

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

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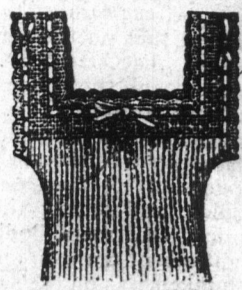
VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909

FIFTIETH YEAR

## TIONAL SSARY

Ladies' Vests, 50c

are excep-  
They are  
y silk and  
in neat and  
line of silk  
with hand  
Regular  
Friday... 50c



Silk  
nations,

\$1.75 and \$3.00. \$1.50

SILK COMBINATIONS — A reasonable offering is this. They are of fine silk and lisle, with fancy and crocheted, no sleeves, and knee length. Just the kind for the coming season. Regular price was \$1.75 and special for Friday selling... \$1.50

Pictures Friday at 10c and 75c

The Department is offering a splendid variety of pictures at extra special prices. These include scenic and rural scenes in very attractive frames. Ordinarily these would sell for 75c for them, but on Friday we sell them for 50c.

Special on All Oddments 75c

For the month in our Carpet Department sale of Axminster Carpets, ranging from 1 1/2 yards to 20 yards. Conventional, Oriental and floral, in all the latest styles. Regularly \$1.50, special for Friday... 75c

Rockers, \$4.50

Being able to purchase one of these rockers at a ridiculously low price. Never before. Prompt action is the reason that there are only 80 left in our stock. They are being taken out Friday. They are of fine finish, good, high arms, reclining seats. They are also to be had in many other styles. The regular values were \$10.00. Special for Friday... \$4.50

Flannelettes

Flannelettes, heavy soft finish for bath robes, etc., in sky, navy, pink and blue. Special for Friday, per yard... 25c

Flannelettes for shirts, children's dresses and other uses. 30 inches wide. Special for Friday... 8 1/2c

Flannelettes, heavy quality, 28 inches wide. Special for Friday... 10c

Specials on Cold Weather Needs

Flannelettes, size 60x80 in. Fine soft wool. Special for Friday, pair... \$3.00

Flannelettes, 60x80 in. Pure fleece wool, or blue borders. Special for Friday, pair... \$5.75

Flannelettes, 64x84 in. Pure fleece wool, or blue borders, finished in single blankets. Special for Friday... \$7.50

Specials on Chocolates, Fresh Cream, at per lb., 60c

## EXPLOSION IN MINE WAS FATAL

Roslyn, Wash., Scene of Calamity When Miners Meet Death in Shaft Bottom—Cause Unknown

NINE BODIES ALREADY FOUND

Had Disaster Occurred on a Working Day Results Would Have Been More Terrible—Fire Spread to Town

ROSOLYN, Wash., Oct. 4.—The worst calamity that has befallen the city of Roslyn since the explosion on May 19, 1922, occurred here at 12.45 yesterday afternoon, when the coal shaft Company blew up, caused by a terrific gas explosion at the bottom of the shaft. There were 15 men working at the bottom of the shaft and nine of these are known to be dead, while the others are believed to be fatally injured.

The known dead: WILLIAM ARUNDELL, track man, DOMINICK BARTOLERO, track man, DAN HARDY, track man, PHILIP POZARICH, track man, TOM MARSOLYN, track man, JOHN E. JONES, pump man, CARL BERGNER, laborer, AARON ISAACSON, laborer, JAMES GURRELL, track man.

The known fatally injured: Chris Novak, Victoria, Ky. man, John X. Jones, engineer, father of John E. Jones.

With the exception of Joseph E. Jones, aged 21, all the dead and fatally injured are married and have families. The ages of the men range from 25 to 65 years. The bodies of Bartolero, Hardy, Pazarich, Marsolyn, Jones and Isaacson are in the shaft and may be recovered. The list of known dead and injured contain the names of all in or about the shaft. It is believed other men are in the shaft, but such below the ground without authority and an accurate check is not possible until tomorrow.

Fire Spread to Town. When the explosion occurred a column of fire was thrown hundreds of feet into the air, lighting the shaft and adjoining buildings. Under the intense heat the hoist of the shaft crumbled and fell into the furnace below. Clinders were blown in all directions and buildings in various parts of the little mining town took fire. The citizens were able to extinguish these small fires and the Roslyn fire department, aided by apparatus and men sent from Cle Elum, three miles away, have confined the blaze to the main buildings of the mine.

Thirty minutes after the explosion wagons began bringing the injured to the emergency hospital. Many of the men who were not killed outright by the explosion are burned beyond recognition and can live but a few hours. The mine in the neighborhood of the shaft is burning fiercely and flames are shooting up from the shaft nearly a hundred feet into the air. The electric pumps which supply the town Roslyn with water have been cut off and the water supply of the city is very nearly exhausted. It is reported that the shaft is caving in, and another explosion may occur at any moment.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## THE NEWS OF TODAY

St. Louis, Mo., celebrating 100th anniversary.

Count Okuma impresses Japan with value of foreign co-operation.

Ancient northern dwellings found in Sweden.

Albert Pultizer suicides in Vienna.

Russian battleships thrown on scrapheap.

Marsh is booked for too many races.

Validity of old Indian treaty involved in Spokane's land action.

Two persons killed in collision of freight trains near Fort Frances.

Young Englishman shoots himself accidentally in basketball game.

Effort made to save life of Long Island farmer buried at bottom of well.

West Indian Trade Commission welcomed to Montreal.

Professional high diver fatally hurt in San Francisco.

Japanese ball team at Tokyo defeats University of Wisconsin nine.

## DECLARATION OF WAR

Extension of Field of Operations in Africa May Lead to Organized War Between Spain and Morocco

MOORS REPULSED AT MOUNT MINER LIXA

King Alfonso in Sympathy With Militarists But Liberals Hold Council in Check—Occupation of Morocco

MELILLA, Morocco, Oct. 4.—Fifteen hundred Moors appeared yesterday on the heights of Mount Miner Lixa, but they were dispersed by the Spanish artillery. The Moors also made a feeble attack on the Spanish position at Nador but were repulsed. No further information has been received since the capture of the offensive movements undertaken Saturday by General Marina, commander of the Spanish force. News coming into Melilla report that the capture by the Spanish of Zeluan, the sacred city of the Rif, has aroused the tribes in the hinterland, who are flocking to join Harka, the Rif leader.

The extension of the field of operations in Africa to which the government is now committed by the dispatch of reinforcements to General Marina, the Spanish commander, is further indicated by the passing today of a regular declaration of war between Morocco and Spain.

While the Cortes is closed, it becomes the duty of the cabinet to authorize the unforeseen expenditures, and rumors are afloat today of dissensions in the council. It is understood that the military party, the influence of which is growing, now insists that the military efforts and sacrifices in Africa may be compensated by the permanent occupation of the Moroccan coast between Cape Tres Forcas and Tetuan. King Alfonso is disposed to sympathize with the claims of the militarists, but an unexpected obstacle has arisen in the claims of the military council, where the four Liberals who have been opposing the campaign in Morocco as a military adventure, have been joined by another Liberal, creating a tie in the council.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Further details of the engagement fought two days ago in Morocco between the Spaniards and the Moors have been received here. The Spaniards lost a total of 235 men killed and wounded, including General Diaz Vicario. A single battalion of chasseurs had 19 officers and 30 men wounded.

The Spanish expedition was reorganized in the direction of Sokelamis. The Moors at first retired before the Spanish advance, which was sustained by artillery, but they gradually reformed behind the heights of Argan and Mount Millon, and when the Spaniards entered the rocky defiles below their position, where the Moors could hardly keep their footing, they were attacked furiously. The column under General Vicario, who was in advance, received orders to retire, and the movement was being accomplished in good order under cover of the field machine guns, when General Vicario was shot dead and fell from his horse. General Tovar then took command, and after some fighting the Moors were beaten off. The entire expedition retired to Zeluan.

The infant, Don Carlos, is going to Melilla at the head of the cavalry brigade of which he is the commander.

The cabinet after an all night session, formally voted tonight to dispatch a new division to Melilla immediately. In this connection Premier Maura said: "These reinforcements are requested by General Marina as a result of the extension of the field of operations. The dispatch of these troops in no wise implies an alteration of Spain's original plan with reference to Morocco. It is understood that the new reinforcements will consist of 15,000 men."

French Papers Take Notice

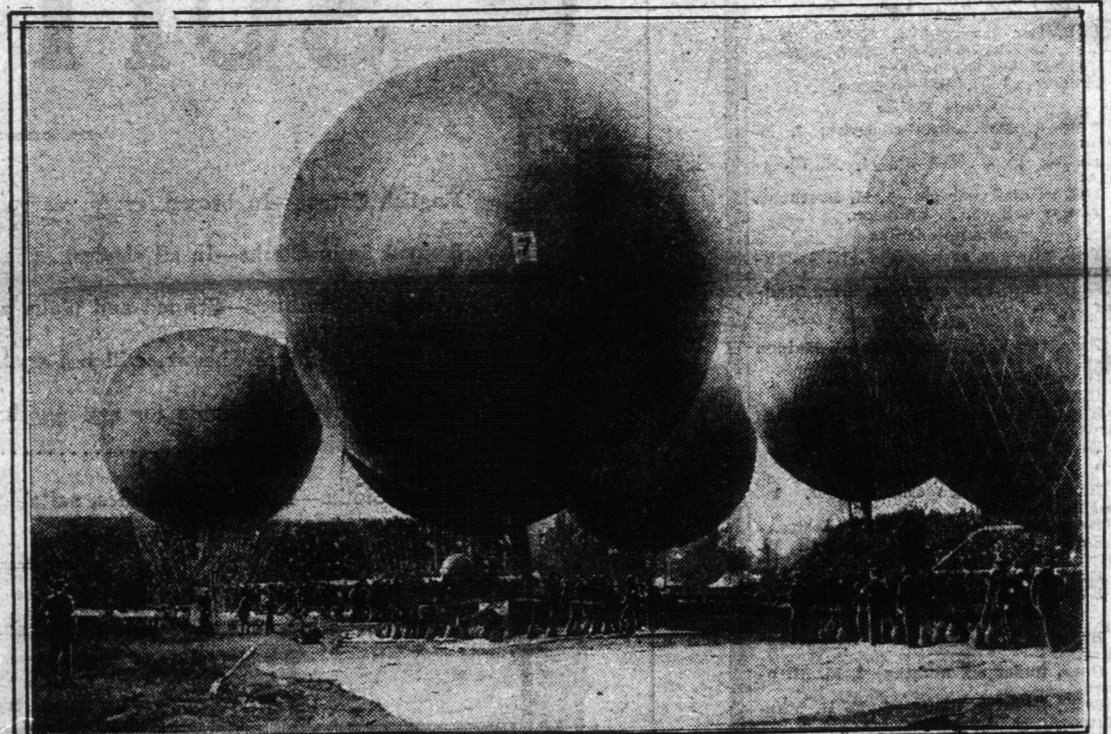
PARIS, Oct. 4.—The ambitious projects attributed to Spain with regard to northern Africa are causing considerable press comment. Official circles, however, do not manifest any disquiet, as Spain's assurances regarding territorial aggrandizement have been repeated.

(Continued on Page Two)

CANADA'S WHEAT YIELD 130,000,000 BUSHELS

WINNIPEG, Oct. 4.—Threshing returns in Western Canada are turning out much better than was expected and some heavy yields of wheat are reported from many districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Several prominent grain men have expressed the opinion that the total wheat yield will exceed 130,000,000 bushels of the very best quality.

## What St. Louis Will Look Like To Balloonists This Week



(Copyright, 1909, H. Eugene Honeywell)

## BIG CELEBRATION OPENS AT ST. LOUIS

Balloon Races Feature of Week of Anniversary in Missouri City—100th Birthday the Reason.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—With a dazzling programme of events in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of St. Louis, the big centennial week observations were appropriately opened here yesterday. Today the city is en fête. The balloon races will be the big feature of the week. These will be conducted under the auspices of the Aero club of St. Louis, the hosts of the Gordon Bennett International Balloon race of two years ago.

The week will be given over to merry-making and careful preparations assure an exceptionally programme's success.

The St. Louis Centennial association is a municipal institution, whose president is Hon. Frederick H. Krieseman, the mayor, and whose purpose is to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of St. Louis with the most notable series of great events ever crowded into seven days in any American city.

By floats, costumed parades, etc., will be shown the several stages in the development of St. Louis from a wilderness inhabited by pioneers and Indians into a city of towering skyscrapers and beautiful homes, ranking in point of population, fourth among the cities of America, and in point of many important industries, first among the cities of the continent.

In addition to the air events there will be water and land events as follows:

A water pageant, commemorating the founding of St. Louis. A municipal pageant, comprising the St. Louis police, fire and other municipal departments, to be reviewed from the grand stand by the mayors of sister cities, the guests of honor, and culminating in the coronation laying of municipal buildings costing \$1,000,000.

An education, historical and military pageant, in three divisions, with stunts.

(Continued on Page Two)

## ALBERT PULTIZER W. H. BUERLE LOST A SUICIDE IN VIENNA IN SHAWNIGAN WOODS

Brother of Joseph Pultizer, of the New York World, Ends His Life With Poison and Pistol Separated From Companions, Victoria Man Has Not Been Heard of Since Sunday—Search Parties Out

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Albert Pultizer, a brother of Joseph Pultizer, publisher of the New York World, committed suicide in this city yesterday. It was evident that he had first swallowed poison, and then standing in front of a mirror, had sent a bullet from a revolver through his right temple. An empty poison bottle lay on the table in Mr. Pultizer's room.

Early yesterday morning he discharged his attendants and asked to be left alone. Some time later Dr. Pollok, who has been attending Mr. Pultizer, called to make his usual visit. He entered the room and found Mr. Pultizer lying dead on the floor in front of his dressing table. The doctor announced the tragedy and notified the authorities. Mr. Pultizer is said to have suffered a nervous breakdown. He was very depressed over the failure of his physicians to benefit him. Albert Pultizer was a brother of Joseph Pultizer, publisher of the New York World. Albert Pultizer was the founder and former publisher of the New York Journal, but sold that property a number of years ago. He has spent most of his time in Europe since 1895 until two years ago, when he came to New York and announced his intention of starting a newspaper in this city. The project was not put into effect and Mr. Pultizer returned to Europe.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## DIES INSANE FAR FROM HOME

A. Muir-Wilson, Ex-Member For Birmingham, Who Went Mad While Guest in Vancouver Hotel, Dead

WILBUR WRIGHT MAKES SENSATIONAL FLIGHT OVER SHIPPING OF THE HARBOR AND HUDSON RIVER

FLIES MORE THAN TWENTY MILES

Flight Most Daring Ever Attempted By Aero-Plane—Flies Back to Governor's Island and Lands Safely

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Presenting an inspiring picture of great beauty, Wilbur Wright, the aeronautist, today succeeded in making a marvelous flight over the various craft in New York harbor and the North river. Starting at 9.55 the aviator hurried into the wind and flew over ferry boats, yachts and steamers and the other boats that fill the waters of New York harbor. Flying high to avoid the air currents from the smoke-stacks of the steamboats, Mr. Wright went up the North river over the fleet of battleships and on past Grant's Tomb, including the British cruiser Argyle, returning at a faster speed with the wind. He came back over the water and landed at his starting point without difficulty. He had been gone for 33 minutes and 33 seconds, making one of the most successful trips ever attempted. The distance of the flight was estimated at fifteen miles.

The machine responded in fine shape," said Mr. Wright as he climbed through the network of wires of his machine, after he landed at the Governors' Island. "The motor worked fine. I started flying about 75 feet over the water, but kept climbing higher until I was about 200 to 300 feet high. The air currents sent up by the funnels of the ferry boats interfered somewhat and as I came down near to the water I could hear the shouts of the sailors on their ships," continued Mr. Wright to the enthusiastic group of officers and newspaper men who had waited his return with keen anticipation.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## VANCOUVER POLICE THINK CODY FELL

Was Found on Sidewalk Badly Crushed, Probably Climbed Ladder While Drunk and Fell.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 4.—Although the police are still unable to account for the manner in which F. W. Cody, the logger who was found dead Saturday morning on the sidewalk alongside the Bank of British North America, met his death, they have arrived at the conclusion that he fell from a ladder which was leaning against a building and that he crawled to where his body was found and died there.

Following the discovery of the body Cody was strongly suspected as it was inconceivable that a fatal injury could have been the result of a fall out of one of the bank building windows as at first appeared. When the body was examined at the morgue, it was found that the breast was crushed, the neck broken and there were numerous abrasions about the head, just such injuries as would probably be received if a fall from a great distance. He probably climbed the ladder in a drunken fancy.

## THE REMNANT COUNTER

Amid the rush and roar of our Modern Babylon, it is always beautiful to go apart and commune with some twin soul upon the themes which give a meaning to life—Funch.

You can't judge the worth of a diamond by its rough exterior. The Indians of the lovely Pacific toyed with nuggets that afterwards made multi-millionaires.

Don't look for the halo of martyrdom if you can be successful without it.

step a trifle beyond the surging crowd.

No remarks from Peary today! Can it be he has a cold?

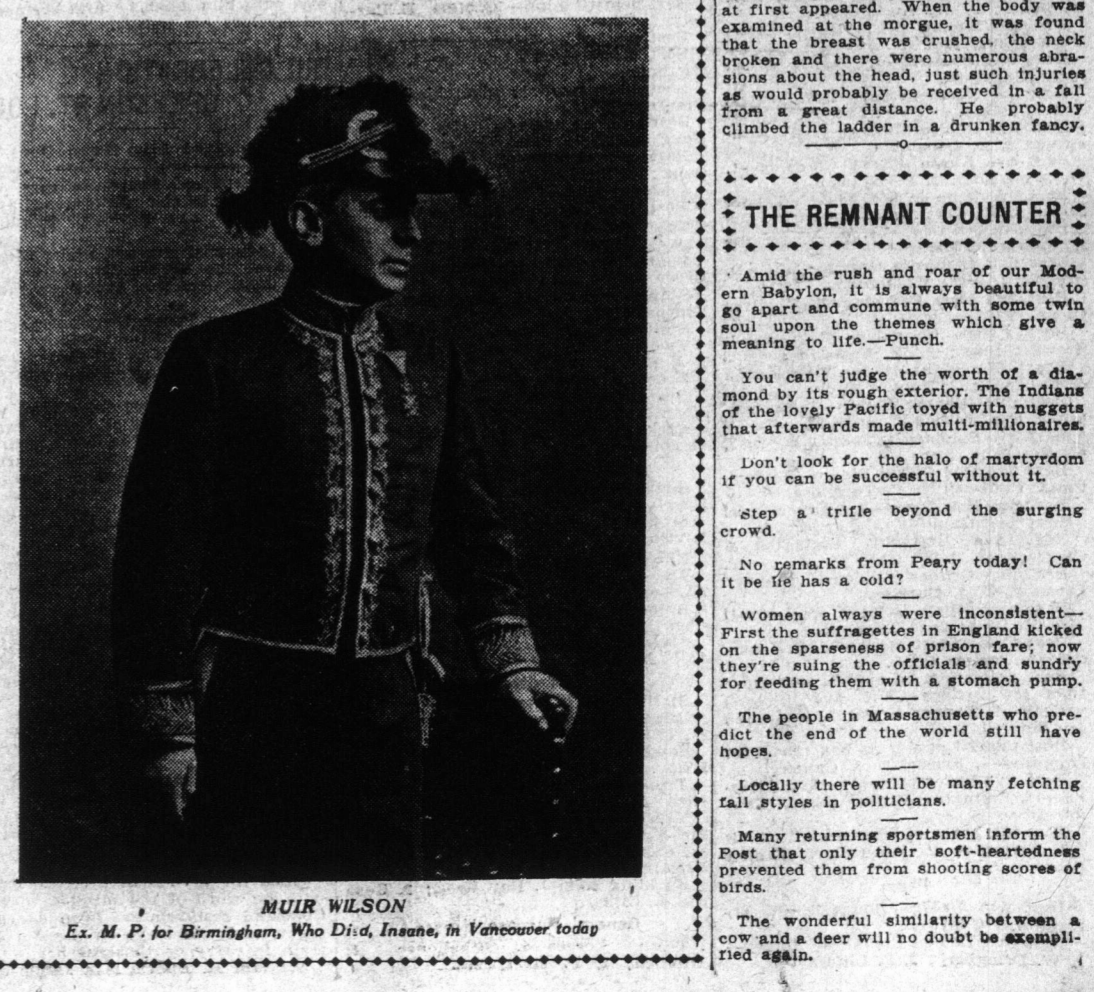
Women always were inconsistent—First the suffragettes in England kicked on the sparseness of prison fare; now they're suing the officials and sundry for feeding them with a stomach pump.

The people in Massachusetts who predict the end of the world still have hopes.

Locally there will be many fetching fall styles in politicians.

Many returning sportsmen inform the Post that only their soft-sharpened prevented them from shooting with success of birds.

The wonderful similarity between a cow and a deer will no doubt be exemplified again.



MUIR WILSON Ex. M. P. for Birmingham, Who Died, Insane, in Vancouver today

SAANICH FAIR GREAT SUCCESS

High Class Exhibits, Large Crowd and Keenly Contested Events

Fine weather, large crowds, keen competition in the various classes on exhibit and equally keen competition in the various sporting events which were on the day's athletic card...

Roots and Vegetables. Best two pumpkins—J. A. Grant. Best two vegetable marrow—Miss Exley; 2, F. Turgoose.

Field Roots for Stock. Best six swede turnips—Simpson & Cundy; 2, Dean Bros. Best six yellow Aberdeen turnips—Simpson & Cundy; 2, J. A. Grant.

Fruits—Apples. Best five Duchess of Oldenburg—1, Mrs. Brox. Best five Gravenstein—1, S. G. Clark; 2, J. R. Merriman.

Apples, Winter Varieties. Best five Lemon Pippin—1, Mrs. W. Jones; 2, R. Clark. Best five King of Tompkins—1, Mrs. W. Jones; 2, W. Armstrong.

Best five Ben Davis—1, W. Armstrong; 2, Stewart Bros. Best five Blenheim Orange—1, P. D. Goepel; 2, Mrs. W. Jones.

Best five Baerre Bousscock—1, Errington & Cantwell. Best five Louise Blonne de Jersey—1, W. Dringbery; 2, F. Lindsay.

Best five Bure Clairgeau—1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, T. Kingscote. Best five any other variety—1, D. M. Eberts; 2, F. Turgoose.

Best twelve yellow egg—1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, J. Brethour. Best twelve Coe's Golden Droy—1, S. Brethour; 2, W. Armstrong.

Best collection of bottled fruits, 12 quarts, distinct varieties—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. A. Grant. Best vinegar, 1 quart bottle—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. Brethour.

Best six stocks—1, Mrs. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison. Best twelve sweet peas—1, Mrs. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.

Best ordinary patchwork quilt—1, Mrs. Parcell. Best rag rug—1, Mrs. Griffin. Best six buttonholes on linen—1, Mrs. Parcell; 2, Mrs. J. Brethour.

Best half-yard knitted cotton lace—1, Mrs. Griffin; 2, Mrs. Griffin. Best knitted stockings or socks—1, Mrs. Grant; 2, Mrs. Plinton.

Best hand made lace, point or Honiton—1, Mrs. Roberts; 2, Mrs. Brethour. Best embroidery, Mount Mellick—1, Mrs. Parcell; 2, Mrs. Brethour.

Best hand made lace, Battenburg—1, Mrs. Brethour; 2, Mrs. Roberts. Best handkerchief—1, Miss Griffin; 2, Mrs. Brethour.

Best hemmed handkerchief—Miss Brethour. Best outlined work—1, Miss Brethour Boys' and Girls' Work Under 12 Years. Best penmanship—1, Miss O. Brethour; 2, Miss G. Lindsay.

Best collection of apples, not more than ten varieties and five in each variety—1, Tanner Bros.; 2, Errington & Cantwell.

Mare and foal—1, Dean Bros.; 2, E. Marcotte. Sire, horse—1, Chaloner & Mitchell; 2, Chaloner & Mitchell.

Bull, two-year-old—1, W. Brethour; 2, F. Lindsay. Bull, one-year-old—1, W. Mitchell. Cow—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne; 2, M. Sheppard.

Bull, two-year-old—1, G. Gillan. Bull, one-year-old—1, G. Gillan. Heifer calf—1, G. Gillan. Heifer—1, G. Gillan.

Brood sow, in farrow—1, W. Derlingburg. Sow, under six months—2, M. Sheppard. Boar, Chester White—1, E. H. Marcotte.

Best ordinary patchwork quilt—1, Mrs. Parcell. Best rag rug—1, Mrs. Griffin. Best six buttonholes on linen—1, Mrs. Parcell; 2, Mrs. J. Brethour.

Best half-yard knitted cotton lace—1, Mrs. Griffin; 2, Mrs. Griffin. Best knitted stockings or socks—1, Mrs. Grant; 2, Mrs. Plinton.

Best hand made lace, point or Honiton—1, Mrs. Roberts; 2, Mrs. Brethour. Best embroidery, Mount Mellick—1, Mrs. Parcell; 2, Mrs. Brethour.

Best hand made lace, Battenburg—1, Mrs. Brethour; 2, Mrs. Roberts. Best handkerchief—1, Miss Griffin; 2, Mrs. Brethour.

Best hemmed handkerchief—Miss Brethour. Best outlined work—1, Miss Brethour Boys' and Girls' Work Under 12 Years. Best penmanship—1, Miss O. Brethour; 2, Miss G. Lindsay.

Best collection of apples, not more than ten varieties and five in each variety—1, Tanner Bros.; 2, Errington & Cantwell.

Best five any other variety—1, D. M. Eberts; 2, F. Turgoose. Best collection of pears, five to each variety—1, Errington & Cantwell.

Best twelve yellow egg—1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, J. Brethour. Best twelve Coe's Golden Droy—1, S. Brethour; 2, W. Armstrong.

Best collection of bottled fruits, 12 quarts, distinct varieties—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. A. Grant. Best vinegar, 1 quart bottle—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. Brethour.

Best six stocks—1, Mrs. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison. Best twelve sweet peas—1, Mrs. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.

Best ordinary patchwork quilt—1, Mrs. Parcell. Best rag rug—1, Mrs. Griffin. Best six buttonholes on linen—1, Mrs. Parcell; 2, Mrs. J. Brethour.

Best half-yard knitted cotton lace—1, Mrs. Griffin; 2, Mrs. Griffin. Best knitted stockings or socks—1, Mrs. Grant; 2, Mrs. Plinton.

Best hand made lace, point or Honiton—1, Mrs. Roberts; 2, Mrs. Brethour. Best embroidery, Mount Mellick—1, Mrs. Parcell; 2, Mrs. Brethour.

Best hand made lace, Battenburg—1, Mrs. Brethour; 2, Mrs. Roberts. Best handkerchief—1, Miss Griffin; 2, Mrs. Brethour.

Best hemmed handkerchief—Miss Brethour. Best outlined work—1, Miss Brethour Boys' and Girls' Work Under 12 Years. Best penmanship—1, Miss O. Brethour; 2, Miss G. Lindsay.

Best collection of apples, not more than ten varieties and five in each variety—1, Tanner Bros.; 2, Errington & Cantwell.

NEW FALL SUITINGS

English Serges—In brown, green, navy, grey and black, 44 in. wide. Yard.....75c. Striped Satin Cloths—In all shades, 44 in. wide. Yard, 75c and.....65c.

Trimnings of all kinds, in all shades to match our dress materials.

Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

WAR SOON DECLARATION OF

(Continued from Page One). thus far been categorical. It is understood that France and Great Britain have agreed that Spain shall have full right to exist, indefinitely from Morocco, and temporarily to occupy territory pending its payment, but both are prepared to resist the definite occupation of Tetuan.

DIES INSANE FAR FROM HOME

(Continued from Page One). charge had lost his mind. Momentarily Mr. Wilson's insanity appeared to increase, so finally he was taken to police headquarters. Here the superintendent began to rave, and it was found necessary to lock him up to prevent him harming himself or others.

AEROPLANE OVER NEW YORK

(Continued from Page One). "The wind was blowing about 10 miles an hour and I had to head in a little towards the east instead of pointing the machine straight. This fight fulfils every condition of my contract, but if the favorable weather continues this afternoon I may make another flight, which can be announced by the Hudson-Fulton aviation commission. I will leave for Washington to train the army officers as soon as possible."

BIG CELEBRATION OPENS IN ST. LOUIS

(Continued from Page One). dents, historical floats, soldiers, etc., culminating in the cornerstone laying of the city's new \$1,000,000 public library. An industrial pageant, under the auspices of the Million Population club, with floats depicting the city's industries.

W. H. BUEBLE LOST IN SHAWIGNAN WOODS

(Continued from Page One). Bueble was not thoroughly acquainted with the country, but was by no means a stranger. On several occasions he has been in the vicinity, but was usually accompanied by some person who knew the trails well. Mr. Copeland, owing to pressing business, returned last night, while his partner and many other remained to continue the search.

Invited Bond Purchasers

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Bearing brothers are inviting applications for \$10,000,000 worth of the 4 1/2 per cent thirty-year first mortgage bonds of the New York Telephone Co. The price is 95. Bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 are reserved for London, out of the total issue, \$25,000,000.

EXPLOSION IN MINE WAS FATAL

(Continued from Page 1). Rescue parties will be sent into the mine from the slope connecting with the shaft as soon as it is safe for men to approach. The cause of the explosion is not known, as the fire bosses had just left the mine and had reported everything in perfect condition. It is not thought the fire in the shaft will affect the other mines, but it will be six months at the earliest before the shaft can be put in working condition. The air fans at No. 2 mine have been reversed, and are sending a strong current into the shaft to hold the fire in check as far as possible, and to assist rescue parties in entering the mine. It is believed that every man at the bottom of the shaft is dead.

Killed in Tunnel

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 4.—Within sight of his two brothers, who were working nearby, Frank Ratz was crushed to death in the open cut of a tunnel under the Detroit river by falling timbers from a broken boom.

Keene's Horse Second

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 4.—The Bestwood Nursery Plate handicap of 200 sovereigns for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, run here today, was won by Witchfinder. J. R. Keene's Sultrigist was second, and Rossleigh third. There were 14 starters.

The Pope Better

ROME, Oct. 4.—The Pope had a good night and is much better this morning. He hopes to resume his audience immediately. For several days past the Pope has been indisposed. There was considerable pain and swelling in the leg, which indicated a recurrence of the gout. The audiences were discontinued yesterday.

Investigate Canada's Coinage

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Representatives E. B. Freeland, of New York, and Robert W. Boyage, of Colorado, members of the subcommittee of the congressional monetary committee, left here today for Toronto to meet Senators Burrows, of Michigan and Daniels, of Virginia, and Representative Weeks, of Virginia, and other members of the committee. They will visit the large cities of Canada for the purpose of getting information regarding monetary systems for use in framing a report to Congress.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—Henry Guignard, the Swiss cyclist, won the cycling championship of Europe yesterday at St. Eglitz. He covered 100 kilometres (62.1 miles) in 1 hour 18 minutes, 42.2 seconds. Schlipa was second, and Robil third. Guignard's time is said to be a world's record.

WORKING TO SAVE MAN BURIED ALIVE

Relays of Rescuers Sink Shaft Along Side Caved-In Vein But Chance For Success Slim

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—All night relays of men were engaged in work of sinking a new shaft a side of the well to the bottom of which lies John Coffin, the farmer who was buried by a caving in of the rock at the bottom of a shaft which he had sunk to a depth of 200 feet in the morning of the 29th of last month. Coffin was buried by a caving in of the rock at the bottom of a shaft which he had sunk to a depth of 200 feet in the morning of the 29th of last month.

STEVENS COUNTY DRY BY X

SPOKANE, Oct. 4.—Within a few days a petition will be started for a local option election for the incorporation of a portion of Spokane county, and before Christmas this county will have voted dry two to one. District Superintendent Lewis R. Coffin, of the Anti-Saloon League, has been petitioned to secure a local option election for the county. He has been petitioned to secure a local option election for the county.

LOCAL OPTIONISTS MAKE STRONG FIGHT

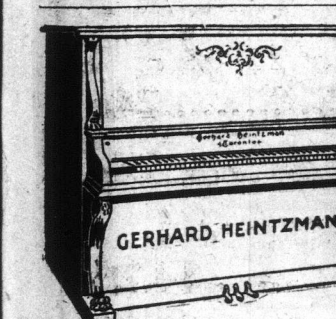
WINNIPEG, Oct. 4.—Saturday the last day under the statute relating to the local option vote in municipal elections. The results show a very widespread sentiment upon the part of the people. At the Provincial headquarters of the Royal Templars, municipal elections are on file showing the following municipalities, having voted for the local option.

BUTTER

At A Price That Will Save You Money BUY NOW

DAIRY BUTTER in tubs of 22, 35 or 50 pounds, per lb.....24c. FRESH DAIRY BUTTER, 1 lb. block, 25c. FRESH MADE CREAMERY, 14 lb. box.....\$4.25. 28 lb. box.....\$8.00. C. & Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY 35c per lb. or 3 lbs. for.....\$1.00

Patronize the Store of the People and save money on all your groceries. COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 133. Phones 94 and 133.



MUSIC LOVERS

Are charmed and delighted with the wealth of melody whatever the player's mode he finds a GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO. Exquisitely sensitive and responsive, whether he is lining a tender legato word song of Mendelssohn or a powerful thunder crash from Wagnerian mount peaks. Pianists discover new resources for their speed efforts and are aided and inspired by its infinite variety of tone.

Come in and see the latest new model, Louis XV. sign in beautiful mottahogany or Cirassian varnished case. Your present instrument taken as part payment and easy terms arranged for the balance. FLETCHER BROS. Sole Agents for Gerh Heintzman Pianos. 1231 Government St.

WORKING TO SAVE MAN BURIED ALIVE

Relays of Rescuers Sink Shafts Along Side Caved-In Well, But Chance For Success Is Slim

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—All night long relays of men were engaged in the work of sinking a new shaft along side of the well at the bottom of which lies John Coffey, the young farmer who was buried by a cave-in while deepening the well on his farm two miles north of Central Islip, L. I., yesterday afternoon.

STEVENS COUNTY DRY BY XMAS

SPOKANE, Oct. 4.—Within three weeks petitions will be started calling for a local option election for the unincorporated portion of Spokane county, and before Christmas this county will have voted dry two to one, says District Superintendent Lewis R. Horton, of the Anti-Saloon League.

LOCAL OPTIONISTS MAKE STRONG FIGHT

Annul Municipal Elections in Manitoba May Dry Several Districts.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 4.—Saturday was the last day under the statute providing for filing petitions with municipal clerks to bring on a local option vote at the annual municipal elections. The results show a very widespread movement upon the part of the temperance people.

GERARD HEINTZMAN PIANO

Mrs. A. D. Donaldson and family are desirous of expressing their heartfelt thanks to their numerous friends for the floral offerings, bouquets and messages extended them in their hour of bereavement.

MUSIC LOVERS Are charmed and delighted with the wealth of melody, whatever the player's mood he finds a

GERARD HEINTZMAN PIANO

Exquisitely sensitive and responsive, whether he is delineating a tender legato—a word song of Mendelssohn—or a powerful thunder crash from Wagnerian mountain peaks.

Come in and see the latest new model, Louis XV. design in beautiful mottled mahogany or Circassian walnut case. Your present instrument taken as part payment and easy terms arranged for the balance.

FLETCHER BROS. Sole Agents for Gerhard Heintzman Pianos 1231 Government St.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH

Some Big Potatoes CONCOONULLY, Oct. 4.—Potatoes averaging fifty to the bushel and averaging 700 bushels per acre are being dug by some of the farmers of the Happy Hill section near Concoonully. These potatoes have been grown without irrigation.

TWO DEAD WHEN FREIGHTS COLLIDE

Head-On Smash On the Canadian Northern Due to Misinterpretation of Orders.

FORT FRANCES, Oct. 4.—Two men are dead and one slightly injured as the result of a head-on collision which occurred Saturday at 7:30 p. m. on the Canadian Northern near Banning, Ont., 235 miles east of Winnipeg.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS WITH LOADED GUN

Young Englishman Tinkles With Cartridge and Then Squirts Down the Barrel.

BRESAYLOR, Sask., Oct. 4.—Bert Heaton, a young Englishman, aged 17, accidentally shot himself with a revolver Thursday afternoon. He had been playing with a loaded revolver for too long for his 33 revolver, and had cut the end of trying to make small cartridges out of them. He was alone at the time the accident happened.

ACTION INVOLVES TREATY'S VALIDITY

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 4.—Forty thousand acres Yakima Indian land, valued at \$300,000, and the validity of a treaty made by Isaac I. Stevens, first territorial governor, are being fought out by the United States against the Pacific Railway company, now on trial before Judge Edward Whitton in the federal court here.

VALVE OF FOREIGN CO-OPERATION

TOKYO, Oct. 4.—The value of foreign co-operation in Japan's industrial development has recently been impressed on its countrymen by the veteran Count Okuma. He pointed out that in the abundance of cheap labor, Japan possesses an invaluable asset, which gives her a big advantage over the West.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Royal Household, Royal Standard, and various types of flour and sugar.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Eggs, Butter, and various types of flour and sugar.

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Advertisement for Campbell's Corsets, featuring the brand name and address: 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET.

We Have Perfect Confidence In Our New Goods And Feel They Will Bear The Most Rigid Inspection



The Prettiest and Daintiest in Children's Hoods

We particularly want the ladies of Victoria to see our unparalleled display of headwear for the little ones, there is really no better showing anywhere.

Latest Creations in Neckwear at Moderate Prices

We certainly have a nice lot of silk neckwear: SILK COLLARS trimmed with embroidery and fine lace, for .50c and 35c.

LACE COLLARS, superior quality at .75c and 65c. BETTER QUALITY STILL, chiffon, trimmed with new shades of silk and extra fine lace, at \$1.50, \$1.25 and .90c.

Real Values in Ladies' and Children's Gloves



Our stock of gloves is quite a varied one, containing all the latest shades. ENGLISH CAPE GLOVE, with the strap across the wrist, one clasp, in brown: SPECIAL, \$1.

Advertisement for Angus Campbell & Co., 1010 GOV'T ST., featuring various styles of corsets.

Advertisement for DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., 1317 GOVERNMENT STREET, featuring a list of 'A Few Good Things' such as oysters, cheese, and various meats.

Advertisement for 'S' Co. featuring various shades and prices: .75c, .65c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.50.

Advertisement for 'WATER' Co. featuring 'The Water That Will Save You Money NOW' and 'GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO'.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .60 Three months .35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MISS CAMERON'S LECTURES

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron cannot claim to be a prophet without honor in her own country, for she has certainly produced a very excellent impression upon those people of her native city who were able to hear her very interesting lectures.

ARTESIAN WATER.

Borings in the rock in the vicinity of Victoria indicate that at no great distance below the surface there is an abundance of excellent water.

The received explanation of artesian wells is that they originate not in great subterranean bodies of water or in clefts in the rocks through which water runs, but in water-carrying rock lying between two strata that are impervious to water.

MEMORANDUM FOR SPORTSMEN

In order to avoid repetition of the distressing occurrences which have marked previous shooting seasons, it may be well to mention a few things, which do not seem to be generally known.

strikes him. 8. Give the party of the other part the benefit of every doubt. When in doubt, don't shoot.

THE TARIFF

Signs multiply that we have heard the last of the tariff as an issue in Canadian politics. Both parties stand as nearly as possible upon the same ground, the only difference between them being as to the incidence of tariff taxation in certain specific instances.

"It is manifest that in Canada we can have only a moderate tariff. Generally the West is opposed to extreme protection, and there is still a certain low-tariff sentiment in the rural constituencies of Ontario and in the eastern provinces.

"DECADENT" ENGLAND.

So many things are claimed nowadays for the United States, and the claims are thrust so prominently under the notice of Canadians, that we sometimes think erroneous ideas are engendered in the minds of Canadian readers about the progress of the Mother Country in things material.

The fastest run of the year was made on the Northeastern railway from Darlington to York, a distance of 44 1/2 miles, which is covered at the speed of 61.7 miles an hour.

here, can show but 1,835 miles, and the Midland, thanks, no doubt, to the hilly routes which render travel by it so often a delight to the traveller's eye—comes third only with 2,166.

A Toronto despatch says that there is to be a reorganization of the Conservative party in Ottawa with the view of uniting all the elements which support the Whitney government with those which oppose the Laurier ministry.

Now that the wonderful Neptune has been launched Dreadnoughts will give place to Neptunites, which will be a much worse disease, because the Neptune is vastly more formidable than the great ship which revolutionized the navies.

Mr. J. D. McArthur, the contractor for the part of the National Transcontinental railway that lies between Winnipeg and Superior Junction, said that all the track would be laid by the end of last week.

The News-Advertiser is disposed to treat seriously the incident where the United States flag, flying over the office of the United States Consul here was treated with indignity.

A London despatch of the 25th inst. says that the chief Liberal whip says he has made no arrangements for a general election, and that he does not expect one for the next two years.

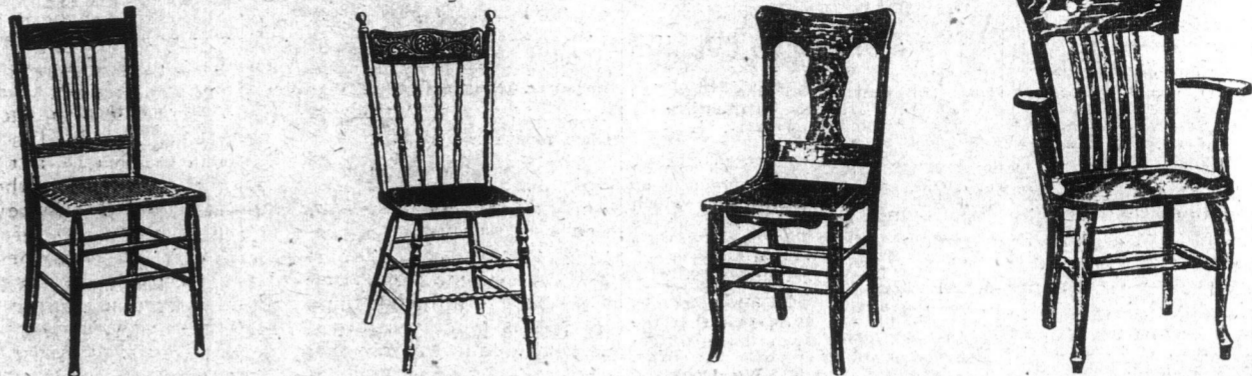
A London despatch gives the following interesting speculation on the political situation in Britain: "Extremists of all parties hope the lords will summarily reject the bill, but the bulk of moderate opinion does not desire such drastic action."

Let Us Show You These Chairs

JUST A FEW PICKED FROM A VERY COMPLETE CHAIR SHOWING

CHAIRS are among the "hardest worked" pieces of furniture in the home. They come in for much ill-use. The chairs of the dining room should never be used for "balancing stunts" but they are in many homes—when "company" is absent.

Other makes of chairs may resemble ours in appearance, but they differ in quality quite often—they haven't the little extra touch of workmanship and material that goes to make the reliable chair.



This CHAIR illustrated above is an attractive style, and specially desirable for bedroom use or as an "occasional" chair. This DINING CHAIR is a popular one with those looking for a low priced chair style.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE DAINTY NEW CHINA PIECES

Some of the Most Attractive China Values We Have Shown

DON'T miss this showing of beautiful new china we have just opened. Fresh from the "Old Abbey" Limoges' potteries it comes and the mere mention of this name is sufficient to make many turn their steps this direction.

Withal we have made the price interestingly low and we believe you'll be pleasantly surprised at the values we have to offer.

HUNTERS SHOULD HAVE THIS STOVE

Light and Compact—Serviceable—Cheap



Here is an item that should interest every hunter or prospector who doesn't already own such an article—a hunter's stove.

It is made of heavy tin and brass. Burns methylated spirits. The wick has a cap which screws tightly over, preventing leakage.

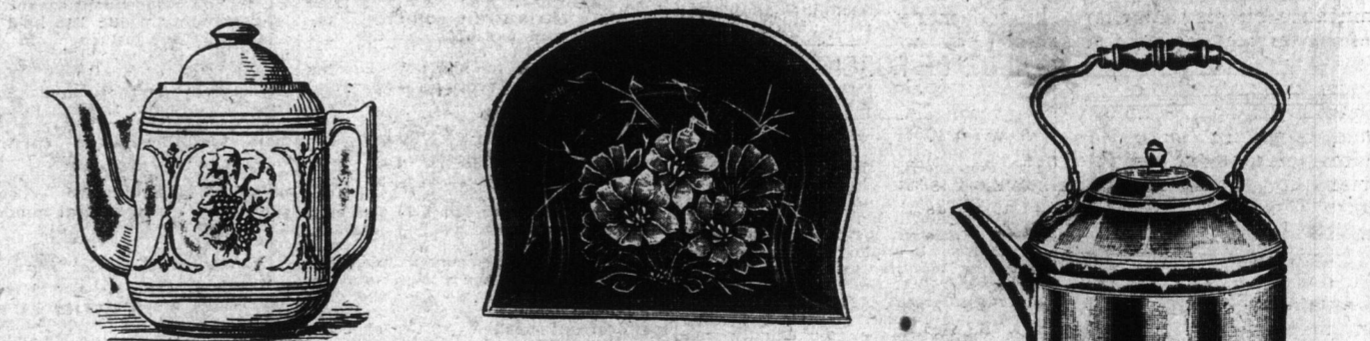
THE BEST GUN OIL

Is "3 in 1"—15c Take a Bottle With You



Take a bottle of "3 in 1" with you and keep your gun in perfect condition. It is the ideal preservative—the best oil for guns.

Teapots From Each 25c Crumb Trays and Brushes Superior Tea Kettles



These Make the Best Tea Most homekeepers will agree that the best tea is made in Rockingham teapots. Whether it is just "luck" or good management or good teapots—the fact remains that it tastes just a little better.

GET SOME WASHDAY HELPS TODAY—CHOOSE FROM THIS STOCK

TODAY is the day to order some laundry helps—unless you are completely equipped already, and few are so fully outfitted that they couldn't use to advantage some of the helps this store offers.

Advertisement for Young Shavers, featuring an illustration of a young man shaving and text: "And old shavers find everything they need here for a clean shave... CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Near Yates Street"

Large advertisement for WEILER BROS. featuring text: "FURNISHERS of HOMES CLUBS WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS. FURNISHERS of CHURCHES SCHOOLS"

THE CHURCH AND

Are church services losing for the people, and if so, and what can be done to reformer position? The answer is not to be found by comparison at services with what years ago. Probably the who attend church services, term all religious services, regularity, is as great as it greater.

# An Hour with the Editor

## THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE

Are church services losing their attraction for the people, and if so, what is the cause and what can be done to restore them to their former position? The answer to this question is not to be found by comparing the attendance at services with what it used to be some years ago. Probably the number of people who attend church services, including in that term all religious services, with more or less regularity, is as great as it ever was, perhaps greater. But there has been a great increase in the population, and it is not to be denied that the non-churchgoing element is larger than it used to be. This is especially true of the cities, and as the urban population is increasing more rapidly than the rural, this means that on the whole there are many more people, who do not go to church than was the case, say, half a century ago. In some statistics published not long ago it was shown that the Roman Catholic congregations in New York were more than holding their own numerically, but it was admitted in the comments upon the figures that there was an increasing number of persons of Roman Catholic parentage, who had dropped out of the congregations. The same was stated to be true, even to a greater extent, of the Jewish people of that city. Outside of these two organizations there is an increasing number of people called Protestants by courtesy, but who, so far as attendance at any kind of religious services, might as well be called heathen. In the city of Victoria and vicinity there is a population of about 40,000, perhaps more. It will hardly be claimed that the seating capacity of all the places of worship within the same limits exceeds 10,000, and even if we supposed they had all filled twice daily on Sunday and by different people at each service, it is very evident that the great majority of the people of Victoria are at best very irregular attendants at church services. In this respect the city is probably not specially different from other cities. The fact is that, while there seems to be ample accommodation for all the people who wish to go to religious services of some kind, if every one should adopt the church-going habit at least once a Sunday the number of churches in this city would have to be doubled.

A noted player was once asked by an equally noted clergyman why the theatres were full and the churches very often almost empty. The answer was: "We actors speak fiction as though it were truth; you preachers speak the truth as though it were fiction." The churches are overwhelmed with a sense of their own responsibility. They are handicapped by a burden of tradition. They are trammelled by formality. They seek to supplant human reason by the voice of authority. There are tens of thousands of men, who only think of God and Jesus Christ when they want to be emphatic in their language and then they only think of the words, not of the Being to whom those names have been applied. The use of these expletives is in many cases unconscious. In one of his published lectures, Col. Ingersoll, arguing for Atheism, said: "God knows that I," and so on. Now, one not infrequently hears church services among all denominations conducted with as little apparent thought of what is really signified thereby as Col. Ingersoll gave to his expletive or the ordinary profane swearer does to the actual significance of his language. In too many cases the services are only superficial performances, conducted by men in a purely formal way for the supposed benefit of people who are paying only a perfunctory attention. The wonder is not that more people do not attend services under such circumstances, but that so many do. Today the cry of mankind is as much: "What shall I do to be saved?" as it ever was. Most reverend, very reverend and just ordinary reverend good gentlemen, do not make any mistake on that point! The need of the salvation felt today is in no sense different from the need felt by the people when Jesus was on earth or when the Apostles were preaching the Gospel. It is not a salvation to take effect at some indefinite date in the future from undefined and undefinable perils. When the gales put his famous question to Paul and Silas he was not thinking of anything but the earthquake that was shaking the walls of the prison, and if Paul and Silas were honest in their answer when they said "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house," they must have meant a present and immediate salvation. Humanity needs such a salvation today. The crowded slums of the cities need it; the business world needs it; the masses of the people in the rural districts need it; all humanity—starved spiritually, as it is, missing the vital force which is powerful enough to make the world the abode of health and happiness, needs it. The people have asked for the bread of spiritual life and the churches have given it the stone of formal creeds and reiterated forms of expression. The great majority of the people do not find in church services what they want. Hence they seek a substitute somewhere else. If no way of salvation is shown them, they will seek amusement instead. Consequently the theatres are thronged and the churches are empty.

If the religion of Jesus Christ is anything at all it is a real thing. It does not consist in an imaginary salvation from imaginary perils. If the story of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles is true, Christianity meant the acquirement through faith of a new power. By what were the sick healed? By what were the eyes of the blind opened? By what were the dead raised? These questions are not directed to men who say the sick were not healed; the eyes of the blind were not opened; the dead were not raised; but to those persons

who profess to hold that these things were true; who preach that these were "the signs which follow them that believe." The answer will be, if an answer is given at all, that these things were done by faith. Then if we ask why such things are not now done, we will be told that the age of miracles is passed. But may it not be asked in reply: "When did that age of miracles pass; why did it pass; and what substitute is there for it? Is it not the truth that faith and all its potentialities are as effectual as ever, but that the days of the men who could exercise it, or at least who do exercise it, have passed, so far as the recognized church organizations are concerned? Some may say that this is an argument for faith cure and other things that scientific men deny as heretical outgrowths of ignorance, and orthodox people denounce as anathema. Let this be as it may, one might perhaps be justified in replying that those who believe in faith cure are in very good company. They would find Peter and Paul congenial spirits, and they would not be reproved by The Master. Again, some may say that physical science is explaining all these things. In a recent book it is argued that all matter is in a state of vibration and that thought is able to influence those vibrations. Perhaps this is true; possibly it is true. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Science—with a capital S—has gone along as far in nineteenth centuries as a few poor Galilean fishermen had advanced in the days when Imperial Rome had risen above the ruins of the Republic. If man is made in the image of his Creator it is reasonable to suppose that he possesses faculties which will make him supreme over material creation, if he will only exercise them.

This is the sort of religion that will fill the churches. It was the sort of religion that swept the Roman Empire like a whirlwind—not a religion of ritual, although ritual is an aid to it—not a religion of creeds, although a creed may be the rational outgrowth of it; but a religion that will help human nature in the affairs of everyday life and fit men to face the future, whether in this world or another, absolutely without fear.

## THE NILE

The career of Napoleon divides itself in a general way into several periods. After his successful operations against Austria, the only power which seemed to oppose his plans was England, and an invasion of that country being apparently hopeless, Napoleon determined to strike her through India. At this time France had very considerable territorial interests in India. We saw in the sketch of Clive's career with what success the French adventurers had exerted their influence in Southern Hindustan. England had taken possession of the Cape of Good Hope and in that way guarded the route to India, and Napoleon determined that the only way to offset this advantage was to take possession of Egypt. There has been much speculation as to his real object in his Egyptian campaign. Some of his biographers contend that he had no further intention than to be out of France for a time, while the Directory was rendering itself so unpopular that his accession to absolute power would come about automatically. Others claim that, dissatisfied with conditions in France, he had it in mind to abandon that country and carve out for himself an empire in Asia. It is to be remembered that Napoleon was not a Frenchman. His family was of Italian origin, possibly with traces of Corsican blood, and he looked upon France not from any patriotic point of view, but solely as its affairs fitted in with his own ambitions. He proposed to take possession of Egypt; colonize it with Europeans and from that as a base, undertake the subjugation of Southwestern Asia and India. He is known to have said that the master of Asia would be master of the world. Napoleon planned also to take possession of Turkey and appease Austria by handing over to her the Danubian provinces. It seems impossible to explain his plans on any other supposition than that he aimed at founding an eastern empire, for before he set sail for Egypt there were already signs that France would be plunged again in war with Austria. On May 19, 1798, he set sail for Egypt with 30,000 men. Looking back over events, the expedition seems to have been mad in its conception. On June 12 he took possession of Malta, then held by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem under the protection of the Tsar. He declared it to be the strongest place in Europe and announced his intention of occupying it permanently. On July 2 he reached Alexandria and on the 8th he reached Cairo. On August 1 the English fleet under command of Nelson appeared in Aboukir Bay, in which Napoleon's fleet was anchored. Nelson formed his plans with promptness, and although the enemy was protected by shore batteries in the rear and a shoal in front, the intrepid Admiral ordered one section of his fleet to sail through the tortuous channels, while the other made an attack from the sea. The battle was fought in the evening, and the result was never in doubt for a single moment. When daylight came on August 2, out of the nineteen French ships only two had escaped. There is no doubt at all that in actual weight of metal the French were greatly superior to the English, and that the victory was due to the skill of Nelson as a commander and the splendid courage of his men. The battle of the Nile has been called "Nelson's Masterpiece." Trafalgar was necessary to complete his fame and make England's position on the sea secure; but after the Battle of the Nile there never was any serious question as to her naval supremacy. The result of that

famous fight was the impartation to the English navy of a supreme degree of confidence, which was supplemented by a dread of its power in the minds of every other nation.

Napoleon's condition was now almost desperate. With the sea closed to him by Nelson, and no ships to make use of if the way were open, his proposed occupation of Greece and Turkey became impossible. Meanwhile the Sultan had sent an army of 12,000 men against him. Napoleon advanced to meet them and he proceeded successfully as far as Joppa, which town he took with 2,000 prisoners. Having insufficient food for so many men, he had them taken to the seashore and shot. Possibly there is not, in modern history at least, anything comparable to this brutal act. He next attacked Acre. This fortress was on the sea, and Sir Sidney Smith, having arrived off it with a squadron, a successful defence was made. For two months he vainly endeavored to capture the place, but was obliged to retire. He himself said that the check administered to him by Sir Sidney Smith completely changed the history of the world, for if he had taken Acre, the tribes subject to the Pasha Izzar, whose headquarters it was, would have given in their allegiance to him and he would have been able to form an army with which he would have conquered Asia. In his retreat from Acre, heat and pestilence played on a small scale the part which cold and hunger performed on the awful retreat from Moscow. On returning to Egypt, he endeavored to strengthen his position there and was successful in defeating a Turkish army sent against him. He claimed that he drove 12,000 of them into the sea, where they were drowned. During the two months he remained in Egypt on this occasion his career was one of frightful bloodshed. He endeavored to appeal to the religious passion of the people. He told the Moslem priests that the French Revolution was really a victory for their faith. He declared himself a Mussulman, commissioned by God to overthrow Christianity. But his pretences were rejected by those to whom they were addressed, and seeing that all hope of an Eastern triumph was at an end, he fled from Egypt to France. His action was hastened by the shrewdness of Sir Sidney Smith, who sent him a packet of European newspapers setting out the straits to which France had been reduced by the incompetence of the Directory. He could not have been more heartily welcomed if he had returned a conqueror.

## STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBE

A gull will follow a ship across the ocean; an albatross will sleep upon the wing; an aviator flies through the air, not exactly "with the greatest of ease," but he flies; a balloonist climbs up into the atmosphere. Neither the gull, the albatross, the aviator nor the balloonist leaves the Earth. They all leave the ground, or the water, whichever may be their starting point, but they are still in the Earth. Men move about in the Earth, not on it. We are fitted to live upon a part of the Earth, which is solid; we cannot live in that part of the Earth which is liquid, and we need artificial aids to enable us to live in that part of the Earth which is gaseous. In a broad sense mankind is a subterranean race, for the atmosphere is just as much a part of the Earth as is the ocean or the mountains. It is more easily moved than the former and much more easily than the latter, but, as far as science has been able to ascertain, there is no part of the sphere, which we inhabit, that is not subject to local disturbance either in the form of winds, waves or earthquakes. Therefore when we speak of the structure of the Earth, the starting point is not under our feet, but high over our heads. The Earth is a spheroidal body something like 8,000 miles in diameter. Our information regarding it extends from a distance a few miles above the sea level to points a few miles below it. We know fairly accurately the distribution of land and water surfaces, something of the lower strata of the atmosphere, something of the materials which form the land surface, and in a few places something of the nature of the solid matter at points from a mile to a mile and a half below the land surface. If we took off the outside of the Globe the part of it about which the most learned person can speak with certainty, our neighbors in Mars would not notice the difference in the size of our dwelling place. Beneath our feet is a mass larger than the planet Venus, about which we know nothing at all; above us is a belt of gaseous matter.

Sir John Herschell from the barometer estimated that the mass of the atmosphere is about one-twelve-hundred-thousandth part of the solid Earth. Apparently there are atmospheric elevations and depressions. If we could get away from the Earth altogether, and the atmosphere were visible to us, we would find it present an uneven surface. Around the Globe south of the Equator we would see an atmospheric range of mountains, and north of that line we would see another encircling range more irregular in its form. At least this seems inferable from the fact that there are two permanent belts of high atmospheric pressure extending around the Globe. We would also see, if we continued our observations, that the surface of the atmosphere would be subject to almost constant changes—airquakes. No one knows how high the atmosphere extends. At one time it was generally accepted as settled that the atmospheric envelope was not more than 45 miles thick, but observations on meteors indicate that it may be 200 miles thick, although the higher strata are supposed to be exceedingly attenuated. Recently this latter proposition has been questioned, and the sug-

gestion has been advanced that the higher atmospheric strata differ materially from those that are lower, both in constituent parts and density, but this is all as yet in the realm of the vaguest speculation. In passing it may be mentioned that the observations on meteors above referred to are based upon the theory, which seems to be proved, that these bodies come from points wholly outside the Earth, and that they become luminous through friction with the atmosphere. Hence every meteor, which we see, is supposed to be within the atmosphere at the time it is visible, and if the distance of one can be approximated, it affords pretty conclusive evidence that there is atmosphere at that distance.

Our knowledge of what is beneath our feet is exceedingly limited. Shafts have been sunk for mining operation to a distance of a mile and a quarter. If we took a large orange and a quarter. If we took a large orange and stuck the finest cambric needle in the rind one-five-hundredth part of an inch, we would make a hole that would bear a deeper relation to the whole orange than the greatest mining shaft bears to the whole mass of the Earth, and if we should place the little hole in the orange under a microscope and endeavor to determine what the interior of the orange was like, we would have just as good a chance of being correct as we are in endeavoring to determine what the interior of the Earth is like from the observations that can be made by means of the few holes that have been made in the surface of the solid land. Because it has been ascertained that in some places the temperature rises as we descend into the Earth at a rate, which, if continued, would melt everything at a distance of 45 miles, scientific men jumped to the conclusion a half century or so ago that we live on a comparatively thin crust, beneath which are surging billows of fire. Later observations have shown that this increase in temperature is not uniform, and there are so many arguments against the hypothesis that the central part of the Earth being molten, that the theory of central fires has been generally abandoned. A later theory is that there may be an absolutely rigid core, surrounded by a more or less irregular envelope of highly heated matter upon which the solid "crust" rests. On this theory earthquakes, volcanoes and earth-tiltings are thought to be explainable, but it is not generally accepted. Science is in a state of suspended judgment as to the nature of the interior of the Globe.

But some may ask if volcanoes are not evidence of subterranean fires. They are certainly not evidence of fires as we ordinarily use the term, that is to signify something that is in process of combustion. They undoubtedly imply the existence of heat, or at least of chemical action which at certain stages is manifested in heat. It is conceivable that there are places in the interior of the Earth, though not at any great depth, where the heat caused by dynamic pressure is great, and that the sea may find its way into those places, whereby chemical action is stimulated, gases are formed and an explosion takes place. The fact that nearly all active volcanoes are near the sea lends color to such a suggestion. We know also that many rocks contain water in considerable quantity just as others contain petroleum. Volcanic eruptions may be due to the conversion of this water into steam. That volcanoes have their origin in a molten core of the Earth is wholly improbable. The most tremendous eruption ever known and the most violent earthquake are entirely too insignificant relatively to the mass of the Earth to be due to the existence of a mass of molten matter, more than seven thousand miles in diameter.

## The Great Novelist

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

### GUY DE MAUPASSANT

Guy de Maupassant was an exponent of realism. He believed that anything is worthy of art if the artist knows how to handle it. He belonged to the same school of literature as Zola, but critics class him in the foremost ranks along with his master Flaubert. His realism does not concern itself with vulgarity or crudity, though he never loses sight of the truth in his endeavor to produce the beautiful. In his short stories, stories which are nearly always sad, by the way, he uses a variety of settings, but chooses them all from the ordinary, a furnished room, a restaurant, a farmyard, perhaps. His characters are never idealized, but invariably true to the commonplace. He does not choose exceptional types for the heroines and heroes of his novels, and perhaps rouses the reader's sympathy the more readily inasmuch as we can all understand the feelings which prompt the acts of those whose life he depicts; for while we can reverence and endeavor to imitate the wisest, the strongest and the purest of men and women, just because most of us fall far short of our ideal, we can the more readily appreciate the strivings and the failings of the weak, and rejoice over a victory gained by those who, like ourselves, are prone to fall.

At the same time de Maupassant was a pessimist, and, in spite of his genius, a far from pleasure-inspiring writer. Whether or not his own impending fate clouded his life all the way through we cannot tell, but there is no doubt that his mind was unsettled by his terrible hallucination described in "Hurla" during the period when he produced his last two books. The novelist had surrendered his

whole being to the influence of nature, and not allowed his mind to dominate his inclinations, choosing as his divinity simply beauty as expressed by material things. Such a surrender is not productive of health, morally or mentally, else were we no better than the brutes. "To the feast of nature de Maupassant had opened all his senses. The day came when he felt his ideas flying around him like butterflies." Nothing can be more pitifully tragic than the great writer's end. His reason all unstrung, "like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh," he died at the early age of forty-three.

His principal works are "Une Vie," "Notre Coeur," "Pierre and Jeanne," "Maitre Hauchecorne and Mlle. Fifi." The following touching extract is from "Une Vie," and tells of an episode in the last days of Madame Jeanne. The story itself is very pathetic, and describes the life of a woman from its happy beginning to its pitiful close. It depicts her as a bride, and as a widow; as a young mother, in all her hopeful happiness, and as a grief-stricken woman of all she loves bereft. We quote:

"They left the wagon with the Couillard family; then, while Rosalie and her son went off to attend to their business, the caretakers offered Jeanne the chance of taking a little turn around the chateau, the present owners of it being absent; so they gave her the keys. "Alone she set out; and when she was fairly alone before the old manor house by the seaside, she stopped to look at its outside once again. It had changed in nothing. The large greyish building that day showed upon its old walls the smile of sunshine. All the shutters were closed.

"A bit of a dead branch fell from above upon her dress. She raised her eyes. It came from the plane-tree. She drew near the big tree with its smooth, pale bark, she caressed it with her hand almost as if it had been an animal. Her foot struck something in the grass—a fragment of rotten wood; lo, it was the last fragment of the very bench on which she had sat so often with those of her own family about her, so many years ago; the very bench which had been set in place on the same day that Julian had made his first visit.

"She turned then to the double doors of the vestibule of the house, and she had great trouble to open them; for the heavy key, grown rusty, refused to turn in the lock. At length the lock yielded with a heavy grinding of its springs; and the door, a little obstinate itself, gave her entrance with a cloud of dust.

"At once, and almost running, she went upstairs to find what had once been her own room. She could hardly recognize it, hung as it was with a new light paper; but throwing open a window she looked out, and stood motionless, stirred even to the depths of her being at the sight of all that landscape so much beloved; the thicket, the elm-trees, the flat reaches, and the sea, dotted with brown sails, and seemingly motionless in the distance.

"She began prowling about the great empty, lonely dwelling. She even stopped to look at the little discolorations on the walls. Spots familiar to her eyes—

"Her mother's room—in it she found, stuck behind the door in a dark corner near the bed, a fine gold hairpin; one which she herself had stuck there so long ago, and which she had often tried to find during the past years. Nobody had ever come across it. She drew it out as a relic beyond price, and kissed it, and carried it away with her. Everywhere about the house she walked, recognizing almost invisible marks in the hangings of the rooms that had not been changed; she made out once more those curious faces that a childish imagination gives often to the patterns and stuffs, to marbles and to shadings of the ceilings grown dingy with time. On she walked with soundless footsteps, wholly alone in the immense silent house, as one who crosses a cemetery. All her life was buried in it.

"She went downstairs to the drawing-room. It was sombre behind the closed shutters; for some time she could not distinguish anything; then her eyes became accustomed to the darkness. Two armchairs were set before the chimney, as if people had just quitted them; and even the odor of the room, an odor which it had always kept—that old, vague sweet odor belonging to some old houses—entered Jeanne's very being, enraptured her memory? She remained gasping, breathing in that breath of the past, and with her eyes fixed upon those two chairs; for suddenly in a sort of hallucination which gave place to a positive idea—she saw, as she had so often seen her father and her mother sitting there warming their feet by the fire.

"The vision disappeared. She remained forgetful of everything during some moments; then slowly she recovered her self-possession, and would have fled from the room, fearful of losing her very senses. By chance her glance fell against the doorpost on which she leaned; and lo, before her eyes were the marks that had been made to keep track of Poulet's height as he was growing up.

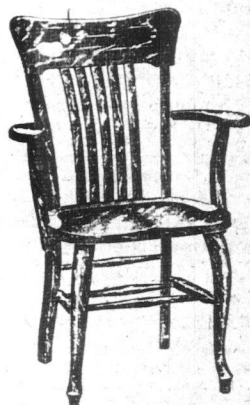
"The little marks climbed the painted wood with unequal intervals; figures traced with the penknife noted down the different ages and growths during the boy's life. Sometimes the jottings were in the handwriting of her father, a large hand; sometimes they were in her smaller hand; sometimes in that of Aunt Lisou, a little tremulous. It seemed to her that the child of other days was actually there, standing before her with his blond hair, pressing his little forehead against the wall so that his height could be measured, and the Baton was centimetre since six weeks ago! She kissed the piece of wood in a frenzy of love and desolateness."

## Chairs

### SHOWING

They come in for much illustration but they are in the hands of the artists, of course, but legs and you must have

quality quite often—they the reliable chair. Come room or any room. Fourth



This cut shows an ARM DINER in a very attractive style. Made of oak, finished golden, highly polished. Wood seat. This arm chair is priced at \$7. Same without arms \$5.

## CHINA PIECES

fresh from the "Old Abbey" to make many turn their these fully, bear out the pleasantly surprised at the pieces for table use.

## BEST GUN OIL

-15c

With You

of "3 in 1" keep your condition. preserva- for guns. ttle—only



machines, all such ng better any home- for clean- furniture, first floor. tems such er, Lemon tc, shown

## Superior Tea Kettles



Have Them From \$1.50

kettles are made of 14-oz. heavily nickel plated. They usive in design and possess tures of convenience and dura- found in any other kettles market. Even the casual ob- ill notice their superiority in ish and workmanship. are made of excellent materials se are made doubly good by ment steel and wire. These will give you perfect satisfac-

How many sizes ranging in \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75 and

## FROM THIS STOCK

d already, and few are so . In wringers, tubs, wash- have clothes horses, ironing Machine. Come in 510

**D.S.** FURNISHERS of CHURCHES SCHOOLS

FRONTIER THE STRIKE AT MANDALAY

BY A. R. HOWARD.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.—Recent telegrams indicate that a state of unrest prevails on the frontier of India which is causing the authorities some uneasiness. The attitude of the Wazir tribe, which includes the Mahaud Khel, is especially viewed with increasing anxiety. The Madud alone are said to be able to put from 15,000 to 20,000 well-armed men in the field, with the further probability of being able to command the Mahaud Khel and other Wazir, and through the Shikharis of the Ameer's Khasadar and other irregular troops against small tribes like the Mohmands or the Zakka Khol is a very different thing from a campaign in Waziristan. To deal adequately with the Mahaud Khel it would be necessary to mobilize two or three divisions, and there would always be the possibility of other tribes catching fire, together with the risk which must be guarded against, of such provocation from the Afghans as would necessitate the crossing of the Durand line to punish them. There is, therefore, the least one hundred miles of frontier between the Mahaud Khel and the Wazir, and the possibility of a campaign of greater magnitude than that of 1897, is no wonder that Simla is feeling uneasy.

The cause of Wazir unrest are easy to trace. Farthans, of course, are ready to fight and the Wazirs, thanks to the extensive traffic in warlike weapons, are better armed than they were in years of the Afghani campaign. But, apart from the fact, it is pointed out that the Mullah Powindah, whose jealous and spiteful nature on occasion, is extending the remarkable influence he already wields, and becoming ominously active. The Mullah, it is said, has only taken up his abode with the Wazirs because he thinks they will best accept his proposals. He is making trouble with the British. He is described as being "animated by a most fanatical hatred of Europeans," and being a man of character, and a powerful preacher, he can find a following wherever he goes.

There is a story near one served as a fireman on board ship, and can, therefore, speak with authority upon the subject. He has already been in contact with his own eyes he is able to inform the Pathans that the British police is trying to get their hands on his falsehoods about the Sultan of Roum, and how the latter has already dealt with the Fenrighis. To know what influence he has already gained over the Wazirs, the latest report about him is that 8,000 tribesmen have sworn to obey him as their king. They do not even possess arms, but they are as fierce as among the Afghans. Every Wazir is a law unto himself, and it is a most interesting thing that the Mahaud Khel has been ready to swear away their independence—a departure they would certainly not have made had they not felt that some serious event was impending.

ANNIVERSARY OF ELECTIVE GOVERNMENT

Effort on Foot to Commemorate Birth of Parliamentary Rule in Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, Oct. 2.—The first meeting of the assembly of Nova Scotia consisting wholly of elective representatives was held here on Oct. 2, 1782. It was called under authority and direction of the King's government in England, and was the first provincial assembly held in the province. The fact that the facts of the anniversary are regarded as the pioneer cradle of parliamentary government in the Dominion, and in fact the constitutional birthplace of the British Empire. The members of the Canadian Club of Halifax have resolved to commemorate the historical event. The first contribution received is from members of the club. The committee has decided to hold a dinner at the Hotel Halifax, each of whom is associated with the Canadian Club, and who will see that the names of all contributors are duly enrolled.

Frontier news just now is all of a piece. The provincial governments are generally having a hard time of it. The Dominion government granted \$2,500 to \$3,000. Sums have come from Newfoundland and British Columbia, and from other provinces. The clubs as far away as Yukon. Private individuals in different parts of Canada are also contributing to the fund. The Dominion government has granted \$2,500 to \$3,000. Sums have come from Newfoundland and British Columbia, and from other provinces. The clubs as far away as Yukon. Private individuals in different parts of Canada are also contributing to the fund.

HAZING BREAKS OUT AT UNIV. OF OREGON

Faculty's Efforts to Quell it Go For Nought When Sophs Catch Freshies. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Ore., Oct. 2.—Despite the vigorous efforts on the part of the faculty to suppress it, hazing has broken out at the University of Oregon again this year with renewed energy and about fifty prominent sophomores are threatened with expulsion. With faces blacked and wearing grotesque masks and old clothes in order to escape recognition, about fifty freshmen, some of whom were wearing evening rounded up a like number of "Freshies" and put them through a hazing ceremony. The freshmen, who were dressed in "freshie" attire, were taken to a hall where they were hazed by the sophomores. The freshmen, who were dressed in "freshie" attire, were taken to a hall where they were hazed by the sophomores.

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At a joint meeting of three upper classes called by the faculty advisory committee this afternoon, President Campbell stated that action would be deferred on those whose names he had secured in order to give all who participated an opportunity to confess their part in the proceedings.

In case all connected with the affair confess a tendency will not come, those who will suffer the full penalty, permanent expulsion from the university.

DISCOVER COAL ON PEACE RIVER

Great Area of Excellent Quality of Bituminous Coal Found in British Columbia Territory.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 2.—Ten thousand acres of beautiful bituminous coal, which will coke to the extent of 40 per cent, has been discovered on the Peace river, just across the border of British Columbia, by a syndicate which includes in its composition the capitalists of Eastern Canada, and which is represented in Edmonton by R. Brudine. This is the latest sensational discovery in the far-ranged Peace river country. Small seams of coal have been found at intervals along the Peace river, but the syndicate has been exploring the area since the summer of 1908, and has now discovered a vast area of coal. The coal area is situated on the east bank of the Peace river, and is bounded by the mountains to the north and west. The coal is of excellent quality, and is estimated to be worth \$100,000,000. The syndicate has secured a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Situated on a post planted at the corner of the section 27, and 37, and 47, and 57, and 67, and 77, and 87, and 97, and 107, and 117, and 127, and 137, and 147, and 157, and 167, and 177, and 187, and 197, and 207, and 217, and 227, and 237, and 247, and 257, and 267, and 277, and 287, and 297, and 307, and 317, and 327, and 337, and 347, and 357, and 367, and 377, and 387, and 397, and 407, and 417, and 427, and 437, and 447, and 457, and 467, and 477, and 487, and 497, and 507, and 517, and 527, and 537, and 547, and 557, and 567, and 577, and 587, and 597, and 607, and 617, and 627, and 637, and 647, and 657, and 667, and 677, and 687, and 697, and 707, and 717, and 727, and 737, and 747, and 757, and 767, and 777, and 787, and 797, and 807, and 817, and 827, and 837, and 847, and 857, and 867, and 877, and 887, and 897, and 907, and 917, and 927, and 937, and 947, and 957, and 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### News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

**Strike Threatened.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—A strike of stonecutters and bricklayers in the city is threatened for October 15.

**Textile Manager Resigns.**  
MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—A. B. Mole, general manager of the Dominion Textile company, has resigned, but will continue as a director.

**Jumped into Ottawa River.**  
OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—An unknown man jumped from the Alexandria bridge between Hull and Ottawa today and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

**Veteran Merchant Dead.**  
TORONTO, Oct. 1.—E. P. Brentnall, a pioneer merchant of Belleville, died at the age of 73.

**Resigns From C. N. R.**  
WINNIPEG, Oct. 1.—W. W. Cooper, passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, has resigned and will be succeeded by W. Greiman, the company's commercial agent in St. Paul.

**Ruthenian Missions.**  
TORONTO, Oct. 1.—Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of the Presbyterian Church, announced today that he is strongly supporting the Ruthenian missions in the west.

**Suing for Commission.**  
MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—Through his legal representative here, J. B. Harrington, broker of Buffalo, N. Y., has taken action for \$14,000 against the Canadian Investment company, as alleged commission in connection with the recent merger.

**Assaulted and Robbed.**  
MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—C. W. Cedarstrom, a native of Sweden, but for many years a resident in Montreal, was brutally assaulted in a lane of Vitre street, last night and robbed of \$1,000 in cash and a diamond ring valued at \$150.

**Antarctic Exploration.**  
LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Lord Mayor of London has announced his intention of opening a Mansion House fund to assist Capt. Robert F. Scott to raise money for his expedition to plant the Union Jack at the South Pole.

**Montreal Customs Receipts.**  
MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—The collections for the port of Montreal for the month of September amounted to \$88,000 in excess of the amount collected in the corresponding month of last year. The total collected was \$1,435,900.

**Sheets Himself.**  
PETERBORO, Ont., Oct. 1.—Wesley Douglas, 24 years old, residing in a lonely part of the country near Westwood, chased his motor and beheaded himself. He had been in ill health for some time, and was moody and morose.

**Customs Revenue Increases.**  
OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—Customs revenue for the month of September totaled \$5,437,458, an increase of \$3,409,631 over the same month last year. The revenue for the six months of the present fiscal year totalled \$32,862,719, an increase of \$5,313,350 over the same period of 1908.

**Portola Invitations.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Invitations to attend the Portola celebration to be held in San Francisco in October are being sent out by the committee to every king, prince and potentate in the world. The invitations are being issued and every point on the globe will be reached by the missives.

**Charge Against Judge.**  
REGINA, Sask., Oct. 1.—The charge on which Judge Maclean, of this city, was indicted for a commission appointed last week is "being drunk while on the bench." There are mitigating circumstances, however, which the friends of the accused are sure will result in his exoneration. Judge Maclean's ill-health will be urged in his defence.

**Geodetic Survey of Canada.**  
LONDON, Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the International Geodetic Association in France, King, in presenting the report from Canada, announced that the Dominion government has recently decided in favor of making the main triangulation of Canada not merely sufficient for topographical purposes, but of the highest possible accuracy. That department would henceforth be known as the geodetic survey of Canada.

**Sends Bullet Into Head.**  
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 1.—Dr. A. M. Webster, secretary of the New Era Insurance Association, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head today. Before ending his life Webster looked himself in a room at his home here, where he was found lifeless shortly afterward by members of the family. No reason is given to account for the man's act of self-destruction.

**Canadians in Mexico.**  
MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—A contract involving the expenditure of \$5,000,000, was signed here tonight between the Mexican Northern company, a combination of Canadian capitalists, and the firm of G. Pearson and Sons, of England, for the construction of the works of the company, which are to be located on the Conchas river in Northern Mexico. There are many mines in the locality, and the power will be utilized by them.

**Bringing in Much Coal.**  
PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 1.—Adequate preparations are being made by the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways to guard against any possibility of shortage by bringing in large quantities of coal from the West coast of the continent. Almost as fast as the cars are emptied at the various stations and cities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the business of both railways is therefore now at high tension point, and will remain so to the close of the season of navigation.

**Plans For New Bridge.**

SNOHOMISH, Oct. 1.—County Engineer Birney started a crew of surveyors gathering estimates for the proposed new bridge across the Snohomish river at this point.

**More Draughtsmen.**

NAVY YARD, Puget Sound, Oct. 1.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Bookman Winthrop, who is making an official visit to the yard, has announced an increase in the number of draughtsmen employed here. The increase will add about \$10,000 to the payroll annually.

**Striking Car Men Parade.**

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—About 400 striking street car conductors and motormen in uniform paraded the principal streets of this city yesterday afternoon. The company today refused the request of the governors of Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben to submit the dispute to arbitration.

**Bryan Doesn't Know.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 1.—Wm. J. Bryan, home from the South last night, said he knew nothing about his proposed debate on the tariff with the Hon. G. W. Anderson of Ga. Mr. Bryan said if he should engage in a joint debate with the Texas senator it could not be before the middle of November.

**New Company Organized.**

ABERDEEN, Oct. 1.—With a capital of \$50,000, the Pacific Northwest Investment company, was organized in this city, and will be incorporated under the state laws.

**Funeral Directors in Session.**

SEATTLE, Oct. 1.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Funeral Directors' association convened in this city yesterday. Delegates from all over the country are being in attendance. The sessions will continue until Saturday evening.

**Will Rekindle Road Crossing.**

NORTH YAKIMA, Oct. 1.—Indirectly as the result of President Taft's visit to North Yakima the local railroad crossing problem bids fair to be solved. General Manager Nutt and other Northern Pacific officials with the presidential party have agreed that the road will rekindle the crossing, a subway crossing on Chestnut street.

**Won't Urge Bryan.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—With regard to the proposed joint debate between himself and Wm. J. Bryan, Senator Bailey expressed an opinion that the Young Men's Democratic League that he did not want to urge Mr. Bryan to do something that would be against the interests of the party, but that it would please him to debate with the "old campaigner" if he should change his mind.

**New Bank for Poulso.**

POULSO, Wash., Oct. 1.—Poulso is to have a new state bank, with \$10,000 capital, the stock having been subscribed by Seattle and Poulso business men. The bank will have concrete building and commodious vaults.

**Water Company Must Pay.**

OLYMPIA, Oct. 1.—The state supreme court yesterday dismissed the suit of the Vancouver Water Works Company against the city of Vancouver to force a reduction in its taxes on the ground of excessive assessments. The court found that there is not sufficient proof to overcome the presumption that the assessor did his duty.

**Special Indian Agents.**

OLYMPIA, Oct. 1.—In the arrest, conviction and punishment of two Indian keepers here it developed that special agents of the federal Indian bureau have been assigned to this state to do the work of conducting a campaign against those who sell liquor to Indians. A new state law makes it a crime for the first time to sell liquor to allotment Indians or Indians of mixed blood.

**State College Wins.**

STATE COLLEGE, Pullman, Oct. 1.—The freshman-sophomore war resulted in victory for the freshmen yesterday, when, after trying to prevent the young men of the sophomore class and building a ladder up the entire 115 feet of the great stack in the new heating plant, the sophomore collegiates succeeded in hoisting a huge white and blue sign labeled "S" at the summit of the tall chimney.

**To Test Cook's Word.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's assertion that he ascended Mount McKinley in 1906 will be inquired into by the Explorer's club, whose directors voted last night to open an investigation. The directors have already made extensive inquiry relative to Dr. Cook's Mount McKinley expedition, and will also have a personal interview. Commander Peary is president of the Explorer's club and Dr. Cook is a former president.

**Irish Land Bill.**

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Irish Land Bill passed the second reading in the House of Lords late Wednesday night. It is said, however, that some radical changes will be made in the bill when it reaches the committee. The Nationalists probably will refuse to accept the bill if the Lords omit or weaken the powers of the provision for the compulsory purchase of land not understanding what views are taken by the government on the question.

**More Night Riding.**

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 1.—There has been a fresh outbreak of night riding in the blue grass country, according to statements made by Judge J. Osborne, of Cynthia. A tenant on the farm of T. J. McDowell, who had steadfastly refused to join the post of home last Thursday night, stripped to the waist and given thirty lashes Saturday night last, according to Judge Osborne, a band of fifty men rode through Milford, a small town, shooting out lights and breaking up a political meeting that was in progress.

**Police Take Bank Robber.**

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 1.—The police of this city have taken into custody William Harrison, alias "Lefty" Fitzgerald, and Tom Morgan, known as the "Nitty Kid," and Frank Burns. Harrison is alleged to be wanted for his connection with half a dozen bank robberies in Wisconsin and Minnesota and other Middle West states. The arrests were made on information that the men were connected with a party to rob a bank at Oregon City next Tuesday night. They are charged with vagrancy, pending advices from the East.

**Merchant Missing.**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 1.—J. M. Hicketts, a prominent merchant of this city, is missing from his home. Two weeks ago last Saturday he went to the coast and returned and was not seen since. He left no word as to where he was going or why he went. He left his business without any disposition as to its future. His accounts are straight and the state contained just as much money as it did when it was locked two weeks ago. Cook noticed nothing unusual in his partner's departure before he left and he is at loss to fathom the meaning of his disappearance.

**Widow of Gen. Boulanger Dead.**

VERSAILLES, Oct. 1.—The widow of General Boulanger died here yesterday. She was 72 years old.

**Salvation Army Emigrants.**

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The largest party of women emigrants sent under the auspices of the Salvation Army sailed yesterday by the "Lake Erie" for Canada to join the heads of their families.

**Noted Contractor Dies.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—W. E. Marsh, builder of the Ogden-Lynch cut-off, one of E. H. Harriman's achievements in railroad construction, died here today after four weeks' illness following an operation for appendicitis.

**Army Rations for Sufferers.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—By direction of the Secretary of War, General Winterhagen, acting chief of staff, today authorized the issue of twenty thousand short army rations to the cyclone sufferers in Terrebonne parish, Louisiana.

**Status of Victor Hugo.**

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Rodin's statue of Victor Hugo was placed on the steps of the Palais Royal with elaborate ceremonies yesterday and the week's celebrations to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the poet's death were thus inaugurated.

**President for Ship Subsidy.**

SEATTLE, Oct. 1.—President Taft in his address in the National amphitheatre tonight footed for the ship subsidy and said the country was now ready to try such a measure. "There is no doubt," he said, "that to which congress can better devote its attention at the coming session."

**Premier Ward at Home.**

AUCKLAND, Oct. 1.—Premier Ward arrived here yesterday and received an enthusiastic welcome. An address of appreciation was given in the cause of naval defense, with special reference to the appreciation shown by Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour in the British house of commons of New Zealand's offer of a Dreadnought.

**Aviation Contests.**

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 1.—Several of the competitors in the aviation week contests that were being held here made flights yesterday. M. Roulier, with two passengers, flew once around the course, a distance of 116 miles, at a height of 45 feet. Huber, Latham, unaccompanied, made two circuits of the course. M. De Caters was unable to rise from the ground with his machine.

**Sold "Phony" Jewelry.**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 1.—For selling "phony" jewelry on the streets, John Peterson and George Eaton were arrested by the local police.

**Gets Eighteen Months.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Abraham C. Eby, a former mayor of Burkeville, Va., who was convicted recently of using the mails to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., was yesterday sentenced to eighteen months in the government prison at Atlanta.

**State to Pay Damages.**

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Damages against the state of New York aggregating over \$150,000 were awarded yesterday by the state court of claims for personal injuries to the child of a teacher on duty at Niagara Falls on June 4, 1907, when a rope attached to a car on the inclined railway struck and killed the child.

**Death From Mad Dog's Bite.**

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 1.—A boy named E. J. B. died yesterday of the death of George Murray, the four-year-old son of a local merchant. The boy was playing near his home recently with two other boys when they were suddenly attacked by a strange dog. The dog bit the boy on the hand and the boy was taken to the Pasteur institute for treatment as soon as it became known that the dog was mad. Yesterday he developed unmistakable symptoms of rabies, and yesterday died in great agony.

**Retrived by His Razor.**

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A piece of stone exactly fitted to the hole in a bloody razor found in Samuel Ford's pocket was the evidence that mainly brought about his conviction yesterday for the first degree. The bit of razor blade was picked up near where the body of Ford's wife was found on March 27 last, with her throat cut. Ford who is a negro, employed in the Askaganian iron construction at Brown station, pleaded that his wife committed suicide in a manner designed to cast suspicion upon him and declared that he ran away from her. The jury found him guilty today after hours deliberation and during the week beginning November 24.

**Massachusetts Democrats.**

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—With singular unanimity and most unparaled harmony the Massachusetts Democratic convention named its state ticket, headed by former state senator James H. Vane, and adopted a platform of party principles. The ticket for governor, James H. Vane, Westport; lieutenant governor, Eugene H. Fos, Scituate; for secretary of state, Prof. Arthur T. Clark, Williamstown; for treasurer, Andrew W. Brooks, Southbridge. The party leaders feared that the refusal of Mayor John T. Coughlin of Fall River, to withdraw his candidacy for the nomination might cause a split, but Mr. Coughlin took his defeat graciously and declined support of himself and followers.

**Gov. Hay's Home Sold.**

SPOKANE, Oct. 2.—Gov. Hay's home in this city has been sold to Judge Twoby, of the firm of Eberhard, Riechers and Co. of South 1091 Monroe

**Halts Cook Insurance Firm.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—State Insurance Commissioner E. Myron Wolf ordered the California Live Stock Insurance company to cease its operations in this state other than those necessary to carry out contracts already in force. This notice was sent to the officials of the concern after an examination of its books and records which lasted seven days.

**Ruling on Robberies.**

NORTH YAKIMA, Oct. 2.—Judge Preble, of the superior court, has held that a man held up who carries about more than a money should not be held for the loss. J. W. Hayes, manager of the Zillah Fruit company, was robbed of \$1 of the company's money which he had taken for his expenses on a business trip.

**Murdered Chinese Woman.**

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., Oct. 2.—Jewelry valued at \$4,000 and \$1,000 in gold coin was stolen by a robber who shot the daughter of a victim. George Ah Loh, a rich Chinese merchant, as she was sleeping between her two infant children in the room when the shot was fired, but was not awakened. Another daughter found her dead, and was buried in the city.

**Confirms Calculation.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—The calculation of Prof. A. A. Michelson of Providence, that Halley's comet will be nearest the earth on May 19, 1910, is confirmed by Rev. Father Searles, of the observatory of the general of the Paulist Fathers, and widely known as an astronomer. Father Searles bases his calculations on observations made at the Lick Observatory on September 12, 13 and 14, and on the elements given by Prof. Crowell and Cromwell in March last.

**Last Medicine Man Dies.**

SPOKANE, Oct. 2.—Filled with white man's whiskey, old Bat East, the last of the medicine men of the Colville tribe of Indians, lay down on the new railway track at Orville Monday night. A little later he was seen by an Indian, cutting off both arms and a leg and fracturing his skull. Death was instantaneous. He was about 80 years old, could tell many thrilling tales of fighting with other tribes and battles with the white men half a century ago.

**State Savings Bank.**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 3.—The Columbia Building Association, organized on Tuesday with \$2,000,000 in deposits, will be turned over by its officers to the state banking board, which will appoint a receiver to liquidate the bank and its associates in the Columbia Bank & Trust Company have offered to put \$400,000 in cash into the hands of the receiver during the suspension of the bank by the state guaranty fund. The total amount paid out since the suspension is less than \$200,000.

**Crab Defrauds North Pole.**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 2.—The manager of the North Pole, a new eating house started in this city, Vancouver street, is looking for a cook who is charged with stealing \$11,600 from the cash register. The North Pole cook is a man who has left \$10 in the register for the cook to change the next morning, and slept peacefully all night with them in the North Pole he was surprised to find it was closed. Opening the door he at once noted the cash register was missing, and the cook whose name he had failed to secure, was nowhere to be found.

**Nabs Fleeting Hussy.**

WENACHEE, Oct. 2.—Bertha Geo. B. Rison, of Little Rock, Arkansas, came down to this city from Waterville by Mr. and Mrs. L. White in custody and left with them for Wenatchee. For some unknown reason White left his happy home in Arkansas unknown to her. She is a well known character in the West so that his identity would not be known. Mrs. White, who is possessed of ample means, started in search of her missing daughter and after a long search found him in a saloon at Waterville. Accompanied by her husband and an angry spouse went to Waterville and there the arrest was made and White is to be tried for the largest ever seen in the mountains, two foxes, two lynx, a pine marten, four mountain lions, several raccoons and other smaller animals. They captured five bears, including two of the largest ever seen in the mountains, two foxes, two lynx, a pine marten, four mountain lions, several raccoons and other smaller animals. They captured five bears, including two of the largest ever seen in the mountains, two foxes, two lynx, a pine marten, four mountain lions, several raccoons and other smaller animals. They captured five bears, including two of the largest ever seen in the mountains, two foxes, two lynx, a pine marten, four mountain lions, several raccoons and other smaller animals.

**Trappers Do Well.**

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 2.—With good weather, officers of the Walla Walla County Fair Association expected to see a big crowd to the annual show which commences Monday, the most successful in the history of the organization. About twenty thousand dollars have been offered for prizes and for the best produce and livestock as well as the best horses shown in the fair.

**Secretary R. H. Johnson.**

The secretary of the fair association, has been assured by the

## THE FINEST LEAVES

From Ceylon Tea Plantations are Contained in

# "GALATA" TEA

It is packed in sealed lead packets to preserve its fine flavor and aroma. 40c. 50c and 60c per pound. At all grocers.

## GARMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN

FIT-REFORM garments—in style, fit, quality, workmanship, are absolutely the best, regardless of price.

There is no merchant tailor in Canada today, who is able to reproduce Fit-Reform values at Fit-Reform prices—nor equal Fit-Reform styles and tailoring at any price.

Nowadays, when a tailor wants to praise his own work, he says it is "just as good" as Fit-Reform.

We are showing several new creations in novelty styles for fall—in superb Worsteds and Cheviots—\$22.



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## B.C. SADDLERY CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF


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Leather, Harness, Whip, Trunk and Valises, Pads, Blankets, Bags, Harness Srops and Trunks.

Large consignment of Trunks, Valises and Bags of superior quality. In stock.

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## FRUIT SPECIALS

CRAB APPLES, per pound.....	50
CRANBERRIES, per pound.....	20c
CALIFORNIA FIGS, three packages.....	25c
BLACKBERRIES, two boxes.....	25c
BRUNES, ITALIAN, per basket.....	25c
PLUMS, all varieties, per basket.....	25c
BANANAS, per dozen.....	30c
GRAPES, per basket.....	40c

FREE DEMONSTRATION OF CANADIAN WHEAT FLAKES AND BARLEY FLAKES TODAY

## The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

## LOOK HERE—HEATERS

Our heater trade is now on the jump.

Winner Oak Home Junior Air Tight Heaters Sunny Empire and Gipsy Air Tight Heaters

The largest and best assorted stock in the city.

# B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

WAREHOUSE PHONE, 1611. Phone, 82.

local owners that they will have their horses in the races.

While the races will be a big feature, special attention is being paid to the livestock and horticultural exhibits. A dog show will also be held. Now, however, some fanciers are importing other breeds and caninodoms.

This programme shows from one to two trotting or pacing races each day, with at least three running races. One week from tomorrow the Rugby field meet will be staged at the Royal Park, and a good afternoon's sport should be the result.

Many premiums are being offered this year for fancy riding and driving horses. A dog show will also be held. Now, however, some fanciers are importing other breeds and caninodoms.

This programme shows from one to two trotting or pacing races each day, with at least three running races. One week from tomorrow the Rugby field meet will be staged at the Royal Park, and a good afternoon's sport should be the result.

# WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT HARDY BORDERS

A PERFECT SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS AND A PERFECT COLOR SCHEME  
BY WILHELM MILLER IN COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

I thought I knew something about hardy borders before I went to England, but I was as a babe unborn. What we Americans don't know about the art of making pictures with perennial flowers would fill several large volumes. Our flowers are usually mere dots amid wide areas of foliage. We allow patches of bare earth to appear everywhere, even as late as July. We tolerate shocking color discords. We suffer stakes to show. We put perennials in front of shrubs, where most of the finest flowers are sure to be starved or overrun. We indulge in a mighty housecleaning every spring—digging, dividing, rearranging, and manuring—to the ruin of all repose and beauty in April and May. And if you, good reader, were called upon to explain what color scheme you used and what pictorial effects you aimed at, could you give a satisfactory answer?

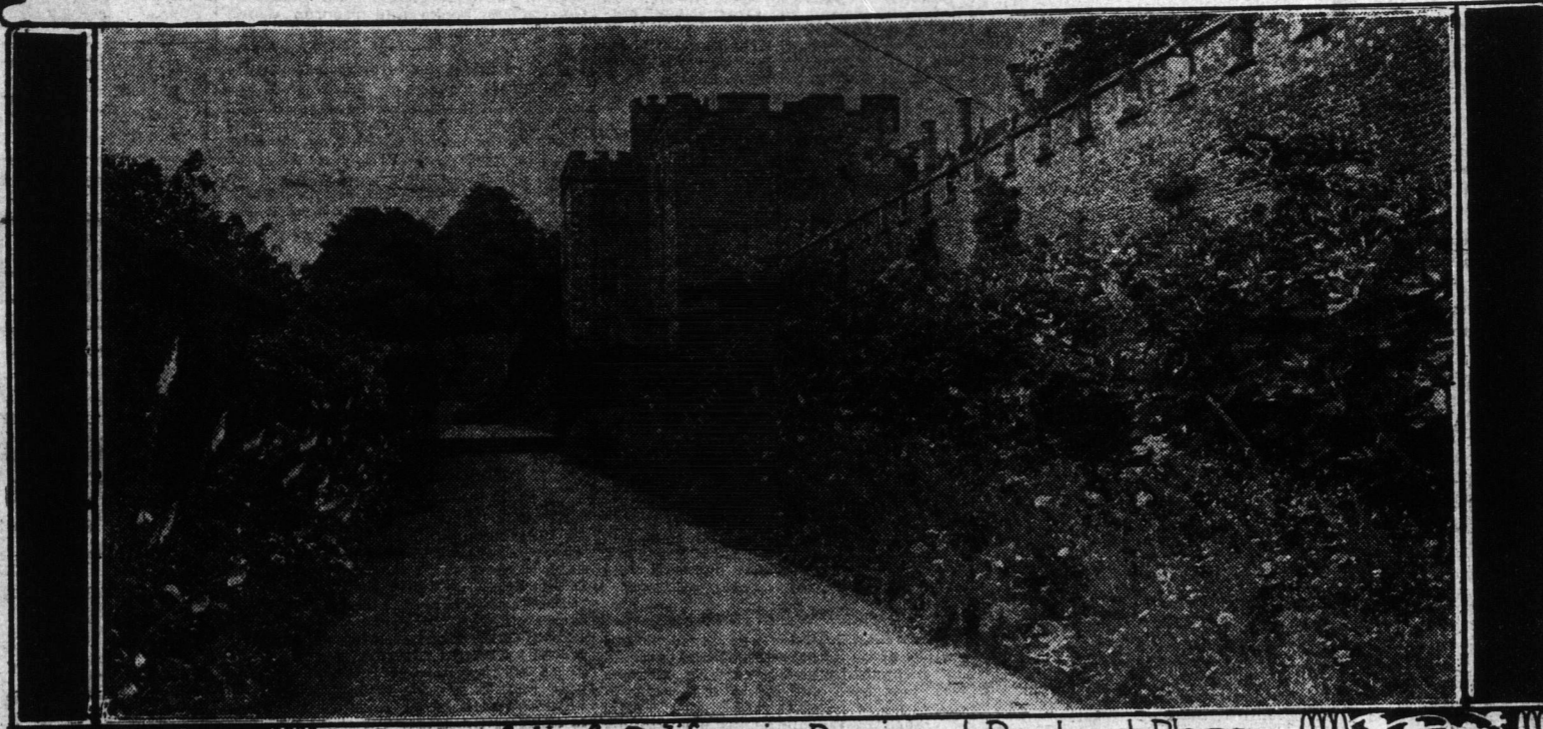
Years ago my imagination was fired by that sensational passage in Robinson's "English Flower Garden" in which Frank Miles, the artist, laid down three startling propositions: Every square yard of ground should have bloom on it at least eight months of the year; every six inches of soil should contain its plant; and once a border is well made, it need not be dug up at all! One of the first things I did on reaching England was to inquire where I could see a flower border like that of Frank Miles. I was informed that Miss Gertrude Jekyll was believed to have the most perfect borders of their kind in England. I might have armed myself with letters of introduction, but I have no desire to intrude upon the privacy of one who publicly declares that she is "growing old and tired, and suffers from very bad and painful sight." And there is no need of anyone's seeing her garden because no one could possibly get from a single visit a hundredth part of what her latest book contains. "Colour in the Flower Garden," it seems to me, carries the art of designing hardy borders to a point far beyond anything previously written.

"It has taken me half a life time," says Miss Jekyll, "merely to find out what is best worth doing." Many people get their pleasure from collecting rare plants. Some prefer to make cut flowers the main feature. Others desire gardens that are merely decorative adjuncts of the house, i.e., gardens for show. But the supreme pleasure, Miss Jekyll thinks, comes from designing a garden that is a "year-long succession of living pictures."

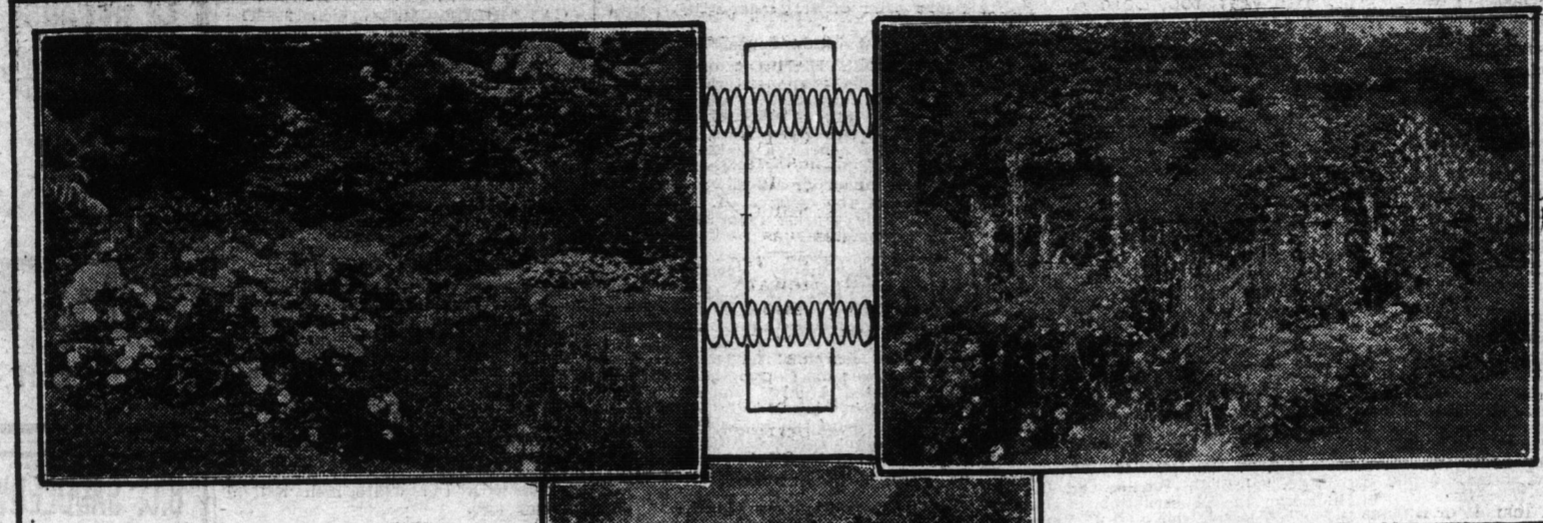
There is only one way of accomplishing this, in her opinion, and that is by dividing the whole estate into a dozen portions or more, each one of which is assigned a different period for its perfection. Thus she has one border for March effect, which contains snowdrops, crocuses, scillas, and the like. She has a spring garden devoted to April and the first three weeks of May, which includes tulips and daffodils coming through carpets of rock cre and creeping phlox. She has a "hidden garden" for the last days of May and first half of June (the period between tulips and irises), in which alpine flowers and tree peonies are a feature. She has a June garden, which is rich in roses, irises, and lupines. She has a September border that is mainly for perennial asters. And her main flower border, which is 200 x 14 feet, is designed to be at its best only from the end of July to the end of September—a little more than two months. The pitch of perfection which Miss Jekyll demands cannot possibly be maintained in any one part of the grounds for more than three months, and even then only by using potted plants as "fillers." Two months is about the longest period that is practicable. What a different idea this is from Miles's dictum that "a yard of ground should have bloom on it at least eight months in the year!"

Is such a high standard worth while? Yes. I saw a border at Knole which, from end to end, was almost a continuous sheet of bloom. Countless thousands of flowers, in two unbroken lands lured the eye on and on until the straight lines seemed to converge in the mellow distance. The brilliancy and gaiety of such a spectacle are beyond the powers of pen or camera to convey. And at Knole this magnificent display was maintained by a simple and relatively economical plan. A great many perennial plants are grown from seed every year in coldframes. Most of these are white flowers, because white is the great peace-maker. This is the only color that can be put in anywhere by cheap labor without making serious discords. I saw a young woman putting in these fillers wherever there was a bare spot of ground and doing the work well for thirty-six cents a day! This simple plan makes white the dominant color in the border, and gives it an indescribably cool and airy effect which is most appropriate in hot weather. As I strolled along the borders, I was not conscious of there being too much white. It was only when one came to the end of the border and looked back over the whole extent that the white seemed dominant. I asked the gardener whether there was any other color scheme and he said no. Their main idea was to have every foot of ground covered, and they depended on white to soften all the color discords. Rarely did they remove any plant for lack of harmony. This is the cheapest way of keeping a border up to high C that I know.

But such a plan would never suit Miss Jekyll, because there is no definite color



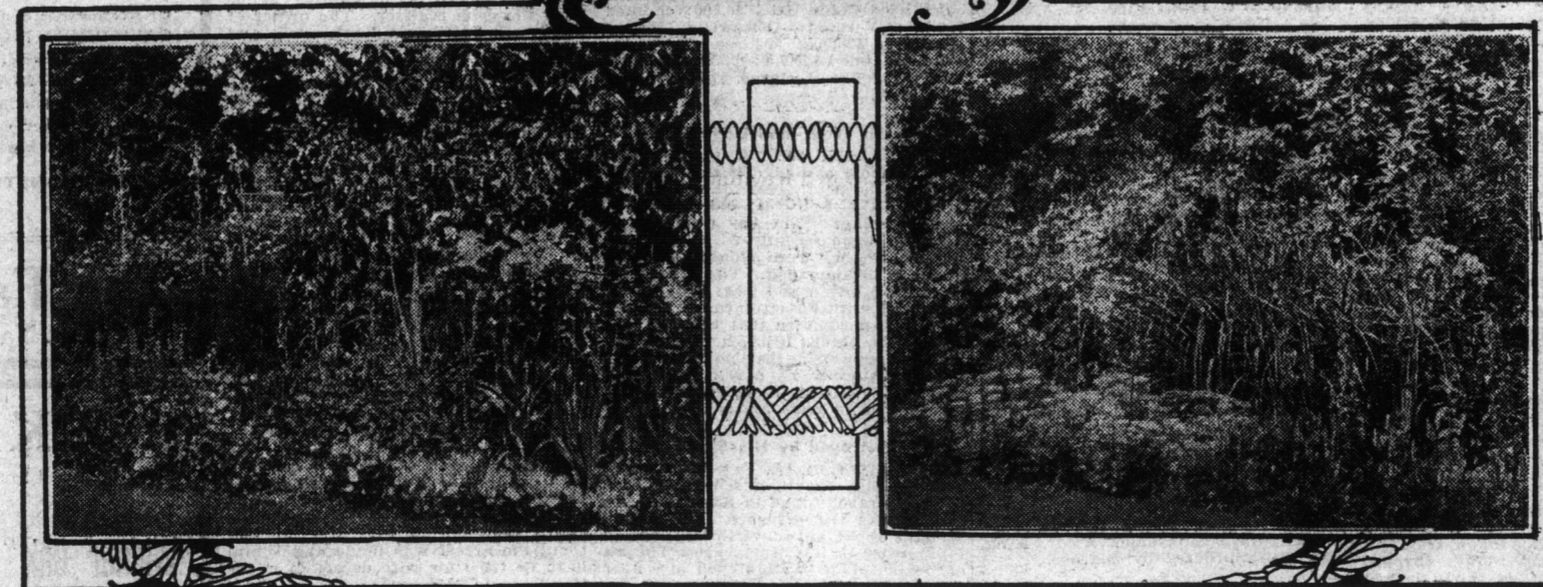
A Border full of California Poppies at Penshurst Place



scheme. She believes that each important color should be assigned a section in the border, where that color is to be dominant but not exclusive. Moreover, these sections should be so arranged that each one is the best possible preparation for the next. For example, suppose you spend five minutes enjoying the flowers of the yellow section. Your eye has unconsciously acquired an appetite for the complementary color, viz., blue. Passing next to the blue section, it seems as if no blue flowers ever before appeared so pure or vivid in color. It is an amusing experiment to gaze for thirty seconds at marigold flowers in full

advantage is that long, thin colonies do not leave big, unsightly places when the flowers are past; their deficiencies are more easily hidden. And the acme of refinement is to interleave the colonies at their edges, so that the colors do not resemble so many separate daubs on a palette. It is easy to indicate on the plan just how to do it. For instance, suppose colonies 1 and 2 lie next each other, and you wish to tie them together. In the first colony write the figure 2 in about three places near the edge.

If you wish to keep your hardy border up to the high standard here indicated for as long



sunshine and then look at the leaves. Although they are normally a dull green they now appear a bright blue.

These are not mere tricks. They are examples of optical or color laws that open a wonder world of delight, in which anyone may be an explorer and discoverer. We miss all this if we scatter colors anywhere in the border and make our enjoyment of colors simply a matter of feeling, instinct, or taste. The artistic and exciting thing is to work out a definite color progression. Miss Jekyll's border begins with a blue section, then a yellow, then orange and red, then yellow, and finally purple. This may sound very crude and mechanical, but so does every color scheme in outline. You should know how the transition is made from one color to the next.

For example, in the blue section of her border Miss Jekyll uses only pure blues and tender colors. Theoretically, blues and purples blend, and theoretically it is better to get harmony by using similar colors than complementary colors, for easy transitions are restful than contrasts. Practically, it is best to free the blue section from all purple, lilac, magenta, and allied colors. Only in this way can blue flowers be made to rival the sky in brilliancy. And since blue is a tender color,

Miss Jekyll allows in her blue section no other colors but the tenderest—the palest pink, palest yellow and white.

The pale yellow is important because it makes the transition to the yellow section. As the yellows become stronger, they merge into orange and then into scarlet, which is the middle section of the border. This is, of course, the strongest color and is, therefore, entitled to the central position in her scheme. At this point many people ruin their borders by trying to pass from scarlet through crimson to purple. A better way is to come down again through orange to yellow and end with a purple section. The danger, here, is to make the transition from yellow to purple. Miss Jekyll does it by carpeting the ground in the purple section with gray-leaved plants, and she uses the gray ground-cover in her blue section also.

By this time it must be evident that the only way to plan an artistic flower border is to draw it to scale on paper, laying off the whole area in blocks, say five feet square. Nearly everybody plants perennials in irregular but solid blocks. A much more artistic way is to plant in "drifts," i.e., long and rather narrow patches, which should generally lie somewhat diagonally. The chief advantage is that the effect is more pictorial. Another great

under serious limitations—all on one day, and in this single, narrow, straight-edged border. You will recognize some of the same plants in all or most of the pictures; yet the total effect of each picture is remarkably different.

I must confess that I used to be prejudiced against straight borders. But for straight and narrow places they are appropriate, while undulating borders are not. The most charming English borders are not single, but double. They lie on both sides of a straight grass walk several hundred feet long, and the flowers are seen against brick walls or yew hedges eight to twelve feet high. Such walks connect one part of an estate with another, like outdoor hallways between outdoor rooms. This is very different from the American idea of throwing everything open. We shall soon learn to value privacy more highly. Of course, much of the charm of these borders is due to the backgrounds which the flowers have. Vine-clad walls are a great expense, and a perfect evergreen hedge means a wait of twenty years. The yew is not to be relied upon in America, but hemlock has practically the same texture.

Even if we cannot apply some of the principles above stated, even if it would be wrong for us to attempt the care of more than one little border, and even if that border exhibits all the shortcomings mentioned at the beginning of the article, still we ought to get better results by bordering our lawns than by setting geometrical beds in the lawn, simply because the borders tend to frame a home picture, while beds in the lawn destroy it.

Beginners usually go to the florist for geraniums and cannas, and plant them in circular beds in the middle of the lawn. This bedding system gives the biggest show the first season, but it spoils the unity of the lawn, leaves a blank space seven months in the year, is monotonous and gaudy, and the expense must be renewed every year because the plants cannot endure frost. On the other hand, a border of hardy flowers has an ever-changing charm—new forms, new colors, new odors—and it may be attractive two months longer. The plants are relatively permanent and may be multiplied without a greenhouse.

Therefore, I believe that one of the most important lessons we Americans have to learn about gardening is that nine-tenths of us ought to grow flowers in borders rather than in beds of geometrical shape. I believe that the hardy border ought to be and will become a national institution, that it will help us develop an American style in gardening, and that somehow we shall be able to give to it a charm that shall be distinctly American.

## HINTS ON TULIP CULTURE

For general culture, the tulip in many respects without a peer among the spring flowering bulbs. It is the hardest of the class. It is one of the cheapest, in fact the cheapest, if size of bulb is taken into consideration. Its culture is so simple that the novice can scarcely fail. The smaller varieties bloom with the hyacinth, and the latest sorts tarry to usher in the June roses. Its wide variations in color appeal to the most fastidious taste, be the occasion grave or gay.

September and October are the ideal months for planting, that root-growth may be well established before winter. However, November planting is much better than no planting, and the writer has tucked bulbs into the ground just before Christmas with success. But even if the ground is not frozen, deferring so late greatly increases the chance of failure.

Tulips prefer a sandy loam, hence the success of growing bulbs in Holland. Select a sunny slope, well-drained and slightly elevated. If the only available spot is a stiff clay, inclined to be wet and soggy, remove a foot and a half of sod and fill in six inches with small stones, bones and charcoal, and finish off with a light garden soil, well enriched by thoroughly decomposed fertilizer from the cattle yard. Tulips are gross feeders, yet direct contact with the fresh fertilizer will induce rot; as a safeguard, some prefer to surround the bulb with a little sand when planting.

Plant the bulbs six inches apart and four or five inches deep; a light soil admits of deeper planting and adds to the security against freezing. At the approach of winter cover the bed with leaves to the depth of several inches—enough to shield from hard freezing, yet not to smother the bulbs. Do not rush to take off with the first warm days, lest the bulbs be prematurely hastened into growth and destroyed by a return of snow and ice. When spring is assured, gradually remove or work the leaves into the soil.

The amateur sometimes falls into the error of leaving the bulbs undisturbed for years, young bulbs forming around and draining the vitality of, as well as crowding, the parent plant. This plan will seemingly work well for two or three years, but eventually the bulbs dwindle away and finally disappear entirely. Separation and replanting at least once in two or three years is essential to the best growth of the plant. Small bulbs grow to blooming size in two or three years, and by separating annually, the increase in first-class bulbs is rapid.

Contrary to the rule among flowers, tulips lose in grace and elegance with the multiplication of petals, and there is in the single tulip a charm quite foreign to its double sister. The Duc Van Thols are the earliest, and most suitable for forcing, though their smaller size and

shorter stems render them less lawn. The Byblooms and Biza well-formed flowers, are beat the former with scarlet, pink mine on white or light rose g latter showing dashes of red, f on yellow ground. The Parr and are characterized by their —a blending of crimson, yellow hence the name. Cramoisie crimson with black centre, is a group. The Darwins are large colors of surpassing intensity.

Among the more subdued tiades, white shaded with soft Standard, white flaked with ro for extreme brilliancy Keizer a peer. Gesneriana is a grand size and with flowers of unusu tense red with a deep blue ce bright scarlet with a golden ba of the six petals and a jet-black with gold.

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## ICE-EATING HA

Since our nation eats and ice every day, the question how much of our national m due—not to the habit of ice-e not got to that yet; but—to t tmination of the material. Atlantic Monthly, summariz side of the matter, argues fo of inspectors.

Most people think that ice be pure. That is true for th crystal; but what may lie be neighbor? A pond freezes fro ward. The crystals advance l diers, pushing impurities in fr practically letting none thro as the surface film protects t disturbance by wind, the impu settle peacefully to the bottor ice may be taken as pure exc and lower surfaces. The wr however, that the dealer may expedients which may result y any amount of impurity. He ice. That is, after the surfac formed (with its covering of b dirt) he may make holes and neth flow up and freeze. T face is now embedded in the Repetition of this process cau duct to be a sandwich of alt ice and bacteria. Or he may s faces as they form, lay them o and freeze them together—w sult, the sandwich.

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## GADSKI PREPARES FOR PERTOIRE

Mme. Gadski has returned several weeks' stay at Bad E ville. The prima donna mad in her American touring ca studying her new parts for h Metropolitan Opera House. "Leonora," in "Il Trovatore," ance in this role in New York have the leading part in "Ger which has met with great suc story deals with the great N struggle of the Germans aga conqueror. At the New Thea will assume the leading role a one-act opera by Leo Ble the Royal Opera House, Berl

Little Bobby was saying h mother's knee, but so rapidl him why he did not speak m cause, you know," he replie all the other children waiti



## The St. Leger, Its Great Traditions

shorter stems render them less striking for the lawn. The Byblooms and Bizarres, with large, well-formed flowers, are beautifully marked, the former with scarlet, pink, violet, or carmine on white or light rose ground, and the latter showing dashes of red, maroon or black on yellow ground. The Parrots are fringed, and are characterized by their unique coloring—a blending of crimson, yellow and green—hence the name. Cramoisie Brilliant, deep crimson with black centre, is the finest of the group. The Darwins are large, and with solid colors of surpassing intensity.

Among the more subdued in coloring, Milltiades, white shaded with soft pink, and Silver Standard, white flaked with rose, are favorites; for extreme brilliancy Keizerkroon is without a peer. Gesneriana is a grand variety of large size and with flowers of unusual durability, intense red with a deep blue centre. Peacock is bright scarlet with a golden band through three of the six petals and a jet-black centre bordered with gold.

An attempt to arrange the colors in bands is scarcely satisfactory, the varieties differing so widely in the time of blooming. Promiscuous planting, or bunching the bulbs of a certain group together is preferable, though the mingling of crimson and scarlet should be as much as possible avoided. When economy is a factor to be considered, one can frequently secure bargains by waiting until the close of the season and buying in bulk, these "surprise" collections more than establishing their most alluring claims. The only real objection to this method is that it necessitates the extra risk attending such late planting.—Bessie L. Putnam, in *Suburban Life*.

### ICE-EATING HABIT

Since our nation eats and drinks tons of ice every day, the question has been asked how much of our national maladies may be due—not to the habit of ice-eating; they have not got to that yet; but—to the bacterial contamination of the material. A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, summarizing the science side of the matter, argues for a special group of inspectors.

Most people think that ice must necessarily be pure. That is true for the individual ice crystal; but what may lie between it and its neighbor? A pond freezes from the top downward. The crystals advance like a line of soldiers, pushing impurities in front of them and practically letting none through. Moreover, as the surface film protects the depths from disturbance by wind, the impurities are able to settle peacefully to the bottom. This sort of ice may be taken as pure except on its upper and lower surfaces. The writer points out, however, that the dealer may resort to two expedients which may result in its harboring any amount of impurity. He may "flow" his ice. That is, after the surface layer has been formed (with its covering of bacterial or other dirt) he may make holes and let the water beneath flow up and freeze. The original surface is now embedded in the midst of the mass. Repetition of this process causes the final product to be a sandwich of alternate layers of ice and bacteria. Or he may seep off the surfaces as they form, lay them one upon another and freeze them together—with the same result, the sandwich.

Artificially made ice is frozen in metal receptacles. The freezing layer advances inward to the centre, finally accumulating there all the impurities of the water, if any, and freezing them in. Anyone getting that centre piece is likely to be in trouble. Usually, however, the dealer stops the process a little before that, cracks the mass, and lets the condensed impurities escape in the remaining water.

Experiment revealed some interesting facts about bacterial life. If the ice in which the bacteria are frozen contains some nourishment for them and is not shot through with sunlight, that is, if it is kept in the dark, it may be taken far below the freezing point without killing them. Some are killed at once, but these do not include our chief enemy, the typhoid bacillus. Nourishment or not if the ice is well penetrated by sunlight, or, probably, by blue rays from the arc light practically all the bacteria will be dead in a short period of from two weeks upward. If there is no nourishment, storage alone will in some longer period kill them all. Experiment showed that within the limits of a single species, say the typhoid species, there were sub-species absolutely indistinguishable except by their differing power of resistance to prolonged cold.

The writer therefore argues for natural ice, long stored, free from its surface layer, not "flowed" or "layered," and handled with proper precautions against contamination. If artificial ice is used the question is rather of the water from which it is formed.

### GADSKI PREPARES FOR OPERA PERTOIRE

Mme. Gadski has returned to Berlin after several weeks' stay at Bad Elsser and Troupville. The prima donna made the entire trip in her American touring car. She is now studying her new parts for her season at the Metropolitan Opera House. First there is "Leonora," in "Il Trovatore," her first appearance in this role in New York. She is also to have the leading part in "Germania," an opera which has met with great success in Milan. Its story deals with the great Napoleon and the struggle of the Germans against the French conqueror. At the New Theatre Mme. Gadski will assume the leading role in "Versiegelt," a one-act opera by Leo Blech, conductor of the Royal Opera House, Berlin.

Little Bobby was saying his prayers at his mother's knee, but so rapidly that she asked him why he did not speak more slowly. "Because, you know," he replied, "it would keep all the other children waiting."

Another St. Leger morning and it must come home to every Yorkshireman that the fortunes of his county have been much influenced by the race that reaches today its 134th anniversary. It was very sporting from the first, and when Lord Rockingham, the leading racing and hunting patron of his time, won it with the brown filly Allabacalia, beating the originator, Mr. St. Leger's Trusty II. And the father of the noted foxhunter, Mr. G. S. Foljambe, himself a M.P.H., had also one in the race. The Lords and Commons may be said to have been in general accord about Doncaster, and all that pertained to it, as, after the first two years, when the race was run on Cantley-common, the nobles and country squires joined hands with the aldermen to have a racecourse with commodious stands erected on the Corporation land, the old Town Moor. This was in a fair state of readiness in 1778, when the third St. Leger was run over it, and there has ever been a peculiarly representative following associated with the event, as, despite the fact that the highest in the land endeavored to win St. Legers, humble individuals attempted to do the same, and were oftentimes successful. In some of its earliest years it was very select. Lord A. Hamilton won it three years in succession, from 1786 to 1789, with Paragon, Spadille, and Young Flora, besides coming in first for a fourth year with Zauga, but a disqualification following for jostling, the race was awarded to Lord Fitzwilliam's Pewet. In a fifth year, too, Lord A. Hamilton was second to Mr. Dealtry's Ambledexter, with Fortitude, to make the best series of successes in connection with the race. The name of Hutchinson had much to do with the St. Leger's early traditions (and he was said to have started life as a stable boy. In 1791 he ran two—Young Traveler and Overton—and won with the former. His second victory, in 1794, had a stronger bearing though on future Turf history, as he was represented by Benningborough, by King Fergus, son of Eclipse, who, after winning it, and the Doncaster Cup the next day, was sold to Sir Charles Turner, and ultimately became a notable sire. His son, Orville, won the St. Leger in 1802 for Lord Fitzwilliam, and the last-named horse was the sire of Emelius, in his turn the sire of Priam, the best race-horse ever seen up to his time, and a host of St. Leger winners have traced to him down to modern times.

There is no getting away from St. Leger winners, as the source of all that is great in horses, and so England, or perhaps, Yorkshire, has supplied the world with such as are always sought after for luxury, commerce, and the vast armies of foreign nations.

### Notables at Doncaster

What famous people have been seen at Doncaster on St. Leger days! There was no greater sportsman than Lord Rockingham, who hunted all the country, so it is said, from Wentworth to Peterborough, but he could only have seen three or four of the Turf events that he had so much to do in instituting, as he died in 1782, and it was the successor to the estates, the second Earl Fitzwilliam, who proved such a mainstay to the Turf, and especially to the St. Leger. This nobleman entertained the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) and the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) in sumptuous style in 1789 for the St. Leger week, and it was, perhaps, the first really great meeting, as Lord Fitzwilliam's entertainments were on a scale altogether unsurpassed. He invited, in fact, the whole country to his festivities at Wentworth, and such an assemblage of sportsmen and others had never been seen. This is just 120 years ago today, and for forty years or more the Earl continued his patronage of Doncaster, and the famous mare Pewet's descendants lasted well through that time in furnishing fresh St. Leger winners. Contemporaneous with this Earl Fitzwilliam were Lord Darlington, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord A. Hamilton, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Durham, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Sir Walter Vavasour, Sir George Arscot, Col. Mellish, Sir F. Standish, Sir John Lyster Kaye, Sir Henry Vane, and Sir Charles Turner, all hunting men, and never missing a St. Leger, which was often won by them. History has been repeated, therefore, in the notables of St. Leger days being there to discuss the promise of hunting seasons, hound topics, or the plenitude of cubs. They bet in thousands, too, and bought bloodstock pretty heavily, as they do today, Sir C. Turner giving £3,000 for Benningborough. He also bought Hambletonian, then a two-year-old, and another, and with Hambletonian won the St. Leger the next year (1785). He showed himself to have been quite the best horse of his time, was never beaten, and was the winner of the great match for £3,000 against Diamond at Newmarket. What Sir H. T. Vane, to whom the name of Tempest was afterwards affixed, gave Sir Charles Turner for Hambletonian has never quite transpired, but it must have been a big figure. Colonel Mellish was said to have dropped £40,000 over one St. Leger, and he won more than that amount over his winner, Staveley (1805), but lost it all again, and a good deal more. He has always been described as a great gentleman, sportsman and soldier.

In 1807 it was a very notable St. Leger, as there were seventeen runners, and most of them belonged to prominent people in the world of sport, such as Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Monson (celebrated for his foxhounds), Lord Darlington, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Scar-

brough, Mr. Garforth, Sir William Gerard, Col. Childers, Mr. Pierse, and Mr. Clifden. It was Cheshire, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire pitted against each other, and such an assemblage of interested sportsmen had seldom been seen together. A great race was the result, between the favorite, Lord Grosvenor's Eaton, Dord Monson's Scud, and Lord Fitzwilliam's Paulina, a daughter of Pewet. The last-named had been run against and thrown into a ditch on the far side, but Clift righted her, and, catching Eaton and Scud a distance from home, got the best of the struggle, and won by a length; from Scud, ridden by Jackson, amidst such a scene as had not been witnessed before, the excited Yorkshiremen cheering the Fitzwilliam victory in a manner that established the saying of the Yorkshire roar.

### The St. Leger for Jockeys

Whether it has been the fine open course, with its undulations and landmarks, one cannot say, but certain it is that the greatest jockeys have always excelled in St. Legers, with one exception, and that was George Fordham, who was singularly unlucky in this great North Country contest. He was second on Mr. Merry's Buckstone to the Marquis (T. Chaloner), beaten a head, second on Mr. Hodgman's Paul Jones to Formosa (John Osborne), and second on Lord Calthorpe's Martyrdom to Pero Gomez (Wells). The greatest winner of all, and with perhaps the finest finishes to his credit, was William Scott, "Bill Scott," as he was generally called, or, by the Tykes, "Glorious Bill." He was the younger brother of John Scott, the eminent trainer, and of the sixteen St. Leger winners trained by the elder brother he rode nine, and he was really ten times first, as in 1810 he rode Colonel Craddock's Sir Walter in the memorable race won by Antonio, who was first of all disqualified by what was said to have been a false start, and when run over again Sir Walter won. The Stewards subsequently declared the first race valid, and the stakes were awarded to Antonio. Scott's first ride for the St. Leger was the year before that, when he finished third on Mr. J. Powell's grey colt, the Marshall, to the half-brothers, Reveller and Ranter, both the property of Mr. Pierse. His first win was in 1821, on the Hon. T. O. Powell's Jack Spigot, when he beat John Day on Fortuna, and eleven others, that included the Derby winner Gustavus, H. was third in 1823 on Mr. Houldsworth's Sherwood, and won on Mr. Watt's Memnon in 1825 very easily from the Alderman (Sam Chifney) and twenty-eight others. The Yorkshiremen now were beginning to think their Glorious Bill invincible, as in 1826 they swore by his mount Belzoni until the book-makers would lay no more than 2 to 1 in a field of twenty-seven, but he finished nowhere. The season of 1828 was notable for Bill Scott, as he rode the Hon. S. Petre's Colonel a dead-heat for the Derby, with Jim Robinson on Cadajand, and was beaten after a desperate finish for the final. The public were inclined to the opinion that Robinson had beaten Scott in jockeyship, but no mistake was made in the St. Leger, as Scott, sitting quietly on him to the Intake turn, drew up to the leaders, and ran home an easy winner by three lengths. The next year was a great deal more exciting, as few better horses ever came together than Voltaire, Rowton, and Sir Hercules. Voltaire, under Sam Chifney, had been lying off in the early part of the race, but in the race challenged Rowton. A magnificent race ensued, Scott landing Rowton by a short half-length amidst another Yorkshire roar. Second to Rockingham, on Musselman, was Scott's nearest approach to victory again, until 1838, when he won on Don John in a canter, and it was the next year that he rode perhaps the race of his life in running a dead-heat on Charles XII. with Euclid.

If beaten after a dead-heat for a classic by Jim Robinson, it was not to be for his pet race, the St. Leger, as albeit that the odds were 6 to 5 on Euclid, the result was the other way, Scott having the best of the riding in a magnificent finish to beat F. Connolly by a head. The next year it was another victory on Launcelet, the Marquis of Westminster running an easy first and second, with Launcelet and Maroon. Then came another triumph in riding for Scott, as the bad-legged Satirist (also Lord Westminster's) wanted a lot of careful riding; and it was a beautiful race to beat John Day on Coronation by a neck. This made four St. Legers in succession, and Bill Scott's last win was on his own horse, Sir Tatton Sykes, in 1846, ridden in a very masterly style, to beat Iago by half a length. William Scott did not live long after his retirement from the profession he had followed for over thirty years, as he died in 1850.

The nearest approach to Scott in regard to the number of St. Legers won was Jackson, who rode eight, and Fred Archer was next with six. Tom Chaloner's five included some of the finest finishes ever seen. It was a masterpiece of riding when he won on the queer-tempered Marquis, beating George Fordham on Buckstone by a short head, and again when he fairly lifted Callar on home, to win a desperate race also by a head. John Watts had the same number of wins to his credit as Chaloner. Nat Flatman, so much thought of by Turf people generally, was on Surplire, Warlock, and Imperieuse, and on the first his race—a struggle that was put into stirring verse—will never be forgotten. Then he beat Frank Butler, who rode a fine race on Canonzo.

Two bits of riding are often quoted to

show what judgment of pace can do over the St. Leger course, one being when John Osborne rode Lord Clifden a waiting race, last of all at the Red House, to induce the bookies to lay 50 to 1, but, creeping up bit by bit, he got to Queen Bertha in the last forty yards and won by half a length. The other good judgment referred to was when W. Robinson rode a somewhat similar race on Kilwarlin. Neither will Mornay Cannon be forgotten for his patience and supreme effort in getting home the moderate Throstle to beat Ladas by three-parts of a length.

### The Derby and St. Leger

For many years after Mr. Wilson's Championship had annexed the two races in 1800, there seemed a fate against Derby winners taking the northern honour. In 1821 all the racing world believed in Gustavus, the only grey colt that ever captured a Derby, and on the St. Leger morning 5 to 2 was readily taken about him; but he finished nowhere.

Marmeluke, the hero of Epsom in 1827 was, perhaps, unluckily second to Mathilda. Mr. Gratwicke's Derby winner Frederick was nowhere in Rowton's notable race, and the great Priam certainly should have won, but was only second to Birmingham; while Plenipotentiary, the supposed greatest Derby winner of his day, was shamefully beaten on the Town Moor. Mundig was one of the beaten-off division in Queen of Trumps year, and Bloomsbury was in the same plight when Charles XII. and Euclid ran their dead-heat. Coronation was second to Satirist, Attila was third to Blue Bonnet, and Seahorse with Colterstone, second to Nutwith, and Cossack to Van Tromp. So for forty-seven years no Derby winner secured the double event, the spell being broken by Surplire, when, in a magnificent struggle, he beat Canezo. Since then no fewer than seventeen Derby winners have won the St. Leger, including his Majesty's Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee. There appears to be something in the air today to suggest that history will be repeated. Grave sages say Bayardo will not stay the severe mile and three-quarters, and the Yorkshire roar may be one of loyalty for our King in a few hours.

### THE FINANCIAL SIDE OF OXFORD LIFE

(By a Workman Undergraduate.)

Oxford is no place for the man who cannot count on at least £140 for the twenty-four weeks per year that he is in residence. Of course I am quite well aware that many undergraduates who have a few pounds less than that amount manage to muddle through and even to get a good class in an honors school; in fact the proportion of poor men of the middle classes at Oxford is rather surprising. But in a large number of such cases the necessary "pinching and scraping" and the continual need for self-denial impose a strain and a discipline that are not all for good. Such men are compelled to miss a considerable part of the college life; they are unable to subscribe to the college clubs and societies; they are unable to ask other men in to breakfast or tea; they are always studying the pence instead of life and books. They are indeed forced to cut themselves off from certain real and valuable pleasures; from what is, to my mind, by far the most important part of an Oxford education, the social intermingling of all classes on free and equal terms; for I should say that the "mixing" process is much more dependent on financial considerations than on one's origin. It is sometimes said that "working men at Oxford would not mix with the other undergraduates," and of course they would not if they could not afford to, or if, like some of the rich, unsocial men here, they were of the wrong temperament.

But consider what a source of irritation the weekly "battels" must be to a poor man, no matter of what class; for unless one cuts down the food allowance to a foolish meagreness, the weekly bill must average about 28s. for food and coal. The term's bills, including tuition, room rent, food, subscriptions, fuel, light, taxes, dues, and incidentals, cannot well be less than £37 to £40 for the eight weeks. The same sum would keep me comfortably at home for nearly the whole year, and I should feel almost as well. The college food bills indeed are simply maddening. At a middle grade city restaurant the same dishes just as well prepared could be bought for about half the price. How is it that a college kitchen which has no rent to pay, which always knows beforehand what number of meals will be required, which has the greater part of its staff mainly paid by the undergraduates themselves—how is it that its prices are so high? For example, I order haddock for breakfast, and receive for sixpence about one-third of a smoked haddock, the whole of which certainly did not cost more than sixpence. I order fruit salad for lunch and the price of it, I order fruit salad for lunch and the price of it, I order fruit salad for lunch and the price of it, I order fruit salad for lunch and the price of it.

In an interview in Paris recently with Charles Henry Meltzer, critic of the New York American, Emma Eames says that she is through with the stage, and will now enjoy life in her own way. She adds a "but," that if her voice remains with her in a year or two's time she might make one last concert tour in America. She has cancelled all her American engagements. She may make a trip to China, the land of her birth.

Waiter (in expensive restaurant)—"Will you have sugar in your coffee?" Miss Nurich—"I don't see it on the bill." Waiter—"There's no charge for sugar, madam." Miss Nurich—"No, thank you!"

chens and stores have what amounts to a monopoly. For although in theory we are at liberty to get many meals outside college and to buy what we wish from the town shops, yet it is clear that in practice nearly everything we require will be bought inside the college. Indeed, there is every inducement to trade with the college, except the higher prices (which young men will hardly consider). Thus in practice the college kitchens and stores are almost free from competition, and no matter how zealous the bursars may be (he is usually a more or less studious don who lectures and teaches), he is to all intents and purposes in the hands of the cook, the butler, and the store-keeper, who, I am told, besides a good salary are usually paid a commission.

Truly, it is time that Lord Curzon's committee for investigation into and control of the college finances was set to work. But when it does begin to inquire, will it be able to regulate the prices and the wastage of foods? Even if it does, it will not do much to solve the difficulty of providing for working men at Oxford. For, after all, is there anyone who really believes that it would be wise to segregate working men, or poor men of any class, in a separate college or in separate hostels? Is it not perfectly clear that one of the main causes, if not the fundamental cause, of the recent troubles at Ruskin College was the meagre, almost sordid, way in which the working man had to get his higher education as compared with the luxury and comfort of the rich man in a stately college? Any scheme which marks off the poor men or the working men must inevitably produce class-consciousness, class-prejudice, and discontent. To my mind the man who, like the non-collegiates, is not a part of a college which includes rich and poor, studious and sporting, gets not "a university education" but "an education at the university," which is a very different thing.

If working men are to go to Oxford—and I fervently believe that it would be the best thing that could happen for all classes—then they must be provided with sufficient money to enable them to "mix in the college life." They must be financed, not as lavishly as the Rhodes scholars are, but on the same principle. In other words, every man must be provided with at least £180 per year; that is, with £140 for college expenses, traveling, books, etc., and £40 to pay for his living while at home during the other half year. How is it to be found? Lord Curzon looks to a visionary benefactor, and of course if some good millionaire could come along with an endowment of, say, £50,000, much of the difficulty would be solved. But it seems to me that the money could be raised by better means, by a method which would stimulate local interest in education, and produce incidentally a large body of men seeking education in the hope of winning their way to Oxford. Perhaps my scheme is as visionary as Lord Curzon's prospective benefactor, but I give it for what it is worth. I suggest:

1. That the Board of Education at Whitehall be asked to encourage and, if necessary, to compel local education authorities to use the power they already possess of providing money for university scholarships; that in each suitable county there shall be provided at least one scholarship per year of value not less than £80; that the local authorities advertise the existence of such scholarships in all evening schools, secondary schools, and technical colleges; and organize where expedient (possibly in connection with the Workers' Educational Association, and under the scheme of Oxford Joint Committee) classes to assist young men to qualify. 2. That the public-spirited men of each selected county or district be asked to subscribe (in addition to the Education Committee's grant) about £300 per year for the University Working Men's Fund. (If the prospective benefactor were found this suggestion would be unnecessary; so it would be too if Oxford's finances were so satisfactorily rearranged that large sums of money were set free to provide scholarships.) 3. That some or all of the Oxford colleges (preferably only the dozen best) should yearly provide accommodation for three or four working men; each college to provide for three or four counties; the scholarships to be named after the county—e.g., the Warwick, the Leicester. Each college could conduct the examination for itself in its allotted counties, but always under the direction of the University Examiner. 4. That candidates must be bona-fide workmen of the artisan class (aged 18-25), who have been steadily in work since leaving school. 5. That the successful men should have a total income from all sources (including the grant of the Education Committee and the grant from the University Working Men's Fund) of about £180 per year.

Only in some such way can the healthy and admirable aspirations of working men be satisfied; only by such means as will enable them to live in the college on equal terms with the average undergraduate will they get the benefit of an Oxford education, which is calculated to give them a wider, saner view of society as a whole.

### EAMES IS THROUGH WITH THE STAGE, PERHAPS

In an interview in Paris recently with Charles Henry Meltzer, critic of the New York American, Emma Eames says that she is through with the stage, and will now enjoy life in her own way. She adds a "but," that if her voice remains with her in a year or two's time she might make one last concert tour in America. She has cancelled all her American engagements. She may make a trip to China, the land of her birth.

Waiter (in expensive restaurant)—"Will you have sugar in your coffee?" Miss Nurich—"I don't see it on the bill." Waiter—"There's no charge for sugar, madam." Miss Nurich—"No, thank you!"

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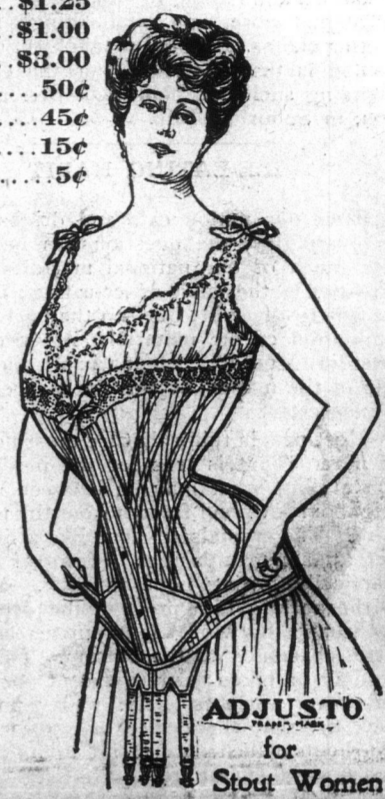
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 CORSET STEELS, 2 for 5¢ and each ..... 5¢



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No matter how simple the frock or tailored suit may be, a beautiful hat finishes the costume and adds a decided charm. The simple styles this year demand many hats, and one for change and variety of attire. The reputation won by our Millinery section is augmented this season to a vast extent; never were the hats more beautiful, never more graceful in outline or becoming in style. The range of styles is as unlimited as the prices, which range from \$5.00 to **\$50.00**

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Such distinctive styles as we are offering in Ladies' Coats at \$17.50 and \$25.00 would be hard to find. These are different, and possess that distinctiveness that is characteristic of Spencer models, and are exceptional values. Below we enumerate two of many.

LADIES' COAT, very stylish model indeed. Made of diagonal serge, in dark green, ¾ length, semi-fitting, yoke effect, double-breasted, trimmed with large pearl buttons, velvet collar and cuffs. Price **\$17.50**

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 LADIES' RAIN COAT, ¾ length, heavy waterproof "hydrotite," lined, mannish effect, stand-up collar, sleeves trimmed with straps and buttons. Price **\$17.50**

## The Very Latest Fad—New Jet Buttons

BUTTONS—We have just received and have on display a beautiful assortment of Jet Buttons, of all sizes, shapes and styles. These are the very latest that fashion decrees, and have proved very popular this season with women of taste. Priced from, per card ..... **35¢**



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Our showing of fine furs, ruffs and muffs is a most worthy one. There are clever creations—direct importations by us from the world's most noted style centres. There are also a goodly number from our own workrooms, which are indeed worthy of special mention. No matter what you wish, you will find it here, priced most reasonably.

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When you want Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles we have a full assortment at your disposal. You can save 20 per cent on your purchases and our stock is always fresh.

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BABY BOOTS, made in fancy styles of fine warm wool. Priced at 50c, 35c, 25c and ..... **15¢**  
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## INTRODUCING BILL FOR NAVY

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

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

Nine to Go to Atlantic and Three to Pacific—Fight From Esquimaux Station—Other Business

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Assist Birth of Navy. Lieut. R. V. Stophel, a distinguished gunnery expert, is coming to Ottawa to assist two other British naval officers, Messrs. Stewart and Lane, in making a study of the Canadian authorities in the inauguration of navy.

## Fortnight of Flying

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The Grand Quai aviation De Paris (Grand Aviation fortnight) opened today under favorable auspices at Port Aviation near Juvisy. It is organized on the same model as aviation week recently held at Rheims. Several kinds of aeroplanes are to take part in races. They include Blériot, monoplanes, Voisin bi-planes, a Wright bi-plane and a Breguet double motor plane.

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

## J. M. Barrie Seeks Divorce

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