

Friday

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Silks for 75c
Silks. These were but were delayed in comprised of Cold the old price; 75c at..... 75c

Footwear

S, tan oil grain leather, 12 laces \$5.00
S, moosehide, tan or black, laces \$6.00
BOOTS, English make, tan waterproof soles. Hard to get \$5.00
Made of soft box calf, plain Goodyear welt, Police patent \$4.50

Ant

ette Savings

ES, in cream, light blue, designs in pink and white, and navy and white, best 35¢
TTES, light, medium and yard 8½¢
TTES, light and medium 10¢
TTES, in large variety of in. wide. Per yard..... 15¢

Variety, Very at 25c Each

ed stripe, pattern, hemstitched, pattern, plain hem, with white stripe, S, with red stripe, nds, very large.

ew Fall Styles

natural color, two-clasps, \$1.00
clasp, medium weight, cold black, \$1.50
wo clasps, silk lined, in tan \$1.75
OVES, in all sizes, pair 50c 75¢

of Men's



Men's Lunch, 12 to Third Floor

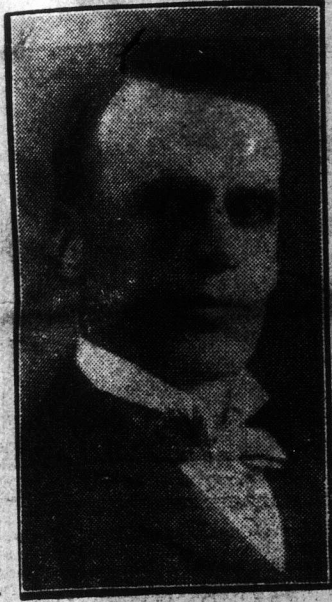
The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

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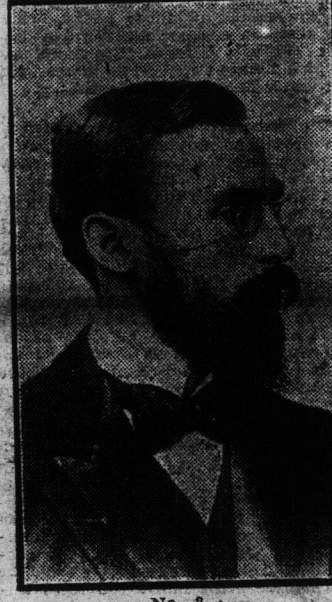
VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

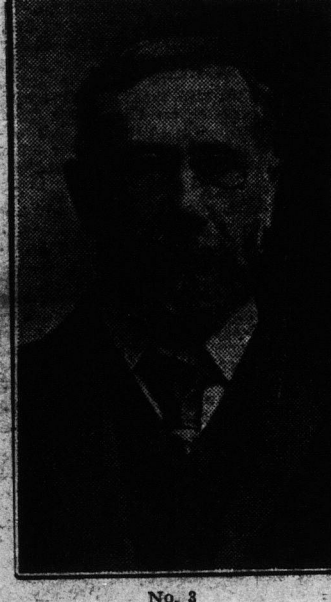
NOTABLE BRITISH SCIENTISTS WHO WILL VISIT VICTORIA TODAY



No. 1



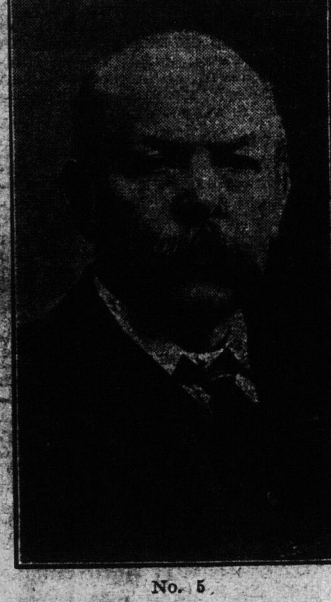
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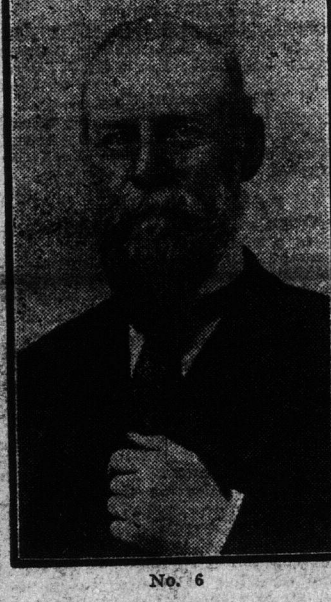
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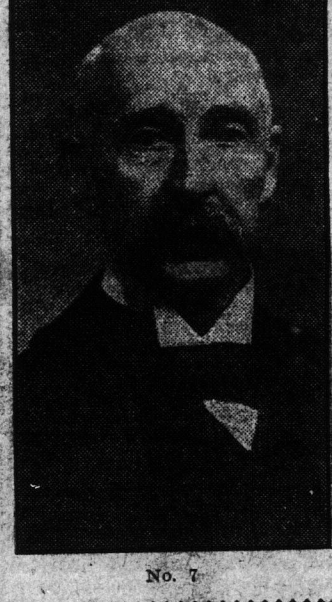
No. 4



No. 5



No. 6



No. 7

SCIENTISTS DISCOVERER COMING HERE

Victoria to Have Unusual Honor on Tuesday When British Professors Pay This City a Visit

SOME OF THOSE IN THE PARTY

Biographical Sketches of Some of the Well Known Scientists—Several Names Household Words in Europe

Victoria will be hostess to many wise men of the East today, when a party made up of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which recently finished its work at Winnipeg, will arrive here. Plans have already been perfected for elaborate entertainment of the distinguished visitors, many of whose names are household words in Europe. The party numbers almost a hundred and Victoria has never before had an opportunity of extending hospitality to such a gathering.

The Provincial Government, the city, the Natural History Society, as well as a number of prominent citizens, have all united to do honor to the distinguished visitors. A reception, at which the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young will preside, will be held on Tuesday evening in the legislative hall of the Parliament Buildings. The place will be handsomely decorated with flowers and bunting. A civic welcome will be extended to the scientists, while the members of the Natural History Society, aided by a committee of citizens, have arranged to show the visitors as much of the city as it will be possible for them to see in their brief stay. The visitors who here will be guests at the Empress hotel, where already the fullest arrangements have been made for their comfort.

The Colonist publishes today portraits of some of the most prominent of the distinguished visitors and brief sketches of a biographical nature follow.

Joseph John Thomson (President), Professor Joseph John Thomson, Cavendish professor at Cambridge University, was the president of the (Continued on Page 3)

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The passengers on board the Cunard line steamer Caronia reached London shortly after 11 o'clock this morning from Fishguard. Six hours were saved by this route as compared to continuing on the vessel up to Liverpool and thence by rail to London.

A widow of late Hon. Sanford Macdonald passes away in Ontario.

Equimatt Water Works Company receives tenders for 66,000 feet of steel pipe for use from Goldstream to Equimatt.

Baltimore & Ohio train ditched by wreckers.

Prominent British scientists due here on Tuesday.

First carload of Vancouver Island small fruits is shipped east.

South Saanich woman found dead with gun wound.

DISCOVERER TELLS OF TRIP

Dr. Frederick A. Cook Tells of Thrilling Dash For the Pole and His Ultimate Success in Reaching the Goal

LUCKY SHOT SAVED PARTY FROM STARVING

Explorer Lands at Copenhagen This Morning and is Received By Crown Prince Christian—Discovered Islands

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—Dr. Fred A. Cook, the American explorer, returning to civilization from his discovery of the north pole, came into Copenhagen harbor at 19 o'clock this morning on board the steamer Hans Egede from Greenland.

Dr. Cook was standing on the bridge of the vessel, which flew the American flag at the mast. Crown Prince Christian, of Denmark, Maurice Egan, U. S. minister, the Danish minister of Commerce, and committee representing various public bodies, boarded the Hans Egede and welcomed Dr. Cook in the name of the nation and the city.

Dr. Cook was escorted ashore by Prince Christian. The explorer was cheered by great crowds as he set his foot on land. An immense throng followed through the streets to the Meteorological Institute, where he made a brief speech.

Speaking to the representative of the associated press, Dr. Cook said he left at the north pole an American flag and a box containing documents, including a brief account of his trip and certain observations and data to bear out his claim. Capt. Larsen, of the Hans Egede said he had examined Dr. Cook's records and that he believed them to be perfectly correct. In the course of the interview with the associated press representative on board the Hans Egede, Dr. Cook declared with great emphasis:

"I have been to the north pole and I have brought back the most exact observations absolutely proving my statement. I have kept a diary throughout my entire expedition, in which I recorded the most minute details."

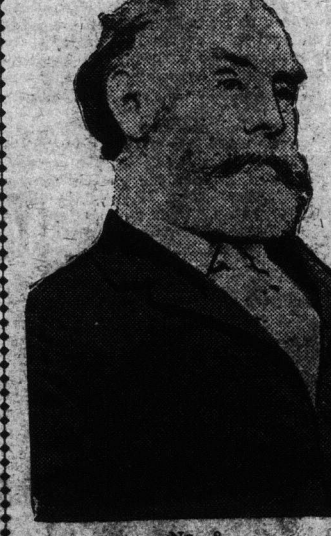
Continuing the conversation, Dr. Cook said:

"It was not my intention at the start to proceed to the pole, I was merely on an Arctic excursion, but as I found conditions favorable I continued on my way to the pole."

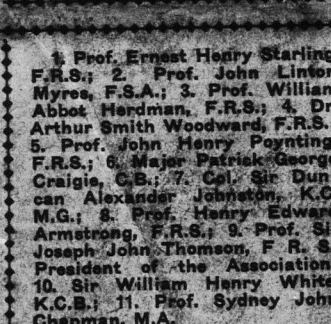
"I discovered two hitherto unknown islands. We missed the depots which previously had been established, but we came accidentally upon one of McIlwain's depots where we found provisions and instruments in a most excellent state of preservation. Owing to the smallness of my expedition our requirements were not large. For the same reason we were able to proceed more quickly. On some days we covered as high as 12 miles which is an extraordinary speed."

"As I approached the pole the Eskimos with me were utterly scared at the meteorological conditions. On the return trip our provisions became entirely exhausted, no animal life was visible, and for three days we had nothing to eat. Then in a few minutes we caught sight of several walrus. I had only a few cartridges left. I crept along the ice on my stomach approaching the animals slowly so as not to scare them. I expended all my cartridges and as a result secured two of the walrus. Our lives were saved."

"We then broke up our only sledge and made bows and arrows of the walrus harpoon heads. (Continued on Page 3.)"



No. 8



No. 9

SHIP FIRST CAR OF ISLAND FRUIT EAST

Small Fruits to Go to Prairie Markets By Refrigerator Cars Tomorrow—Marks a New Era

The first carload of Vancouver Island small fruits to leave Victoria in cold storage is being loaded today and tomorrow will go forward to Vancouver and be placed on exactly the same train and being taken through direct to Prairie points. In the shipment is included plums, pears, apples, and other varieties. It is being handled by the Dominion Express Co.

H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the B. & N. railway, stated this morning that the innovation might be interpreted as marking the inauguration of an industry which, with a proper display of enterprise on the part of the growers, would develop into one of the first importance. Hitherto those identified with horticulture had been at a disadvantage because of being unable to reach the market of the Middle West as quickly or at the same rates as could those of the Mainland. Now they were placed on exactly the same basis. The fruit would go forward as expeditiously as the present transportation facilities would permit in refrigerator cars, meaning that it would be placed on the market two or three days after its shipment in practically as the shape as when picked.

It is pointed out that the new system will be of incalculable assistance to the island growers in the fostering of the strawberry business. Every year the crop is increasing and it is the general opinion that the improved transportation arrangements will enable those engaged in the business in Victoria and surrounding districts to successfully compete with all others because of the admitted superiority of the berries grown here.

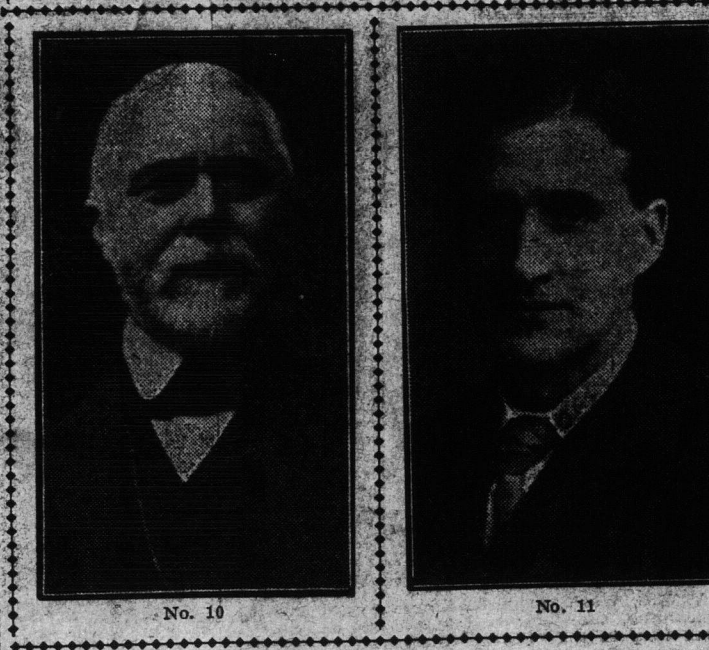
BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 4.—A section of the new sheep sheds at the East Buffalo stock yards was burned last night. Nearly 4,000 sheep were burned to death, loss \$50,000.

South Saanich woman found dead with gun wound.

South Saanich woman found dead with gun wound.



No. 10



No. 11

USED PICKET TO CITY TURNS DOWN PRESS FATAL TRIGGER GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST

South Saanich Woman Found Dead Lying Across Cattle Trail—Suicide Indicated By Circumstances

Stretched across a cattle trail, traversing a ravine at the rear of her home, Williams road, South Saanich, the body of Mrs. Richard Griffiths was found at about 1 o'clock last evening. The circumstances point to suicide.

The discovery was made by Miss Edridge, a young lady, who at the time was walking along the well-beaten track to bring the cow herd to shelter. Lying beside the remains was a 12-bore shot gun. It was apparent that it had been discharged into the left breast, immediately above the heart. After a hurried examination Miss Edridge notified the municipal constable, who in turn reported to headquarters. Coroner Hart has ordered an inquest for 11 o'clock Monday morning.

That Mrs. Griffiths, immediately on returning from her usual visit to the district post office in the morning, entered the house, obtained the loaded gun and went out to take her life is the consensus of opinion. It is believed that she was suffering from a mental ailment. (Continued on Page 3.)

EXPEDITION FINDS NEW BRIDGE

Archaeological Society Returns From Exploration Trip on Colorado River With News of Fossils

SCIENTIFIC WONDER BELONGS TO UTAH

Indentations on Rock Surface Show Signs of Remarkable Animal Life in the Centuries Past

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 4.—Spanning 274 feet and over 300 feet high, a natural bridge said to be the largest known, has been discovered by members of the Utah Archaeological Society, who have returned from an expedition along the Colorado river in Northern Arizona and Southern Utah. The bridge is located four miles north of the Arizona line in the State of Utah, six miles east of the Colorado river. On its top were found imbedded several fossils of remarkable size, indicating the presence in earlier times of giant animal life.

SASKATCHEWAN COLLEGE PLANNED

Governors Look Ahead a Century in Scheming For New Prairie University.

Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 4.—The Board of Governors for the University of Saskatchewan is now in session in this city, considering with architects the plans for the new Saskatchewan university. For the past twenty-four hours continuous sessions have been held, but little information has been given to the press.

Among the important matters of business transacted in the appointment of E. J. Bateman, of Trinity college, Dublin, to the post of professor of English and French, and of T. N. Wilking, chief weed inspector, to be professor of Weeds and Entomology. The governors are now going into details in connection with the plans for the university grounds and buildings with the architects who, it is understood, have visited leading institutions across the border and have embodied in their plans certain things learned there.

The governors propose formulating a scheme of development which will provide all requisites for at least one hundred years in the future, which is expected will be given to the press tomorrow.

An effort will be made to get excavation made for the new institution before the frost comes.

STRATHCONA GOES EAST

Tendered Luncheon in New Westminster—Earl Grey's Visit

New Westminster, Sept. 4.—Lord Strathcona left for the east yesterday afternoon after spending the morning visiting the public institutions of the city and attending a civic luncheon given in his honor. Among those present at this banquet were Hon. F. C. Cotton, president of the council, members of the Dominion and provincial parliaments, and the mayor and aldermen of Vancouver.

Official intimation was received yesterday morning that Earl Grey and the vice royal party will visit New Westminster, September 8.

FATALITIES IN WRECK OF FLYER

Royal Blue Limited of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Ditched By Train Wreckers Near Pittsburg

FIENDS TORE UP RAILS AND TIES

Four Killed and Thirty-Five Wounded in Smash-Up—Bloodhounds on Trail of the Wreckers

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—Four persons were killed and thirty-five others injured, several perhaps fatally, at midnight last night, when train No. 6, westbound, on the B. & O. railroad, known as the Royal Blue Limited, running between New York and Chicago, was wrecked at Chawton, Pa., forty-eight miles from this city.

The train ran into a broken rail, supposed to have been caused by train wreckers, and the engine, two Pullmans and two day coaches were thrown from the track. The cars immediately took fire.

Among the dead were Engineer John Dill, aged 45, of Chicago Junction. (Continued on Page Three.)

THE REMNANT COUNTER

"A Woman's Way"



It's a wise woman who knows her own mind before she changes it.

Many places have Sunday ball games and forget it, but Connecticut has passed a law legalizing them. May we be struck like!

An ace in the hand is worth two in the discard—if you have three more.

Everybody who raises wheat is not a farmer.

If Uncle Joe Cannon were only a disappearing gun the U. S. Senate would feel easier in its mind.

We wonder were there any Ontario blue laws in that portion of the provincial library that fell on Sir J. F. Whittney.

The American papers are screaming that "the constitution follows the flag to the North Pole," totally regardless of the fact that a mighty strong constitution had to precede it.

It must disgust a self-respecting speed-reading automaton to be shipped by freight and get sidetracked.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months50
Three months25
Sent prepaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE.

Lord Strathcona left no uncertainty in the minds of the people as to his belief in the fitness of Victoria to become a great educational centre. Both publicly and privately he advanced the view and while his opinion will not settle the site of the Provincial University, there is no doubt that the reasons which have made His Lordship so strong in his views upon this point, will have a potent influence upon those who may have to decide the question. When the question of a site was urged upon him by members of the Citizens' University committee, His Lordship was of necessity very guarded in what he had to say. In a word he pointed out that he is only one of the trustees of many shareholders but no effort of the imagination was necessary to enable one to realize that he was very favorably disposed towards the request made of him.

It is difficult to understand how any impartial observer could overlook the manifest advantages which Victoria has in this direction. We think we may very properly say that the people of Victoria do not look upon a donation from the Hudson Bay Company of a site as a necessary prerequisite of the location of the university here. The position seems rather to be as follows: The best sites in this immediate vicinity belong to the company and they are not now upon the market. The first thing to be ascertained is whether or not, if the commission that is to be appointed to select a site shall feel favorably disposed towards Victoria, an assurance can be given that the most desirable locations are available. If they are available to some extent gratuitously, so much the better, but the first thing to be ascertained is whether or not they are available at all. When the company has decided upon the policy in this regard the area, terms and so on upon which the land can be obtained will have to be considered.

It seems to be pretty well settled that the Experimental Farm will be near Victoria, and as one branch of the educational system of this province must shortly be in connection with scientific agriculture, the establishment of the University within a reasonable distance of the Farm would be very desirable.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

Too wide publicity cannot be given to the following observations which we take from the Evening Post of this city:

The Post speaks from personal knowledge when it states that a higher grade of steel can be produced on Vancouver Island from native raw material than is now being manufactured at the extensive works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Nova Scotia; which means that Victoria is an even better location for shipbuilding than Halifax. The steel made at the Dominion works is of a higher grade, and contains an average of five or six per cent more fixed carbon than the steel which has made Nova Scotia famous. With respect to iron ore, it is an open secret that ever since its establishment ten years ago, the Dominion Steel Company has had to import a large percentage in order to maintain the quality of its products. This has been brought at great expense from Sweden and from Cuba. The Vancouver Island product would probably not require any admixture, but if a small proportion of high grade hematite should be found necessary, there are deposits of the best quality in the Kootenays, Limestone for fluxing purposes is found in abundance within a few miles of Victoria; the Dominion Steel Company has to convey all the requirements from Marble Mountain, a distance of fifty or sixty miles. These facts will be confirmed by the expert examination which is sure to be made before any location for the works is decided upon, and the more they are looked into the more certain is it that Esquimalt Harbor will ultimately be selected.

We venture to suggest to the Board of Trade and the Development League that the establishment of a steel plant on the Island at a very early day ought to be taken into immediate consideration. We are satisfied that if local capitalists do not care to put up all the capital but will undertake to put up a reasonable share of it, the remainder can be secured elsewhere with comparatively little trouble. The question ought to be thoroughly investigated from a business point of view. All of the newspapers have said enough about it in a general way, and the thing now necessary seems to be to get up some concrete proposition, showing where the ore is to be obtained, the amount of capital required, the cost of production, the extent of the present and prospective market, the government aid needed, and all other particulars of value bearing upon steel production from a commercial point of view. This done, we suggest that an effort should be made to enlist the active co-operation of some of our moneyed men. We have strong faith that if the organizations mentioned take up this question in earnest, they will achieve success.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

It is with great satisfaction that the Colonist observes how fully its course in regard to naval defence has been justified by results. When the resolution of Parliament was adopted

and news was given out that the Defence Conference would be held, the Colonist said that it proposed, before clamoring for anything, to await the decision of the representatives of the several governments who were to meet in London. For this we were very severely criticized, but we fancy that no one will now assert that such a course was unwise. One after another of the Conservative papers of the country are expressing their approval of the results of the Conference, and very few of them indeed have any objection to raise. We quote the following from the Hamilton Spectator, one of the leading Conservative newspapers in the Dominion:

Premier Asquith has announced to the British House of Commons the results of the recent conference on Imperial defence, and at last we become officially aware of the part Canada is expected to play in the great Imperial scheme. From Australia and New Zealand will come battleship cruisers of the Indomitable type instead of Dreadnoughts, and these will form part of the new Pacific fleet. Canada is to make a start by building cruisers of the Bristol, second class, and destroyers of the River class, making use of both Pacific and Atlantic ports for the construction work.

At first glance it might seem that the contribution from this country is a less valuable one than that from Australia and New Zealand, but this by no means follows. The C. A. P. tells us that the first disposition of the Canadian fleet will be two cruisers in the Pacific and a cruiser and four torpedo destroyers in the Atlantic. This means that Canada will have to undertake the construction of dry-docks on both coasts—Atlantic and Pacific—and also in the St. Lawrence river, large enough to accommodate the largest warships (the construction of anything smaller would be a waste of money), besides maintaining shipyards on both coasts. By the time all this has been done and the ship construction made, it will doubtless be found that, the Canadian contribution is commensurate with the important position occupied by the Dominion in the Empire family.

Our contemporary refers to the fact that the programme thus outlined is subject to the approval of Parliament, which of course is necessary under our form of government; but it does not entertain the least doubt about that approval being forthcoming. It thinks that if any question is raised in the House, it will not be because the Dominion has undertaken to do so much, but because it has not promised to do more. After referring to the differences of opinion that have been expressed as to the wisdom of the policy of overseas units, which the Spectator thinks can really only be determined by actual war, our contemporary says:

In the meantime, however, the balance of opinion, as is shown by the results of the Conference, favors the overseas units. Such being the case, Canada being thus committed to participation in the programme of imperial naval defence, it is for us to play our part as ably as we know how. It is a serious business we are undertaking—a business in which the honor of the country and its people is at stake. Not only is it necessary that there should be honesty in the administration of this new department, but there must be the creation and maintenance of a record of highest efficiency. In other directions we have shown that we can be truly great, but we have also shown that the opposite is possible for us. In this direction there should be no possibility of failure at any point, great and grave responsibility is being assumed for the people by the government; for the people the government must see to it that the responsibility thus assumed is honestly undertaken and fulfilled.

All readers will agree with us as to the admirable spirit shown in this article. The Spectator, which knows well how to fight political battles, knows also when it ought to let patriotism overrule partisanship. The tone of public discussion in Canada is distinctly the better for so excellent an article on so great a subject.

MILITARISM.

What do people, who say they are opposed to militarism, understand by that word? "The hand of labor will be raised against the wiles of militarism," says Mr. J. G. O'Donahoe, M. P. We suppose that the great majority of us are opposed to militarism; but surely no one is opposed to the adequate defense of the country. The local Trades and Labor Council seems to share Mr. O'Donahoe's views; but we would like to ask the members of that body if they have ever considered what an unguarded coast may mean to Canada. On the opposite shore of the Pacific Ocean is a power that is armed to the teeth and ready to fight any and every foe. It is true that at present Japan is our ally; it is true that there seems at present to be no reason to apprehend that Japan will be our enemy. But if there are any people in the country who distrust Japan, they are to be found in the ranks of the Trades and Labor Council. If it were

possible to have any guarantee that there never would come a time when Oriental aggression would not assail the western coast of the Dominion, we might hesitate to advocate the establishment of naval stations and a navy here. We certainly would not feel the matter to be as urgent as we do now. But no such guarantee can be given; no guarantee can be given that peace will be preserved among European powers; no guarantee can be given that German aggression may not some day reach beyond seas. If we have a rich and undefended country we invite invasion, and if the Dominion should ever pass under the control of an Oriental power or Germany, we would begin to realize what militarism means. Let us all work for peace; but let us be prepared to defend ourselves against aggression. None of us believes in incendiarism, but that does not prevent us from keeping our houses insured.

A Copenhagen scientist claims to have discovered that weeping in good or woman's complexion. "If ye have tears, prepare to shed them now."

"Every citizen should take a personal pride in the appearance of the city," says the Inland Sentinel, to which we say, "Amen."

It is now suggested that the title of Colonial Secretary should be changed to "Secretary for Greater Britain." Somehow that sounds rather weak.

The new ice-breaker for Northumberland Strait is guaranteed to break ice fifteen feet thick. But just fancy having to break ice fifteen feet thick!

A writer in the London Times declares that a plan is being consummated for the union of the whole British Empire by wireless telegraphy.

The activity exhibited by Lord Strathcona during his recent visit to Victoria was simply amazing. His programme might well have wearied a much younger man.

We print Mr. F. A. Robertson's letter about iron ore in Vancouver Island, and have much pleasure in informing him that he is quite mistaken in his views on that subject.

The Ottawa Free Press thinks the new Royal Conservation Commission might well give its attention to the preservation of sources of municipal water supply from pollution.

Interviewed in Ottawa on the proposed Conference on cable rates, Mr. Rudolph Lemieux declined to express any opinion, except to say that the matter is in the hands of the government.

Miss Mary Sutton says the marriageable age is 25. Mr. Bernard Shaw says it is 52. This is really not a difference of opinion. Miss Sutton looks at it from one point of view and Mr. Shaw from another.

The Financier, of London, looks for a great boom in Canada. People who have their eyes to the ground have heard it coming for some time. Now let all good men go gunning for wild cats. These perilous creatures have before now spoiled many a good prospect.

Mr. William T. Stead cables to a New York paper that Lord Lansdowne is so certain of the popularity of the Budget in the country that he will advise against its rejection by the House of Peers. Mr. Stead thinks the only danger of such a step arises from the probability that a lot of the peers, who rarely attend Parliament, may take matters out of Lord Lansdowne's hands.

Doubt is already being thrown upon the validity of the claim made by Dr. Cook that he reached the North Pole. This seems a perfectly gratuitous reflection upon the integrity of a man, who has made so splendid a journey as we all know he must have made, even if he did not reach the Pole. We do not suppose the world will be asked to accept the explorer's unsupported statement; but that he will be prepared in good season with all the corroboration that could be reasonably asked. Meanwhile he has a right to ask all doubting Thomases to go to the Pole and see for themselves whether or not he led a flag there. We could have been the Union Jack; but there was no help for it. Dr. Cook was no braver than his predecessors; he was only more successful.

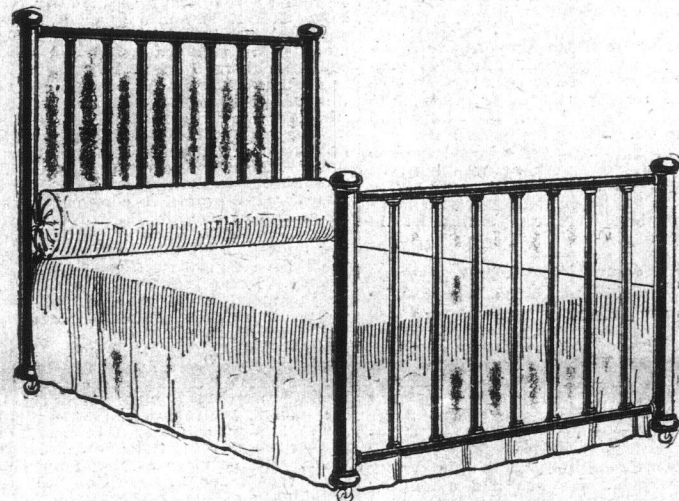
Miss Agnes Deane Cameron and her friend, Miss Abel, of Chicago, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cameron, Government street.

WEILER BROS.
Home Furnishers Since '62

Compare our regular, all-the-year-round prices with any sale or clearance prices; remember we give 5 per cent cash discount and quality of goods, then—use your own judgment.

WEILER BROS.
Home Furnishers Since '62

You'll Like Our Brass Beds



Substantial Plain Massive Elegant

—and little priced.

Substantial Plain Massive Elegant

—and little priced.

Let Us Show You a Beautiful Satin Finished Brass Bed at \$30

MAKERS of brass beds have learned much in later years. Brass beds are greatly better than they used to be. They are made to stand wear and they are substantial, plain, massive, elegant—little useless filigree work. If you never liked brass beds, you ought to like them now—ought to like these styles and values we show.

Prices on these beds are lower than they were ten years ago. The values we offer are interesting—made so by our large purchases for cash. We don't claim to sell you a brass bed for less than you can buy a brass bed for elsewhere, but we do claim to offer you better value.

And it is value rather than price that influences the economically inclined—at least it should. Let us show you an excellent satin finished brass bed with two inch posts, and lots of fillers, priced at \$30.

DOZENS OF OTHER STYLES IN BRASS BEDS AT FROM \$30 TO \$120

New Chiffoniere
In Wax Finished Oak

On the third floor you'll find a "swell" new chiffoniere style in the popular wax (dull) finished golden oak. This chiffoniere has four large and two small drawers and a first quality, square shaped bevel plate mirror. Trimmings are the popular new wood knobs. Beautiful quartered oak, has been finely finished in dull golden. Priced at \$37.50 Washstand to match \$18



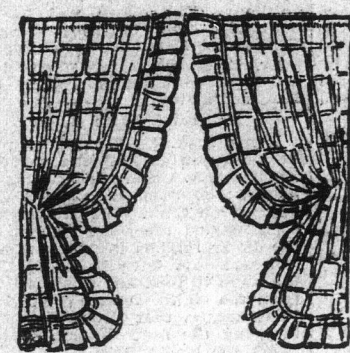
OSTERMOOR
BETTER THAN HAIR BUILT NOT STUFFED
MATTRESS
Full Size at \$15—Same as Eastern Price
Other sizes in proportion. Sole Victoria Agents

Dresser and Stand
Mahogany finished—\$25.00

For \$25 this is an excellent value. Dresser has two large and two small drawers, oval bevel plate mirror. Nicely finished in mahogany finish. Stand to match. The two pieces priced at only \$25
This is just a sample from a big stock of low-priced bedroom furniture items to be found here. Easy to have your bedroom comfortably furnished from this stock.

Curtains and Draperies in Your Mind Now

What We Think is a Worth-While Showing Awaits Your Inspection



CURTAINS and draperies are in your mind just now—a change for fall and winter. Been in ours for some time so we are ready for you—showing today some decidedly interesting new arrivals in Madras muslins specially desirable for this season's curtains.

What we think is a worth-while showing is waiting for your inspection, and we invite you to make the rounds of our drapery store. The new arrivals are but a slight hint to the offerings—they are just a few of the very recent arrivals.

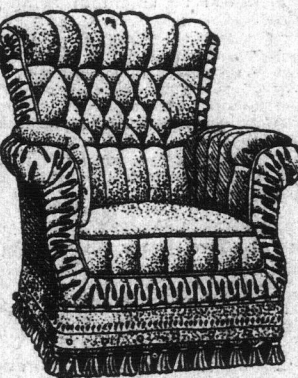
No matter what idea you may wish to carry out—what peculiar problem your home's decoration

show—we are ready to help, ready with an unrivalled choice of materials, and an expert staff of decorators.

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IT'S not easy to do without an easy chair if you've ever owned a good one. Here you'll find a grand assortment of GOOD easy chairs, and these chairs are easy to buy, easy to select—on account of the large assortment here—easy to enjoy, easy to find a place for in the home.

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RICHÉLIEU

The name of Richélieu holds place in the history of France. Armand Jean DuPlessis, DuPlessis, and a cardinal, was born in Paris, 1585. He was of good family, his father was Bishop of Luçon, intended for the army and with that purpose, but foreseeing that held by his brother was likely vacant, he directed his attention to the study of law, and when the Bishop retired, and formally consecrated in the Pope. That he should have for such a post when not two of age shows the abilities of being else could. Conceding as may choose to political and of there is no reasonable probability that he had not been satisfied talents. His conduct attested his appointment. He administered with consummate skill, and as had few, if any, equals. For eight years he has devoted himself to episcopal duties, but in 1614, twenty-nine years of age, he was elected to the office of States-General as a representative of the clergy, and an address delivered by him on the occasion attracted the notice of the Queen de Medici, that he was invited to service of the State as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The favorite of King was De Luynes, and he his rival, so that Richélieu was retired temporarily to his bishopric while the country was overthrown by the persecutions of the Huguenots, and the prestige suffering greatly by the growth of Austria. When things looked dark, De Luynes had died, the king was recalled, Richélieu was recalled, he was created a cardinal. This was in his thirty-ninth year, and he became the virtual ruler of France. His first step of importance was to establish friendly relations with England, which he accomplished by arranging between the King's sister and Wales, afterwards Charles I. He was to have been almost wholly without a religious sect, but as a result of his policy, many of the Protestants were Huguenots, and sympathy of Spain and Austria, Catholic powers, who saw in the means whereby France could be by internal dissensions, and of was naturally inclined towards and lent a willing ear to Buckingham of Charles I, who believed the espousal of the Huguenot cause making himself politically strong, Richélieu's sagacious eye perceived that town was taken, the end of the assured, and therefore he caused made, which was continued months. In the end it was successful, Richélieu had the wisdom rather than punish the rebels.

Richélieu's first success was in Piedmont, where he overthrew the combined forces of the Protestants. He was at this time carrying on a remarkable campaign. He was Protestant at home, and was them in Germany. He recognized France divided on a religious basis could not possibly become strong, that by strengthening the Lutherans, he curbed the power of the Huguenots; but after the serious nature of the problem, the Huguenots; but after the Richélieu, he felt free to act.

The liberty of action came Austria was gaining in power, and rapidity. Wallenstein was Protestant prince before him, covered from the effects of defeat Italy was in a hostile mood, seemed to indicate that the degradation and of Austria's at hand. Then the genius of out resplendent. He checked Spain; he conducted a brilliant campaign in Italy, and the principalities of northern Italy, the aggressions of Austria alliance with Gustavus Adolphus and aided by Capuchin Father throughout his career was his loyal and trusted adviser, he inspired German princes with jealousy and compelled Wallenstein from the command of the imperial forces. We have seen in the career of Gustavus Adolphus, Richélieu succeeded in Germany became permanently it seems a very notable thing that summation was due in very large measure to a Roman Catholic statesman, a cardinal of that church.

Though Richélieu was abroad he was not without an influence and at one time his influence to be overthrown by a court

An Hour with the Editor

RICHELIEU

The name of Richelieu holds a prominent place in the history of France and Europe. Armand Jean DuPlessis, Duc de Richelieu and a cardinal, was born in Paris on September 5, 1585. He was of good family, and his brother was Bishop of Lucon. Armand was intended for the army and was educated for that purpose, but foreseeing that the bishopric held by his brother was likely soon to become vacant, he directed his attention to theology, and when the Bishop retired in 1606, the youthful prelate was appointed to the position and formally consecrated in the presence of the Pope. That he should have been selected for such a post when not twenty-one years of age shows the abilities of the man as nothing else could. Conceding as much as one may choose to political and other influences, there is no reasonable probability that the Pope would have consented to his consecration if he had not been satisfied of his great talents. His conduct attested the wisdom of his appointment. He administered his diocese with consummate skill, and as a preacher he had few, if any, equals. For eight years he appears to have devoted himself closely to his episcopal duties, but in 1614, when he was twenty-nine years of age, he attended the States-General as a representative of the clergy, and an address delivered in the presence of the youthful King, Louis XIII., so attracted the notice of the Queen-Mother, Maria de Medici, that he was invited to enter into the service of the State as Secretary of War and Foreign Affairs. The favorite minister of the King was De Luynes, and he was jealous of his rival, so that Richelieu was compelled to retire temporarily to his bishopric. Meanwhile the country was overwhelmed in confusion owing to the persecutions of the Huguenots, and the prestige of France was suffering greatly by the growing ascendancy of Austria. When things looked very dark and De Luynes had died, the King was persuaded to recall Richelieu to the council, and he was created a cardinal. This was in 1624, so that in his thirty-ninth year the sagacious prelate became the virtual ruler of France.

His first step of importance was to establish friendly relations with England, and this he accomplished by arranging a marriage between the King's sister and the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I. Richelieu seems to have been almost wholly without religious prejudices, and he dealt with the Huguenots not as a religious sect, but as a political organization. Many of the proudest nobles of France were Huguenots, and they had the sympathy of Spain and Austria, both strong Catholic powers, who saw in their influence a means whereby France could be torn asunder by internal dissensions, and of England which was naturally inclined towards Protestantism, and lent a willing ear to Buckingham, minister of Charles I., who believed he saw in the espousal of the Huguenot cause a means of making himself politically strong. The Huguenots declared La Rochelle their headquarters and openly made war against France. Richelieu's sagacious eye perceived that once this town was taken, the end of the rebellion was assured, and therefore he caused siege to be made, which was continued for fourteen months. In the end it was successful, and the cardinal-minister had the wisdom to conciliate rather than punish the rebels.

Richelieu's first success outside of France was in Piedmont, where he completely overthrew the combined forces of Spain and Austria. He was at this time carrying on a remarkable campaign. He was opposing the Protestants at home, and was encouraging them in Germany. He recognized that with France divided on a religious question, it could not possibly become strong; and he realized that by strengthening the hands of the Lutherans, he curbed the power of Austria. His plans suffered a temporary check through the serious nature of the problem presented by the Huguenots; but after the capture of La Rochelle, he felt free to act.

The liberty of action came none too soon. Austria was gaining in power with tremendous rapidity. Wallenstein was driving the Protestant princes before him. Spain had recovered from the effects of defeat in Piedmont. Italy was in a hostile mood, and everything seemed to indicate that the hour of France's degradation and of Austria's supremacy was at hand. Then the genius of Richelieu shone out resplendent. He checked the efforts of Spain; he conducted a brilliant and highly successful campaign in Italy, and he organized the principalities of northern Germany to resist the aggressions of Austria; he effected an alliance with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and aided by Capuchin Father Joseph, who throughout his career was his one confidential and trusted adviser, he inspired the Catholic German princes with jealousy of the Austrian emperor and compelled the removal of Wallenstein from the command of the Austrian forces. We have seen in the sketch of the career of Gustavus Adolphus how the plans of Richelieu succeeded and Northern Germany became permanently Protestant, and it seems a very notable thing that such a consummation was due in very large measure to a Roman Catholic statesman, who was a cardinal of that church.

Though Richelieu was so successful abroad he was not without enemies at home, and at one time his influence seemed likely to be overthrown by a court intrigue. Many

of the great nobles thought that the Cardinal was the virtual king of France, and they plotted to overthrow him, with the full sanction of the Queen-Mother. Civil war broke out, but the Cardinal was equal to the emergency. He placed himself unreservedly in the hands of the King, who in return gave him care blanche; but Richelieu was too sagacious to abuse his great power, and while he promptly subdued every sign of insurrection, he did so in a manner that left as little bitterness as possible in the minds of his opponents. At this period of his career he was created a duke. Shortly after Gustavus Adolphus was slain in battle, and his death left the way clear for the Cardinal to shape the destiny of Europe. In 1634 he renewed the alliance of France with Sweden and the German Lutherans and persuaded the Dutch to take the field against Spain. Then followed a brilliant series of campaigns, which ended with the policy of the Cardinal triumphant, with Spain and Austria weakened, with the ambition of the latter effectually blocked by the Protestant princes in the north, and France easily the dominant power in continental Europe. Richelieu died in 1642 in the height of his career and only fifty-seven years of age.

What France owes to this great man cannot easily be measured. It has been said of him that he was practically the creator of France, as we understand that term today. At the same time he was in a sense responsible for many of the calamities which overwhelmed his country in after years. He was the very incarnation of absolutism. His overthrow of the Huguenots, while essential to his plans, proved in the end a great source of weakness, for it deprived the nation of that independence of political life, which otherwise would have held in check that absolute autocrat, Louis XIV. He gave France glory and prestige; but he robbed her of independence of thought, enormously increased the burdens of the people and abnormally added to the powers of the King. While Richelieu was alive to administer these vast powers with prudence and sagacity, all went well; but when he died, and the power passed into the hands of Louis, who delighted to be regarded as le grand monarque, disaster was ensured. Richelieu was absolutely devoted to his country. It has been said of him that all men admired but none loved him; that he thought nothing of the people but everything of the state, and that his idea of one man's absolute power to deal with the persons and purses of all the others, there is no doubt that he found France on the verge of anarchy; but there is also no doubt that in placing her upon a firm foundation, he went too far in the other direction and sowed the seeds of even worse confusion. Few men have been the subject of more discussion than he. Of one thing all his biographers seem convinced, namely that he was utterly unscrupulous; on the other hand all concede that he employed none of his powers for his personal ends, except so far as the retention of office for the sake of his policies may be called personal. He has been made to say: "I venture on nothing without first thinking it out; but once decided, I go straight to my point, overthrow or cut down whatever stands in my way, and finally cover it with my cardinal's red robe." Whether or not he ever said these words, they not unfairly represent his character. He was much interested in literature, and was himself an author of some merit. It is said of him that his chief wish was to become known to fame as a great writer, but his efforts in this direction were not conspicuously successful. What they might have been, if he had not been so deeply immersed in affairs of state, must remain a matter of surmise. He was certainly one of the most picturesque figures in European history, one of the most skillful of all diplomats, one of the ablest of counsellors and an undoubted patriot.

THE ORIGIN OF ETHICS

If a man were cast alone upon an uninhabited island, could he commit what we call a sin? It is not worth while attempting to answer this question, and it is propounded only as introductory to the statement that if a second man should come upon the island, there would arise an immediate possibility of wrongdoing. In the case of Robinson Crusoe, his life was not only blameless, when he was alone on his island, but the very possibility of his doing wrong was, to say the least, exceedingly remote; but when Friday appeared on the scene, there at once arose a distinction between right and wrong. To the solitary man everything that he could do was right; to the man with a companion some of the things that he might wish to do would be wrong. It is hardly necessary to make an argument to establish that proposition. Hence we reach the fundamental proposition that the test of wrong is the effect of an act upon others, and from this there is logically deducible the Golden Rule, that we should do unto others as we would have them do unto us. In other words, this great principle of human action is the logical consequence of natural conditions, a principle that humanity would itself evolve from the exigencies of mankind. Therefore if we claim that Christianity, as a practical religion, is founded upon the Golden Rule, we must admit that its basis would, under normal conditions, be evolved from the very necessities of organized society.

Often one hears asked some such question as this: Why is such and such a thing, which seems perfectly natural, regarded as wrong? The answer seems to be that everything is wrong which tends to interfere with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness by others. If one takes the trouble to apply this principle to the ordinary acts of men, it will be readily seen to forbid the doing of the things forbidden in the Ten Commandments. The moral law, so-called, is thus shown to be natural law, and thus we see how it has come about that in all the great religious systems the fundamental ethical principles are the same. For example, we find the same principles as are contained in the Golden Rule laid down by Buddha, Zoroaster, Confucius and others. No inspiration was needed to demonstrate to mankind that regard for others was right and disregard for others wrong. The respect wherein Christianity, as a rule of conduct, seems to differ from natural religion, is that it enjoins the active principle of love, namely, the doing of good to others simply for the sake of doing good; which is vastly different from forbearing to do injury to others. The latter is the law of human existence; the former is the consummation, or the fulfilling of this law. It takes the natural law and rounds it out full, substituting for forbearance through fear a spirit of altruism based upon an active appreciation of the principle that we owe our neighbors more than a mere recognition of their rights. The latter contains no incentive to spiritual progress; the former does. When once we begin to recognize that we owe a positive duty to those around us, spiritual progress becomes possible.

Some people talk as though the Ten Commandments were the foundation of the moral law, and as if, before their promulgation on Mount Sinai, men were at liberty to do as they pleased; but there were codes of ethics before Moses led the Children of Israel out of Egypt, and men had evolved the rules of right and wrong out of the necessities of human existence. The idea that wrongdoing is a transgression of a divine law, to be followed by punishment in another life, is a comparatively modern invention. This is not to say that it is not correct, for that is neither here nor there for the purposes of this article, the object of which is to show that the distinction between right and wrong rests upon no fable, as some may call the Mosaic story, nor upon inspired narrative, as others may regard it, but upon the absolute necessity of the race. Let us go back to the case of Crusoe and Friday. If each of these men had not recognized the rights of the other, strife would have arisen between them and one or both would doubtless have perished. And so we may say the whole human family. We have no evidence of the existence of a time when respect for the rights of others had not been developed. It is true that the Icelandic poems, in telling the story of Ragnarok say that "brother" made war on brother, and all the earth was filled with anguish. Conceding if we may, that man lived before the Glacial Period, it is easily conceivable that in the strife for existence during that age there could have been no place for altruism. If we give imagination a little rein we will realize that under such conditions as must then have existed there must have been a ceaseless struggle during which men would have been brutalized, beyond anything of which we can now form any estimate. Might surely have been right, for regard for the interests of others could have little part in the minds of those who were fighting in the face of death for some means of preserving a miserable life. So if we are justified in accepting the theory that mankind lived before the Ice Age and survived it, in view of the fact that this Age was many centuries long, we seem driven to the conclusion that humanity would emerge from it on a plane immeasurably inferior to that occupied by the lowest type of the race today. Assuming this to have been the case, it is easy to see how as conditions improved, or as men became accustomed to their awful privations, there would arise the conception of property in things, defended at first by pure force, and coming after many years, perhaps many generations, to be recognized as something to be respected. There is absolutely no necessity of supposing an external influence of any kind to account for the development of organized society and regard for the rights of others. These would come about of themselves through the operation of the fundamental law of self-preservation. Humanity of itself would determine that certain things were right and certain other things wrong, and the test would not be whether the act was in conformity with or an infraction of some divine law, but solely if it were opposed to those rules which the common consent of mankind had determined were necessary for the preservation of society. To violate these rules would be to sin against ourselves and our fellows.

We have seen in previous articles that civilization dates back at least twelve thousand years. The remains of ancient structures prove conclusively that ten thousand years before the birth of Christ a certain degree of progress had been made, a progress not wholly like that which we have today, but apparently in some respects greater. It is said that upon ancient clay tablets unearthed in Babylonian ruins, have been found not only the same rules as are laid down in the Ten Commandments, but a form of supplication similar in all essential particulars to the Lord's Prayer. As it is not proposed to consider herein the development of religion and the conception of a Supreme Deity, no reference will be made to this an-

cient form of supplication. The interesting thing to know is that centuries before Moses was born a code of laws, similar to those which he promulgated among the Children of Israel, was recognized as of authority. Other ancient codes have been discovered. To the Code of Manu millions of men through many centuries have referred for authority in respect to human action. Traditions assigning these codes to divine origin are many, but there seems to be no reason to assume that they would not have been evolved through human necessity.

What is said herein has no bearing upon the nature of religion, but it does suggest why it is that throughout all the world the code of ethics is much the same. It shows why all the great world teachers have laid stress upon the principles of the Golden Rule as the surest guide to human happiness. It shows that the man, who willfully transgresses what we call the moral law, is sinning against himself and all his fellows; is setting at naught all the lessons learned by mankind in all the ages that have passed.

The Birth of the Nations

XXXIV.
(N. de Bernard Lugnet)

THE BRITISH

IV.—The Conquest of the Normans

The life of William the Norman has been dealt with in these pages, and the Battle of Hastings, the result of which made him Conqueror of England has been described. It only remains to take a brief look at the country under the new order of monarchs before dismissing the interesting subject of the early peopling of Britain.

Up to the time of the Norman conquest there had been no real national union in England. There had been great kings, but even in Aelfred's time the country was more or less disturbed by tribal jealousies. It was only when Englishmen felt the pressure of a foreign yoke that a mutual sympathy was to unite them, and petty jealousies and difficulties between the different provinces were to be thrust into lasting oblivion, before the dignity of a great calamity, that threatened their freedom for all time. For a hundred and fifty years England was to be ruled by foreign kings from Normandy and Anjou and during that time the people were to learn severe lessons at the cost of much suffering. Nevertheless the lessons were a necessary discipline, to a certain extent, to ensure the good results that we see in England today. The wrong that had been done by the degradation of the free landowners into a feudal dependency was partially redressed by the degradation of the bulk of the English lords themselves into a middle-class as they were pushed from their place by the foreign baronage who settled on English soil; and this social change was accompanied by a gradual enrichment and elevation of the class of servile and semi-servile cultivators which had lifted them at the close of this period into almost complete freedom. The middle-class, which was thus created, was reinforced by the upgrowth of a corresponding class in our towns. The rule of the foreign kings was just for the most part, and they gave every encouragement to trade and commerce, which enhanced the political importance of the merchant. At the beginning of this period of foreign rule the country was dotted all over with small villages, which, under the new regime, were to grow into rich and prosperous boroughs, able to buy their liberty from the crown at the end of a few generations. England was moreover brought into closer touch with the continent by the enrichment of science and art and a stimulus to intellectual endeavor. The very bitterness of the suffering of the people under the foreign oppression made them look to a higher power for consolation and guidance, and their religion became a necessary and a vital thing.

The new times brought many noteworthy men to England, and among those whose lofty example was to do much towards elevating the people was Anselm, the famous primate. Anselm was an Italian by birth. He had grown up amid the solitude of the Alpine Hills, and devoted his youth to philosophical study. Prior to his crossing to England to take up an enforced residence there, he had been abbot at Bec, which under his intellectual and moral influence had become the first seat of learning in Europe. William Rufus was king of England, and when the abbot came over on business with the convent lands, he detained him under one pretext or another for a year. The detention amounted almost to imprisonment, but at the end of that time William, having been seized with an illness, and fearful lest his death would ensue, called the abbot to his bedside and endeavored to make amends for his extraordinary treatment by offering to appoint him archbishop of Canterbury. There is a story connected with these incidents which give them some flavor of excuse, but it is too long to tell here. At all events Anselm had no desire whatever to remain in England, and the dignity of Archbishop was literally forced upon him. Finding himself powerless to do otherwise, he accepted the position with as much grace as possible, and it was during his tenure of office that he married Matilda to Henry I., and thereby hangs a romance.

When Henry had assumed the sovereignty of the country he did all in his power to win the allegiance and love of the people he was to rule. He granted them a charter, the precedent of the Great Charter of John, in which the rights of the people were recognized to a limited extent, the barons were made to deal justly with their under-tenants, and to make no further tyrannical demands upon them, as they had been privileged to do in the Conqueror's time. The King promised to restore order and, in so far as it was possible, the old constitution of the realm, but more than all this, he determined to make an alliance that would give him lasting popularity.

Matilda was the daughter of King Malcolm of Scotland and Margaret, the sister of Aedgar Aetheling. She it was whom King Henry desired to wed; but Matilda had been brought up in a convent by her Aunt Christina, his abbess, and had already taken the veil when the King asked her hand in marriage. The girl was young, beautiful and romantic, and desired with all her heart to marry her royal suitor; so Henry appealed to Anselm, the archbishop, to help them in their difficulty. Matilda was called before his court to make her plea.

She had been forced to take the veil, she asserted, for from her earliest infancy she had stood in pitiful fear of her aunt.

"But oh!" she cried passionately, "it has no religious significance for me, and I only wore it when in her presence; her very look inspired me with a dread I could not overcome, and I felt I must obey, or seem to obey. As soon as I could get out of her sight, I used to snatch it from my head and throwing it on the ground trample it under my feet. Surely such a veiling has no binding religious meaning."

So the young maid was freed from her vows, and soon after was married to her royal lover. Henceforth by this act were the two peoples, Norman and English, united, and at the end of a century the very word Norman had ceased to be used, and the nation was as one in its allegiance to its King.

Mr. Arthur Tubb sends us the following extract from an old history, which will be interesting in this connection:

The Abbey of Glastonbury was the burying place of King Arthur. Of this there can be no doubt. He died, it is generally understood, at the battle of Camlau in Cornwall in 542, and was conveyed by sea to this abbey, there buried and in process of time the spot was forgotten and lost.

When Henry VI. was passing through Wales on his way to Ireland 1172, he delighted the Welsh with his politic compliments on their service in the Irish wars and they compared him with King Arthur, whose exploits were sung to him as he dined and mention was made of his burial place between two pyramids in the churchyard of Glastonbury. When he returned to England, search was made, and fortunately we have an eye witness, a chronicler, Giraldus Cambriensis.

Four feet below the surface of a large, broad stone was found, with a small, thin plate of lead in the form of a corpse and bearing in rude letters and laborious style, the Latin inscription: "His jacet sepultus inclutus Rex Arturius in Insula Avalonia." Nine feet deeper they found the object of their search in the trunk of tree. The remains of Arthur himself were displayed to their eyes and by his side lay the remains of his wife, Guinevere.

The bones of the King were of extraordinary size; the shin bone, fastened against the foot of a very tall man reached three fingers' breadth above his knee. The skull was covered with wounds ten distinct fractures were counted), one of great size, apparently the effect of a fatal blow. The Queen's body was strangely white and perfect, the hair neatly platted and the color of gold burnished, but when touched it fell suddenly to dust.

The discovery appears to have excited so great and permanent an interest that Edward I. could not be contented until he had seen the remains himself, so he came hither with Queen Eleanor and the ceremony of exhumation was very solemnly performed. The skulls were then set up in the treasury to remain there, the rest of the bodies were returned to their place of deposit, Edward endorsing a description reciting the circumstances.

The stately monument erected over Arthur and his wife was destroyed at the Reformation and with it disappeared all traces of the contents.

NORDICA'S SEASIDE HOME

In contemplation of home-coming with his bride, Mme. Nordica, George W. Young, the New York banker, has a hundred men erecting his \$25,000 bungalow at Deal Beach, N. J.

The Young estate is the largest, it is said, in Monmouth County, having a front of two and a half miles long.

The building will somewhat resemble the shape of a Greek cross. A feature is a hallway, or rather promenade, extending along the inside north wall the length of the whole structure, so that the entire interior can be thrown open as one room when occasion necessitates. Many drives lead to the bungalow shaded with rare and indigenous trees. To the west is a vast flower garden, and at the proper distances are the houses of employees and barns and garages.—Musical America.

Tuesday, September 7, 1908.

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News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District.

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 33, Township 27, and marked P. M. W. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south thence 80 chains west thence 80 chains north, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. P. M. WOODWARD, J. Renaldi, Agent.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the following districts: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner and marked J. C. N.W. corner, located on the south shore of Johnston Strait; on points between Beaver Cove and Bauxa Cove, Rupert District; also about 5 chains north of the point to small cove located on said point; thence 40 chains S. 1/2 E. thence 40 chains east more or less to the shore of Bauxa Cove; thence north and west, following shore line to point of commencement.

Located July 23rd, 1909. J. RENALDI, AGENT.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

Report District.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on or near southeast corner of Section Thirty-six (36), Township Four (4), and marked "J. R. S.E. cor.", thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence east to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

JOSEPH RENALDI, Joseph Renaldi, Locator. June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

Report District.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on or near northeast corner of Section Two (2), Township Six (6), and marked "C. Z. N.E. cor.", thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.

CATERINA ZACCARELLI, J. Renaldi, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

Report District.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Thirty (30), Township Three (3), and marked "B. D. N.E. cor.", thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.

BERTO DOMINICO, J. Renaldi, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

Report District.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section Twenty-five (25), Township Four (4), and marked "M. B. N.E. cor.", thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence east to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

MARIE BIANCHI, J. Renaldi, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

Report District.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section Twenty-five (25), Township Four (4), and marked "M. B. N.E. cor.", thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence east to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

MARIE BIANCHI, J. Renaldi, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

Report District.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Seventeen (17), Township Five (5), and marked "M. M. N.W. cor.", thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 120 chains south, thence west following foreshore of Section Eight (8) to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

MAURICE MCARDLE, Joseph Renaldi, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in Fort Renfrew District, B. C.: Commencing at a post in the south corner, running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of starting, situated on Coal Creek about one mile and one-quarter from Gordon River.

ALFRED DEAKIN, T. B. Brazil, Agent. August 27th, 1909.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in Fort Renfrew District, B. C.: Commencing at a post planted in the south corner, running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, situated on Coal Creek about two miles and one-quarter from Gordon River.

SAMUEL SMITH, T. B. Brazil, Agent. August 27th, 1909.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in Fort Renfrew District, B. C.: Commencing at a post planted in the south corner, running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, situated on Coal Creek about one-quarter mile from Gordon River, B. C.

T. B. BRAZIL, August 27th, 1909.

Turks and Negrins Clash.

PERU, Sept. 3.—The culmination of the border fray between Turkish troops and the Montegrinos occurred near Cuzco, a city in Turkish territory, where a pitched battle was fought according to advices received here yesterday.

Chinese Jailed.

TUCUMAN, N. M., Sept. 3.—Fourteen Chinese are in jail here waiting the time when the federal authorities will deport them back to Mexico, following their discovery in a box car in which they were being smuggled into America from over the border.

Sailors Desert.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Since her arrival here from Honolulu ten days ago, forty-nine men, it is reported, have left the United States cruiser St. Louis. Eight have already been listed as deserters, while the remainder are still classified as absentees.

Music Spilled in the Road.

HELMUM, Sept. 3.—A drayload of five pianos on the Trout Lake road, near here, came to a sudden standstill Sunday, when the wagon broke down, spilling the instruments promiscuously on the ground. The road was blocked for several hours before heavy traffic could be resumed.

Roosevelt Trophies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The first consignment of samples collected by President Roosevelt in Africa has just been received by the Smithsonian institution. Moles and rats are the most important species of the many samples contained in one big packing case and five smaller ones.

Railway Cuts Rates.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The trunk line fast freight war, which has been in progress for several months, reached an acute stage yesterday, when the Pennsylvania, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio roads put in effect a cut in rates on import traffic from this port, Philadelphia and Baltimore to meet the latest cut of the Boston & Maine railroad.

Frenchmen in Duel.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Capt. Gerard and Capt. Ange, considered the two best swordsmen in the French army, yesterday fought a duel with swords under the big wheel of the old exposition grounds. Several rounds were fought, each of three minutes' duration, before Ange fell with four wounds in different parts of the body. Gerard escaped with a slight cut.

Bump on Head Causes Death.

EVERETT, Wash., Sept. 3.—E. R. Bowring is dead at the Providence hospital here from loss of blood as the result of bumping his head on a car window. While returning from Seattle Bowring was seized with an epileptic stroke. He fell against the car window, cutting himself so badly that he died despite the efforts of the physicians to stay the flow of blood.

Tacoma Fire.

TACOMA, Sept. 3.—Spontaneous combustion caused the destruction of the plants of the Puget Sound Malt & Company and the Northwest Whiting Stock Food Company here, entailing a loss estimated at from \$175,000 to \$200,000. There is insurance of \$100,000. The fire is classified as one of the biggest conflagrations in the history of the city.

Wheat King and Farmers.

GARFIELD, Sept. 3.—R. C. McCroskey, the wheat king of the Palouse country, has called a meeting of the farmers throughout Whitman and Latah counties for September 4, to discuss the "smut" question. The meeting will be at the opera house and it is expected that hundreds of farmers will be in attendance. The meeting will be the beginning of a hard fight on the smut plague in the wheat belt.

Inspector of Balloons.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 3.—Dayton may have an inspector of balloons. Willbur Wright has voiced such a suggestion and the International Aeroplane club has taken the matter up. There is no law and, which the inspector can now work, but the club has outlined a plan. It is for the gas company not to inflate any balloon which is declared dangerous by the club inspector. There are so many gas balloons now in Dayton and so many more on the way that it was deemed wise that some precaution be taken.

Change in Reports.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 3.—The representatives of the engineering and the accounting departments of all railroads operating in the state will meet with the railroad commission for the purpose of determining whether or not it is feasible and practical to make certain changes in the annual reports made by the companies to the railroad commission to show expenditures, traffic movement, operating expenses and earnings applicable to the State, without necessitating the railroad commission working them out subsequently.

Woman's Sad Plight.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—In the unkempt, illusion-haunted woman whose feverish lips answered to the name of Alice Webb Duke in Judge Gimmes court here, there was little to remind the spectators of the former wife of Brodie L. Duke, the millionaire tobacco man. Mrs. Duke was arrested last night charged with having failed to pay a \$40 automobile fine. In her dark last night she sang snatches from grand opera for hours. Today Judge Gimmes, on the statement of the physician that the defendant is insane, held her for examination in the County Court as to her mental state.

New Shingle Mill.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 3.—A shingle mill with a daily capacity of 250,000 will be built in this city. The first carload of machinery has arrived and been unloaded on Eighth street. The Dennis Downing Shingle Company, which has a plant here, Castle Rock, is putting the plant here. The company has a large tract of cedar timber on the Yacolt branch, and has also made arrangements with the Weyerhaeuser interests to secure timber for shingle bolts. The mill, when completed will employ about thirty men. James Baker, president of the company, and J. Murphy are all interested in the company.

Aberdeen Canning Resumes.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 3.—Employing about thirty women and girls and thirty-five men the Sea Bunch Packing Company will resume operations tomorrow morning at its clam canning plant in the G street dock. The company expects to pack between 2,500 and 3,000 cases.

Dairymen Grafting.

SPOKANE, Sept. 3.—According to suburban farmers who sell milk to dairymen, consumers of Spokane are gouged at a sensational rate by retail milkmen. The price was recently raised to eleven quarts for \$1.30. Milk consumers of Spokane are paying 8 and 10 cents a quart for milk that the dairymen are buying from the farmers for 3 1/4 cents per quart.

Yakima Valley Fruit.

NORTH YAKIMA, Sept. 3.—A meeting of representatives of all sections of the Yakima valley will be held in North Yakima this week to take action on the matter of making representative displays of Yakima valley fruit at the National Apple Show at Spokane, at the Irrigation Congress, and at a big private store display in Minneapolis this fall.

Jury Exonerated.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 3.—John A. Baxter, who ran down and killed De los M. Coffin with his automobile, was completely exonerated by the coroner's jury, which held that Baxter was not criminally liable. Evidence showed that Baxter's speed was not excessive. Baxter has been out on \$1,000 bonds, a charge of manslaughter being placed against him in the Justice Court.

Fishing Season On.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 3.—The fishing season on the harbor is now in full blast, and a large number of chinook salmon are being received by the local packers. It is stated that the run has not yet reached its greatest proportion, but already is fully one-third greater than last year at this time. The major portion of the local pack of chinook salmon is packed and exported to Germany in 800-pound oaks, where it is smoked and prepared for the market.

Smoke Overhangs Clarke County.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 3.—Smoke from forest fires and burning slashings today completely obscured the sun and made the air thick and sultry. Many farmers are burning their slashings and in a number of instances the brisk wind fans the flames beyond the control of those watching. Several houses and barns have been burned this week in Clark county. Dealers here have lost heavily in the timber where ricks of wood have been burned.

Capture Alleged Thieves.

EVERETT, Sept. 3.—Three men, giving their names as Fred Miller, Charles Hunter and P. J. Flynn, were captured at a restaurant upon a description given to the police by Martin Radloff, of Charleston, Wash., who claimed that the three had picked his pockets of a money order for \$70 and \$35 in cash at the fall grounds yesterday. The money order was recovered on the men, and later the money order was found where they had thrown it. The police are looking up their records.

Dog Stood Guard.

EVERETT, Sept. 3.—The body of Joseph B. Schuster was found in the woods near Edmonds with his dog standing guard over him. Schuster disappeared from his home in Edmonds August 24, and is believed to have gone out at once to the woods and taken his own life. Apparently he had shot himself in the mouth with a Winchester rifle. The dog was almost famished and apparently had guarded the body of his dead master since that time. Schuster was 55 years old and leaves a family at Edmonds.

Plague Rats Seen.

NORTH YAKIMA, Sept. 3.—Two black rats of the species which commonly carries the bubonic plague were killed in North Yakima today, and the carcasses have been sent to the laboratory of the State Board of Health for examination. The health authorities have been aroused to acrimination, and Health Officer Frank says there are thousands of rats in the city, and he is going to ask the county commissioners to appoint official rat-catchers, to carry on the slaughter systematically.

Engine Explodes.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 3.—With a crash heard for blocks around the big holding engine of the Colorado mine yesterday precipitating the steel cable weighing many tons to the bottom of the shaft and hurling pieces of the reel for hundreds of yards in every direction. The only person known to have been injured was A. J. Cain, miner, who was in his bed in the Clarence hotel, a block east of the Colorado hotel. He was struck by a piece of iron that crashed through the roof of the building, but escaped with an injured arm and shoulder. Many persons had narrow escapes.

U. S. Engineers at Work.

KALAMA, Sept. 3.—A detachment of the United States corps of engineers, consisting of fourteen men, under the command of Lieut. H. A. Finch, arrived in Rainier yesterday. They are on a special detail to survey a military road from the Coast to Portland and prepare maps of the same for the government. They expect to remain here for four weeks, working from work at Scappoose. After finishing the work at Scappoose the men have orders to proceed at once to Tillamook for the same purpose. Lieut. Park, who formerly had charge of this detachment, was relieved by Lieut. Finch and ordered to report to Washington.

Attacked by Hawk.

PELL, Sept. 3.—The 11-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shepherd, who live on a farm about two miles from Pell, was attacked by a hawk last Saturday. There were two pet chickens on the place, which at this time were on the doormat. The hawk was evidently after the chickens and swooped toward them. The chickens, seeing their danger, ran into the house and under the lounge. The hawk followed, and not seeing the chickens but noticing the child, it was playing on the floor, attacked it and sank its talons into the child's face, lacerating it so that it was necessary to take it to a doctor.

Missionary Married.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 3.—Rev. J. L. Stewart, missionary to China, was yesterday married to Della, the youngest daughter of John Dunkin.

Stabbing in Everett Saloon.

EVERETT, Sept. 3.—While in the Broadway saloon Thomas Costello, a Great Northern switchman, was stabbed three times in the back by Frank Gilmour, a Seattle shoestring peddler, from whose shop he refused to buy shoestrings. Gilmour made an effort to escape but was held until an officer arrived.

Rain Helps Fire Fighters.

LA GRANGE, Sept. 3.—Intermittent showers and indications of rain storm are giving added hope to a crew of 100 men fighting a forest fire near Summerville. The flames have devastated 150 acres of timber land and belonging to a widow at Summerville, and five ranch homes are seriously threatened.

Criminal Unseen.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 3.—Thomas Daly, who finished his month's term at the penitentiary yesterday, having been sent up from Spokane, was adjudged insane in the superior court and ordered confined to the Medical Lake. Daly has made three efforts at the prison to commit suicide, twice by hurling himself from the landings and once by hanging.

Persistent, Saved Son.

TACOMA, Sept. 3.—With a strong persistent intention that a feeble spark of life was still fluttering in her son, Lester Mrs. A. Nelson in the face of what appeared absolute drowning, persisted in having men work over his body for three hours, at the end of which time the supposed corpse began to show animation, and a few minutes later he became conscious.

Prepares for Taft.

SPOKANE, Sept. 3.—Spokane is preparing to give President Taft a dinner that may become even more famous than the "possum dinner" of the South. In the Hall of the Dogges, at Davenport's, claimed to be the finest banqueting room in the world, the president will be impressed with the fact that Spokane is the home of the big red apple.

President Elliott at Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 3.—President Howard Elliott and party, of the Northern Pacific, spent some time in Walla Walla on an official inspection trip. President Elliott was asked regarding the electrification of the branch line here to complete with the proposed interurbans, as has been rumored for some time. He stated that the matter had been discussed and implied that no such step would be taken because of the cost and the limited population.

Women Conquer Flames.

TACOMA, Sept. 3.—Heroic women fire-fighters near Spanaway lake saved their homes by organizing themselves into a fire brigade and heading out a number of fire trucks from orchard trees. The fire was burning on a 300-acre tract owned by the city of Tacoma, and the fire swept over 40-acre strip and down upon a cluster of houses on the Spanaway car line with quick destruction, until the women threw themselves upon it with their unique fire-fighting weapons.

Another Post for Williams.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—Sir John Hanbury Williams, military secretary to the Governor General, has been offered and accepted the appointment of brigadier general in the Canadian army. He will leave Canada at an early date. Sir John's departure from Ottawa is a matter of sincere regret, as in the five years' residence here he has discharged his onerous duties with great tact and marked ability.

Irrigation Committee.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3.—The senate committee on irrigation, which arrived in Portland Tuesday from Puget Sound, held a short business session in the forenoon and spent the afternoon at Vancouver barracks, where, incidentally, Senator Warren, of Wyoming, spent some time in the hearts of his Portland hosts by assuming the chair of the Vancouver barracks would not be abandoned. Tomorrow the committee will leave for Eastern Oregon to inspect irrigation projects under way there.

Holds Up Funeral.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The coroner has held up the funeral of Mrs. J. A. Deer pending an investigation into the circumstances surrounding her death. Her husband, W. M. Thackeray, a grand nephew of William Makepeace Thackeray, and himself a writer of note, has made allegations that Mrs. Deer was held a prisoner and severely maltreated by a widely advertised and widely advertised manufacturer of the death certificate that the death had resulted from phthisis.

Mars Eclipsed.

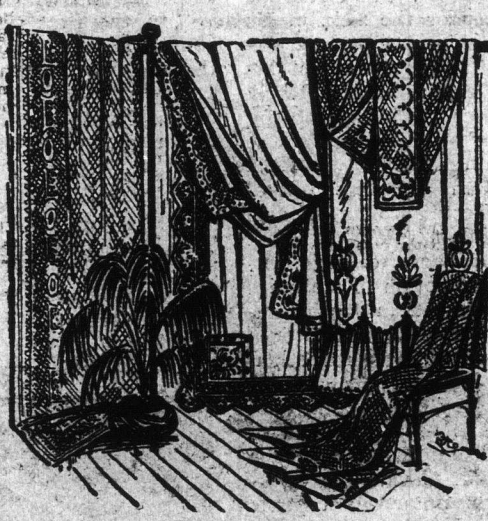
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—An astronomical spectacle that cannot be seen again within an ordinary lifetime occurred during a period of about 50 minutes. Beginning between 8:42 and 9 o'clock Tuesday, the planet Mars was totally eclipsed by the moon, and the "occultation," as the astronomers call it, was distinctly visible to the naked eye. All over the country astronomers viewed and photographed the eclipse. They did not have an immense advantage over laymen, however, for he, without any instrument, was able to see the night luminary sweep across the light-shining big planet, which has been conspicuous in the sky these last few nights.

Shingle Mills May Close.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 3.—If shingle weavers of Grays Harbor, comprising workers in Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Comopolis, persist in the demand made on manufacturers at a meeting at the city hall of Hoquiam for an increase of wages of 10 to 20 cents a thousand, every shingle mill on the harbor may suspend operations for a time, according to the statement today of a prominent shingle manufacturer, who declares that market conditions do not warrant an increase to that extent. He said that the shingle weavers will meet in Aberdeen within the next day or so to settle the matter.

New Draperies Before Exhibition

Fair time is close upon us, when doubtless you will desire your dulce-domum to look its prettiest, ready for expected and welcome guests. Fall house-cleaning and refurbishing time is also only just round the corner; therefore this line of Madras Muslins—the very cream of excellence of graceful, dainty drapes—should commend itself to your notice:



- Madras Muslins—Green, blue, yellow and ceru, tasselled single or double border. PER YARD 45¢
Madras Muslins—White, single and double tasselled border. PER YARD, 50c and 85¢
Madras Muslins—Cream with yellow and cream with red, double border. PER YARD 70¢
Madras Muslins—Green and red, double border. PER YARD 80¢
Madras Muslins—Cream with blue, cream with green, cream with yellow, cream with pink, double border. PER YARD . . . 85¢

HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

New Styles for Fall

Fit-Reform will gain new prestige with the new styles in fall Suits and Overcoats. The garments are, beyond question, the finest ever tailored in Canada. The elegance and exclusiveness of the fashions are but equalled by the superb patterns and workmanship.



ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM 1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Don't Forget to Order Some of These from Ross

- PERRIER MINERAL WATER, finest Table Water procurable, per dozen \$1.75
SILVER SPRING ALE AND STOUT, quarts, per doz. \$1.75
Pints 90c
VICTORIA PHOENIX BEER QUARTS, per doz. . . . \$1.75
Pints 90c
RAINIER BEER, quarts per doz. 2.25, pints. . . . \$1.50
SONOMA CLARET, per gallon \$1.25, quart bottle . . . 35c
GILBEY'S DRY GIN, quart 90c, pint 50c
GILBEY'S PLYMOUTH GIN, quart 90c, pint 50c
WATSON'S OLD TOM GIN, quart 85c
3 STAR GLENLIVET SCOTCH, per bottle 85c
BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25

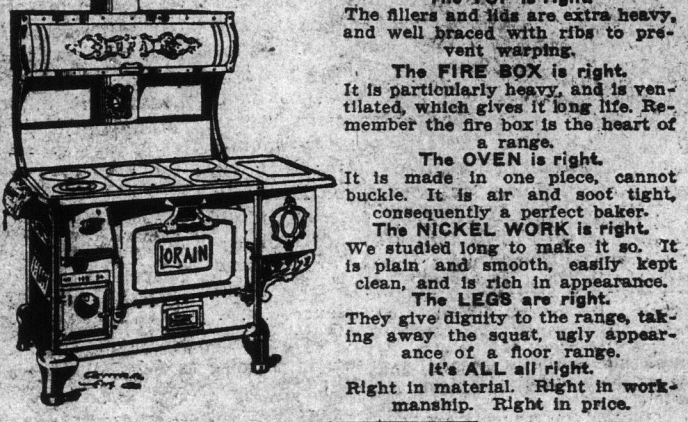
DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Wine and Liquor Merchants 1316 Broad St. Tel. 32, 1052 and 1590.

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Lorain Steel Ranges



B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. COR. YATES AND BROAD. Warehouse Phone, 1611. Phone, 82.

Breakfast Cereals

- QUAKER CORNFLAKES, per package 10c
QUAKER WHEAT BERRIES, per package 10c
QUAKER PUFFED RICE, per package 10c
QUAKER ROLLED OATS, 2 packages 25c
B. & K. WHEAT FLAKES, per package 15c
B. & K. ROLLED OATS, 2 packages 25c
SHREDDED WHEAT, per package 15c
GRAPE NUTS, per package 15c
MALTA VITA, 2 packages 25c
CREAM OF WHEAT, per package 25c
GERMEA, per package 80c

The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Herbert Spencer

The character of the life he leads must tinge a man's philosophy. If he is a happy man the fact will reflect itself in his writings, for nothing reflects so readily as joy; if he is unhappy there must be a trace of melancholy in his teachings. For instance, we take Huxley and Spencer, two of the foremost writers on science and ethics of the nineteenth century. In effect their teachings are very similar, yet Huxley's writings impress us with a sense of cheerfulness, while to a certain extent the reverse is true of Spencer's works. Of course Huxley's style is simple, while Spencer's is abstruse, which makes some difference, perhaps; and, again, Spencer does not allow us to get the same glimpse of his personality as does Huxley. We pause to admire the former for his learning and his profundity; but we can, as we read, feel that the direct, forceful words of Huxley are drawing us near to the man himself, and we love him for his very humanness. He possessed the same quality in this respect as did Ruskin, only Ruskin was the greater genius of the two, so great, in fact, that his mind was quite above any consideration of self, and though to the casual observer he may not have seemed happy in his domestic life, so great was his power of self-elimination that he forgot what might have been his own sorrow in rejoicing with those who rejoiced. But Ruskin was a man in a million; he can hardly be accepted as a type. Herbert Spencer's life was not a happy one, though he was eminently successful in his work and achieved world-wide fame. His books have been translated into all languages, and his memory will live long as one of the most earnest and conscientious thinkers the world has ever produced. He was born at Derby, England, in 1820, and died in 1903.

We too often forget that not only is there "a soul of good in things evil," but very generally also a soul of truth in things erroneous. While many admit the abstract probability that a falsity has usually a nucleus of reality, few hear this abstract probability in mind when passing judgment on the opinions of others. A belief that is finally proved to be grossly at variance with fact, is cast aside with indignation or contempt; and in the heat of antagonism scarcely anyone inquires what there was in the belief which commended it to men's minds. Yet there must have been something. And there is reason to suspect that this something was its correspondence with certain of their experiences; an extremely limited or vague correspondence, perhaps, but still, a correspondence. Even the absurd report may in nearly every instance be traced to an actual occurrence, and had there been no such actual occurrence, this preposterous misrepresentation of it would never have existed. Though the distorted or magnified image transmitted to us through the refracting medium of rumor is utterly unlike the reality, yet in the absence of the reality there would have been no distorted or magnified image. And thus it is with human beliefs in general. Entirely wrong as they appear, the implication is that they germinated out of actual experiences—originally contained, and perhaps still contain, some small amount of verity.

We have found reason for believing that in all religions, even the rudest, there lies hidden a fundamental verity. We have inferred that fundamental verity is that element common to all religions, which remains after their discordant peculiarities have been mutually cancelled. And we have further inferred that this element is almost certain to be more abstract than any current religious doctrine. Now it is manifest that only in some highly abstract proposition can religion and science find a common ground. Neither such doctrines as those of the trinitarian and unitarian, nor any such idea as that of propitiation, common though it may be to all religions, can serve as the desired basis of agreement; for science cannot recognize beliefs like these; they lie beyond its sphere. Hence we see not only that, judging by analogy, the essential truth contained in religion is that most abstract element pervading its forms; but also that this most abstract element is the only one in which religion is likely to agree with science.

Not only is the omnipresence of something which passes comprehension that most abstract belief which is common to all religions, which becomes the more distinct in proportion as they develop, and which remains after their discordant elements have been mutually cancelled; but it is that belief which the most unparaphrasing criticism of each leaves unquestionable—or rather makes ever clearer. It has nothing to fear from the most inexorable logic; but, on the contrary, is a belief which the most inexorable logic shows to be more profoundly true than any religion supposes. For every religion setting out though it does with the tacit assertion of a mystery, forthwith proceeds to give some solution to this mystery; and so asserts that it is not a mystery passing human comprehension. But an examination of the solutions, they generally propound, shows them to be uniformly invalid. The analysis of every possible hypothesis proves, not simply that no hypothesis is sufficient, but that no hypothesis is even thinkable. And thus the mystery which all religions recognize, turns out to be a far more transcendent mystery than any of them suspect—not a relative, but an absolute mystery.

Here, then, is an ultimate religious truth of the highest possible certainty—a truth in which religions in general are at one with each

other, and with a philosophy which there is a latent agreement among all mankind, from the fetish-worshiper to the most stoical critic of human creeds, must be the one we seek. If religion and science are to be reconciled, the basis of reconciliation must be this deepest, widest and most certain of facts—that the Power which the Universe manifests is to us unutterably inscrutable.

IN PRAISE OF OLD AGE

Just as Dr. Osler attains his sixtieth year a book bearing the proud title "Saluti Senectutis" is attracting wide attention among German and Austrian scholars. Its author is the remarkable Viennese scholar Baron Alfred von Lindheim, who has been engaged for many years in critically examining the whole modern structure of society and in seeking a basis for the most necessary reforms. His criticisms of the methods of caring for the sick, in his "Saluti Aegrorum," and his study of the development of the youthful organism in his "Saluti Juventutis," offer much useful material. "Saluti Senectutis" does not belong among the many popular treatises on increasing the longevity of mankind. From history, from the natural sciences, and from statistics of all kinds the author has collected a mass of acts which compel every thinking man to recast his opinion of the significance of old age. Especially interesting is a collection of statistics of the circumstances of more than seven hundred people who have passed their eightieth year. The chief result of all these investigations lies in the conclusion that the ever-increasing tendency to employ only young people, to pension men at the very threshold of old age, is in a double sense injurious. It robs the state of a great amount of valuable working power and condemns numerous capable men to a premature decline and death.

The material collected by Alfred von Lindheim and his staff of scholars confirms the experience of the "Arbeiter Invaliditätsversicherung" of the German empire, that a tremendous mortality appears among those who have been retired. How capable on the other hand old age may be if it is allowed to continue active as long as possible, is proved by a glance at the scientific, artistic, economic and political achievements of celebrated old men. Lindheim calls these men, whose mental powers remained unimpaired to a great age, or even in some cases did not fully ripen till then, "Titans."

In view of the well-known achievements of old age it seems rash to put a limit to the usefulness of any man. Dr. Cuyler was right when he said that for most active undertakings youth and early manhood were the most favorable period, but that for certain others concentrated thought, long experience and the ripe judgment of age were the best equipment. Cato, it will be remembered, expressed himself very similarly. In any case it cannot fail to be recognized that many of the best achievements in commerce, in statesmanship, in literature and in other fields have been executed by men who were long past sixty.

The results of Von Lindheim's original statistical investigations are of great interest. From them we learn what factors enter into the lengthening of human life and power. Among these are: Natural instead of artificial food for the infant, descent from a healthy, long-lived family, temperance and regularity in living, occupation up to real old age and the most vigorous postponement of retirement. In general the duration of human life and mentality is independent of the following factors: Living in the country or the city, care and past illnesses, prosperity or poverty. If anything, luxury harms and poverty preserves. As regards the condition of the body, the preservation of sight and physical activity are of the greatest importance. Their loss shortens life because it makes work impossible.—Boston Transcript Editorial.

M. CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS

M. Camille Saint-Saens, whose opera, "Samson and Delilah," has been produced so successfully at Covent Garden, has been unquestionably the foremost musician in France since the death of Gounod. Like so many other musicians, he began to play the piano when quite a child, and was only 17 when he composed his first symphony. He was a friend of Wagner, Liszt, and Gounod, and apropos of his first meeting with Wagner, an interesting story is told. Saint-Saens was sent to the house of the great German with a letter of introduction from a friend. On being shown into an ante-room to wait the arrival of his host, he saw a part of the M.S. score of one of Wagner's operas lying on the piano. Sitting down at the instrument, Saint-Saens began to play the music, and so masterly was his rendering that Wagner, who was in the next room, rushed in and joyfully embraced him. M. Saint-Saens is still as brilliant a pianist as he is a composer, and a critic has paid him the following glowing tribute: "It was almost as interesting to see him play as to hear him—to see his beautiful hands interlocking and moving over the keyboard with incomparable ease and grace, controlled by a splendid head that betrays both the Frenchman and the man of genius unmistakably.

Once, when he was in Chicago, he had an interesting chat with a barber in that city, in the course of which he happened to ask him if he had ever heard a certain world-famed pianist. "No, sir," answered the barber with great decision. "These pianists never patronize me,

and so I never patronize them!" The genial composer loves to tell this story as an illustration of the highly-developed business instinct of the American people. But the cute barber may yet live to reconsider his position, for the long-haired virtuoso appears, happily, to be growing scarcer.

THE FIRST WOMAN VIOLINIST; MARIE HALL

Since the retirement of Lady Halle, Miss Marie Hall has occupied the enviable position of the first woman violinist in England—probably in the world. She has toured extensively in both hemispheres, and few girls have achieved greater popularity. At the request of the editor of the Girl's Own Paper, she has made time in the midst of a very busy season to write some practical suggestions for those readers who are studying the violin.

"In the first place," she says, "it is of course, necessary to obtain a good violin, and this does not necessarily mean that it need be a very expensive one, as it is quite possible to obtain decent instruments at reasonable prices if one goes to a reliable violin dealer, such as Hart and Son, for instance, of Wardour Street.

A Sensitive Instrument.

"The bow must be re-haired fairly often. This is an important point, which is quite overlooked by a very large number of players, many of whom go on using a bow for years without ever thinking of having it re-haired. Another point in connection with the bow is that it should be unscrewed and the stick dust-



Miss Marie Hall.

ed every time it is put away, as, unless this is done, the bow becomes warped. The bridge must be made of the right kind of wood, which should be soft and rather old, and the instrument should always be kept in a warm place, neither damp nor yet too dry. That it should always be kept well dusted goes without saying, and rosin should be kept away from it, because this substance destroys tone.

"The student ought never to forget that the violin is an extremely sensitive instrument, needing the most careful treatment, and that the slightest little thing may easily throw it out of tone.

"We will now consider a subject to which very little attention is devoted—I mean the art of bowing. How it comes about that teachers do not pay more attention to this I cannot imagine, but the fact remains that one often sees young players, who are supposed to have been taught, using their bows in a way that makes it quite impossible for them ever to hope to obtain anything like good tone from their violins.

"In order to master good bowing, the pupil should be taught, amongst other things, a proper use of the muscles, none of which should be screwed up or contracted in any way.

"Having attained the requisite flexibility of wrist and muscle, the young musician will do well to pay particular attention to the condition of the bow itself. And here is the first great thing to be remembered, namely, that the bow must never, on any account, be screwed up too tight, because tight hair means a hard tone. It should be screwed up so that with a fair amount of pressure the hair nearly touches the stick of the bow, but no tighter. Treated in this way, the bow becomes a fairly wand capable of drawing a full, sweet, and sympathetic tone from the strings over which it travels, for loose hair means a full tone.

Influence of Music.

"In conclusion I would point out the enor-

mous influence for good which music possesses. In order to enable them to exercise that influence in the highest degree, violinists, apart from studying all branches of music, and, indeed, all branches of art generally, should make a point of becoming familiar with all that is best in literature, and, keeping before them the clean side of life, should endeavor to inspire their hearers with the brightest, the best, the noblest, and the purest thoughts."

THE DETHRONED SULTAN

Lonely, despised, forsaken, grown more pitifully suspicious with his advancing years, Abdul Hamid is living out the remainder of his life at Salonica. Perhaps there is no sadder picture in the world than that of a dethroned ruler, who knows that he has left nothing but hatred as a heritage to his people, and whose death will cause little or no sorrow, and probably much rejoicing.

Whatever crimes he may have been guilty of, however bad his rule may have been, when we read of the miserable childhood of Abdul Hamid, there is no wonder in our minds that he developed a character that was most despicable.

From his earliest years he was brought up as a spy. It was his mission to exercise a system of espionage over the palace, to find out the secrets of the women of the harem, to spy upon the servants; even the actions of his own brother and sister were not free from his prying eyes. And in turn he was always aware that he, too, was being spied upon, and it kept him slyly and perpetually on the alert, and taught him to cloak whatever his real feelings were under a cloak of humble civility. There could be no position less conducive to the proper moral development of a child. We are told that his manners, now, and ever since he grew up, have been humble in the extreme. He converses with his eyes lowered and seldom makes an unqualified statement. The habits of his youth have clung to him; he cannot outgrow his old habit of suspecting everyone to be a spy upon him, ready to catch him up at a chance word, anxious, on the slightest pretext, to work him an injury. When he was at the height of his power, he seldom enjoyed a peaceful hour. We have heard that no one ever knew in what room he was to sleep, so great was his fear of assassination; and all through the night the guards marched around the palace, while at the gate was stationed a sentinel, who chanted loudly at intervals verses from the Koran to comfort the mind of the poor, distracted monarch, who somewhere within the great palace vainly sought repose.

Lying, deceit and treachery were early instilled into his mind. Recognizing the importance of winning his favor, the inmates of the seraglio made him their confidant, and he was expected to listen to the most revolting stories. Unscrupulous habits of the court used him to further their ends. He knew nothing of the joys of childhood, little or nothing of those qualities which go to make a man worthy of the name. Little wonder he made the miserable creature he became. Little wonder that his last days are so full of bitterness and useless regret.

THE WATER-FINDER

We very often hear of the divining rod, by which people are supposed to be able to locate subterranean waters, but the merit, if there is any, is said to be contained within the rod itself. The following remarkable statement by the Rev. H. Mason of Auckland shows that this wonderful power may be possessed by the individual without any aid from a willow twig.

"I do not claim any supernatural powers," said Mr. Mason, "simply that there is something in my constitution that renders me a non-conductor of the force that radiates from subterranean water. Experiments have proved that I am not a conductor of this force. There are, as you know, emanations from radium. I deduce, therefore, that there are emanations from other metals, and, if so, then why not from water? It is an accepted fact in the scientific world that there is an internal friction in water which generates a force that radiates upwards through all obstructions to the surface. When I enter this sphere of radiation the force enters my body, and not being able to obtain egress, agitates it. I can tell by the violence of the agitation whether there is a good flow or not. I first feel a neuralgic pain, and then my arms begin to shake."

The pressman was then favored with a demonstration, which he thus describes: Mr. Mason started to walk along his garden path, throwing out his arms to either side, his hand pointing downwards at an angle from his body. Presented he stopped. "I feel the pain now," he said. "That means that I am entering the sphere. Now watch." He took a step forward slowly. His arms began to shake as though smitten with a palsy. Another step forward, and they shook violently to and fro. A third step, and the agitation of the arms became terrific, and they were thrown to his hips as though a fierce electric shock had been imparted to them. Even the muscles of Mr. Mason's face and neck quivered, and as he sprang forward out of the area of radiation he was panting as though he had just breasted the tape after a 50 yards sprint. He then walked across the same place on the path, his arms extended. Nothing abnormal happened this time, whereat the pressman asked if the agitation only took place when he extended his

arms as described. "Fortunately, yes," replied Mr. Mason, who has a keen sense of humor, "otherwise I should never be able to go out at all." Breaking a longish twig from a tree, he then demonstrated his power with the rod. Palms upward, he grasped the arched twig tightly, and passed over the same spot. Immediately the twig bent outwards and down, rising again as he passed out of the sphere of influence. "Uncanny, isn't it?" he remarked. "Now watch again." With that he walked a few paces forward on the path, still grasping the twig as before. Suddenly the same thing happened, the twig bending and rising again as he walked. "That shows the unreliability of the rod for finding water," remarked the demonstrator. "There is none beneath," indicating the second place. He put aside the twig, and extended his arms. There was no agitation. The rod had bent over at both places, but there was only water below the first. In a further experiment, Mr. Mason again took the rod, and with its aid followed the winding course of the stream located at the first spot across his garden. As regards the rod bending at the second spot, there being no water there, the rev. gentleman could not explain the phenomenon. Possibly it might indicate precious metals. This theory is interesting, and might be well worth following up.

It may be, for instances, that Mr. Mason's powers with the rod would prove invaluable in tracing the course of gold reefs. Opposite to the vicarage gate the water-diviner pointed out a series of volcanic cones, at the base of one of which was a pump, bringing water up at the first place he ever located. In three different situations beneath these cones, he said, he had located large reservoirs of water, with many streams radiating from them. This he looked upon as the proper water supply for the Otahuhu road board. A more important statement followed, especially in view of the Remuera road board's recent decision to enlist his help. "There are," Mr. Mason declared, "always huge reservoirs under these volcanic canes. Mount Wellington has a potential water supply beneath it in enormous reservoirs, that should be availed of for greater Auckland. I located water for the Domain board there, and my experiments led into the crater there. The agitation I got was so severe that I could only stay in it a moment. If a bore were sunk right in the centre of the crater, and the latter concreted to form a non-porous basin, I am certain we could have a huge storage reservoir fed from below by hundreds of streams, the source of which would be tapped by the central bore." Mr. Mason added that he found the calls upon his peculiar powers so embarrassing that he was anxious to find someone to share the burden with him. He had tested hundreds. His youngest boy (11 years old) had the power stronger than himself. The Rev. C. W. Scott Moncrief, warden of St. John's College, also possessed the power, but with the rod only. He thought he had discovered the power also in a Mangere lady. His theory was, however, that many others than himself must have it without knowing it.

BEECHAM'S OPERA ENDOWMENT

The Englishman who has promised \$1,500,000 for the endowment of English national opera is Joseph Beecham, of "Beecham's Pills" fame. He is the father of Thomas Beecham, who will bring his New Symphony Orchestra over to America next season.

The Beecham family are among the most distinguished patrons of the arts. Joseph Beecham, who inherited the famous "Beecham Pills" factories from his father, is the owner of a large and valuable collection of pictures. He also shows the keenest interest in musical affairs, and is a very able organist. His distinguished son, Thomas, has identified himself closely with London musical life as a conductor of great ability and founder of the orchestra that bears his name, the same which comes to America next spring for a five weeks' tour.

During his work in London he has shown the greatest interest in the new school of English composers, and has introduced much of their best work to the London public. One of the interesting features of the American tour will be the introduction of the work of Frederick Delius, the most-talked-of English composer today.

CARUSO'S RECOVERY

It had been reported that Caruso's recent absence from the stage was an enforced one owing to the breakdown of his voice. Music lovers will be glad to know that he has returned and is singing again with all his old success. His first appearance was made at Ostend, Belgium, the first of the month, and a critic thus describes the performance.

"Although not quite of the freshness and purity that characterized it when he was first heard in New York six years ago, his voice was still beautiful and lovely, there was far more sweetness in its quality than was contained in it last spring, and his control was admirable. He was received with the great applause that the occasion merited. A tremendous roar of acclamation from the audience of 10,000 brooked no opposition to encores, and Caruso sang the noted aria from 'Boheme,' which was followed by the ever popular Rida Pagliacci from the opera of the latter name. Whoever might have remained skeptical could then no longer doubt the presence of the 'greatest living tenor.'"

PASSING COMMENT

The Coho Carnivore

Once more the season has when the cohoes are running and all and sundry those who renew acquaintance with this caught species of the salmon of the new experience of a tussle commonly known as the king of take to oars, paddle, or gasoline to try their luck.

At this season the cohoes are practically all over the British Columbia, and as they are so plentiful the unlucky party indeed who close quarters with one or more of their outing, it is the time when who have been accustomed to angler with scorn and to speak of his favorite recreation to the sport of trolling for these to our shores. In fact it is at the critic and the criticised places, as the artistic angler will fish at other seasons with the knowledge born of an experience which the tyro could not hope results is apt to be contemptuous of the easy mark which he consistently caught with a spoon in salt water as it may the cohoes afford to great numbers of enthusiasts and children, and when fished tackle, sport which even the angling craft has no call to.

There is more than one mystic of the Pacific salmon, many an angler written about them and many a reason for the big run even seems to be no clearer than before is another fact concerning the appearance which seems to be just to the reflective mind and that order of the appearance of species which follow each other in sequence. First comes the "springs," followed in some places spring run of small-sized cohoes month or so there are no salmon except a few odd "springs."

In mid-summer, after a few springs, the sockeyes make the almost toothless fish, whose hair appear to be quite different from other salmon species as they bait. The appearance of these in their millions is often the sight enthusiast who wishes to miss season's sport to get out in his to troll for the cohoes, which here; he may perhaps catch an even a coho which has arrived ner of the main body. This is many a newcomer gets disgraced heard of the fine fun to be had the salmon are running, he gets excitement of expectancy and understand why, although he has seen salmon jumping in the water, he is unable to hook any, tion is simple, the fish are sock cohoes are not due until the virtually an end.

The commercial fishermen know this sequence in different species to be a law of season without an exception, plans accordingly. They know or two when to expect the big springs; if the sockeyes do not appear within a day or two, in July they begin to be anxious the humpbacks appear (every day they realize that the sockeye run a rapid close, after the sockeyed sort to them because of and the high percentage of oil up, and the cohoes, which form unmolested by them, have all they may turn their attention mon, which, while of no value for canning purposes, find a ready cured in the Orient.

As regular as seed-time the run of the salmon, and crops are ripe for the harvest times of year, so it is with species of salmon, which are at different times, and therefore from their unknown ocean fresh water streams of our coast regular rotation.

That Unfortunate

It certainly was most regrettable that the slip of breaking of the province by shooting a out of season. Done, of course of the law it was none the less the offence to be passed over, pleasant task for the game warden to perform but it was performed without hesitation by Williams on his own initiative. The delinquent regretted his transgression through ignorance of the up like a good sportsman with complaint or criticism.

Prospects for the

Though the breeding season late this year the birds are making up for lost time well grouse are reported from many strong and fairly numerous, present dry weather continues

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

PASSING COMMENTS

The Cohoe Carnival

Once more the season has come round when the cohoes are running full strength, and all and sundry those who are anxious to renew acquaintance with this, the most easily caught species of the salmon tribe, or to gain the new experience of a tussle with a salmon, commonly known as the king of sporting fish, take to oars, paddle, or gasoline, and fare forth to try their luck.

At this season the cohoes are to be caught practically all over the British Columbia coast, and as they are so plentiful that it is a very unlucky party indeed who cannot come to close quarters with one or more in a morning's outing, it is the time when even those who have been accustomed to look upon an angler with scorn and to speak contemptuously of his favorite recreation take eagerly to the sport of trolling for these annual visitors to our shores. In fact it is at this time that the critic and the criticised often change places, as the artistic angler who catches his fish at other seasons with the aid of skill and knowledge born of an experience without which the tyro could not hope to equal his results is apt to be contemptuous in his turn of the easy mark which he considers the coho caught with a spoon in salt water to be. Be this as it may the cohoes afford splendid sport to great numbers of enthusiastic men, women and children, and, when fished for with fine tackle, sport which even the past master in the angling craft has no call to despise.

There is more than one mystery attached to the Pacific salmon, many an article has been written about them and many a theory propounded to account for their dying in thousands after running up the streams to spawn; the reason for the big run every fourth year seems to be no clearer than before; but there is another fact concerning their annual appearance which seems to be just as mysterious to the reflective mind and that is the regular order of the appearance of the different species which follow each other in regular sequence. First comes the winter run of "springs," followed in some places by an early spring run of small-sized cohoes. Then for a month or so there are no salmon to be caught except a few odd "springs."

In mid-summer, after a second run or springs, the sockeyes make their appearance, almost toothless fish, whose habits of feeding appear to be quite different from those of the other salmon species as they do not take a bait. The appearance of these fish running in their millions is often the signal for many an enthusiast who wishes to miss nothing of the season's sport to get out in his boat and start to troll for the cohoes, which are not yet over; he may perhaps catch an odd spring or even a coho, which has arrived as a forerunner of the main body. This is the time when many a newcomer gets disgusted. He has heard of the fine fun to be had trolling when the salmon are running, he goes out full of excitement of expectancy and finds it hard to understand why, although he has seen numbers of salmon jumping in the waters all round him, he is unable to hook any. The explanation is simple, the fish are sockeyes, and the cohoes are not due, until the sockeye run is virtually at an end.

The commercial fishermen and the canners know this sequence in the run of the different species to be a law adhered to every season without an exception and make their plans accordingly. They know within a day or two when to expect the big summer run of springs, if the sockeyes do not put in an appearance within a day or two of a certain date in July they begin to be anxious; as soon as the humpbacks appear (every other year only) they realize that the sockeye run is drawing to a rapid close, after the sockeyes the most valued sort to them because of their high color and the high percentage of oil in their make-up, and the cohoes, which formerly used to be unmolested by them, have all finished running they may turn their attention to the dog salmon, which, while of no value to them for canning purposes, find a ready market when cured in the Orient.

As regular as seed-time and harvest is the run of the salmon, and just as different crops are ripe for the harvest at different times of year, so it is with the different species of salmon, which are ripe for spawning at different times, and therefore make their run from their unknown ocean habitats to the fresh water streams of our coast in a perfectly regular rotation.

That Unfortunate Goat

It certainly was most regrettable that a distinguished member of the Governor-General's party made the slip of breaking the game laws of the province by shooting a mountain goat out of season. Done, of course, in ignorance of the law it was none the less impossible for the offence to be passed over. It was an unpleasant task for the game warden to have to perform but it was performed in a tactful manner without hesitation by Mr. Bryan Williams on his own initiative. The distinguished delinquent regretted his transgression committed through ignorance of the law and paid up like a good sportsman without a word of complaint or criticism.

Prospects for the First

Though the breeding season was cold and late this year the birds appear to have been making up for lost time well and the blue grouse are reported from many districts to be strong and fairly numerous, so that, if the present dry weather continues through this

month, there seems every reason to anticipate some good sport with these birds. Pheasants, quail and grouse are all reported to be in good numbers in the best-known districts, while deer are common as usual everywhere.

In the Old Country the shooters have already celebrated the opening of the shooting season. Grouse shooting opened on the 12th of August, a date looked forward to keenly by all sorts of professional men after the hot months in town, while the first of September saw the first shots of the season fired at the little brown birds, the English partridges, the best of all the game birds for either gun or table.

"THE TWELFTH"

Only those who happen to have been present at one of the northern railway termini in London on the eve of the grouse-shooting season can realize the meaning of what is annually referred to as "the rush to the north." For some days before "the twelfth" the platforms of Euston, King's Cross, and St. Pancras present a sight that is well worth seeing

boxes we include sporting outfits, ammunition, hire and purchase of dogs, traveling expenses, keepers' and servants' wages, tips, provisions, and the hundred and one other little items of expenditure that the sporting man is called upon to bear.

But this is all as it should be, and the good sportsman who goes northward for the opening of the shooting season never grumbles at the expense. He wants sport and is prepared to pay for it, grumbling only when the Fates decree that he shall be disappointed. This year, to all appearances, there is to be no particular cause for complaint. It is not to be a record season, but in most places the number of birds seems to be well up to the average and their condition on the whole is good.

There are many reasons, of course, why grouse shooting is such a popular amusement. No kind of sport enjoyed in these islands is carried out amid more delightful surroundings or at a more pleasant season of the year, while another charm that grouse shooting possesses is to be found in the fact that it is the most natural of all sports with the gun. The birds are bred naturally without man's aid or inter-

ference and are shot in a country that is almost entirely free from the evidence of human existence. From start to finish fewer artificial contrivances enter into grouse shooting than are to be found in most other kinds of shooting in this country. As a health-giving pastime grouse shooting probably stands first among sports of the field and happy is the man who can leave the heat and dust of the city behind him and spend his summer holiday, gun in hand, tramping over the virgin soil of the Highlands and breathing at every step the best tonic in all the world.

Many and great changes have come over grouse shooting in recent years, the principal of which is the substitution of "driving" in place of shooting one's birds over dogs. The latter method, however, is still largely prac-

BLACKGAME SHOOTING WITH RIFLE

The season for grouse was nearly over—to be exact it had one day to run—and old John, the keeper, was at his wits' end over orders received two days previously to send up five or six brace of grouse if he could get them. Would I come and give him a hand? This suited me very well, and after a pipe and a

the alders has yielded me many a dish of plump little fish of neglected education, who are always offerers, even in weather which makes their bigger relations in the river practically uncatchable. Altogether, Johnnie's Ghyll is about as pleasant a place for a ramble as a man could wish to find, be he sportsman or naturalist. The light being now fairly good, I began to keep my eyes open for blackgame, for which the ghyll is a sure find, especially at this time of year (December), when they come to feed on the young catkins of the birch and alder. Presently I saw a bachelor party of four or five old cocks about 150 yards ahead, on a low birch at the top of the bank. The dog hardly needed a sign to drop. The bed of a small runner and a thicket of briars took me to a big rock about sixty yards from the birds. The outside one now stretched his neck to inspect me suspiciously, giving me a fine shot against the sky. The bullet took him just where I intended, in the "skipjack" where neck and body join, and he toppled out of the tree without any of the alarming flurry made by a bird shot in the head or low in the body. The others, instead of promptly getting out of harm's way, did as game birds so often do when under fire of a small bore in the hands of an unseen shooter, and sat craning their necks at their fallen mate until a second shot knocked the topmost from his perch, when the survivors departed in a good deal of haste. I beckoned the dog up, we gathered the slain, and I went on my way with the comfortable feeling of having made a good beginning, although my elation was slightly tempered by missing an easy rabbit ambling across a glade about twenty yards off.

Then I sighted a single blackcock sailing down from the moor. I at once took cover behind the trunk of a big birch close at hand, and he settled noisily right over my head, "stern on." A bird in this position may be killed dead without spoiling him very much, though it may make him look rather dishevelled, by a bullet under the tail which will come out somewhere in his back; but one must be careful not to hold low, or very likely his breast will be made into mincemeat. This bird, however, spotted the dog, and while looking at him gave me a chance at his head, and came down like a huge black Catherine wheel almost on top of Zulu. Unfortunately for themselves, a couple of rabbits sat too long, and joined the birds in the bag before I came to the end of the ghyll. Here I hung the stuff in the middle of a big hollow, and went quietly forward to the gate in the stone dyke which marks the edge of the moor. Looking over the wall, I found my caution well repaid by the sight of about fifty grouse dotted about the side of a rocky knave enjoying the early morning sun. The first I saw were about 100 yards off, but a closer inspection showed four or five watching me intently while crouched on some short heather only about thirty yards away. Very slowly I poked the rifle between the top stones, and was on the point of firing when a big hare came in sight, cantering leisurely through the pack on the knave. The birds took no notice of her, except one which lowered its head and made a little hop at the hare as she passed, just as a chicken does when the house cat trots past. The hare avoided it with a playful buck. As she was not wanted particularly, and grouse were, I did not shoot her, but let her come on. When about fifteen yards from me she suddenly whipped round broadside on, sat for a few seconds, and then went off with that delightful canter, the smooth, easy grace of which is only matched by that of a fox or greyhound. Little interludes like this make game shooting with a rifle a delightful sport. Unseen, one has the opportunity of seeing. In ordinary shooting the game generally see you first, and there is little time for "naturalizing." The hare out of the way, I turned back to the grouse, one of which had so far recovered its equanimity as to hop on to an anthill to have a better look at me. Its outstretched neck gave me a target there was no excuse for missing. The rest—as I expected, some of them having spotted me—rose, and picking up the main body on the way, disappeared over the crest. Zulu retrieved the bird, and, having hung it up with the other, I put up several lots of birds, all as wild as the proverbial hawk, before reaching the broken ground at the top, where I encamped myself among some boulders on the ground which I knew the birds usually made for, and from which I also had a fairly comprehensive view of the moss where I expected the keeper to begin his stern chase. Grouse were calling on every side. A merlin whisked past me, and perched on a lichen-covered rock seventy yards away. Through the glass he made a perfect picture as he preened his feathers in the sun—a little bit of observation I did not mention to old John, who is no uncompromisingly hostile. I was recalled to the business in hand by a double shot and a puff of white smoke half a mile away, which announced that John and "could ten" had opened fire, and almost immediately a long row of dark dots came twinkling up the hill straight towards me. The grouse—for grouse they were—settled out of sight below me, and an easy crawl among the rocks gave me three shots, one of which I missed badly. Getting back to my "hide," I had quite a good time for the next two hours. There were always birds in sight; almost every lot flushed by the keeper made straight towards me, and every now and then some pitched within shot, so that there was no need to move from my place. To cut the story short, at the end of that time I gave old John a hollow, and gathered my birds—four and a half brace, and a grouse and three blackcock in the ghyll.—J. Lawrence Sowerby in The Field.

THREE VIEWS OF LANGFORD LAKE WHERE BASS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED SUCCESSFULLY



once in a lifetime, and one cannot help wondering how the railway officials and their assistants manage eventually to sort out the passengers and their belongings—children, servants, dogs, gun cases, portmanteaux, and everything else—so that the whole arrives at its proper destination up to time.

But everything is so well organized nowadays that in spite of the seeming confusion all comes right in the end, and although every year somebody loses his ticket and somebody else worries himself all the way to Edinburgh or Glasgow as to whether his luggage is in the van or left behind very few misfortunes occur, and all is ready for business on the fateful morning.

Meanwhile "the bonny brown bird"—for the grouse is really more brown than red in spite of the latter distinctive epithet—remains blissfully ignorant of all the busy preparations that are being made on its account, and basks contentedly in the August sunshine among the purpling heather. It has no idea what a vastly important personage it has become in these days or what enormous sums of money are spent each season in bringing it to bag.

Who, indeed, shall estimate the cost of grouse-shooting at the present day? Such a thing has often been attempted, and if we say that by the time it is safely in the bag each track has cost somebody at least half a grouse sovereign that is probably a moderate rather than an extravagant calculation. The aggregate sum spent each year on grouse-shooting must run a very long way into six figures if besides the rent of moors and shoot-

TEA AND NOISSETTE ROSES FOR FENCES

I have been asked to give a small selection of the most beautiful and satisfactory Tea Roses to grow on a fence, but without the vigor of such sorts as the Garland, which run riot over the fence and have no respect for their neighbors. The following may be trusted to flower with great freedom, and, though not uncomfortably strong in growth, are vigorous.

Marie van Houtte.—This is one of the most popular of all Tea Roses; its flowers are of remarkable beauty, large without a vestige of coarseness, and creamy white with a narrow edge of the faintest rose, this distinct margin deepening in hue towards the autumn. I remember a planting of it in a border in a beautiful garden by the Thames side; the place seemed to agree with this quietly flower, and never since have I seen such flowers for color, fragrance and size. It is one of those Roses to fill bowls in the house, and for this purpose I greatly esteem it.

William Allen Richardson requires no description. A note sent to me some time ago is interesting. It is as follows: "A west fence would probably suit this best. It is a rose of remarkable coloring, rich orange yellow, also notorious for the way in which some of its blossoms appear nearly white. To avoid the latter give it good feeding; for instance, two gallons each week after buds are seen of weak liquid manure made from cow-manure and soot. Thin out the old wood after flow-

er is over in autumn, and in the spring only shorten the laterals, also well spread out the growths on the fence."

Madame Abel Chatenay.—There is probably no finer rose in the garden than this exquisite French-raised hybrid. On my gravelly soil and a windswept hilltop the plants make a sturdy, leafy growth; although the past winter and spring have proved trying to those in the more exposed portions. The form and color of the flowers when once seen may be easily recognized, the centre of the pointed somewhat twisted petals deep salmon rose, which become fuller towards the margin. One great virtue of this rose is its value for cutting, the long stems crowned with their glowing blossoms adapting themselves for tall vases such as the "Munstead." It may also be grown as a bush, and a hint that may be acceptable is to tie over some of the long growths, securing them to pegs fastened in the ground, and thus induce a greater wealth of flowers.

Madame Lambert.—A tea rose of much beauty, but not so frequently seen in gardens as a few years ago. It should not, however, disappear; the growth is strong, and the salmon pink, sometimes red, coloring of the flowers is unusual, while the buds are charming.

Gustave Regis.—A lovely rose for a fence, and one of the first that should be chosen for the purpose. It is what many call "thin in the petal"; but the grace of the flower and the beauty of its buds win the hearts of all who grow so sweet a fence plant. It has the merit also of maintaining a display for weeks; the color is canary yellow, and as the finest blooms are produced on the young wood, old

growths must be vigorously removed to give place to the fresh shoots.

Madame Hoste.—This is generally recommended as a good rose for a fence, but with me it is the dwarfest of the dwarfs. It is a true tea, clear yellow in color, and is described by its well-known rosarian as, in gardens suitable to its nature, "a grand rose of free growth and very floriferous."

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg is one of the brightest and freest of all roses for a fence; it gives a color that creates a change from the white and pink forms. The flowers are almost double, without any regularity of form—just a bunch of petals—and the color is a warm scarlet. It is planted on my fence next to the beautiful.

Macrantha, which may be compared to the large form of the hedge rose; it is smothered with its flowers throughout the summer, and a few days ago was in full bloom, the rose enthusiast, a long journey to see. The color of the bloom is pinky white, intensified slightly by the bunch of golden stamens in the centre. These are a few of the roses that from experience have proved an entire success, and, with one or two exceptions, they are uncommon.

Men clearing up the ruins of the recent fire at Cobalt have discovered the remains of an elaborate whisky still, which had apparently been in active operation up to the time of the fire. Tubs, vats, worms, boilers, and in fact, everything that was needed for an extensive distillery, was there, even a tall pipe for carrying off the fumes and dissipating them into the air high enough to escape detection by smell.



scribed. "Fortunately, yes," replied, who has a keen sense of erwise I should never be able to Breaking a longish twig from demonstrated his power with upward, he grasped the arched and passed over the same spot. The twig bent outwards and again as he passed out of the "Uncanny, isn't it?" he re- "ow watch again." With that he paces forward on the path, still twig as before. Suddenly the happened, the twig bending and as he walked. "That shows the of the rod for finding water," e demonstrator. "There is none dicating the second place. He put, and extended his arms. There ation. The rod had bent over, but there was only water below a further experiment, Mr. Mason the rod, and with its aid followed course of the stream located at the ross his garden. As regards the at the second spot, there being no the rev. gentleman could not ex- enomnon. Possibly it might in- us metals. This theory is inter- ing be well worth following up, for instances, that Mr. Mason's the rod would prove invaluable e course of gold reefs. Opposite e gate the water-diviner pointed of volcanic cones, at the base of a was a pump, bringing water up place he ever located. In three uations beneath these cones, he located large reservoirs of water, eams radiating from them. This on as the proper water supply for a road board. A more important allowed, especially in view of the ad board's recent decision to enlist There are," Mr. Mason declared, e reservoirs under these volcanic ant Wellington has a potential y beneath it in enormous reser- should be availed of for greater "I located water for the Domain and my experiments led into the The agitation I got was so se- ould only stay in it a moment: If sunk right in the centre of the he latter concreted to form a non- y, I am certain we could have a reservoir fed from below by hun- eams, the source of which would be e central bore." Mr. Mason added e calls upon his peculiar pow- rassing that he was anxious to e to share the burden with him. ed hundreds. His youngest boy d) had the power stronger than e Rev. C. W. Scott Moncrief, war- ohn's College, also possessed the with the rod only. He thought overed the power also in a Man- His theory was, however, that an himself must have it with-

MASON'S OPERA ENDOWMENT

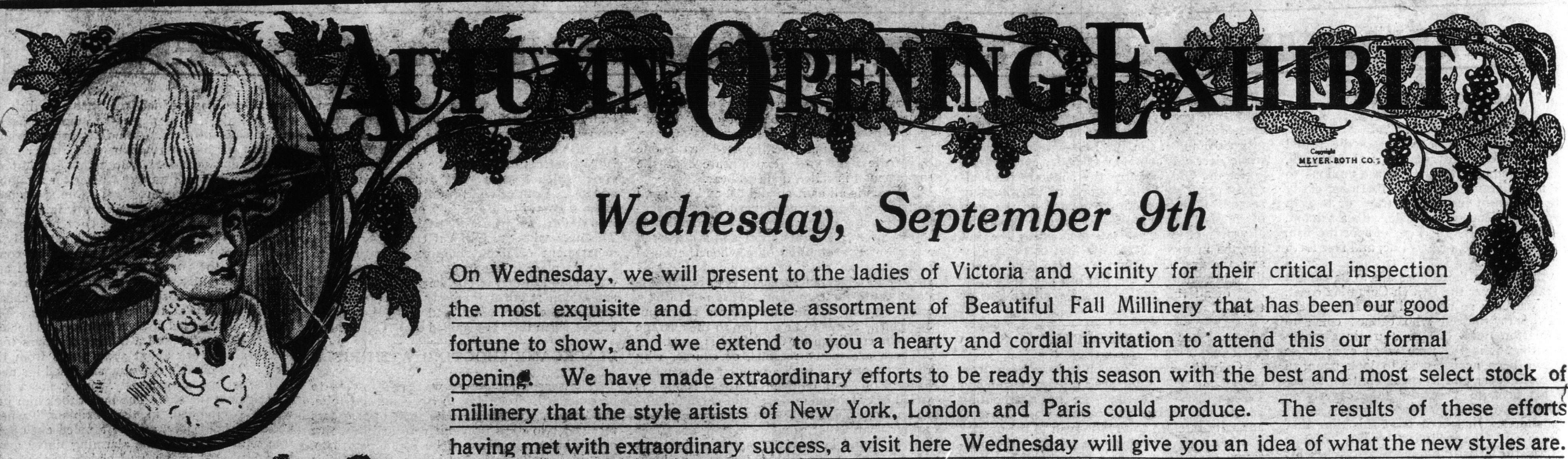
fishman who has promised \$1,500- endowment of English national Joseph Beecham, of "Beecham's He is the father of Thomas who will bring his New Symphony ver to America next season.

Beecham family are among the most ed patrons of the arts. Joseph ho inherited the famous "Beecham ies from his father, is the owner and valuable collection of pictures, ws the keenest interest in musical is a very able organist. His dis- son, Thomas, has identified him- with London musical life as a con- ract ability and founder of the or- est bears his name, the same which America next spring for a five weeks'

his work in London he has shown t interest in the new school of osers, and has introduced much work to the London public. One resting features of the American e the introduction of the work of Delius, the most-talked-of English today.

CARUSO'S RECOVERY.

been reported that Caruso's recent in the stage was an enforced one e breakdown of his voice. Music is glad to know that he has re- is singing again with all his old s first appearance was made at gium, the first of the month, and e describes the performance. h not quite of the freshness" and e characterized it when he was first York six years ago, his voice was ul and lovely, there was far more its quality than was contained in g, and his control was admirable. eived with the great applause that e merited. A tremendous roar of from the audience of 10,000 opposition to encores, and Caruso ed aria from "Boheme," which was e ever popular Rida Pagliacci era of the latter name. Whoever remained skeptical could then no t the presence of the "greatest



UPPER OPENING EXHIBIT

Wednesday, September 9th

On Wednesday, we will present to the ladies of Victoria and vicinity for their critical inspection the most exquisite and complete assortment of Beautiful Fall Millinery that has been our good fortune to show, and we extend to you a hearty and cordial invitation to attend this our formal opening. We have made extraordinary efforts to be ready this season with the best and most select stock of millinery that the style artists of New York, London and Paris could produce. The results of these efforts having met with extraordinary success, a visit here Wednesday will give you an idea of what the new styles are.



Fall & Winter STYLE SHOW

Wednesday, September 9th, inaugurates our Fall Season. The day will be devoted throughout the store to an exposition of

New Fall Styles

The Ladies' Suit Section on the second floor, as well as every window, will be decorated with everything in ladies' ready-to-wear garments, and we hope every lady in the city will find time, if only for a few minutes, to visit us and become acquainted with the new modes which will prevail for the coming season.

It is needless to go into details in describing the new styles, but what we do say is you will be surprised at this truly "Grand Style Show."

The suits this year are decidedly distinctive and smart, beautifully tailored along most graceful lines. As shown in the accompanying illustrations, the coats are extremely long, which gives these new Fall creations a distinctiveness much to be admired, while prices are such as to meet the most modest purse. We will consider it a pleasure to show you around Wednesday. Take elevator to second floor.

Whether you inspect or buy, you are welcome

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.



Hair Dressing Parlors Third Floor—Annex.

HARRIMAN IS DEAD AT ARDEN

News of Death of America's Greatest Railroad King Comes After Close of Market in New York

HAD BEEN ILL FOR A LONG TIME

Death Followed Vain Search For Health After Breakdown Caused By Overwork—Effect on Stocks

New York, Sept. 9.—Edwin Henry Harriman, America's greatest railroad king, is dead.

Following a variety of conflicting rumors respecting the great financier's condition, confirmation of the report of his death at 8:35 this afternoon sent the New York Stock Exchange members into a fever of excitement and wild speculation. The Exchange had closed but prices had been fluctuating and panicky all day owing to persistent rumors from Arden, the Harriman home, that the railroad magnate was dead.

Mr. Harriman passed away late in the afternoon after having spent the night lingering between life and death. All the members of his immediate family were at his bedside when the end came. The great financier was physically weak physically and life simply flickered out like a dying spark.

Private information of Harriman's condition leaked to Wall street after the Exchange opened this morning and rumors that the financier was dead were followed only too soon by reports only to break out afresh. The death was sent from Mr. Harriman's office and from Dr. Lyle, Mr. Harriman's physician who returned from abroad with him and who has attended him ever since. Dr. Lyle's denial more or less offset the rumors emanating from Wall street sources. Suspicion that something out of the ordinary had taken place during the night at Arden was aroused the morning when, for the first time, Dr. Lyle posted a bulletin on his patient's condition. This bulletin stated that Mr. Harriman's condition remained unchanged. Early suspicion, however, was allayed when, at 11:10 this morning, Judge Lovett returned to Arden with the news that Dr. Lyle's bulletin was correct and that Mr. Harriman experienced no change during the night.

At noon the rumors of the financier's death began circulating on Wall street again, and New York newspapers called Arden on the phone and made special inquiries. A positive denial of the Wall street report was given and it was made official by members of Mr. Harriman's household that the denial could be expressed in no other way. This denial was made on Dr. Lyle's authority and it was promised that later in the afternoon a bulletin on Mr. Harriman's condition would be given.

Death Report Thunderclap

Shortly afterwards, like a thunderclap, came the news of the financier's death.

Judge Lovett, the close personal and business associate of Mr. Harriman, received at the Union Pacific the first word of the financier's death and immediately left for Arden. Mr. Harriman is survived by a wife, two sons, Avery and Roland Harriman, and three daughters, Miss Robert L. Gerry and Miss Mary Miss Carol Harriman.

The great achievement of Mr. Harriman's career as a financier and railroad magnate was the rehabilitation of the Union Pacific and Southern Railway systems. Mr. Harriman undertook this herculean task when he was nearly 50 years old, and although he had once practically retired from business. Other financiers had failed signally to put these properties on their feet.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Harriman household decide to post bulletins on financier's condition.

Dutch cruiser for Hudson-Fulton celebration reaches New York.

Gianni H. Curtiss wins another prize in Italy.

Hon. Chas. Murphy accuses Libby press of falling to support party.

Shah leaves Teheran for practical exile in Russia.

King of Saxony goes aviating.

British Government agrees to Newfoundland modus vivendi pro tem.

Crown Prince of Germany sees ville Wright fly.

Edwin H. Harriman dead.

Chinese arrested in Vancouver trying to smuggle in opium.

Toronto man arrested charged with fraud.