in the service of the Northwest Company. Thompson's map, based largely upon these surveys, was the first delineation of the country now forming Alberta, Saskatchewan, and eastern British Columbia, and in every way reflects high credit upon the pioneer explorer. It is the original, as well as upwards of thirty volumes of elaborate detail notes of David Thompson's life and work in which he gave his name to the "Thompson river" and discovered and mapped the upper British Columbia, and the lower Columbia, and being keenly interested in measures to be taken to identify with the early days of British Columbia, Mr. E. S. Scholefield, provincial librarian here, wrote Mr. Aven Pardee, the Ontario librarian, expressing his sympathy and inquiring if the Thompson journals had escaped the fire or been destroyed. Mr. Pardee, in answering the inquiry, said:—

"The fire made a clear sweep of all our Canadiana and Americana. Not only David Thompson's but the journals of other worthies went up in smoke. The loss there is awful. I received a few days ago from London a catalogue of the Canadiana values of which I was very interested in measures to be taken to identify with the early days of British Columbia, and being keenly interested in measures to be taken to identify with the early days of British Columbia, Mr. E. S. Scholefield, provincial librarian here, wrote Mr. Aven Pardee, the Ontario librarian, expressing his sympathy and inquiring if the Thompson journals had escaped the fire or been destroyed. Mr. Pardee, in answering the inquiry, said:—

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### AMUR COMING WITH COMPARTMENTS FILLED

Steamer Amur, of the C. P. R., is on the way from Queen Charlotte Islands with two compartments full of water and a blade torn from her propeller, in consequence of a stranding accident near Skidegate, where the steamer struck a few days ago. No further details have been received. The steamer should reach this port tomorrow.

Centenary of St. Lawrence River. MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—Today marks the centenary of the inauguration of steamship service on the St. Lawrence River.

Dock Building Begins at Once. Mr. William Wainwright, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Mr. W. J. White, K. C., also of Montreal, are in the city today, the former, it is understood, in connection with the almost immediate inauguration of construction of the docks and buildings in this city, an outline of which extensive work was published a few days ago. Mr. Wainwright this afternoon had a short interview with Premier McBride, on general railway matters, nothing, however, of a public nature.

### LOCK KNOWN HERE MAY FACE GRAVE CHARGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Little hope is held out today for the recovery of Robert L. Thomas, the Kentucky lumbard and racing man, who was stabbed yesterday by Carrol Shilling, one of his jockeys, in an altercation said to relate to a contract between the racing man and the rider. Shilling was arrested early today and was later arraigned in court and had pending the outcome of Mr. Thomas' injuries. The jockey, according to the police, admitted the stabbing but declared he acted in self-defense. Shilling asserts that he and his employer went to the stable at Sheepshead Bay to talk over a turf matter, but that a quarrel followed. The jockey says that Thomas drew a revolver and to save himself he stabbed the racing man with a pen-knife. Thomas was found several hours later lying on the stable floor, his coat was brought to the stable and the wounded racing man lay all night with physicians and his family in attendance. His condition was such that physicians feared to operate. Thomas was wounded in the stomach.

"Laugh and grow fat!" is the latest advice from the Eastern States.

### SECURITY COMPLETE AND SUFFICIENT TO PROTECT RAILWAY BARGAIN

British Columbia to Have First Mortgage on Canadian Northern Lines, Control Bond Sale and Hold \$500,000 Deposit—Premier Elaborates on Explanation of the Railway Policy as First Enunciated

The agreements between the government of British Columbia and the Canadian Northern Railway Company on the one hand and the Kettle River Valley Railway Company on the other, which have just been laid before the public by Premier McBride, summarize the principal conditions on both sides under which the railways dealt with are to be built, subject to the approval of the provincial legislature. The agreement is virtually complete and as it will be submitted to the legislature on its assembling, January 29, in the form of enabling legislation, the assistance granted is briefly in the revival of the Midway and Vernon Railway subsidy, the connection with the building of the Canadian Northern from the Yellow Head Pass through to the West Coast of Vancouver Island, the proposed new ocean port being at Numakamis Bay, Barkley Sound, the agreement is to be implemented by a formal contract embodying all its provisions and conditions, and covering also the securing of the province by a first mortgage upon all lines and property of the Canadian Northern in this province—the limitation of the bond issue to the necessities of construction and equipment—the payment into the provincial treasury of all moneys derived through the sale of provincially guaranteed securities, these moneys to be paid over to the railway company only as construction is accomplished and the moneys earned—provision for the lowest possible gradient and the most direct alignment—requirement of the deposit by the railway company of security in the sum of \$500,000 for the completion of the ordinary undertaking within the period prescribed in the agreement and the contract—conditions assuring equity in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds—provision for the people's trust in him. For this reason he voluntarily dissolved the House and goes to the country where there is no obligation upon him so to do, telling the people frankly and fully all details of the arrangements he proposes for their benefit and the country—takes their advice and decision before committing them.

The premier, desirous of putting through a big railway construction policy which he did not know to be superlatively advantageous to the province, and which he had any-thing whatever to conceal, would choose any course other than that which British Columbia has chosen. The submission of the bargain to the people instead of to the legislature, he proposed, is at least sufficient to convince any clear-headed student of politics that the bargain from the public standpoint is one of which the premier has every reason to be proud, and out of which such grand results will be achieved as will give him an enviable place in his country's history.

Explaining the memorandum of agreement as already given to the public and additionally stating that the bargain will be submitted to parliament as the basis of legislation, the premier said on Saturday evening last as he does:—

One very often hears it said of public men in office and their policies, "Oh, all they want is to keep in power—they don't really care much about the country otherwise." This may be true of some party men of small calibre. It obviously is not true of Premier McBride. He was safely entrenched in office with a strong majority, his parliament having still one or two years to run. The country was (and is) phenomenally prosperous, and his political security unchallengeable. He saw his great opportunity to give provincial settlement and development unprecedented impetus by securing railway construction upon a scale of splendid magnitude, and without it costing the country a single dollar in money, merely by the province lending its credit by endorsement, and by the financing here was the comprehensive and most desirable railway policy that he had pledged himself to the people he would endeavor to secure.

It was quite within Premier McBride's power and province, and in accordance with Precedents set by the Dominion government and the governments of sister provinces, to close the contract with the railway companies, subject to ratification by the legislature—to present that contract to the then existing house at its regular meeting—to carry it through the legislature—and to have done with the majority he had behind him—and at the end of the natural life of the parliament to go to the people in the parliament to ask the people what he had done and asking the country's approval.

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### POST-MARKS

The first "touch" of winter—the money borrowed to buy fuel with.

Visitor—"He doesn't seem dangerous." Keeper—"Ah, you don't know me, ma'am; he's clean bug. Why he was an actor once and he didn't want his name in print."

Some say that anarchy is only a means to an end but the fellow chiefly implicated often finds it the end itself!

The Boy—"Ere's the eggs you ordered for the pudlin', ma'am." The Cook—"Thank you, just lay them on the table, please." The Boy—"Excuse me, ma'am; I ain't a hen; I'm the grocer's boy."—Sketch.

New Bride—"The expression, 'I love my wife but oh you kid!' was invented by a lunatic in an eastern asylum known as Dr. Dippy's Retreat. There is a penalty against using it in many cities.

Militant suffragettes might take a valuable suggestion from the Kentucky election mob which broke down a public building and stole the ballots.

Lieut. Tibaldos will now go home and be properly spanked.

Judging by the published accounts of Victoria's new detention house it will be a question of taste whether inmates whether they remain five minutes or the full term!

Three of Tibaldos' rebel forces were killed by a shell which was only proper since the revolt was a shell game anyway!

If the Liberal campaign continues as much of a frost as it began there is some hope that the Causeway may be frozen over soon.

## Surprisingly Low

LENGTH COATS, in good quality, blue, green and brown. Made of double box pleated back and and up, cording \$3.50

eat, and double- \$2.50

## Gains in Ladies' Underwear for Friday

IES UNDERWEAR—This is a special offering indeed. Ladies' vests of long sleeves, embroidered collar, made of extra fine wool and cotton texture. Just the right weight for winter. In white and grey. Also answers to match, at per garment, Friday, 50c

## Comforters and Turkish

ss-Than-Ever Prices

made in our staple department. Friendly flannelettes. A glance down the rug.

TES, 32 inches wide, light and pink, etc. Special value for 10c

PORTERS, 66 x 72 inches, silk- department of patterns. Special \$1.75

WELS, large size, heavy special value for Friday, each 25c

ants' Lunch From 12 to 2, Third Floor





The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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MACKENZIE AND MANN.

The personal factor counts for much in all public undertakings, and this holds true no less of railways than of minor spheres of activity. There is much in the project, but there is also much in the men behind the project. Certain men bring with them the prestige of success. Certain men have the standing that comes from a reputation for far-sightedness. Others are strong because they are known to be conservative though aggressive, others because of their mastery of details, and yet others because they possess personalities which inspire confidence apart from anything else. The men whose energy, genius, and administrative ability are reflected in the Canadian Northern, are William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann, two Canadians born and bred, who have, by their integrity, industry, and splendid executive ability, won a place in the world of transportation and finance such as only a few have ever attained. Of their beginnings, it is not necessary to speak here; of the difficulties, which they had to surmount, the opposition they have had to overcome, the fulness of the triumph that has been theirs, we may tell on some other occasion. A few weeks ago we said that most great achievements were the work of men who dreamed great things, and then set themselves to the task of making them realities. One would hardly call either Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Mann a dreamer in the sense in which the word is usually employed; but if we should say that they are men who saw a vision of what could be accomplished in Canada by resolute and intelligent effort, and that they have labored to present that vision to the people of Canada in letters of steel written across the Continent, we will hardly do them an injustice.

The extent of the operations of these two extraordinary men is far greater than most of us suppose. The Colonist knows something about their enterprises, but is not advised as to details. It knows that one or the other of them, and perhaps both, are interested in electric transportation in Canada, South America, and we think Great Britain, the United States, and perhaps elsewhere. They own great iron mines, and are large producers and carriers of iron ore. They manufacture iron and steel. They are interested in other mines, some of them being in British Columbia. We do not pretend to know the extent and diversity of their interest; but we do know that they are widespread and enormous, and that they have everywhere been crowned with success. They are men who accomplish what they set out to do. Disappointments do not intimidate them. It is not their fault that they were not long ago owners of railways in British Columbia; but as we all know, there are periods in the history of business when it is impossible to launch the greatest of enterprises. Their promoters must wait until things are auspicious. The story of all great undertakings would show, if it could be laid bare, that there are times in their progress when it seemed as if failure was inevitable, or when it has been necessary to begin all over again. Some day, we suppose, some one will write the true history of the Canadian Pacific, and will show the world how splendid was the courage of Messrs. George Stephen and Donald Smith in the great emergency which arose in the history of that undertaking. It is not so much the construction of a transcontinental railway that gives Lord Mountstephen and Lord Strathcona their title to fame and to the gratitude of all Canadians. Give any one money enough and he can build a railway anywhere. It was their heroism in the dark hours of the first Canadian transcontinental enterprise which stands highest to their credit and gives them a right to a place amongst the greatest of the pioneers. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have had to overcome a hardly public property, for the fierce light which beat upon the Canadian Pacific in its early days has not fallen upon them. But that they have had their dark days we can easily believe. "That the coffers of British capital did not always respond to the 'Open Sesame' of Mr. Mackenzie, we can well imagine. But they have come splendidly through their struggles, and have surrounded themselves with a railway system that is a tower of financial strength to them, and a potent factor in the development of Canada. A very notable thing about their undertakings is that they have accomplished very much of what they have done through the assistance of government guarantees. We know of no better proof of their standing before the people of Canada than this. They have never asked a province for a guarantee and been refused. The Dominion has favorably responded to their request for such assistance. And the result has been that thousands of miles of railway have been acquired or built by them, whereby vast regions have been developed, and never in a single instance have the guarantors

been under the necessity of paying out a single dollar because of the obligations assumed by them. This is a wonderful record, and it is a most excellent thing for British Columbia that it has been able to secure their powerful aid in developing this province.

MANITOBA'S COURAGE

When the province of Manitoba undertook to guarantee the interest of the bonds issued to purchase the Northern Pacific line in that province, the nominal liability assumed was very nearly equal to the entire revenue of the province. There were some people who were doubtful of the wisdom of such a course. Mr. Roblin displayed an extraordinary degree of courage in agreeing to such an arrangement, and the people of Manitoba were equally stout-hearted in standing by him in such a policy. At that time the Canadian Northern was a very modest undertaking indeed. It had built a few hundred miles of line under a previous guarantee, but the field of its operations was limited in Manitoba and it had no outlet to the Great Lakes. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann studied out the situation, and Mr. Roblin did the same thing. They saw that what Manitoba needed was a second railway system. They knew that the wealth of the province would warrant the risk that would have to be taken, and that the thing was done. What was the result? Manitoba entered upon a period of prosperity unexampled in the history of America. Healthy rivalry between the Canadian Pacific and the new comers stimulated both to effort, and a glance at the map of Manitoba will show what the results have been. It will give a convincing demonstration of two things. One of them is what can be brought about by a courageous policy, and the other is that the guarantee policy is absolutely sound.

As has been said the nominal risk which Manitoba assumed was nearly equal to the whole revenue of the country; the nominal risk which British Columbia is asked to assume will be little more than one-tenth of what the revenue is now, and will be very much less than one-tenth of what the revenue will be when that nominal liability is attached. We say nominal liability, for we are confident that it will never be an actual liability. Now we are going to speak only for ourselves in what follows. Mr. McBride may or may not agree with us. It is that if the liability were an actual one, that is if the province were really going to have to pay the interest on the bonds, the resulting benefits would more than offset the charge. The new business that will be developed, the vast amount of taxable property that will be created, the enlarged sources of revenue that will be available for future finance ministers would more than offset the interest charge on the guaranteed bonds, if the province had to pay it; and we go further and say that we do not believe the province has gone nearly to the limit of what could be justified by the needs of the country and the enormous potentialities that will follow railway construction. This is a time to go forward with a good will at the helm of the province and the people will applaud him for having run for full speed ahead.

IRON AND STEEL

There is no question at all about the desire of the Western Steel Corporation, of which Mr. James A. Moore of Seattle, is the head, to establish a plant for the manufacture of iron and steel in this province, and we think we can say that Mr. Moore's preference is for Vancouver Island for the reason that it will be cheaper to assemble the raw materials here than anywhere else. When we have two lines of railway, ferry between the Island and the Mainland, the transportation of the finished product to markets will be as convenient from a point near Victoria as from any other place. The expansion of the demand for steel is enormous. One might almost say that cities are being rebuilt in steel and concrete. A very remarkable and significant thing in this connection is that the supply of available iron ore is by no means very great. While iron may be the most widely diffused of metals, it does not occur in quantity in convenient localities to such an extent that the existence of great deposits near lines of transportation can be disregarded. Vancouver Island is very fortunate in possessing such deposits in places where the cost of transportation is or can be reduced to a minimum. This fact will ensure the erection of iron and steel plants on the Island or at some convenient point on the Mainland by and by, but how soon this will be if no assistance is given persons contemplating investment we are

not in a position to say. We are not arguing for any aid to the projected enterprise of the Western Steel company. We do not know what that company proposes to do or what it intends to ask of the city, if it intends to ask anything at all. The point which we have in mind is that among the industries, which we may reasonably consider as likely to be developed in this vicinity, is this exceedingly important one. A few years ago doubts were expressed as to the existence of sufficient iron ore to warrant the erection of a plant on the Island, but that matter has been fully investigated and there is no longer any ground for doubt on that score.

"Quarters required," says the Toronto News apropos of relief work. "Wouldn't 50-cent pieces be better?"

The Conservatives of Ontario propose to celebrate the 54th anniversary of Sir John Macdonald's birth by an organization convention to be held in Toronto. The day falls on January 11.

The local Liberal organ has now got a notion into its head that the Canadian Northern contract is not signed. It is a good thing to have something in one's head.

A contemporary is gracious enough to admit that the Dominion government has given the Grand Trunk Pacific "substantial guarantees." We tremble at the thought of what might have happened if our contemporary had not admitted it.

London paper wants Canada to give free grants of land to Spinster. Will London paper kindly explain how it would describe spinsters, and how long the recipient of the grant would have to remain a spinster before her title became indefeasible?

The American Publishers Association are trying to convince the President that he was "misled by designing men into a blunder" when he agreed to the tariff on pulp and paper, and they express the hope that he "can find some means of rectifying the mistake into which he was led."

A Canadian girl committed suicide in New York. In a letter which she left she said: "A girl dare not make friends with anybody." Can you imagine a more terrible commentary upon the social condition of New York? The heart of Darkest Africa could not be worse than this.

When a gentleman makes up his mind to retire from politics, it becomes a very serious matter in the opinion of some people. Mr. James R. Garden, of Vancouver, says he will not again be a candidate. Previous to the last election Mr. Garden told some of his friends that he intended to retire from political life, and he only very unwillingly became a candidate then.

In an interview in Winnipeg Mr. D. Mann said: "Government assistance was necessary for transcontinental lines, and private capital could not construct the branch lines, but the vast tracts of unsettled country could not be spanned by the companies unaided." Referring to the construction on the prairies he said 500 miles had been graded this summer and 260 miles of the same work is now being completed this year.

There are three vacancies in the House of Commons. One is in North Essex, Ont., where the sitting member, Mr. R. F. Sutherland, was appointed to a judgeship in the exchequer division of the High Court of Ontario. Another is in West Middlesex, Ont., where the sitting member, Mr. W. S. Calvert, was appointed to the Railway Commission. The third is in Lunenburg, N. S., the sitting member, Mr. A. K. Maclean, has accepted the office of Attorney-General in the provincial government.

Would Publish Deliberations. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.—In the House of Assembly last night Premier Merriam announced that he was asking the Earl of Crewe's consent to the publication of the deliberations of the imperial defence conference. He said that he and the Transvaal representative were strongly opposed to wretched tinpot navies. He hopes that in future the British naval programme will be discussed in colonial parliaments hereafter.

His Invention Kills Him. LAPONTE, Ind., Oct. 23.—Henry May, an inventor, who came recently from New York, was killed yesterday by the accidental explosion of a secret waterproofing compound used in the manufacture of artificial stone. Elmer E. Harding, owner of a cement block works, and to whom May had sold the patent on the composition, was severely burned, but will recover. The explosion took place in the office of Harding's cement plant, and the fire that followed partly destroyed the factory building.

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Special Show of Down Quilts

IN OUR WINDOWS TODAY—FAMOUS McLINTOCK MAKE

WE ARE making a special window showing of some of our latest arrivals in bedding—new McLintock Down Quilts. The sample quilts in window give you a hint as to what you may expect to find in our bedding department—easily the finest showing of down quilts we have ever offered. We advise that you view this window showing, then come upstairs and see

OUR EXHIBIT OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN THE BEST DOWN QUILTS MADE

The new coverings will charm you—the beautiful patterns, the intricate stitching, the dainty colorings. Some are covered with art chintz, some with pretty sateen—some frilled, some plain, some paneled. Try the great comfort of a down quilt. If you sleep under one once you'll never want to be without it.

CRIB SIZE—24 x 36 inches. Art Sateen..... \$2.50  
CRIB SIZE—24 x 36 inches. Silk, at..... \$5.00  
CHINTZ COVERED—72 x 72 inches, at each \$14, \$13 and..... \$12.00  
SATEEN COVERED, FRILLED—72 x 60 inches, at each \$12, \$10, \$8 and..... \$6.50  
CHINTZ COVERED—72 x 60 inches at, each..... \$5.50  
SATEEN COVERED, PANELED—72 x 72 inches, at each \$14, \$13 and..... \$12.00  
SATEEN COVERED, FRILLED—72 x 60 inches, at each..... \$15.00

New Limoges China Fish and Game Plates—Seasonable

Excellent Assortment of Subjects—China of Finest Quality

NEW LIMOGES china game and fish plates—the latest addition to the china store's stock. And such items are seasonable. The mere mention that they are from the Ahrenfeldt potteries is sufficient guarantee of the excellent quality of the china—that alone will bring many in to see them. But if we could picture here the unusually fine decorations we would have you here in a hurry. Unusually attractive decorations of pheasants, quail, snipe, duck, trout, pike, etc. Serviceable, of course, and also desirable for decorative use. Per dozen \$9

Hand Painted Saxe China—Apple and Gold Decoration

Some Serviceable China Pieces of Distinctive Decoration—Different!

HAND-PAINTED Saxe China—another arrival in the china store during the past few days. One of our special purchases for the Christmas trade, though its early arrival means another home before the festive season arrives. Decorations are decidedly out-of-the-ordinary and consist of hand-painted apple with leaves of gold, also band of gold on edge of different pieces. It's a striking decoration and still the thing for someone looking for something a little "different."

DESSERT PLATES, at each..... \$1.25  
CAKE PLATES, at each..... \$3.50  
ROUND FRUIT BASKETS, at each..... \$6.00  
FRUIT SAUCERS, at per dozen..... \$9.00  
TALL COMPOTS, at each..... \$7.50  
FRUIT DISHES, at each..... \$2.50

Little Priced Bedroom Furniture Just Received

Dresser and Stand in Either Oak Finish or Golden Elm at \$14 For Two Pieces

TWO INTERESTING new arrivals in low-priced bedroom furniture today. These are dressers and stands of excellent style and yet marked low. We have them in either Empire Oak (golden oak finish) or in golden polished elm. Dresser has 3 drawers and a swing bevel mirror of best quality. Stand designed to match. The two pieces for only \$14.

We are almost daily adding to our stock of bedroom furniture and if you would keep posted on the new things frequent visits should be the rule.

We Are Adding Many New Items to Silver Stock Today

DOZENS of new silverware items are being priced today, and the silver shop will have much that is new and good to offer you now. We suggest that you visit the rearranged silverware department and inspect the pleasing offerings of this portion of the establishment. We stock a most complete assortment of silverware for the home. Our designs are the latest and come from the world's largest makers. Our prices are right. We guarantee every piece of silver we sell. See the new arrivals in—

Berry Spoons Sugar Shells Butter Knives Table Spoons Tea Spoons  
Dessert Spoons Dinner Knives Dessert Knives

We Suggest That You Inspect This New China

Easily the Daintiest Limoges China Ever Offered At the Price

AS WE anticipated, our new pattern of Limoges china made an "instant hit." Dozens have viewed it and many sales have resulted. For the benefit of those who have not as yet been here we list some of the offerings and repeat that this white and gold pattern is one of the daintiest china patterns we have shown and that we have never offered better value in china than this. Dinner sets, tea sets, chocolate sets, etc., in many combinations may be made from these. Let us discuss it with you.

Flat Plates, 8 1/2 inch, per doz. \$5.00  
Flat Plates, 7 1/2 inch, per doz. \$4.50  
Flat Plates, 6 1/2 inch, per doz. \$4.00  
Flat Plates, 5 1/2 inch, per doz. \$3.50  
Soup Plates, 8 inch, per doz. \$5.00  
Soup Plates, 7 inch, per doz. \$4.50  
Fruit Scrs., 4 1/2 inch, per doz. \$2.50  
Fruit Scrs., 5 1/2 inch, per doz. \$3.00  
Flat Dishes, 10 inch, each \$1.00  
Flat Dishes, 12 inch, each \$1.50  
Flat Dishes, 14 inch, each \$2.50  
Flat Dishes, 16 inch, each \$3.50  
Bakera, each \$1.25  
Soup Tureens, each \$5.00  
Oval Coverdishes, each \$2.50  
Round Casseroles, each \$2.50  
Sauce Boats, each \$2.00  
Sauce Tureens, each \$2.25  
Pickles, each .65c  
Indv. Butters, per doz. \$1.25  
Tea Cups and Scrs., per doz. \$5.50  
Choc. Cups and Scrs., per doz. \$5.50  
A. D. Coffees, per doz. \$5.00  
A. D. Coffees, per doz. \$4.50  
Ramikins and Scrs., per doz. \$5.00  
Bouillon and Scrs., per doz. \$5.00  
Egg Cups, per doz. \$1.50  
Celeries, per doz. \$1.25  
Chocolate Jugs, each \$2.50  
Covered Butters, each \$1.75  
Cake Plates, each \$1.25  
Teapots, each \$2.00  
Sugars, each \$1.50  
Creams, each .85c  
Salads, each \$2.00  
Salads, each \$1.50  
Salads, each \$1.00  
Muffins, 8 inch, each \$2.25  
Mayonnaise Bowls, each \$1.50  
Teapots, each \$1.50  
Sugars, each \$1.00  
Creams, each .85c  
Marmalades, each \$1.50  
Lunch Sets, each \$1.25  
Coffee Pots, each \$1.75  
Bowls, each .60c  
Shirred Eggs, each .35c  
Shirred Eggs, each .50c  
Shirred Eggs, each .75c  
Custards, per doz. \$4.00  
Choc. Jugs, each \$1.50  
Indv. Coverdishes, each \$1.25  
Comports, per doz. \$5.00  
Ice Cream Dish, each \$2.50  
Pudding Set, each \$4.00  
Chocolate Jug, each \$1.00

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SIMPLICITY OF

Goeth said: "People are to believe in the truth, because simple." In the course of Mount, Jesus said: "Blessed heart, for they shall see God to be very simple. One might that if he could keep his heart in joy divine favor. It would him that he would have also a certain ritual to obtain it. "Ask and ye shall receive, Teacher; but that is much to sit for most people. They lieve it can be so. They pray if you ask, perhaps what given, or perhaps, and most thing else, which is really wanted, although you may the beginning God created the earth," says the Book is quite too simple for belief a visible universe. Probably know what that means. I learned that you might not lieve it. We don't know why but the words fit into each as Herbert Spencer's "I think there is no necessity for God." Wise-sounding phrase easy enough to believe, but ment that "the Spirit of God face of the deep" is past away in which we befog of mere words. We look for orate garment coming in way, and so fail to recognize which is her characteristic. In one of His addresses, way to life as "strait and narrow mean that are living is usually conveyed by those famous text is that in order life we must go through life and narrow path, on either all manner of pitfalls leading this is not what it says. If the way to life is narrow ar find it. The reason why is it is narrow. If it was bro, any one could see it; b, none it because it is incons searching for something t, volved, mysterious, difficult. If that kind of a salvation I think there may be something that is as simple as w Christianity preached is no The text referred to is gen monish those who are livi ness; but we might be justifi it applies in some degree. I make creeds and preach dog not come unto Me that the said the Divine Teacher. If they would not learn the scribe to some formula of b tain ceremonies as efficaciously, "Come unto Me." T simple thing to do, and pe so few people do it. But Goethe was not sp truth especially, and his ob hold good in regard to re It applies to all truths, whe the physical, the mental or are finding this out in the p day. We are learning that natural phenomena there a remember that all laws are nothing true that is not d law of existence. A little that this must be the case that there must be absolute all truths. What is true i monize with what is true i in any department of hum not appear to harmonize, w that there is something abo not understand because in the case there can be nothin truth. As investigation pro come to understand this b The same idea holds ge tions with each other. We searching for hidden moti, bards are influenced by wha hard to believe. A politica line of policy. The proba very simple-minded perso public men are, and that is t are successful. On the ver there is a reason for it; b of accepting that as the digging after something e war decides upon a certai regard to the army. In eve ister is looked upon as a s citizen, but no one thinks of sion as resulting from a sa fort to serve his country. end in view which will not assure ourselves if he ha other side of politics. If he are sure that he has some praiseworthy, no doubt, b not to be talked about. It is our friends do things for r vious. One of them pass without recognition. The planation is that he or she but we do not accept such a possibly make ourselves un to discover what the cause Here is an actual occurre MS. with the Colonist to be not published. She called reason. The person respo

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the Price

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each... \$1.50  
each... \$1.00  
each... 65c  
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each... 60c  
Eggs, each... 35c  
Eggs, each... 50c  
Eggs, each... 75c  
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An Hour with the Editor



SIMPLICITY OF TRUTH

Goeth said: "People are so little inclined to believe in the truth, because the truth is so simple." In the course of his Sermon on the Mount, Jesus said: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." That seems to be very simple. One might suppose from it that if he could keep his heart pure, he would enjoy divine favor. It would never occur to him that he would have also to believe a complicated system of theology and go through a certain ritual to obtain the desired boon. "Ask and ye shall receive," said the Divine Teacher; but that is much too simple a proposition for most people. They can hardly believe it can be so. They prefer to believe that if you ask, perhaps what you wish will be given, or perhaps, and most probably, something else, which is really better than what you wanted, although you may never know it. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," says the Book of Genesis. This is quite too simple for belief. It is so much easier to believe in primordial germs endowed with a potency sufficient for the evolution of a visible universe. Probably you will not know what that means. It sounds so very learned that you might naturally want to believe it. We don't know what it means either, but the words fit into each other quite as well as Herbert Spencer's "I think I perceive that there is no necessity for the hypothesis of God." Wise-sounding phrases like these are easy enough to believe, but a simple statement that "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the deep" is past belief. This is the way in which we begot our intellects with mere words. We look for Truth in an elaborate garment coming in some mysterious way, and so fail to recognize in the simplicity, which is her characteristic.

In one of His addresses, Jesus spoke of the way to life as "strait and narrow." Strait and narrow mean the same thing. The idea that is usually conveyed by those who speak of this famous text is that in order to reach eternal life we must go through life in a long, straight and narrow path, on either side of which are all manner of pitfalls leading to perdition. But this is not what it says. It simply states that the way to life is narrow and that few people find it. The reason why is probably because it is narrow. If it was broad and conspicuous, any one could see it; but most people ignore it because it is inconspicuous. They go searching for something that is grand, involved, mysterious, difficult of comprehension. If that kind of a salvation is preached, people think there may be something in it; but anything that is as simple as what the Founder of Christianity preached is not to be thought of. The text referred to is generally used to admonish those that are living lives of wickedness; but we might be justified in thinking that it applies in some degree to the people who make creeds and preach dogma. "They would not come unto Me that they might have life," said the Divine Teacher. He did not say that they would not learn the catechism or subscribe to some formula of belief or accept certain ceremonies as efficacious. He said simply, "Come unto Me." That seems a very simple thing to do, and perhaps that is why so few people do it.

But Goethe was not speaking of religious truth especially, and his observation does not hold good in regard to religious truth alone. It applies to all truths, whether in the realm of the physical, the mental or the spiritual. We are finding this out in the physical world every day. We are learning that behind the various natural phenomena there are simple laws, and remember that all laws are truths, and there is nothing true that is not conformable to the law of existence. A little thought will show that there must be absolute harmony between all truths. What is true in science must harmonize with what is true in religion. If things in any department of human investigation do not appear to harmonize, we may rest assured that there is something about them that we do not understand because in the very nature of the case there can be nothing discordant in the truth. As investigation progresses we will all come to understand this better.

The same idea holds good of our transactions with each other. We are all given to searching for hidden motives. That our neighbors are influenced by what is obvious seems hard to believe. A political leader announces a line of policy. The probability is that he is a very simple-minded person. Most successful public men are, and that is the reason why they are successful. On the very face of the policy there is a reason for it; but no one ever thinks of accepting that as the reason. We all go digging after something else. A minister of war decides upon a certain line of action in regard to the army. In everyday life the Minister is looked upon as a sane and patriotic citizen, but no one thinks of explaining his action as resulting from a sane and patriotic effort to serve his country. He has some other end in view which will not bear investigation, we assure ourselves if he happens to be on the other side of politics. If he is on our side, we are sure that he has some undisclosed motive praiseworthy, no doubt, but one that ought not to be talked about. It is hard to admit that our friends do things for reasons that are obvious. One of them passes us on the street without recognition. The most natural explanation is that he or she did not observe us; but we do not accept such a simple reason, and possibly make ourselves unhappy endeavoring to discover what the cause may have been. Here is an actual occurrence. A lady left a MS. with the Colonist to be published. It was not published. She called and asked for the reason. The person responsible for the omis-

sion said: "I'll tell you the literal truth. I forgot all about it." Yet it required some argument to convince the lady that there was not some hidden reason. The obvious reason was altogether too simple. Every newspaper man knows how prone the public are to seek for undisclosed motives lying behind matters of the most ordinary routine. We would save ourselves no end of unhappiness and trouble if we would realize that in all things, from the triviallest truths of religion down to the fundamental affairs of every day life the truth is usually very simple, whether it be fundamental truth, such as was first herein spoken of, or what may be called superficial truth, such as those matters just referred to.

WATERLOO

On his return to Paris from Elba, Napoleon put forth all his efforts to consolidate his power. An extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm was called for the purpose "of correcting and modifying our constitution and of assisting at the coronation of the empress, our dear and well-beloved spouse, and of our dear and well-beloved son." Later he issued a manifesto in which he declared that he had abandoned the organization of "a grand federal system in Europe," and that "henceforward he had no other object than to increase the prosperity of France by strengthening public liberty." He also established a hereditary peerage. At this time, as was mentioned in the preceding article, the allies had 700,000 men in the field and the most that Napoleon could muster was 200,000. But the allied force was considerably scattered so that the disproportion was not as great as these figures indicated. Napoleon advanced into Belgium at the head of 122,401 men, mostly all veterans and undoubtedly the finest body of men he had ever commanded. Wellington had 105,950 men under him. Of those 30,000 were Netherlanders, in whom little confidence was placed, and their conduct on the eventful day showed that they were not to be trusted. Of the remainder 35,000 were English, chiefly raw recruits; there were about 40,000 from various German principalities. Altogether it was a weak force because it was so lacking homogeneity. Wellington said "it was the worst army ever got together." Blucher had 116,897 men, nearly all of them veterans, and the whole forming a homogenous army.

Napoleon left Paris on June 12, and moving with his usual celerity he threw himself between the two opposing armies. He attacked both of them on the same day. He met the Prussians at Ligny, where he commanded in person and inflicted a severe defeat. Of the Prussians 12,000 were killed and wounded, and among the latter was Blucher. Marshal Ney was entrusted with the attack upon Wellington, which took place at Quatre Bras. He was compelled to retreat; but the check which the Prussians had received compelled Wellington to retire on Brussels, so as to effect a junction with Blucher. German historians have never forgiven Wellington for this, and they claim that he should have advanced to Blucher's assistance; but the Duke doubtless knew what was the wisest thing to be done under the circumstances. Much depended upon the result of the battle which was expected. If Napoleon won, all Europe would be at his feet. It was prudent, therefore, for Wellington to get more closely in touch with the Prussian force, and by retiring give Blucher time to recover from the check administered at Ligny. June 17th was occupied in this retrograde movement, and on June 18th, Wellington determined to try conclusions with the Emperor. The battle of Waterloo consisted of five attacks on the British position. The first was on the right, the next was on the left; the third was the famous cavalry attack, which broke into foam on the British squares; the fourth was a successful attack by Ney on La Haye Sainte, and the fifth was the charge of the guard. The battle began at 11.30 a.m.; the rout of the guard was complete at 8 p.m. The Prussians appeared on the scene during the third attack. The fate of the day was decided by the general advance of the British; it was rendered complete by the pursuit of the Prussians.

Various explanations of the defeat have been given. One of them is that Napoleon made a serious error in despatching Grouchy with 30,000 men in a fruitless pursuit of a part of the Prussians. Victor Hugo accounts for it by the awful loss of the French cavalry in the famous "sunken" road. Others say it was due to the fact that Napoleon was not well. But after the whole situation has been analyzed we come down to one undisputable fact, namely that the British infantry stood firm and let the French cavalry "foam itself away" against their bayonets. Had they yielded, Blucher would have arrived in vain. It is said of Wellington that, during the third stage of the battle, one of his generals approached him and asked him for instructions to be followed in case of his death. The Duke replied: "They are simple. Stand here until the last man dies." This, third attack, which Napoleon expected would decide the day was begun shortly after four o'clock. Ney led, and his cavalry was supported by a terrific artillery fire. For three hours the terrible trial of strength continued, when Ney was forced to retire, for lack of men. Then Friant was sent forward with eight battalions of the Imperial Guard against the British squares, but they stood firm and the dashing charge of the 52nd Foot threw them into confusion. It was at this juncture, speaking accurately at 7.30, that the advance guards of the Prussians came into action. Wellington saw at once that the day was his, and ordered a general advance. The exact losses of the opposing armies has never been quite determined. That of the French probably exceeded

31,000. The official returns of the allies put their loss at 22,428.

There never was a more crushing defeat. Despair seized upon the French. Wonderful acts of heroism were performed by officers and men in a vain effort to rally the fugitives. Napoleon himself seems to have lost heart, and for the time being almost his reason. Victor Hugo tells that he was discovered alone in the darkness walking back towards the field where his fate had been decided. Four days after Waterloo Napoleon abdicated. In announcing this step, he said: "I offer myself as a sacrifice to the enemies of France. My public life is finished. I proclaim my son emperor of the French." But the people were aroused. A reign of terror seemed about to be inaugurated. Napoleon endeavored to escape from the country by sea, but the vigilance of the British cruisers was too great, and on July 3 he surrendered himself to Captain Maitland of the Bellerophon. Much has been said about his having thrown himself upon the clemency of the British government; but he really had no other course left. If he had remained in France, he would probably have fallen a victim to public rage. Blucher threatened to shoot him on the spot where le Duc d'Enghien had been killed. That the deposed Emperor hoped to be allowed to live in England his letter to the Prince Regent shows; but in the existing condition of Europe such a course would have been full of danger. Therefore it was decided to send him to St. Helena, where he arrived on October 15. He died on May 5, 1821, being 52 years old. His life in St. Helena was unhappy chiefly because of his quarrels with the governor, and the end of his career was inglorious.

FORCE

In the preceding articles on this subject, reference has been made to the force of gravitation, magnetic attraction and capillary force. What may be called vital force will now be spoken of. This naturally divides itself under two heads, vegetable force and animal force, using both expressions colloquially. A seed is a very wonderful thing. Thousands of years ago grains of wheat were placed in Egyptian tombs, but when they were planted after the lapse of many centuries, the moisture of the earth softened them, tiny green shoots appeared above the ground, and full stalks of wheat laden with new grain was the result. What was it that was imprisoned in that grain, which lay dormant for perhaps five thousand years, but was ready to make its presence felt as soon as conditions became favorable? What is the force which Nature stores up when she

"Within its shell russet and rude,  
Folds up the tender germ,  
Uninjured with immitable art,  
And ere one flowery season fades and dies  
Prepares the blooming wonders of the next?"

What is the quality of the power hidden in the base of a leaf from a fir cone that it is able to produce a great tree, which will stand through centuries, and hand down its life to future generations of forests? By what agency is a rose able to take from the atmosphere, chiefly, the elements that compose the fairest of all flowers and arrange them in exquisite form, imparting to them an odor of the most marvellous delicacy? What is it that carries the sap to the topmost branch of the tallest tree? So we might go on asking questions, but never getting an answer. But this we do know, that the vital force in a plant acts successfully in opposition to the force of gravitation, for while to a certain extent plants grow downward, they do so voluntarily, so to speak, because by going downward they find what they are in search of. Their great tendency is towards upward growth. We cannot, of course, tell what this power is; we cannot take it out of the seed and put it under the microscope; we cannot weigh it. It acts contrary to the force of gravitation, not only in raising a plant itself in the opposite direction to the operation of that force; but by raising inert objects. It acts contrary to the force of cohesion, because it is able to split rocks asunder. It is so mysterious, that whereas it may be around us on every side, we cannot be conscious of its presence. We only know that it is working steadily and silently. Of all the forces it is, so far as we know, the only one that can remain dormant for apparently an indefinite time, and yet retain its original vigor. We cannot make the force of gravitation dormant. We cannot make magnetic force to objects, but they will lose it. We cannot take from water the cohesiveness of its particles; we may separate these particles widely from each other by converting the water into steam, but when the heat passes away the water in the particles are as cohesive as ever. Apparently if we destroy the vital force of an animal it can never be restored, and we cannot make it dormant. (Since the above was written we have seen a statement made by a distinguished English physician, that under certain forces the vital force of animals can be rendered dormant, and be subsequently revived. Of course dormant vital force is a very different thing from mere so-called suspended animation.) But in the case of plant-life, as has been shown in the case of Egyptian wheat, and as is shown in a lesser degree by seeds of all kinds, the vital force may remain dormant indefinitely without losing any of its efficiency. Here we seem apparently to be face to face with a species of energy for which there is no parallel in nature, and its existence seems to show that the various forces cannot

be resolved into each other. One remarkable thing about the vital energy of plants, or rather it would be remarkable if it were not so common, is that without it a plant loses its power to remain erect, unless the solidity of its structure is such as of itself to resist the law of gravitation. Grass, when alive, may be beaten to the earth by the wind, but unless it is broken or entangled, it will take an erect position again. The change in a plant when its vital principle is destroyed is almost instantaneous, although in the case of those that have advanced to the stage of reproduction, the plant makes an effort to complete the process. Thus a rosebud placed in water will open its petals, although it doubtless would not produce seed that would possess vital energy. In the case of grain, the straw becomes yellow at the base just when the time for ripening of the seed arrives, and thereafter the grain apparently derives no further nourishment from the soil, although it probably does from the atmosphere. But a plant that has not yet reached the reproductive stage enters upon the process of decay the instant the vital energy is arrested.

In this connection reference may be made to a phase of the operation of this vital principle, which seems almost to argue intelligence. As a general proposition tropical plants are luxuriant in leaf and flower, but meagre in seed. As they extend northward the luxury of foliage and bloom is less, but the seeds are more numerous, and better fitted to withstand adverse conditions. That is why "Manitoba Hard" is the best of all wheats. The rule holds good of plant-life generally. In some mysterious way the plant is instinct with a tendency to preserve its species from extinction. Therefore in the North it puts out many seeds and secures them as best it can from danger. The case seeds of the coniferous trees affords another illustration of the manner in which northern plants provide for their reproduction under strenuous conditions, and that the effort is necessary is shown by the fact that only a comparatively few of the seeds of the coniferous trees ever germinate. Therefore the vital energy of plant-life seems like an intelligent energy, wherein it differs from the other forces that we have been considering. The fact that

"The sunflower turns to its god in the West  
The same face that he saw when he rose," is not a phenomenon similar to that just considered. This is probably due to the expansion of the cells of the plant under the influence of the sun's rays.

The circulation of sap in the trunk and branches of a tree is a remarkable phenomenon. The sap does not, as some suppose, move up the tree from its roots, but seems to be in general circulation through it. Whether or not this circulation is due to capillary force is an open question, but we may be quite sure that it is not due to this agency alone. One thing is certain, and that is that the sap is not taken up from the soil by the plant itself, the process in a general way being that the plant secretes the sap in droplets, which fill its cells. It is formed from moisture, which is taken in from the roots and the foliage. In cold countries one frequently in winter hears the trees crack with a loud report. This is due to the freezing of the sap in the cells. But while sap is generated in dead wood in a living tree, or, in other words, in wood that has matured, it will not generate in wood after the vital energy of the tree has been destroyed. Hence the production of sap is due to vital energy. It may be added that sap is present in all vegetation, and one of the insoluble questions of science is how certain trees, such as the maples, certain roses, such as beets, and certain grasses, such as sugar cane, secrete sap that is rich in saccharine matter, while others secrete it charged with other qualities. These things show how intensely mysterious and varied are the manifestations of what we have called the vital force of vegetable life. It has played an exceedingly important part in the development of the earth as it exists today. We need only refer to the coal fields, which contain the stored-up energy which it gathered from the Sun's rays when the world was young.

A Century of Fiction

VI.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Victor Hugo

Successful alike as dramatist, novelist and poet, Victor Hugo represents the greatest literary genius of the last century in France. His marvellous versatility is an outcome, to a great extent, of his own personal experiences, for he led a chequered and romantic career. Failure never daunted him; he rose supreme above all obstacles. Success could have no ill effects upon him; his genius was too pure and spontaneous a thing to be tainted by too great praise or over-increasing popularity. His name is renowned in every country, his works are universally read, and the benefit that he has conferred upon the world of letters is very great.

He was born during that unsettled time just following the French Revolution in Besancon, France. His father served under Joseph Bonaparte, and his intrepid mother, refusing to be separated from her husband, followed him with their children on all his journeyings. When the Bonapartist downfall was accomplished, the Hugo family settled in Paris, and little Victor attended a private school there. We

first hear of him attracting the attention of Chateaubriand, the brilliant literateur and member of the reactionary party, who conferred a prize upon the lad for a poem of 320 verses which he wrote in competition with many other pupils. The first professional work was undertaken by Hugo when he was eighteen years of age. He and his brother tried jointly to edit a paper which proved in no sense a success.

Hugo fell in love and married very young, assuming domestic responsibilities before he was twenty-one, and though Louis XVIII, recognizing his talents and thinking to gain his aid for the Bourbon cause, pensioned him, yet the young man could earn but a precarious living, for his first literary efforts won him little or no success. "Cromwell" and "Amy Robsart," dramas of the Romanticist school, failed to please, and though a third play, "Marion de Lorme" was praised by Dumas, Balzac and Alfred de Musset, its presentation was forbidden by the censor. In 1830 he produced "Hernani," which was his first real success and a success that was very great.

Six years later Hugo was defeated in the election for members of the French Academy, and becoming a candidate in 1839-1840 he again failed to win the coveted seat. Nothing daunted he came to the fore the following year and his courage and determination were rewarded. His powerful influence was recognized by the Royalist party and he was created a peer of France, nevertheless in 1848 he supported the republic and even went so far in his papers to advocate his own cause for the presidency in opposition to Louis Napoleon. During the exciting times which followed when Louis Napoleon had been elected president, Hugo was compelled to leave Paris and conceal himself. A reward of \$5,000 was offered for his arrest and he fled to Brussels, and later to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. While in the latter place he wrote a very bitter satire on the president of France which he entitled Louis le petit. His most famous work, "Les Miserables," appeared in 1862, and was followed by "Toilers of the Sea," and "The Laughing Man," both rather horrible stories, but works of genius nevertheless.

When the Empire fell the exiles were all recalled to Paris, and Hugo returned among them. He was elected to the Assembly, and a little later resigned because he said he had been interrupted in a speech. During the Communist uprising he was in Belgium, but returning to Paris he was elected after a previous defeat, to a life senatorship in 1876. His last great work was that terrible and powerful romance "93."

Hugo's life went out in a blaze of glory. He lived to be eighty-three, retaining his faculties to the last. Five years before his death an anniversary performance of "Hernani" was given, and all Paris tried to gain admission to the theatre. From that time he became the idol of the people, and all France united in conferring honors upon him. He died in 1885, and the funeral services held in the Pantheon were attended by thousands.

Les Miserables

Before this great novel appeared it had been translated into nine different languages and was issued simultaneously in Paris, London, Berlin, New York, Brussels, Madrid, St. Petersburg and Turin. It has since been translated into twelve other languages. Les Miserables is such a voluminous novel that it takes weeks in the reading, but it is so fascinating in its themes, so powerful in its portrayal of all the human emotions that it will always remain one of the most intensely interesting works of fiction.

Jean Valjean is its hero, a type of the humble farming class, who has been condemned to the galleys for stealing a loaf of bread for some starving children. He tries to escape and his sentence is lengthened from five years to nineteen. His long imprisonment has a very deteriorating effect upon his character, and when at length a kindly bishop befriends him upon his release from prison, he rewards his benefactor by stealing his silver. He is caught and brought back, and the bishop, who is a saint of goodness tells the police that he had given the silver to Valjean, and that the man has committed no fault. This act of the man changes Valjean's heart completely, nature becomes softened, the eye of his is opened to the beautiful of truth and the rest of his life is spent in imitating the bishop's example and helping his

in time he rises to positions of dignity. His first act of charity is Fantine, a grisette, who has been abandoned by her lover. He returns to the galleys through no fault of his own, but in order to save another man, and escaping, adopts little Cosette, Fantine's child, who since her mother's death has lived a miserable life amid sordid, wretched people. He brings her up tenderly and she repays his goodness with all her love and confidence. When she grows to beautiful womanhood she meets and falls in love with Marius, a worthy young man who loves her in return. Valjean arranges the marriage and settles for Cosette's future, then gives up all claim to his adopted daughter at Marius' demand, and promises never to see her again.

But such a sacrifice breaks his heart, and at the last, Cosette learning the truth for the first time, persuades Marius that her foster-parent is deserving only of love and praise and the two seek the old man out and he dies in Cosette's arms.

The greatest chapter in the book is the one which is descriptive of the Battle of Waterloo.





# Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"A Certain Rich Man," by William Allen White: The Macmillan Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont.

Once in a while we like to have a story told to us, sitting near the narrator, and watching his face as he talks, seeing the emotions chase one another across his countenance, listening to his voice as it rises and falls, now tender and soft, now denouncing and fierce, now vibrating with sympathy as he relates a tender love story, now deep and low when tragedy touches the tale. We like to hear his laughter punctuate certain passages, and to see the tears in his eyes through the mists in our own. Yes, once in a while, a very rare once, we like to adopt the attitude of listener when we read a story, and we can very readily accept the manner in which Mr. White tells his tale, for his personality is not obtrusive, he makes us think of him as a quiet observer of it all, all the little tragedies and comedies that go to make up the book. Instinctively we picture him as one of the group of philosophers in the harness makers shop, taking only a very small part in affairs, but noting carefully everything that happens in Sycamore Ridge, each event with the individuals that figure in it, and after the lapse of time, telling us the story as it appeals to him who has known and loved the participants. Only once or twice does the story-teller spoil an interesting passage, by introducing an irrelevancy, for instance, in the scene where Neal awaits Jeanette, and the reader's heart is beating fast in anticipation of the happy meeting, it is not pleasant to have a wholly incongruous element thrust in. It spoils one of the sweetest incidents in the book. But the tale is so long, and so full of interest, the characters are all so keenly and consistently delineated, the whole tone of the book is so sane and wholesome, the good is made so much of, and the bad touched upon so lightly, that the effect produced is genuinely uplifting and we can forgive a fault more or less.

John Barclay is the "Certain Rich Man," and we meet him first when he is little more than a baby—the descriptions of childhood and of boyhood and girlhood are all delightfully realistic—and little John shows his originality from the beginning. When the civil war breaks out, and he is not yet in his teens, he hides in one of the commissary wagons and manages to reach the front and to see some fighting, incidentally receiving a wound in the foot. The awfulness of the scenes he witnessed, and his own suffering, may have seared the childish heart then, though he does not give any evidence of his future proclivities until after the death of his boyhood's sweetheart, a gentle little girl whom he worshipped with all the pure constancy of a lad's first love, which has not learned to demand and only desires to bestow.

Returning from school, grown bitter through his sorrow, he makes up his mind to devote his life to but one thing, the amassing of wealth for the sake of the "Larger Good." From herding his neighbor's cows, John rises to the honor of driving a team of his own, which he uses for odd jobs of hauling. Little by little he works up, always hoarding and accumulating, until when the first bank opens in the Ridge, he stands proudly at the head of the line of depositors.

There is such a multitude of characters in the book, and so many of them no less interesting than John, and the tale covers so much in point of time, nearly three generations, that it would be impossible to give a fair synopsis of the story. Robert Hendricks demands our sympathy far more strongly than does John; indeed, Bob is nobility itself and his end is very pitiful. Then Molly, who has very little to do with John at all, is the real heroine of the story, and the description of her charms is a pretty one. John's mother is the strongest character that we have met with for a long time in a story. When John had amassed millions, he wondered why his mother did not rejoice with pride at his achievement, but she had seen only the heartaches and the heart-breaks on the way, she had seen only the death of sweet dreams and sweeter hopes, and the birth of things that should not be. John had been playing on the piano, new things, noisy things, signs of the times. He came over to his mother's chair.

"We have come a long way, mother," he said. She held his hand to her cheek and then to her lips, but she did not reply. "A long, long way from the little home of one room here." After a pause he added, "Would you like to go back?"

A tear fell on the hand against her cheek. He felt her jaw quiver and then she said: "Oh yes, John—yes, I believe I would."

He sat for a moment on the arm of her chair, and said: "Well, mother, I have done my best?" It was a question more than a protest.

"Yes, dear," she replied, "I know you have—you have done your best—your very best. But I think it is in your blood."

"What?" he asked.

"Oh, all this," she answered, "all this money-getting. I am foolish, John, but some way I want my little boy back—the one who used to sit with me so long ago, and play on the guitar and sing 'Sleeping I Dream, Love.' I don't like your new music, John; it's so like clanging cars and crashing hammers, and the groans of men at toil."

"But this a new world, mother—a new

world that is different," protested the son impatiently.

And the mother answered sadly as she looked up at him: "I know it, dear, it is a new world; but the same old God moves it; and the same faith in God, and love of man, move men that always have moved them, and always will move them; there are as many things to live and die for now, as when your father gave up his life, John—just as many." They rocked together in silence, the boy of forty, the mother of sixty.

Finally she said: "Johnnie, play me 'Ever of Thee I'm Fondly Dreaming,' won't you, before you go?"

He sat with his foot on the soft pedal and played the old love song, and as he played his mother wandered over hills he had never seen, through fields he had never known, and heard a voice in the song he might never hear, even in his dreams. When he had finished, she stood beside him and cried with all the passion her years could summon: "Oh, John—John—it will come out some way—some day. It's in your soul, and God in His own way will bring it out." He did not understand her then, and it was many years before he prayed her prayer.

At the last, brought to see the uselessness of his wealth, and his own sin in the begetting of it, Barclay endeavors to make restitution, and the final years of his life are the only happy ones he has known since boyhood. His death is a brave one, he dies in saving a woman who is nothing to him, a poor pitiful thing of the streets. The General takes the word to his mother and describes how she receives the news.

"She stood staring at me for one dreadful minute, and then she asked, 'How did he die, Philemon?' He died saving a woman from drowning, I told her. 'Did he save her?'—that was what she asked still standing stiff and motionless. 'Yes,' I said. 'She was only Trixie Lee—a bad woman—a bad woman, Mrs. Barclay.' And Mary Barclay lifted her long gaunt arms halfway above her head, and cried, 'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord. I must have an hour with God alone now, Philemon,' she said over her shoulder as she left me. Then she walked unbent and unshaken up the stairs."

## COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN

Lady Cardigan, whose remarkable book, "My Recollections," has caused so much interest, is certainly one of the most interesting of society's grandes-dames. In the early fifties she was considered one of the most beautiful women of the day, and she has retained her energy and charm to a wonderful extent. Lady Cardigan has been twice widowed, her second husband, the Comte Lancaestre de Calanha, having died in 1898. Her ladyship is extremely versatile, and goes in for music and driving. Fencing and yachting were also great favorites of hers, and she has always a prominent figure at Cowes.

She has very original ideas in dress, and used to wear a leopard-skin coat which caused a great deal of admiration. It is interesting to note, by the way, that Lady Cardigan is the patroness of no less than ten livings. "My Recollections" contains many interesting anecdotes of well known people, and it has already attained a huge success.

Lady Cardigan is still a handsome woman, and this although she is, as a matter of fact, higher in the eighties than even her friends imagine. With a distinguished grace of manner she combines a charm and subtlety of mind of which time cannot rob her, and which contrast piquantly enough with her appearance—her blond curled wig, and the white girlish frocks she still affects. Time, wonderful to say, has stolen, too, but little from her voice.

She warbled in the sixties as well almost as Patti, the critics said, and it is true that only the other Sunday she was induced to sing some of the old songs of sentiment, to the infinite pleasure of a party of guests in the country. Before her first marriage as Miss de Horsey, she was known not only for her singing, but her perfect playing on the piano. Later she married a Balaclava hero, and was the heroine of more than one startling romance; but in her heroine of more than one startling romance; but in her queenly way she appeared to suffer fools gladly—did the fools but have the temerity to show any disapproval of her. A more Ouidaesque lady, in a word, than Lady Cardigan was never seen to make her curtsy at the Court of St. James.

## DUDLEY BUCK

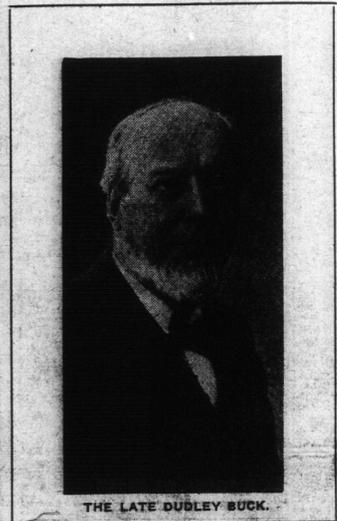
In the death on October 5 of Dudley Buck, America lost one of its most eminent organists and composers, whose career of fame began when an "American school" of music was still unthought of. An ardent worker throughout his long and busy life, Mr. Buck's compositions were many and of varied description and were included on concert and choral programmes oftener, perhaps, than those of any other American composer. Death occurred suddenly at the home in West Orange, N.J., of his son, Dudley Buck, Jr., the violinist. The composer was born at Hartford, Conn., March 10, 1839, and celebrated his seventieth birthday last spring in Dresden. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary E. Van Wagner, and to whom he was married in 1865 at Hartford; two sons, Dr. Edward T. Buck, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Dudley Buck, Jr., who has a studio in Carnegie Hall, and one daughter,

Mrs. Francis Blossom, of Orange, N.J.

Buck's father was a shipping merchant and planned a similar career for his son. One day a youthful schoolfellow lent Dudley a flute. There is a legend that the boy musician's thoughtfulness for others ran to the extreme of doing his practice on the flute high up on the branch of a cherry tree, so that his first false notes would not annoy the family as much as they annoyed himself. Evidently he progressed rapidly, for on his twelfth birthday he got a flute of his own as a present. Later he was given a melodeon, upon which he practised the masses of Mozart and Haydn and Handel's choruses.

The piano that came to him when he was sixteen drove from the boy's head any last thoughts he may have had of shipping and accounts. A music teacher in Hartford named Babcock took Dudley in charge then to give him his first lessons. About this time he entered Trinity College, Hartford, and soon afterwards took up his studies as organist of St. John's Episcopal Church, Hartford.

It was evident to his parents by this time that the youth's life work was music, and they determined that his training should be of the best. Wherefore he was taken out of



THE LATE DUDLEY BUCK.

Trinity in his junior year and sent to the Leipzig Conservatory when nineteen years old. There he met as fellow-students Sir Arthur Sullivan, Carl Rosa, John Francis Barnett, S. B. Mills, Madeline Schaller, after whom he named his daughter, and others who later became famous.

Mr. Buck's early teachers included Moritz Hauptman in harmony and Ernst Friedrich Richter, writer and musician. Julius Rietz, friend of Mendelssohn, instructed him in orchestration, and his piano instructions were directed by Moscheles and Plaidy. The student later went to Dresden to study the organ under the noted organist, Johann Gottlob Schneider. About the same time Dr. Rietz, his old instructor at Leipzig, moved to Dresden and continued to watch over the young American's musical training. After his three years of German training Mr. Buck (characteristically modest, he never wanted to be called Dr. Buck) studied for a year in Paris.

He returned to America in 1862, and after the death of his parents went to Chicago as organist, composer and teacher. The Chicago fire destroyed his effects, including the manuscripts of several unfinished compositions. After the fire Mr. Buck went to Boston as organist of St. Paul's Church there. Later he became organist of Boston's Music Hall, the highest honor a Boston musician could attain at that time.

While he was adding to his reputation in Boston he attracted the attention of the late Theodore Thomas, who was then conducting the concerts at the Central Park Garden, New York. Mr. Thomas in 1875 invited Mr. Buck to become his assistant conductor. The young composer accepted, but not until he had first gone to Cincinnati as organist of the May festival.

Mr. Buck's fame became international when he was invited to compose the cantata for the opening of the Centennial Exposition. He took Sidney Lanier's poem, "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia," and set it to music. Upon the opening of the exposition Mr. Thomas mounted the platform before a chorus of 800 and an orchestra of 150 and conducted the work. Public, musicians and critics praised the cantata highly and Mr. Buck's fame was established.

Cincinnati wanted Mr. Buck to take permanent charge of her new music hall in 1878, but he had previously decided to accept a call from Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, to become the organist and musical director, and this was the beginning of his long musical career in Brooklyn as organist and as director of the Apollo Club of Brooklyn. He took charge of the music in Plymouth Church in May, 1902, after a service of twenty-two years at Holy Trinity. Thereafter he divided his

time between Europe and America, the "play-time" of his life, as he called it.

The important compositions of Dudley Buck are of various kinds. The greater number are vocal, sacred and secular. He composed "The Legend of Don Munio," a dramatic cantata, in 1874, the text of which is his own from Washington Irving's "Alhambra." His setting of the forty-sixth psalm for solos, chorus and orchestra, and his symphonic overture to Scott's "Marmion" are familiar. Thomas brought out the "Marmion" with the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn.

Five verses by the late Edmund Clarence Stedman were set to music by Mr. Buck, one of which, "Creole Lover's Song," soon became very popular. His setting of Longfellow's "Golden Legend" won the \$1,000 prize offered by the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association years ago against twenty competitors. His largest work, "Light of Asia," was published and first performed in London in 1886. He wrote one comic opera score to a book written by W. A. Croffut.

Mr. Buck's literary works include "Dictionary of Musical Terms" and "Influence of the Organ in History."

## CANADA'S DEFENCE

In a very able article in The University Magazine, C. Frederick Hamilton discusses the various reasons why Canada should have a navy. He thinks that the Dominion would command more respect and would receive far more consideration from England if she were not so entirely dependent upon the mother-country for help in a possible war. In common with most Canadians, he is chagrined over the preference shown the United States, and decries that Canada does not feel particularly enthusiastic over the policy of taking excessive pains in order to keep on good terms with our neighbor to the south, who never "does a good turn to us." Moreover, rightly or wrongly, we have an idea that much of the apparent unyielding and quarrelsome resolution of American foreign policy is bluff; and this makes us exceedingly impatient of any concessions to the American point of view.

He has this to say in regard to our attitude towards Japan:

"As to Japan, we have no special reason to cultivate her beyond our general desire to increase our trade, and we may have a dangerous race-question to discuss with her. Our people in British Columbia have all the North American white man's intolerance, and one must say, insensate, pride of blood and race; the Japanese are proud and quick to take offence; the racial aspect of the difficulty is aggravated by its economic importance, one or two industries already having been appropriated by the new-comers from the Far East. We have every diplomatic reason to treat Japan with consideration, she being mighty where we are feeble; but we have very precious interests to conserve on the Pacific littoral, and in the maintenance of them Japan is our chief—let us say—obstacle, for enemy is not the correct word to apply."

In the event of a war with Germany he thinks that a Canadian naval force in Canadian waters would render the Atlantic coast impregnable and gives the following reasons:

A warship on a commerce-destroying mission of this sort greatly dislikes fighting other warships. Even if she wins, there is only one small cruiser the less in the hostile navy, whereas her business is to destroy a great many merchant ships, terrify the rest from sailing, and upset the enemy's trade. Again, an enemy's coast, 3,000 miles from home, would be an uncomfortable place if a chance shot hurt the engines or made the vessel leak. Then there are considerations as to ammunition and fuel supply of a technical nature. Thus even a small fighting force would tend to discourage a somewhat stronger commerce-destroying force from coming in its direction. The stronger our defensive force were to grow, the less attractive would the enemy find our coast. Moreover, the peculiar nature of our coast line, with its series of gateways, would lend itself to defence, if we had a naval force, even as it does to blockade, as long as we have none. If we keep those gateways strongly enough to warn raiders of the St. Lawrence, 600 miles from Quebec to Cabot Strait, is safe; and so is the Bay of Fundy. From Quebec to Liverpool is 2,600 miles; of this some 600 or 700 miles would be closely guarded, and the rest would be in the ocean, where it is harder to find vessels than coastal waters where routes converge.

"The naval force for such a task might be either a torpedo defence, or a squadron of suitable cruisers, or both. By a torpedo defence I mean, of course, a flotilla of torpedo boats or of destroyers, possibly even of submarines.

"The advantages of torpedo defence are that, by reason of its stealth and the shattering effect of a blow that gets home, it is a weapon which is effective against any kind of ship, even the mightiest; that its existence makes the whole coast so infested most unsafe for any hostile fleet, however powerful, and imposes a strain on the nerves of its crews and on the judgment and strength of purpose of its admiral; and that it is a valuable assistance to any friendly fleet which comes its way. If we had three or four divisions of torpedo craft, say one at Belle Isle, one in Cabot Strait, one at Halifax and one at Yarmouth, the very fact of their existence would keep our coastal waters clear of hostile vessels unless they had some particularly good reason for standing inshore; even if they did, it would be neces-

sary for them to approach by daylight, when they could be seen, and to be off before night-fall. The menace of the submarine would be particularly efficacious in keeping the enemy away. Any British fleet having business in our waters would, of course, find in these craft a ready-made and valuable auxiliary. The disadvantage of torpedo craft alone is that they can operate only by night, so that a cruiser really wishing to enter the Gulf or Bay of Fundy could do so by running through in daylight.

"If now we turn to the Pacific, we find that the dominating factor there is the existence of Japan as a most formidable naval power. We have no guarantee that our relations with her always will remain friendly, and there are several dangerous elements in the situation. Apart from the problem of Japanese immigration and the race difficulty which it raises, we must consider the remarkable antagonism between the United States and Japan; should these two powers fight, our position, in view alike of the explosive conditions in British Columbia, and of the temptation to Japanese—or to American—ships to use our harbours under certain possible contingencies, might prove very delicate, and we might be dragged into the conflict. Aside from these dangers peculiar to ourselves, there is the general fact that any one of a hundred accidents or developments with which we have nothing to do might set the British Empire at war with Japan.

"We can, without dishonour, count on a certain automatic protection from the United States. That power is certain to maintain a fleet on its Pacific coast, and Japan would know that the Americans, for their own reasons, would be exceedingly touchy about any interference with us. This protection, however, has limitations, and might become a danger; if we were impotent and if Japan in attacking the American littoral were to violate our neutrality by using our coast as a base, we might be embroiled with the United States, whose government might suggest that as we were unable to safeguard our coast ourselves it would undertake the task for us.

"The clue to our Pacific policy seems to lie in this contingency. It seems an imperative duty to take steps to make our coast secure against use by a foreign fleet. Only one weapon fits the case—the torpedo. Fortunately, the intricacy of the true shore, with its maze of sounds and straits, with its thousands of fjords and inlets, lends itself to mosquito warfare. The climatic difficulties of navigation, it is to be observed, are far less serious than on the Atlantic—an important consideration when we are discussing the use of these fragile boxes of machinery. In addition to this very serious duty, there are certain peace-time tasks of patrolling, police, etc., which are needed in the North Pacific and which might properly be undertaken by Canada; these would require ships of the normal cruiser type.

"It remains to discuss, very briefly, the situation on the Great Lakes.

"It would seem that if anything is to be done in the way of preparing for a naval defence of these lakes, it must be done by ourselves. If we had a naval force on the Atlantic, for instance, we might build and maintain in the Gulf of St. Lawrence gun-vessels, which, while suitable for coastal work, would fit the locks, and would carry a fairly heavy armament. We also might maintain a number of torpedo boats small enough to be transported by rail."

## SARAH BERNHARDT'S NEW PART

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's next part in Paris will, in all probability, be that of Joan of Arc, in a play written by M. Emile Moreau, who collaborated with Sardou in Madame Sans-Gene. Sardou himself, had he lived, would have collaborated in The Trial of Joan of Arc, as the play is to be called, and in any case M. Moreau had the benefit of the great playwright's advice. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will have full scope for her wonderful art in this new piece, which deals with the last hours of the maid's martyrdom. A play dealing with "Saint Joan of Arc" to give the maid her new title, is tolerably certain of success beforehand, and probably, too, her appearance on the stage will result in disorderly manifestations, since the Paris students are divided into two camps with regard to "Saint Joan," as Professor Thalamos knows only too well.

## AN EARLY MATINEE

A theatrical performance beginning in the small hours of the morning is sufficiently novel to be worth recording. A French theatrical company which had been touring in South America, and which included Mme. Suzanne Despres, telegraphed from Rio that they would give a performance at Dakar, on the west coast of Africa, when the steamer arrived there. At eight o'clock the theatre was full, but the company was missing. After waiting for a considerable time, the audience were sent away disappointed; but at 11:30 the steamer arrived, tom-toms were beaten in the streets, and the people flocked to the theatre. The performance began at 1:30 a. m., and finished at 5!

Surely, it is a great deal to avoid wrongdoing; but what would you account that husbandry to be worth which succeeded only in keeping down weeds?

## RU

## TULIPS FOR GARDEN

Of all the bulbous plants embellish our gardens none beautiful or possess a greater variety in color than the tulips. From their have been great variations in olden times was more than it is today, though less than for cutting than the season of bloom it is both the early and later flowers are divided into various Early, May-flowering, Par, Each and all in their way, but it is more with the self we wish to treat at the present far more effective for employed with other plants than are those having various same flower.

First let us treat of the as a carpeting. Though the numerous, they are ample. Of the mosyotis, or forget various shades of blue, in ad forms. Seeds sown in plants large enough for planting the beds are ready for tuma. Where a large quantity produced sow the seeds the shaded border, where the moist. In such a place they ate freely and the plants grow. When large enough to handle about four or five inches a stand until the beds are ready be lifted with balls of ear same remarks apply to Alyse pacts, the common white, and others of that class. I may also be treated in like particular shades of colors are best grown from cuttings early in July, and giving treatment, the majority of bloom by the autumn, so the picked out, keeping each itself.

There are many plants, not seed readily, and these ed by cuttings. The doubt one of them, and nothing careful for carpeting beds in tall May-flowering tulips artings of this plant are inserted in a north border they v and thousands of them may this way with but little troed they should be transplant them to make a sturdy grow wallflowers are also useful should be given to the dw when employed for this pu should be sown thinly in July, and when the plants a handle prick them out su an open space on poor gro to grow the more sturdy. annuals which, if sown in flower early in spring. Ha of these plants, there sho in making a fine display, are properly blended, and ranged that both the carpy tulips above flower at the

Amongst the early-flowering tulips are the Pottelbakkers, Proserpine, Chrysolora, White Hawk, Crimson King are the best mixed colors Keizerskroon, ma, Rosa Mundi, and the May-flowering class, how most effective. What can than a bed of forget-me-not fine bold flowers of Mrs. lutea, or Mrs. Keightley tul stately blooms? When of these tulips vary from two and a half feet, so they will need slight support grows the tallest, and pointed flowers, while lutea large size, and good substance is pale primrose. The of this class varying from straw color to a deep orange elegans maxima lutea, Leghorn Bonnet, ixioides, old Bouton-d'Or, all first

Of whites we have such Picotee, or Maiden's Blush, long time been a great favorite the Parisian White, a fine g maid, a dwarf-growing variety small beds; Didieri alba, don, elegans alba, and Cr beautiful shades of pink are not overlooked, as among some of the finest blooms, Pink, La Perle, The Fairy others. Amongst the most tulips are the scarlets and Gesneriana is a fine, tall, crosplia, Greigi, spatulata, its early form, elegans, are way, and may be grown in other plants to harmonize. The number of varieties of mixed-colored blooms is w as a rule, are best planted selves in borders, that the clash with other things; Prince, Clusiana, Baity Shandon Belle, and Strip good.

We now come to the noted for their long stem remarkable beauty. These rather a shady position, so

## RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## TULIPS FOR GARDEN DECORATION

Of all the bulbous plants that are used to embellish our gardens none are either more beautiful or possess a greater variety of coloring than the tulips. From a very early date they have been great favorites, and their cultivation in olden times was not less enthusiastic than it is today, though they were grown less than for cutting than now. To prolong the season of bloom it is necessary to grow both the early and later flowering kinds, and these are divided into various groups, such as Early, May-flowering, Parrot, Darwin, etc. Each and all in their way are very beautiful, but it is more with the self-colored forms that we wish to treat at the present time, as these are far more effective for bedding when employed with other plants as a groundwork, than are those having various colorings on the same flower.

First let us treat of the plants to be used as a carpeting. Though these are by no means numerous, they are ample for the purpose. Of the myosotis, or forget-me-not, there are various shades of blue, in addition to the white forms. Seeds sown in July will produce plants large enough for planting out by the time the beds are ready for them in the autumn. Where a large quantity have to be produced sow the seeds thinly on a north or shaded border, where the soil can be kept moist. In such a place the seeds will germinate freely and the plants grow away rapidly. When large enough to handle, prick them out about four or five inches apart, and let them stand until the beds are ready, when they can be lifted with balls of earth attached. The same remarks apply to Alyssum saxatile compacta, the common white arabis, aubrietias, and others of that class. Pansies and violas may also be treated in like manner, but where particular shades of colors are desired, they are best grown from cuttings. By sowing early in July, and giving the plants liberal treatment, the majority of them will be in bloom by the autumn, so that the best may be picked out, keeping each distinct color by itself.

There are many plants, however, that will not seed readily, and these must be propagated by cuttings. The double white arabis is one of them, and nothing could be more beautiful for carpeting beds in which some of the tall May-flowering tulips are planted. If cuttings of this plant are inserted in a light sandy soil in a north border they will soon take root, and thousands of them may be propagated in this way with but little trouble. When rooted they should be transplanted, so as to induce them to make a sturdy growth. The various wallflowers are also useful, but a preference should be given to the dwarf growing kinds when employed for this purpose. The seeds should be sown thinly in June or early in July, and when the plants are large enough to handle prick them out sufficiently apart in an open space on poor ground to induce them to grow the more sturdy. There are also some annuals which, if sown in the autumn, will flower early in spring. Having a good stock of these plants, there should be no difficulty in making a fine display, and the varieties so arranged that both the carpet beneath and the tulips above flower at the same time.

Amongst the early-flowering tulips the Pottbakkers, Proserpine, Yellow Prince, Chrysolora, White Hawk, La Reine, and Crimson King are the best selfs, while in mixed colors Keizerskroon, Duchesse de Parme, Rosa Mundi, and the like are useful. The May-flowering class, however, are by far the most effective. What can be more beautiful than a bed of forget-me-nots over which are fine bold flowers of Mrs. Moon, Gesneriana lutea, or Mrs. Keightley tulips are waving their stately blooms? When well grown the stems of these tulips vary from eighteen inches to two and a half feet, so that in exposed places they will need slight supports. The first-named grows the tallest, and produces bright yellow pointed flowers, while lutea is of globular form, large size, and good substance. Mrs. Keightley is pale primrose. There are several others of this class varying from a pale primrose or straw color to a deep orange-yellow, such as elegans maxima lutea, retroflexa, vitellina, Leghorn Bonnet, ixioides, Illuminator, and the old Bouton-d'Or, all first class.

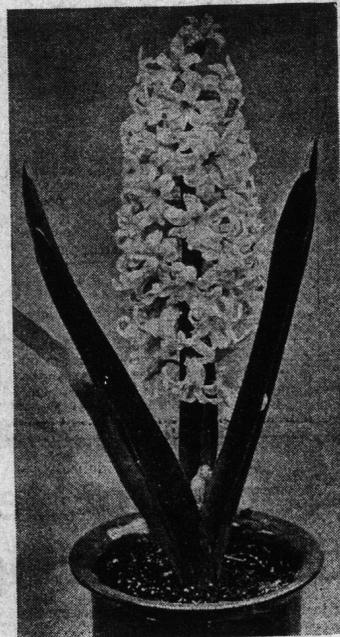
Of whites we have such varieties as the old Picotee, or Maiden's Blush, which has for a long time been a great favorite; then there is the Parisian White, a fine globular form; Milkmaid, a dwarf-growing variety, suitable for small beds; Didieri alba, White Swan Snowdon, elegans alba, and Creamy White. The beautiful shades of pink and fawn color should not be overlooked, as amongst these we have some of the finest blooms, notably Inglescombe Pink, La Perle, The Fawn, La Merveille, and others. Amongst the most showy of all the tulips are the scarlets and crimson. The old Gesneriana is a fine, tall-growing kind; macrospila, Greigi, spatulata major, fulgens, and its early form, elegans, are all beautiful in their way, and may be grown in beds carpeted with other plants to harmonize with their colors. The number of varieties producing striped and mixed-colored blooms is very large, and these, as a rule, are best planted in groups by themselves in borders, that their coloring may not clash with other things; Bridesmaid, Bronze Prince, Clustiana, Bainty Maid, Billietiana, Shandon Belle, and Striped Beauty, are all good.

We now come to the Darwins, which are noted for their long stems and blooms of remarkable beauty. These are best planted in rather a shady position, so that the bright sun-

shine may not take the coloring out of their thick fleshy petals. The colors range from a creamy-white to almost a jet black. For cutting they should be grown in quantity, as their stems are stout enough to carry the blooms erect when placed in vases. Then we have what are called the Parrot tulips, but as these produce flowers out of all proportion to the strength of their stems, they cannot be recommended either for cutting or for making a display in the flower garden, as the flowers flop over so much, unless staked, that they come in contact with the soil, and are therefore spoiled by the heavy rains in spring. There is one other set, the old English varieties, which include Bizarres, Bybloemens, and Roses, all known by their various markings. These florists' tulips are best grown by themselves, where each can be given proper treatment, but I do not advise their cultivation for making a display in the flower garden, as the colors, as a rule, are not bright enough for that purpose, but as show flowers they are a most interesting group, and should be cultivated on that account.—H. C. Prinsep, in the Gardeners' Magazine.

## WINTER BLOOMING BULBS

The value of bulbs for winter flowering in the house can hardly be overestimated. They



HYACINTH JACQUES GROWN IN FIBRE  
A charming variety; the flowers bright pink.

give a maximum of pleasure with a minimum of attention occupying much less space than many other plants and yielding a long season of blooms at a season when they are most to be desired. Narcissi, crocuses, iresias, hyacinths, Bermuda Easter lilies, the lily-of-the-valley, and tulips will certainly repay whatever work is necessary to grow them.

If flowers are desired by Christmas, it is necessary to get the bulbs potted early. Good results can be obtained only when the bulbs secure a vigorous root growth. Each bulb contains sufficient nourishment to give a blossom a start, but not enough to carry it to its full beauty; and the roots must be forced in advance of the top growth, which is done by potting the bulbs and then placing them in a situation where root growth will be stimulated while top growth is retarded—plunging them, as the process is called.

There are several ways of doing this, the simplest being to place the pots in a cellar and cover them with coal ashes for an inch or two, after watering each pot with a liberal hand. When this is done the ashes over the pot should be watered freely at frequent intervals. One of the best plans is to dig a trench in a dry place in the garden, setting the pots close together in that and covering them over with a few inches of soil, rounded a little above the surface of the ground to shed water. The pots in the trench should rest on several inches of coal ashes, and after the ground has become frozen a protection of manure or of leaves or straw should be put over the mound.

Sometimes pots are put in a sheltered spot on the ground and covered with dirt and ashes, another plan is to put them in a hot bed or cold-frame. In all cases when they rest on the ground out of doors there should be ashes under the pots to give drainage and keep out worms.

As a rule pots not less than five inches in diameter should be used, and except in the case of large bulbs, several should be grown in each pot. If there is an inch of soil between the bulbs in a pot they will not be too crowded. If the pot is new it should be thoroughly soaked before being used; otherwise it will take up the moisture from the potted soil. Pans from eight to twelve inches across are also of ten used.

It is necessary to have good soil, and one

of the easiest ways to obtain it is to dig up sods where the grass is in a flourishing condition and shake out the earth for that purpose. A little sand may be mixed with it and possibly a little bone meal, but manure should never be used.

In many cases it is advisable to secure potting soil from the florist. Several pieces of broken pots should be put into the bottom of the pot in which the bulbs are to be grown, in order to provide drainage. The pots should not be filled quite to the top, allowing an opportunity to apply water after the bulbs have been brought into the house. The crowns of most of the bulbs should not be deeper than one-half inch below the surface, and as a general rule, all but the small ones should protrude for one-half inch above the soil. The lilies are an exception, however, for they should be well covered with soil.

Many of the bulbs will require three months in order to secure proper root growth; others, particularly the paper white narcissus and the Roman hyacinth, can severally be removed in five or six weeks. If properly plunged the tops will make little growth for a long time, making it possible to have bulbs flowering all through the winter.

The pots should never be taken into the room where the bulbs are to flower until the grower is certain that the root growth is as vigorous as it should be. The only way to ascertain this is to remove the contents of one of the pots, which can be done by holding the hand over the top and then rapping the pot on the edge of a table or a board, when the contents will readily come out. If the roots have developed sufficiently they will be seen in a tangled mass all through the soil; otherwise only a few straggling roots will be seen and pieces of the soil will probably drop away.

It is not good policy to remove the bulbs



TULIP PRINCE OF AUSTRIA GROWN IN FIBRE  
A handsome variety with orange-scarlet flowers.

directly to a warm room, for such a practice is apt to force the blossoming stalk to such an extent that it will be unable to escape from the bulb and fail to flower. At first the bulbs should have a temperature of not greater than 50 degrees. If they can be placed in a cold frame, a light attic or similar place, the results usually will be satisfactory and the top growth will soon appear. Water should be given freely and a little commercial fertilizer designed for this purpose, and which can be secured at a feed-store will give satisfaction when used according to directions.

If it is found that the leaves are growing faster than the flowering stem, the grower will know that the temperature is too high for the best success. Foliage and flower stalk should develop together, and when they are well along the bulbs should be removed to a sunny location in the house, although the flowers will last much longer if the temperature does not run above sixty and the atmosphere is somewhat moist.

Some bulbs, especially hyacinths, can be grown very satisfactorily in water, and bulb glasses designed especially for them may be purchased at very small expense. The effect of blossoms rising from these glasses is very attractive.

The bulbs are started in the glass in a cool garret or cellar, and when the bulbs are well rooted, which can be determined very easily in this case by merely looking through the glass, they should be removed to a light room in a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees, and two or three weeks later to the room where they are to flower. This matter of introducing the bulbs to a warmer temperature by degrees is important, as it insures a strong and sturdy growth of foliage and flowering stem.

The bulb commonly known as the Chinese lily, which is really a variety of narcissus, is usually grown in a shallow dish partially filled with water. Three or four bulbs should be grown together and they should rest on sand or pebbles in the bottom of the dish. Pebbles

or small stones are used to brace the bulbs to prevent them from toppling over when the foliage has grown. The Chinese lily may be made to yield an extra number of blossoms if the skin is cut lightly just below the top.

## THE AMATEUR'S PERPLEXITY

Happy in his gardening experience is he who can say that if he were planting fruit trees in his garden again he would put in the same varieties as he did before. Such a one is indeed lucky, for, however great his experience and sound his judgment, the cultivator is still to some extent at the mercy of chance, for he may find that something in his soil does not suit a particular variety; or that trees growing upon it are late in maturing their fruit, so that the latest varieties, like Sturmer Pippin, Adams' Pearmain, and Duke of Devonshire, are a failure in any but the best seasons; or that some trees are not upon the stocks most suited to them, a weak grower having been put upon an exceptionally feeble stock, or a strong grower upon a good deal of work has to be left to paid men, and mistakes will occur. Still, barring accidents, of which there must be some, it is possible by the exercise of judgment, combined with experience and observation, to reduce the number of failures to a minimum. It is hoped that these few notes, by pointing out some of the pitfalls which beset the amateur, may help him, if not in the making of a good selection, at least in the avoidance of some of the mistakes into which so many fall.

Perhaps the most frequent source of failure is the exhibition table. The would-be grower inspects the varieties, and feels he must have this and that, without taking into account the exceptional conditions that have contributed to the placing upon the table of such splendid specimens—selected, perhaps, from the produce of scores, or even hundreds, of trees of the same variety. A given variety may be a poor bearer, extremely subject to canker, very tender, liable to spot, a feeble grower, very slow coming into bearing, etc., etc., but if a grower has a hundred three-year-old trees of it he will



POETAZ NARCISSUS ASPASIA GROWN IN FIBRE  
A valuable variety for indoor culture; the flowers white with yellow cup.

be unlucky indeed if he does not get enough fruit to be able to show a half-dozen selected specimens. If you had a dozen bushels of the ugliest variety of apple grown you would probably be able to pick out half a dozen that were fairly presentable. It should be remembered, too, that the finest specimens are usually obtained from two or three-year-old trees, of which a nurseryman, of course, has a large stock.

Varieties are all too numerous, and are becoming yearly more so. In some lists nothing is mentioned that is unfavorable to any variety which is catalogued, though there are few varieties of fruits which do not possess some drawback. If a variety is a poor grower, or bad cropper, or very tender, the catalogue should say so, but it rarely does. The comparing of two or three catalogues together also adds to the planter's perplexity, but it may also save him from hastily deciding upon certain varieties when he sees what different opinions are held by people of experience.

For instance, one describes Lord Burghley apple as a small grower only suitable for garden culture, while another says that it forms a large pyramid and a good standard. Of Winter Nelis pear one says that it is hardy and a good cropper, and another that it is tender, and can only be depended upon as a garden tree or on walls. Of Oullin's Golden Gage plum, one says it is a shy bearer until the tree gets old, and another that it is re-

markable for its abounding fertility. No less perplexing is the diversity of opinion as to the quality of different varieties. One says that the old Roundway Magnum Bonum apple is the best dessert kind, richer in flavor than Cox's Orange Pippin, and withal fruitful on the paradise, while another well-known list omits it altogether. One says that that beautiful pear, Josephine de Malines, is one of the most regular-bearing sorts we have, while the first grower you meet will probably tell you that he has a difficulty in getting it to fruit, at least, until the tree gets old.

There is no doubt that not only do fruits behave very differently in different soils—a liability to variation which is increased by the varying nature of the stocks upon which they are worked—but that nurserymen have different strains of the same fruit, strong or weak, prolific or the reverse, early or late, more or less highly colored, and so on. It is a well-known fact that two Blenheim Orange trees may be growing side by side, and the fruit on one be different from the fruit on the other. This increases the element of luck in the purchase of fruit trees. I have had some striking instances of this in my own experience. Catalogues tell us that Fearn's Pippin is a small grower, and an abundant bearer, but with me it grows so rampantly that no pinching will subdue it, and I have had to vigorously root-prune it, while during the half-dozen years I have had the tree—a cordon on the paradise—it has scarcely produced anything. So with Lord Burghley, which someone writing about in one of the gardening papers a little while ago, said was the worst grower and bearer he knew of, and yet with me it grows too strongly for the space assigned to it, and bears fairly well.

Similar instances might be multiplied. Novices at fruit-growing may well say it is hopeless to make a successful selection of varieties for planting. If he is quite a novice it doubtless is so, and the best thing he can do is to take the advice of some experienced gardening friend or nurseryman. But whether inexperienced or otherwise the first thing to do is to make up one's mind for what definite purpose one wants the fruit. To go to a man and say to him, "Tell me some good apples to plant," is as careless and diffuse a way of speaking as to say, "What book shall I read?" It is of no use consulting catalogues or friends until one has quite settled in one's mind whether one wants dessert or cooking sorts, early, mid-season, or late; whether as standards, dwarfs, or wall-trained, etc., having regard to the nature of the soil and situation, with all that it involves in the matter of spring frosts, early or late ripening, the inducing of canker, and other considerations which lead the experienced amateur to determine what sorts he will plant. All this needs careful study, and after it one is in a position to profit by a friend's advice, and to put some leading questions to him, with the result that one's mistakes may be reduced to a minimum. There is one mistake most of us make, and that is in the planting of too many varieties. It is interesting, of course, to have in one's garden a collection of varieties, but the more sorts the more failures, besides which, after the novelty of growing the different sorts has worn off, one wishes that he had more of the best sorts, and less of the indifferent ones, as some are bound to turn out to be. The most valuable help one can get is to see the sorts which succeed best in gardens adjoining one's own, or in the near neighborhood, assuming the soil and general conditions are somewhat similar. As regards the number of varieties, it has been said of apples that a half-dozen dessert, and a half-dozen culinary varieties are enough for any man, and yet we generally want to plant more. The sorts which are really excellent in all respects, however, are not much more numerous than this, and if we can find out two or three of these sorts which do well in the neighborhood, the best thing to do, if they answer our purpose as to season, etc., is to plant as many of them as we have space available for.

## IMPERIAL JAPANESE IRIS

"Little wonder that a plant so boldly decorative in outline and bearing a flower of exquisite coloring so marvelously formed, should make its appeal to the artistic Japanese. From these foremost gardeners of the world has come a strain of irises that neither orchids nor lilies can rival in beauty of form, texture, coloring, markings, and general effectiveness. In the Mikado's garden, under ideal culture conditions—that is to say, in rich, warm, sunny alluvial land—the blossoms will measure from nine to twelve inches across their flat petals. Yet the Iris Kaempferi may be as easily grown as the potato. Moreover, it is perfectly hardy. High dry lands do not suit its moisture-loving roots, but good garden soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, deeply dug in and well watered during April and May—the blossom months in this country—will produce flowers of wonderful size. Do not select a shady place for your irises. They thrive under full exposure to the sun, but moisture they must have to bloom there best, and sometimes their roots will penetrate two feet deep to get it. Naturalized in the water garden, where the tall, narrow, blade-like leaves rise in phalanges around the shore and the stately beauty of the flowers is reflected in the mirror below, they are ideally situated; but let no one merely because he has not a stream or pond forego the delight of growing Japanese irises on his place. Some exceedingly fine specimens have been produced in a city back yard,



em to approach by daylight, when he can be seen, and to be off before night-mene of the submarine would be efficacious in keeping the enemy British fleet having business in the world, of course, find in these craft a valuable auxiliary. The age of torpedo craft alone is that operate only by night, so that a fully wishing to enter the Gulf or any could do so by running through

we turn to the Pacific, we find that a factor there is the existence as a most formidable naval power, to guarantee that our relations with will remain friendly, and there are dangerous elements in the situation. In the problem of Japanese immigration race difficulty which it raises, we under the remarkable antagonism between United States and Japan; should powers fight, our position, in view of explosive conditions in British and of the temptation to Japanese-American—ships to use our harbours in possible contingencies, might delicate, and we might be dragged into conflict. Aside from these dangers ourselves, there is the general fact of a hundred accidents or developments which we have nothing to do with the British Empire at war with

in, without dishonour, count on a automatic protection from the United but power is certain to maintain a Pacific coast, and Japan would the Americans, for their own read be exceedingly touchy about any with us. This protection, how- limitations, and might become a we were impotent and if Japan in the American littoral were to vio- neutrality by using our coast as a night be embroiled with the United ose government might suggest that e unable to safeguard our coast our- would undertake the task for us.

due to our Pacific policy seems to contingency. It seems an impera- take steps to make our coast se- est use by a foreign fleet. Only one is the case—the torpedo. Fortunate- ricacy of the coast, with its chain of asking the true shore, with its maize and straits, with its thousands of inlets, lends itself to mosquito war- climatic difficulties of navigation, it sberved, are far less serious than on- ic—an important consideration when discussing the use of these fragile machinery. In addition to this very ty, there are certain peace-time patrolling, police, etc., which are the North Pacific and which might be undertaken by Canada; these require ships of the normal cruiser

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If we had a naval force on the for instance, we might build and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence gun- which, while suitable for coastal work, the locks, and would carry a fairly ment. We also might maintain a of torpedo boats small enough to be ed by rail."

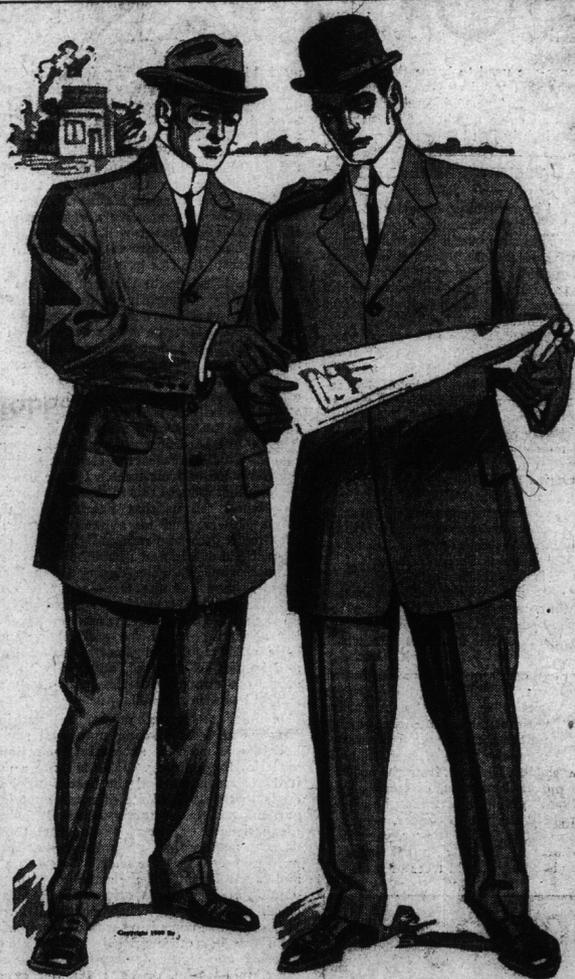
## SARAH BERNHARDT'S NEW PART

Sarah Bernhardt's next part in Paris probability, be that of Joan of Arc, written by M. Emile Moreau, who ed with Sardou in Madame Sans- ardou himself, had he lived, would aborated in The Trial of Joan of Arc, ay is to be called, and in any case au had the benefit of the great play- advice. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will scope for her wonderful art in this e, which deals with the last hours id's martyrdom. A play dealing with an of Arc" to give the maid her new rably certain of success beforehand, ably, too, her appearance on the stage in disorderly manifestations, since students are divided into two camps ard to "Saint Joan," as Professor e knows only too well.

## AN EARLY MATINEE

atrical performance beginning in the ars of the morning is sufficiently be worth recording. A French the- mpany which had been touring in erica, and which included Mme. Despres, telegraphed from Rio that ld give a performance at Dakar, on ost of Africa, when the steamer here. At eight o'clock the theatre but the company was missing. After or a considerable time, the audience away disappointed; but at 11:30 the arrived, tom-toms were beaten in the nd the people flocked to the theatre. rformance began at 1:30 a. m., and fin-

y, it is a great deal to avoid wrong- ut what would you account that hus- o be worth which succeeded only in town weeds?



# Have You Ever Stopped to Consider What It Means to You When Purchasing Clothing at This Store?

THREE THINGS WHICH WILL INTEREST EVERY MAN—"STYLE, QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND VALUE"

These are the most important items to consider. The Men's Clothing carried in stock by us is always reliable; the styles and designs are the very latest produced; the quality of materials used in the construction is the best; the workmanship and finish of the highest possible standard; while the values we offer at all times have made this the most popular place to purchase Men's Clothing hereabouts. We have just received and unpacked a splendid assortment of the newest and most up-to-the-minute styles that could be had, both in single and double-breasted effects, made of fine, imported tweeds and worsteds. Prices range from **\$10 to \$25**

## Men's New Toppers \$12.50

We are showing an exceedingly fine line of the newest style in Men's Toppers. These are made of fine, black English chevrot, splendidly tailored and finished. Considering the quality, the price is low.

## Men's Overcoats from \$10 to \$25

No matter what class Overcoat you need, you will find your taste well suited here, either in English Chesterfields or full length Cravenette Raincoats, in shades of fawn, greys and blacks.

## Men's High Grade Hats at All Prices

The section devoted to Men's Hats includes the very latest blocks, imported from the world's foremost hat manufacturers, including stiff and crush styles. A specially fine line at **\$2.50**  
MEN'S HEAVY TWEED WORKING PANTS **\$1.50**

## Our Boys' Clothing Section

Is replete in every detail, clothes of the right kind, strong, serviceable and dressy, clothes for the real boys, at prices to meet every purse, being the predominating feature of this section.

## Boys' Norfolk Suits at \$2.75

Our showing of these popular priced suits is indeed varied. They are made of fine Canadian tweeds, and are just the kind for everyday use.

## Boy's 3-Piece Suits at \$4.50

We make a specialty of Boys' Three-piece Suits at \$4.50. They are made to wear well, look well, and are a suit which every mother will be pleased to see her boy dressed in.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS, in tweeds and serges. Per pair **75¢**  
BOYS' CAPS, in tweeds and serges, fancy shapes, 75¢, 50¢ and **25¢**



## Umbrella Time Is Here — a Large Stock

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, just the correct thing for school wear, a nice variety to select from, good twill covers. 75¢ and **50¢**  
CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, with good gloria covers and fancy handles, \$1.75 and **\$1.25**  
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, in fancy and natural handles, with steel rod, nickel trimmings and good durable cover, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**  
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with gloria covers, natural and fancy handles, good, strong frames, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**  
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, 23 in. frames, in natural and fancy handles, with sterling silver and gold-plated mounts, \$5.00 and **\$3.50**  
LADIES' ALL-SILK UMBRELLAS, with pearl, sterling silver and gold mounted handles. Each, \$15.00, \$12.50, \$10.00, \$8.50, **\$7.50**  
MEN'S PATENT SELF-OPENING UMBRELLAS, with good quality twill mercerized cover, good strong frames **\$1.00**  
MEN'S SELF-OPENING UMBRELLAS, with nickel trimmed horn handles and good useful cover, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

## Ribbons Low Priced

FINE ALL-SILK RIBBON 4 1/2 to 6 in wide, for hair ties, fancy work, millinery, etc. Colors, white, cream, tan, sky, pink, royal, navy, brown, green and black. Per yd. **25¢**  
FINE ALL-SILK SATIN RIBBON, 5 in. wide, bright satin finish, for fancy work, etc. Colors, white, cream, Nile, reseda, turquoise, mauve, taupe, wine, pink, rose and black. Per yard **25¢**  
FINE ALL-SILK RIBBON, 5 in. wide, nice firm quality, in all the newest shades. Per yard **35¢**  
FINE ALL-SILK SATIN RIBBON, 5 in. wide, for millinery purposes. A full range of all the newest colors. Per yard **40¢**  
NEW RUCHINGS, in net and chiffon. Colors, cream, ecru, pink, sky, white, mauve, brown, old rose and black, for edging sleeves and neck bands. Per yard, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢ and **50¢**

# The Season's Latest Effects Correctly Reflected in This Vast Dress Goods Gathering

TWO-TONE STRIPE SATIN CLOTH, a very popular French material, pure wool. The most attractive line of the season at this price. Colors are sage, navy, cardinal, reseda, old rose, Copenhagen blue, wistaria, wine, elephant. 42 inches wide **75¢**  
SATIN SOLIUL, one of the most successful of autumn novelties. It is a fine all-wool ottoman, drapes to perfection. Colors include old rose, wistaria, smoke, reseda, catawba, grey and black. 42 inches wide **85¢**  
SELF-TONED STRIPE SATIN CLOTH, a very smart cloth of medium weight, with plenty of wear in it. Colors, navy, taupe, pagon, nut-brown, reseda, moss, myrtle, peacock, cream and black. 30 inches wide **\$1.00**  
POPLIN REPP, all wool, unequalled at the price for hard wear. Colors are navy, browns, myrtle, moss, taupe, grey, and black. **75¢**  
PRUNELLA CLOTH. This has a fine satin finish, is very soft, and adapts itself well to the Directoire style of costume. Colors are taupe, nut brown, navy, pagon, mole, wine, reseda, grey and black. 44 inches wide **\$1.25**  
FLEECY PYRENEES OR EIDERDOWN CLOTH, JERSEY BACK, principally cream grounds, with beautifully blended stripes in soft, becoming shades of the favored pastel colors. An ideal material for dressing jackets, kimonos and bath robes. 48 inches wide **\$1.75**  
NEW BLANKET CLOTH. Blanket cloth aptly describes this perfect fabric for children's coats. It is warm and felty, yet pliant as a blanket, and without any loose surface nap. It ought to prove very popular. Colors are wistaria, purple, dome blue, brown, navy, Copenhagen blue and golf red. 54 inches wide **\$1.75**  
CHEVIOT CLOAKINGS, in greys, browns and mannish mixtures of grey and brown, some with faintly discerned stripes of a darker tint, or quietly introducing a thread of green or blue. The height of fashion and very serviceable. 56 inches wide **\$2.50**

BLACK CARACUL, 54 inches wide. Three splendid lines at the following prices: \$2.50, \$3.00 and **\$3.75**  
WHITE BEARSKIN CLOTH, 50 inches wide, for children's coats. \$3.50 and **\$4.50**  
CREAM SERGE, all wool, fine hard woven twill, 44 in. wide. Per yard **75¢**  
CREAM COATING SERGE, all wool, heavy twill, 48 in. wide. Per yard **\$1.00**  
CREAM BROADCLOTH, 52 in. wide. Per yard, \$1.50, \$2.00 and **\$2.25**  
FANCY PYRENEES OR JERSEY CLOTH, in fancy stripe, suitable for wrappers or bathrobes, 46 in. wide. Per yard **\$1.75**  
FRENCH DELAINES, in striped and floral designs, a large assortment of colors, 29 in. wide. Per yard **50¢**  
BLACK STRIPE VOILE, a fine satin stripe voile in varying widths, 44 in. wide, \$1.00, \$1.25 **\$1.50**  
BLACK RESILDA CLOTH, in plain granite weave and self stripes, will not spot with rain nor crease, 44 in. wide, \$1.25, \$1.50 **\$1.75**

## Dress Trimmings

NEW JET GARNITURES, in yokes and fronts, suitable for trimming either blouses or evening dresses. Many elaborate pieces are included, some with full skirt length panels, others finished with fringe and carbochons, that will impart to the plainest dress the effect of a Paris creation. A full range of prices from **\$1.00 to \$27.50**  
JET BOLEROS, a choice assortment of beautiful novelties, from \$20.00 to **\$37.50**  
JET TRIMMINGS, in infinite variety. Our stock is constantly being replenished by fresh arrivals of novelties from London and Paris. Prices, per yard, are 15¢, 25¢, 35¢, 50¢, 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 to **\$7.50**

## Women's Raincoats Specially Priced

WOMEN'S RAIN COATS, full length, in rubberized silk. Colors, blue and black, also the fancy stripe. Loose back, single-breasted front, closed at neck with roll collar, inlaid with velvet. Price **\$5.00**  
WOMEN'S RAIN COATS, in good quality of thin Heptonette cloth. Colors, fawn, blue and black. Full length, semi-fitting, with strap at waist. Double-breasted, with large patch pockets. Roll collar and cuffs finished with stitching. Price **\$10.00**

## Children's Coats Priced Surprisingly Low

CHILDREN'S COATS, in English chevrot. Colors, blue, green, brown and black. Full length, with pleated back. Double-breasted, with roll collar and cuffs trimmed with silk and braid to match. Price from and up, according to size **\$4.00**  
CHILDREN'S FULL LENGTH COATS, in good quality of serge. Colors, blue, green and brown. Made with a deep yoke and double box pleated back and front. Price from and up, according to size **\$3.50**  
CHILDREN'S COATS, in English serge. Full length, box back, with pleat, and double-breasted front, with pockets. Roll collar and cuffs. Price **\$2.50**

## A Specially Fine Line of Men's Boots for Wet Weather

MEN'S WATERPROOF CHROME GOLF BLUCHER, heavy sole, good style. We have these in tan or black, and in a variety of shapes **\$5.00**  
MEN'S BOX CALF BLUCHER, leather lined, heavy Goodyear welt soles, broad toe last **\$5.50**  
MEN'S TAN WILLOW CALF BLUCHER, half bellows tongue, English make. A splendid boot for heavy wear **\$6.00**  
MEN'S OIL TAN GRAIN BLUCHER, double soles. Special value **\$3.50**  
We have a large stock of Men's Sporting Boots, in tan or black, 10 in., 12 in., 17 in. Prices up from **\$5.00**

## Queen Quality Shoes for Women, \$5

SMART BUTTON BOOTS, cravenetted cloth. Has that made-to-order look, that exclusive style. Smoke grey and brown. Price is **\$5.00**  
GUN METAL CALFSKIN BLUCHER, stout welted sole. Makes a good storm boot, yet of good appearance **\$5.00**  
TYPICAL PARISIAN STYLE, shapely plain toe, patent kidskin vamp and dull kid top. A gentlewoman's shoe, with style, fit and comfort **\$5.00**  
ALL BLACK GLAZED KID BOOT, Blucher, patent leather tip, Goodyear welted soles. A smart, dressy boot **\$5.00**  
SOLID COMFORT in this boot of soft, pliable black kid. Has cushion insoles. Very restful for tired feet. Flexible, noiseless sole **\$5.00**  
GLAZED KID BLUCHER BOOT, made on a bunion last to give the necessary room without unsightliness **\$5.00**

## Splendid Line of Rubbers Modestly Priced

MISSES' STORM RUBBERS **50¢**  
MISSES' STORM RUBBERS **60¢**  
BOYS' STORM RUBBERS **75¢**  
LADIES' STORM RUBBERS **70¢**  
MEN'S STORM RUBBERS **85¢**  
YOUTHS' STORM RUBBERS **60¢**

Refreshments Served in Tea Rooms, Third Floor

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Merchants' Lunch From 12 to 2, Third Floor

VOL. L. NO. 298.

## VICTORIA

### BURSTS ON CO WITH STRANGE TALE

Steinhil Case Interrupted Young Man Who De He Was Mysterious Ad plice in Crime

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Mme. Mar Steinheil, whose examination charge of having murdered her band and stepmother, was called in the assize court today, made a careful single-handed fight for displaying as much skill in conf the judge as she had in baffling police. In the dock she present dramatic figure. Her black me gown accentuated the pale face. When caught in the net the cross-examination, in tears uplifted eyes and arms extend made fervent appeal to the jury. The procedure of the criminal of France which makes the ju prosecuting attorney naturally ens sympathy for the prisoner. doxical as it seems, public con is strong already, that Mme. S may be guilty but she will not victed. The intense interest case is shown by the fact the newspapers printed extras con the testimony every half hour. (Continued on Page Two)

## WAS MURDER BY PARTIE UNKNOWN

Coroner's Jury Conclude Salvatore Andrae Was tim of Assassin—Little dence Available

"Murdered by party or part known," was the verdict return the coroner's jury which enqui the circumstances of the death of Andrae and Coroner Hart on the 23rd ult. near Goldstreet morning. The proceedings were excor brief, there being no evidence able giving an insight into the of Andrae's death. Coroner Hart the gun-shot wound which ha ed death, describing what he learned in the forensic ex tion he had conducted. Mr. who discovered the remains, h detailing what already has bee lished regarding this part of t tery. An Italian was called tablish his identity. This was as much informa could be laid before the jurors debated the matter for some t as a result, brought in the quoted.

## REVOLUTIONISTS GAIN STRENGTH

Zone They Control is Peace Orderly—Despatch Describes ervention Advance. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. latest official reports received the Nicaraguan revolutionis daily gaining strength, men, ammunition, and that they tically controlled that part of gua lying east of the 86th pa west longitude. Peaceful and conditions are said to prevail zone and there is no evidenc stated, that President Zelaya any move to regain the zone now in the hands of Gen. Est Government Forces Advan NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. ble messages received this a by Consul-General Aitcha, of gna, signed by President state that the government fo fought their way through Pas Jas, near El Chile, and are n vancing toward Rama, one principal bases of the revolun

## RIPE RASPBERRIES IN NOVEMBER

Decorating the desk of Post editor today are 12 branches from a luscious berry bush, each branch decorated with an abundance of ripe and luscious berries full-sized, full-flavored, turned in every respect ripened by Nature's process. These berries are from gardens of Mr. L. Ford Solly, at "Lakeview Park" Westholme, and picked during the present month. Cl more emphatic and eloq testimony be desired as the equality of Vancouver Island's climate?