

STYLISH CORSETS

A Fit For Every Figure

Our Corset Department is Complete in Its Stocks and Superior in Its Service

A full range of models in the leading makes is always shown, and here you will find just the corset you want and those exactly adapted to your figure. This applies to both the inexpensive and higher priced lines. Here's an idea of a few of the corsets we carry and their prices:

75c. Quality White Coutel Corsets
made in the new directoire style, lace trimmed, suspenders attached.

$1.00 Quality White or Grey Coutel Corsets
medium high back, long hips, suspenders attached.

$3.75 Quality Nemo Self-reducing Corsets
of fine White Coutel, an ideal Corset for stout figures, giving a precisely proper figure and exceedingly comfortable.

$1.50 Quality White Contel Corsets
high bust and extremely long hips, suspenders attached, well adapted for stout figures.

$1.50 Quality White Coutel Corsets
made in directoire style, long front and back, lace trimmed, suspenders attached.

$2.25 Quality Fine White Coutel Corsets
made medium high bust, new straight hips, extremely long back, trimmed with lace and ribbon, suspenders at front and hips.

$4.00 Quality Reduso Corsets
of super quality Coutil, the perfect Corset for stout women, being scientifically constructed, ensures the reduction of the overdeveloped parts from 1 to 5 inches; medium high bust with necessary length over and around hips, suspenders attached.

$1.25 Quality Fine White Coutel Corsets
high bust, long back, long hips.

Our Sale of New Tweed Costume Cloths Still Continues

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

The New Shapes in Men's Derby Hats

You can always find at Magee's, and such a variety of styles you'll not find at any other store. We keep in close touch with the large factories in England and America and get the very latest blocks as soon as they make them up. As to the quality, you get full value for every cent you spend, as we are particular that our customers are satisfied. Try us for your Fall Hat.

Stetson's Special, $6.00 - Knox & Stetson, $5.00
Hats made to our special order - $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00
Soft Hats - - - $1.50 to $5.00

D. Magee's Sons, 63 King St.

BABCOCK'S CORYLOPSIS
Talcum Powder 25c., Perfume $1.00, Toilet Water $1.00

The Drug Store, 100 King Street **CHAS. R. WASSON**

ALLEGED THEFT SYNDICATE

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 15—Charged with being organized into a syndicate with some of their superiors to steal money taken in at the gates, every gateman of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has been discharged. According to the Times, $28,000 had been accumulated and placed in a bank, to be divided later.

Each railroad tie treated by the oil process takes up about three gallons of oil.

BORDEN ENDORSES LIBERALS' NAVAL DEFENCE SCHEME

Canadian Navy Built By Our Own People, With Our Own Material—Announces Dominion Convention For Next Year

"Nationhood involves certain responsibilities from which we cannot escape. One of these responsibilities is the defending of our borders and of taking effective steps to protect our commerce and our trade routes. It is sometimes said that if Canada were independent of Britain the United States would afford us an all sufficient protection. Does any reasonable man imagine that the protection would be given without a very ample quid pro quo? To suggest such an idea is to refute it.

"The house of commons last session laid down a certain policy touching naval defence in which both political parties united. It cannot have satisfied the aspirations of all Conservatives, but it seemed our bounden duty to place, if possible, above the limits of partizan strife a question so vital and to attain the standard which has for many years governed both political parties in Great Britain with respect to foreign relations.

"How the present administration will work out the policy which was outlined by the resolution to which I have alluded, remains to be seen. One governing principle, at least, should control, namely, that out of our own material, by our own labor, and by the instructed skill of our own people, any necessary provision for our naval defence should be made so far as may be reasonably possible. In this connection may we not hope that there shall be given a stimulus and encouragement to the shipbuilding industry of Canada, which has long been lacking?

"In speaking of the necessity of provision for self-defence, I absolutely disclaim the suggestion that I am actuated by any militarist sentiment. I am one who thoroughly believes in every possible effort to maintain peace; but any nation may be called to defend itself even in these latter days. The vigorous young athlete who successfully repulses an unprovoked assault by some notorious bully and administers a sound thrashing to his assailant, is no more and no less a militarist than is the man who insists that Canada must assume this responsibility of nationhood.

"An objection which has been both privately and publicly put forward is the probability that the establishment of a Canadian naval force will be attended with all the corruption and mismanagement which have left their degrading mark upon the administration of public affairs in certain great departments of the government during recent years. The criticism is not without weight. It emphasizes the necessity of a more vigilant and enlightened public opinion in respect to such matters. In times of great sudden material development, the public conscience sometimes becomes dull, and one must confess that today in Canada, the voice of public opinion does not make itself heard in such matters with the same emphasis as observed under similar conditions in Great Britain. I think that the administration of naval affairs in Great Britain for the past fifty years at least has been without scandal and without reproach. Mistakes may have been made and policies entered upon have been afterwards abandoned; but there has been good faith and straightforward dealing throughout. At least that is my reading of recent British history. May we not trust that public opinion in Canada will, at least in this respect, exact from those in power a strict and unfaltering adherence to economy, efficiency and honesty of administration.

Mr. Borden announced that next year a Dominion Conservative convention would be held.

J. J. Ritchie, K. C., Halifax; Wm. Sedgwick, Musquodoboit, and J. C. O'Mullin, barrister, Halifax, were nominated to contest Halifax county for the local house.

REV. W. C. WHITE TO BE BISHOP OF CHINA

Church of England Committees Conclude Business Meetings Here

The committee of the Church of England Synod in session here, concluded their business last night. At the meeting yesterday Rev. W. C. White, of Ontario, was chosen as the Bishop of China, and his consecration will soon take place.

The Women's Auxiliary of Canada, was shown, by a report submitted, to have done much in supplying lady missionaries for China and foreign fields. It was decided that the church in Canada be asked $150,000 for missionary work next year. Of this New Brunswick will raise $6,000, Nova Scotia $11,000.

The following committees were appointed: Executive committee, apropriation committee, foreign missions, literature, candidates committee, Indian committee and advisory board.

Rev. Dr. Tucker was appointed as one of the representatives to be sent to and represent the board at the World's Missionary meetings to be held in Edinburgh, Scot., in 1910. The appointment of a layman was left in the hands of the primate. This concluded the business of the committee, and the board adjourned at 11 o'clock last evening, to hold its next meeting in Toronto, on April 14th, 1910.

This evening the anniversary service of the Church of England Institute will be held in Trinity church at 8 o'clock. The Bishop of Ontario will occupy the pulpit.

AUTOMATIC ALARMS AT RAILWAY EXPENSE

Toronto, Oct. 15—M. K. Cowan, K. C., counsel for the Grand Trunk, had a busy time fighting off applications before the railway commission for the installation of protective appliances at the expense of the railway, at a number of crossings in western Ontario. In spite of vigorous and prolonged argument, several orders were granted providing for the installation of automatic alarms, the company to pay eighty per cent. of the cost and for the entire maintenance.

In connection with the application of the towns of Simco, Cayuga, Port Dover and the village of Jarvis, for a better train service, the company's solicitor pleaded a monetary loss as a reason for not attempting an improvement of the service and was ordered by the board to furnish figures showing the revenue derived by the company from the sections of the road touching those places.

The tunic is already firmly established, but is seen chiefly on house gowns of more or less elaborate character.

The new greens are the most vivid that fashion has ever known.

BARGAINS IN
Ladies' and Gents' Footwear
9 Cases of $5.00 Oxfords for $2.98
See Our Full Line of
"LIBERTY BOOTS" FOR FALL
Wilcox Bros.
DOCK STREET AND MARKET SQUARE

FOR SALE
Large Office SAFE At a Bargain
APPLY TO **LOCKHART & RITCHIE**
114 Prince Wm. St.

SKIRTS
Just received a new lot of Fall Skirts.
Ladies' Cloth Skirts in black, navy and green at $1.95 each—special value.
Other prices:-- $2.10, $2.25, $2.75 $3.00, $3.25 to $4.25.
Arnold's Department Store
Tel. 1765. 83-85 Charlotte St.

Insure Your Automobile
WITH
Jarvis & Whittaker
74 Prince Wm. Street

REMEMBER!
When buying Biscuit to ask for the
Best 10c. Value
THE VILLAGE BISCUIT.

HAWAII for the HOME SEEKER

A. Y. H.

By Forbes Lindsay



Judiciary Buildings, Honolulu



Executive Buildings, Honolulu, Formerly Palace of King Kalakana



Driveway to a Private Residence

Public School Building, Honolulu

Mr. R. F. H. Newell, director of the United States Reclamation Service, after an extensive investigation of conditions in Hawaii, made about a year ago, expressed himself in his omcial report as follows:

"The supreme need of the islands from the viewpoint of the national interest is that of increasing the number of citizens owning homes upon the land. The relatively great proportion of laborers who are not citizens, and the fact that there is such a small numebr of citizens who are landowners and who have been brought up under democratic institutions, forms a source of weakness. Every possible effort should be made by public and private interests to put upon the land the best obtainable men,who will live upon small farms, cultivate the soil and become independent and self-respecting citizens. This need has long been recognized; many attempts to remedy it have been made, but most of these have not been successful owing to a variety of reasons."

It must be confessed that conditions in the past have not been favorable to the settler with small means. If he secured land contiguous to a sugar estate he could readily dispose of his output to the mill at a fair profit, but the almost invariable outcome was the acquisition of his property by the company. In case he devoted his holding to coffee, pineapples or any one of the score of crops that may be successfully raised on Hawaiian soil, he experienced difficulty in transporting his product and marketing it. To such an extent was the interest of the islanders centred in sugar that until recent years little attention was paid to anything else, although it is a fact beyond dispute that many other forms of agriculture yield handsome returns even though carried on in a small way.

Practically all the farming that is carried on in Hawaii depends upon the Chinese. The Kanakas are averse to agricultural pursuits and have even abandoned the cultivation of taro to the Chinese, who also extensively engage in truck gardening. Taro was at one time the chief source of the native food supply, and at the present is largely consumed by them. It is a plant with six or eight tall, thick stems, each surmounted by a broad leaf like that of a water lily, and all growing from a central root. It yields a pulp from which poi, the favorite dish of the Kanakas, is made.

One o fthe chief obstacles to the establishment of small farms in Hawaii is the high price of lands. A large proportion of the cultivatable lands is in private ownership, having been acquired by favored American and British families through royal grants. The Bishop estate owns nearly 10 per cent. of the entire land area of the islands. The sugar plantations have acuired the best tracts or side the necessity of irrigation precludes the location of the man of moderate the windward side, and on the leeward all the islands. Little is to be had upon means. The government is constantly offering public lands in small subdivisions, but the best of these opportunities are quickly seized by residents of the islands, who seldom cultivate them, but contrive to evade the requirements of the Homestead Law and sell out as soon as they obtain title. Renting is out of the question for the white farmer. He could not pay the price that a Chinaman will—$8 or $10 an acre—and make a living.

A solution to these difficulties seems to have been found in the project of the national government to reclaim certain sections of the public land. It is proposed to employ the Reclamation Service in this development, and it is believed that the venture will meet with the success that has attended all the projects of the bureau in the regions of the West.

When these homesteads are offered to our mainland farmers there should be no lack of applicants for them. Hawaii has many unsurpassable attractions for the home-seeker. There is no better climate in the world. The educational facilities are excellent. The settlers on these tracts will form American communities. Transportation facilities will be assured to them, and their aggregate production will be sufficiently important to command the attention of shippers and buyers. In short, where individuals and small groups have failed a compact community of a few thousand may succeed with ordinary effort.

The settler in Hawaii will have no difficulty in finding desirable crops to raise. The land is suited to the growth of a great variety of tropical and semi-tropical plants, for several of which there is a steady demand. It is probable that a few small cultivators acting in co-operation could make a good thing out of rice, although they would be subject to the disagreeable necessity of working in marsh land. At present the industry is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. The annual production has a value of $2,500,000, but it falls far short of the demand. About 10,000 acres are devoted to the cereal. Two crops a year are harvested, and the yield of an acre is from $200 to $300 in value. All the work is performed by hand or with the use of the most primitive machinery. The rate of rental of these lands run as high as $50 an acre, including water supply.

Various tropical and semi-tropical fruits are successfully grown in Hawaii by easy cultivation. Cocoanuts, mangoes, oranges, alligator pears, lemons and grapes meet with a ready sale. In the uplands apples, plums and similar fruits of the temperate zone thrive. Small quantities of rubber, tobacco and vanilla are produced, and the investigations of the experiment station promise future success in these directions. The market for hay and other forage crops is constant and equal to a much larger supply. These are all, excepting rubber, products which the small farmer may cultivate with profit.

It is generally agreed that the cultivation of pineapples offers the best opportunity to the white settler. The industry is comparatively recent in its birth, but has already grown to important dimensions. There are about a dozen canneries in the territory and approximately 6,000 acres devoted to the fruit. The total output is 17,000 tons, valued at $1,250,000. The industry is mainly conducted by small corporations, but about 7 per cent. of the pineapple crops is raised by independent Japanese.

For many years it has been believed that coffee has had its days in Hawaii and that the islands are not adapted to its best growth. Prolonged experiments have proved that previous failures were due to improper methods of cultivation and injudicious selection of locations for planting With better knowledge the industry is reviving and bids fair to expand to considerable proportions. About 4,500 acres are now in bearing trees, producing a crop of about 1,500 tons, valued at $300,000. The berry is of excellent quality and is beginning to be favorably regarded in the markets of the mainland. The small capitalist with some knowledge of coffee culture may find a good field for his efforts in Hawaii.

Great expectations are entertained of the sisal industry in the islands. The plant requires little water and will grow well on stony ground that can be turned to no other account. There are extensive waste lands in Hawaii which can be made to yield crops of sisal without irrigation or fertilization. The Hawaiian fiber is especially excellent in quality and commands a higher price than the best product of Yucatan. Several small mills are engaged in extracting the fiber and constant improvements are being made in the mechanical devices for the purpose. There are about 500,000 acres of land in the territory capable of producing sisal, but of little value otherwise. This area if devoted to the plant would produce 150,000 tons annually, which, at six cents a pound, the current price of sisal, would aggregate $18,000,000 in value.

The experiment station has carried on a series of tests for several years past in connection with tobacco. The conclusions reached indicate good prospects for the successful cultivation of this weed of universal demand. It is believed that there are about 125,000 acres of land suitable to tobacco in the territory. It is not safe, however, to recommend tobacco growing in Hawaii to the small capitalist as yet. The right kind of land will probably be costly and the experiments have not yet been carried to the point of determining with anything like precision, the cost of cultivation. This, like vanilla, is one of the products that the farmer may experiment with to possible advantage.

Only such crops have been noticed as may be raised by the man with a small acreage and little money at his command. They are sufficiently numerous and diversified to insure success with ordinary labor and intelligent methods.

MARY'S MICROBES.

Although Mary Mallon, a cook, aged forty, has all the outward appearance of the enjoyment of robust health, the health department of New York declare that she is a living typhoid germ factory. A doctor attributes to her no fewer than twenty-eight specific cases of typhoid, which occurred in different families where she acted as cook.

Come to Calvin Presbyterian Church Tonight---Lecture, "Where Are the Dead"