Premier McBride was given a stirring reception on rising to speak.

He was fortunate indeed, he said, to be able to rattend such a successful convention at Duncan and see assembled such a gathering as was there. In a constituency spread over such a wide and scattered area, much inconvenience had to be met in order to gather for a convention. There was, no doubt, that they looked upon the present time as critical in the history of the country. He felt sure the nom-inee of this convention would have every reason to expect success. During the last nine days he had attended five Conservative conventions and was pleased to say that at least they had been large and representative gathercess of the cause.

If ever there was a time in the history of Canada when the people of the country should be up and doing in the protection of their own individuality and natural interest, this was the time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had selected as his platform on which to appeal to the people of Canada the reciprocity pact and Conservatives feel that he has committed a grave blunder for which he is to blame, and the only verdict they seek is one which will place him on the left of the speaker and place Hon. Mr. Borden in power. The Conservatives appealed in this election to Liberals also as fellow Britons—and he was gladto say that from east to west many Liberals were joining the supporters of Mr. Borden—that the only course should be one which did away forever with this question of reciprocal trade with the United States, and with this determination the Conservatives anproached this campaign with as much vigor as possible. It had been a surprise to many Liberals that Sir Wilfrid Laurier offered this reciprocity pact to the people of Canada, when he had made the pronouncement not longer ago than 1903, when he introduced the National Transcontinental bill, that the day had gone by when Canada need go to the United States in search of markets. The Liberals must indeed be surprised that now in 1911 when Canada is enjoying from ocean to ocean, such wonderful prosperity that he should ask the people to enter into any such bargain as he was putting for-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said in pro nounced terms that the best way was for Canada to stand alone, independent of the United States. He had also stated that he was done once and for all with the United States and with reciprocity. He stated when bringing orward the National Transcontinental bill that the chief feature underlying that measure was that it made for stronger connection east and west, and bound the people of castern. Canada closer to those of the west. Sir Whirid stated that Canada had advanced so that the country could stand on his soon footing, and that the markets of Can-ads and the British Empire should be sought without seeing markets in the United States. Today statistics show that, despite all the alleged loving kindness of Uncle Sam, the trade of Canada with the United States was but 50 per cent of that with the good old home land. (Applause).

A Pertinent Question

ons backed by British capital were completing three great transcontinental railroads, and was it likely that if those who had carried out these enterprises thought that a trade arrangement was sought which would give the large trusts and combines of the United States the right to come into Canada and create traffic north and south, they would have been eager to carry out these projects. If reciprocity had prevailed for the last ten or fifteen years he was satisfied Canada would today be without both the G. T. F. and C. N. railroads, both now operating under the British flag across the Dominion.

Semething, most mysterious must have happened. The only explanation likely for the extraordinary conduct of the Liberal leaders was that because the government had been so inefficient, its record so telling, that it was im possible to appeal to the people on the record and they must needs find a question to submerge and blot out that record, and the only-chance of salvation for them, in their eyes, lay in bringing forward this reciprocity pact. It was strange to read the speech of Ralph Smith, made at Duncan, speaking as he believed, to free trdaers, in which he said that reciprocity was the first instalment of free trade, and if passed free trade would reign supreme from end to end of Canada.

Had anyone ever seen Canada in any business deal with the United States, whether a treaty or an infinitesimal affair in which Canada did not get the the short end? Unless the United States felt that it would derive ten times the amount of benefit no arrangement would considered for a moment by the United States. If, farmers or business men, if any one, north of the 49th parallel believed for a moment they would get the slightest look in at the markets south of the line if reciprocity became law the sooner they realized the conditions and came from under that misconception the better. The scope of the interests of the trusts and combines in the United States were felt enough on this side of the boundary to warn Canadians against having anything to do even in the most casual sense of the word with the people south of the line. If the farmers of Canada were enabled tomerrow to trade across the border could they break into the trusts, while not only held tight the people of that country, but also the railroads?

Advising Ottawa Who is it that advises Ottawa? J. J. Hill. He is a remarkable man, respected for his ability across the continent a master craftsman of transportation, than whom no one has done more to build up the northwestern section of the United States. He, however, can scarcely speak impartially. He is sure to be biased. He controls three large railroads

with tentseles reaching to the Canadian boundary, resting there until the way is opened for them to seize the traffic, monopolize the industry. Think of the position of Mr. Hill, then weigh his ng. He speaks for his railroads rather han for Canada.

Col. Currie, the impersonation of Liberalism in Victoria, had said, vote for Mr. Templeman and you will get your bacon cheaper. If the commercial destiny of Canada, the industrial life of British Columbia was to be measured by a piece of bacon, then God helm the country. Its strange how these Lit erals speak. In the city hall they tell electors they are goinng to get farm produce cheaper; and in the country the song they sing—their swan song it isis that the farmers will get large markets and better prices. Inconsistencles galore mark the Liberals daily. History will show that all the pros perity of Canada lies in protection and all the misfortune, the lean days, is the

history of the days when Free Trade eigned. Those who have studied the economic position of the United States today are nuch impressed with the condition that had arisen, that the supply of raw ma-terials in the United States is quickly coming within specific limits, that the end of the raw material supply is in sight. The resources have been wasted from one end of the country to the other. The best authority in the land, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, sacrificed himself a few months ago because he found that although employed as technical advisor on this question of waste he was expected to sacrifice his high ideals of onservation, and rather than do this he resigned and his office was filled by another man. Gifford Pinchot told the ongress and people of the United States their raw material supply was coming o an end, that the resources wasted, and the day was near at hand, unless drastic measures were taken, when the country would be devoid of what kept the wheels of industry moving. Lumber, fish, coal and other fesources were wasted. Pinchot's advice o conserve them was unheeded, and he stepped down.

Want Canada in Dragnet. Now, with the raw materials which have been keeping so many industries alive in the United States nearing an end the field the United States is look ing to is Canada. They have discovered the illimitable wealth of the Dominion of Canada in the last few years, have ound that Canada is a much richer zone than the United States. Then, with an eye to business, they have lost no time in by the skillful means arranging for a conference to draw Canada into a pact this reciprocity agreement which is

the subject of this election, If Canada had been a little more ient the United States was bound to then the chief states was bounded to have taken the tariff wall down because the people of that country must have the past materials from Canada, while at the same time the people of Canada could have been building their tariff wall higher and made for the protection of Capadian individuality under the

Inion Jack in Canada. Premier McBride said he had often referred to the great resources of British Columbia, where new finds were adding to the wealth of this wonderful storehouse, new and large agricultural zones were being opened up, additional timber areas located, and mining and fishing industries were increasing. What was taking place in British Columbia Was occurring also in other provinces of Canada. The people of the United States were watching this progress. This was shown by the words of Presi dent Taft himself. So carefully had the United States people been watching the growth and development of Canada that they had become convinced it would be good business for them if the United States could take Canada into the fold. Premier McBride said he did not wish to say anything to offend any Liberal, but he did say that this reciprocity pact which was being thrust on Canada would lead to dismemberment of Canada from the empire, and fusion with the United States of America.

President Taft's Ambition.

The proof that this was threatened was in the records of what President Taft himself said. The premier recalled how President Taft had labored strenuously with his government in congress, despite much hesitancy by leaders of his own party. It had been thought it would lead to disruption of the Republican party President Taft was heroic, however. He was determined to stand in the history of the United States as the man who had sowed the seed of dismemberment of Canada from the empire and for the fusion of Canada with the United States. He had been so obsessed with these views that he had told the people of the United States with solemn confidence. "It was now or never for reciprocity." The President of the United States said if this reciprocity pact became law it would have a great effect upon the commercial and social union of Canada with the United States. It seemed as though the president would like to have gone further and said political union, instead of social union, but ethics of internaional politics precluded this. He might have gone on and said that once in the grasp of the American combine and nonopoly these influences which throttled American trade were so strong that they would force Canada to the

United States of America. Anyone who cherished the Union Jack and what it stands for will have nothing to do with any such contract as this which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is seeking to

foist upon the electors. This utterance of President Taft was oold indeed, but by way of a curtain raiser there was the statement of Champ Clark, the speaker of the United States house, that the United States sought the annexation of Canada, and Canadians had been in a sense prepared for it. The kerbstone gossip in many cities icross the border was to the effect that it was only a question of time when the Stars and Stripes would fly from the Mackenzie river to the Mexican border, and from the Atlantic to Pacific. press of the United States betrayed this impression, public speakers voiced it,

his proposed pact in the eyes of every ight thinking loyal man and woman of Canada.

Now, when the Canadian people are on he way to making Canada the heart entre of the greatest empire the world as ever known; when the feel the people of the homeland is that it rests but with a few years when Canada will be the scene of the main spring of imperial life within the empire, and when Governor-General Earl Grey in a noted utterance went so far, some time ago, as to state that it was likely that ithin a few years the question of con-dering an imperial capital in the Do-inion of Canada would be seriously ed, the great future should not be prejudiced by any such an agreement, as this infamous reciprocity pact which had for its object the severance of Canada from the empire.

Canada was today enjoying wenderful prosperity. The Dominion was becom-ing daily more and more important mong the far-flung parts of the Emthe eyes of the people of the meland, and Canada was being built up into a mighty nation, wealthy and rich in resources. Americans who had come to cast their lot in Canada compared the institutions of the Dominion to the disadvantage of those in the country they had left. The Dominion was still in its infancy in point of progress and was marked for a splendie destiny. The foresight of the ancestors of the people and of British statesmen had given to Canada a trust under the flag for which they had fought and bled which could not be thrust aside and did anyone mean to say that in this day when there was so much before the Dominion that the people of Canada should do anything to hazard in any way that national life which meant so much, and will mean so much in the days that are to come? It was all very well and good for anyone to say "give Laurier another chance." The crisis was, however, pregnant with the heartblood of the country and all the people of Canada should consider the issues thrust before them in true Britsh fashion. Notwithstanding their ad miration for their leader, or allegiance to party, he appealed to the Liberals of the country as Britons whether it was worth while to follow the drumbeat of their leaders and risk their national existence.

A United Empire

The Premier concluded his address by elterating the seriousness of the crisis which confronted the people of Canada and said that while some who believed in free trade might have sympathy with the appeal to them he considered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no right to appeal to any free trader, when it was considered that in 1896-Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been elected to office on the issue of free trade and had broken all promises and never in one instance had he stood up for free trade. He urged everyone to make a stand for Canada, for one Empire, one King. one Flag, and one Navy. (Prolonged applause.)

Hon. A. E. McPhillips, president of the council, also spoke. He said that the big maple tree that towered overhead was inspiring, the shades of the leaves which were Canada's national emblem being an inspiration. He endorsed what Premier McBride had said that the existence of the country as an integral part of the greatest of Empires was threatened by this reciprocity pact. It was all very well for the Liberals -to servatives were speaking of loyalty, but were they not entitled to do so? There had been Liberals who, had spoken of loyalty. George Brown, in 1866, had resigned from the government because he was opposed to suggested reciprocity agreement. He was a great Liberal. He had resigned for the purpose of preventing a reciprocity agreement then, which had never become law. Henry Blake in 1891 had stood out against his party on the same question because he considered it made for the political union of the United States and Canada, and had issued a stirring manifesto when he withdrew. W. K. George, president of the Reform association of Ontario, had broken with the Liberals because of the reciprocity pact because he believed it was not only a detriment to the trade of Canada but threatened the enguifment of the Dominion. Sir G. W. Ross, sometime Premier of Ontario, a great Libera had come out in strong terms against reciprocity. Hugh Blake, another prominent Liberal, opposed the pact, and if necessary, he could tell of many more Liberals who had come into this fight to follow the Conservative banner because it was opposed to this pact.

U. S. Trade Conditions In the United States trade conditions vere not as good as in Canada. The Harriman system had recently laid off 6,000 men, and had 165,000 cars idle. He referred to the situation which arose in 1907 when in Seattle wealthy men could not secure a dollar from the bankers, when certificates were issued in lieu of notes. Did ever such a situation arise in Canada? It could not ander the banking laws of the Dominion. He said the 90 to 100 million people of the United States were really in ondage and slavery to the trusts and combines which held that country, which could ruin millionaires any moment they of the inner circle gave the sign. When Canada was in the heyday of prosperity it was dangerous indeed to nake such a wrong step as this proposed agreement which was in the direction of the engulfment of the Dominion in the United States.

Mr. McPhillips went on to speak of the United Empire Loyalists, patriots who had left rich districts, the holdings which they left in the Mohawk valley alone today being worth hundreds of millions of dollars, because they would not remain with the revolutionary citizens and had come to Canada to build new homes. The people of present-day Canada could not be unmindful of these people. There was a trust imposed upon the people of the Dominion which should bear in mind when they cast their ballots on September 21st next and this trust could only be properly fulfilled when they marked their ballots in favor of the Conservative

which would compete to the end of time with the United States and he considered that every step should be taken to preserve its individuality, to make its nationhood greater, to enhance the liberty the people of the Dominion enjoyed and all else that men fought and worked for, and he had no doubt that everyone would saidly their duty in everyone would suffil their duty in voting against the movement which en-dangered these things. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were passed with much enthusiasm: Proposed by Mr. Hayward and seconded by Mr. J. Critchley: That this meeting vote confidence in Hon. R. L. Borden and his determination to fight reciprocity to the utmost.' Proposed by Mr. W. H. Hayward, seconded by Mr. L. S. Tait. "That this meeting votes its confidence in Hon. Premier Richard McBride and

RECEPTION FOR ADWIRAL TOGG

Great Naval Officer When He. Visits Here on Tuesday Next Will Be Given Grand Welcome

Viotoria's reception to Admiral Togo will rival any given him on the Pacific Coast. The local Japanese residents on a specially chartered vessel will greet the great naval hero at a point out in the straits and this vessel along with other craft, will escort the 'Nippon Yusen kaisha liner Tamba Maru to the outer wharf before she proceeds with her im-

portant passenger to the Island Empire. Mr. K. Ishli, who is completing arrangements for the local colony stated vesterday that either the C. P. R. steam er Princess Mary or the Princess Beatrice will leave the inner wharf on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock. The liner will be met and the Princess will follow her to the outer wharf berth. Upon the arrival of both vessels, a delegation will board the larger ship and present their esteemed naval deader with two large panther rugs.

It is probable that the Nippon liner will remain in port for fully three hours, and while it is likely that the civic and provincial governments will partake in the city entertainment; the local Japanese will decorate their quarters with banners and show the wisitors the city and environs from al motor car. to adt m.

The oity band has been engaged and will furnish the music. When the vessel sets sail for the Orient, the party will again board the escorting boat and follow the Tamba Maru down beyond William Head.

For the first time in twenty-five years, aide-de-camp Tanijuchi, who came, years past, in the role of midshipman on the cruiser Chikata. will revisit the grave at the Esquimalt naval cemetery of a dead comrade and friend, whose name was Fukano, and with whom he had worked. Admiral Togo may also revisit the grave. The local committee which has the arrangements n hand will escort the visitor to Esqu malt.

Preparations are being made aboard the Nippon Yusen kaisha liner, which is now lying at Tacoma taking on cargo, for the comfort of the party. The vessel will take upwards of 4,000 tons of cargo.

BLOODED EQUINES FOR HORSE SHOW

Strong Contributions From the Stables of Vancouver, Seattle and Spokane - Mr. Clements, M. C.

If Vancouver Island's annual horse show, which is to be held as usual in connection with the Victoria exhibition from September 5th to 9th, isn't a pronounced success it won't be because there are not plenty of the highest clas of entries. Horsemen from all sections of the northwest are being attracted by the local competitions this year. Practically every important Vancouver stable is sending a large contri-bution. Seattle also is forwarding a string of blooded equines and Spokane as well will be strongly represented As master of ceremonies Mr. Clements the expert who had charge in 1909 and through his intimate knowledge of the ring provided much entertainment, is to add to the public interest in the affair.

Last night the local management was pleasantly surprised by receiving telegraph notice from Mr. Andrew Laidlaw, of Spokane, of his intention to enter string of nine high steppers. Mr. Laidlaw's horses are celebrated throughout the northwest and the news that he i coming will be pleasing to many Victorians. Mr. T. J. Smith, of Vancouver, also will be among the chief competi His famous horse Credential, tors. fresh from triumphs at the Olympic horse show, London, England, will be seen in the ring. Among the standard breds will be those owned by Mr. W. H. Mason, Mr. S. L. Howe and Mr. W. S. Holland, all of Vancouver. Besides these there are a large number of lo cal entries of which may be mentioned representatives of the stables of Mrs. B. W. Pearce and Mr. J. M. Savage.

Bronco Busting Every day the prospects for an exceptionally fine series of bronco busting ontests grow brighter. Those who have peen placed in charge of the collection; the Burlington, Great Northern and and there were the deliberate utterances city agreement which threatened the able in the British Columbia interior,

s a carload en route to Victoria from that will give the most expert a difficult task. In addition to here will be five from Childwack all bearing reputations which assures a struggle among the cowboys to master them that should provide spectators with the keenest form of amusement. These events will be put on every afterneon in froht of the grand stand durng the intervals allowed between the iorse races. The latter start on nesday and continue to the end of the week. The programme comprises two harness nad three running races. For the former there never were as many nor as high class entries. In one wil record of 2.04: It is believed by horsenen that the trotting races that will be seen here during the forthcoming fair will be the best ever witnessed on

the local track. One of the exhibition's features will be the presence in general competition and in the horse show of two stallions and a mare of pure Kentucky blood They are owned by Mr. C. Doering of

ARBITRATION TREATIES

inority Secommendations Submit to Senate by Senators Cullom, Boot and Burton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-The trea ies of arbitration with Great Britain and France were defended in minority recommendations filed in the senate in executive session yesterday by Senators Cullom, Root and Burton, of the senate committee on foreign relations. Ma Burton contended that the agreement required no amendment, because, as he declared, the prerogatives of the senate vere sufficiently safeguarded.

Senators Cullom and Root, making the same contention, undertook to pro vide against any possible mishap by suggesting a declaration in connection with the resolution of ratification, explicitly excluding from the terms of the treaty all questions "involving the maintenance of the traditional aftitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy."

In addition, Senator Bacon suggested modification of this amendment under the terms of which the excluded ques ions were specified. He named ques tions arising under the Monroe Doctrinand those pertaining to immigration and territorial integrity, while Senators Cullom and Root treated them as in corporated in the general language of he suggested declaration.

When the reports were submitted to the senate, the question of debating the reaties in public was raised. There was general agreement that public polley would not be violated by such a course, inasmuch as the ban of secrecy had been removed from the documents No action on the conventions was taken and they go over for further consider ation at the regular session.

ROOKERY GUARDS THEMSELVES RAIDERS

Japanese Gendarmes Sent to Guard Bobben Bank Kill a Thousand Seals for Private Profit

Placed to guard the seal rookeries of tobben bank in the Okhotsch sea, a Japanese preserve since the seal island was ccupied during the war with Russia, the Japanese rookery guard proved eant to its trust, and secretly killed a thousand seals and shipped the valuable pelts to accomplices in Tokyo and Yokohama 'as "salted ducks." Robben oank is one of the rookeries in which Canada is to share by virtue of the recently-made sealing treaty signed by Great Britain, the United States. Russia and Japan, Canada receiving 20 per cent. of the number of seals killed, to commence from April next. Japan maintained a guard of three gendarmes and six others on the island, while a cruiser patrolled the nearby seas to see that poachers did not land boats to raid. The Chuo, a Tokyo newspaper, has rought to light the illegal sealing by the guards sent to protect the rookery. The islet, which the Japanese have renamed Azarashi, lies off northern Saghalien, and the guards who were sent there in May last are visited monthly by a small steamer, which lands supplies. Soon after the guards were landed, it

seems. Matsunami, the head gendarme, brought forward the idea that they kill seals for their own profit, he pointing out that each skin was worth from \$30 to \$35. The eight others fell in with his plan, and they killed 1.000 seals. which were salted and shipped in casks which were labeled "salted ducks" These casks were sent to friends by the supply steamer and sold, the profits being forwarded to the recreant guards. via Saghalien. Matsunami when he went to collect the proceeds of the spoils presented the Japanese officials with 50 skins, which he said were taken from animals which died, and he was liberal with his spending money with a result that suspicion was aroused, and when the officials questioned the other guards, some dissatisfied with the amount received, told of the killing. The nine The total number of skins on the islet

did not exceed 6,000. TORONTO HEARS MR. R. L. BORDEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

posed the government's policy. Messrs. W. T. White, W. K. George, J. D. Allan, R. S. Gourlay and G. T. Sommers occupied prominent places on the plat-

. Mr. Sifton at Tilsonburg.

TILSONBURG, Aug. 23.-Hon, Chfford Sifton addressed a large audience here tonight in opposition to the reciprocity pact. Reviewing Canada's past tariff conditions, Mr. Sifton pointed out that the principle of protection brought about by the national policy had not been destroyed by the 1897 tariff revision. Its continuance through such lengthy period was the basis of the general prosperity, of which, he lieved, the farmer was getting his share. Building up of the industrial population furnished the farmers great home market:

y was negotiated were reviewed.
"Great friendliness is claimed for he United States," said Mr. Sifton, but I say that the United States gov rament showed no friendliness in its action year's ago when imposition of

he maximum tariff was threatened because of an alleged discrimination made by Canada against the United States that was, on the face of it an bsurdity."

Following the general lines of his ingersoil speech, Mr. Sifton reviewed order the arguments advanced for the trade agreement. First, Sir Wilfrid's plea that the first Canadian statesmen favored reciprocity; second, Hon. Mackenzie King's plea that the consumer will secure lower prices; third, the general argument that the Canadian farmers will secure higher

Contrasted with Sir Wilfrid's treatnent of the favored nations competition in his Simcoe speech, Mr. Sifton's treatment of the same subject mus have been a revelation to the Liberals resent, as he pointed out that Argentina and Australia, two of the many possibly competitors, were putting neats and dairy products on the Canadian market during the last year to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and this despite the duty. "And the proposition they now put

before you is to take off the tariff," said Mr. Sifton. "I am not splitting agreements about the differences of a cent or two between New York and Montreal on a certain day, but I am taking them on their arguments, and I ask you if it is logical that after spending millions to develop this great home market we should throw it open freely to the United States and all the other countries. The market of the Ontario farmer is today the finest, the steadiest and surest in the world."

STILL NEGOTIATE OVER MOROCCO

rance and Germany So Far Fail to Reach Settlement, But Have Not Yet Given Up Hope

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Premier Calliaux is taking counsel of the diplomatic and political wisdom of France during these lays of uncertainty in the Moroccan negotiations with Germany. French ambassadors at Berlin, London, and Rome, Jules Cambon, Paul Cambon and Camille Barrere, who had been summoned to Paris were received by M. Calliaux today.

Justice De Selves, the minister of foreign affairs, Jean Cruppi, minister of justice, and Theophile Delcasse, the ninister of marine, also conferred with the premier, who is preparing for a special cabinet meeting to be sumnoned for the end of the week. A cautious and firm semi-officia

note was issued by the government this afternoon relative to the negotiations

with Germany, saying: "Ambassador Cambon will return to Berlin toward the end of August, probably about the 28th. In the mean tir he will have in Paris several conferences with the premier, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of colonies concerning the subjects of his conversations with Herr Waechter, the German minister of foreign affairs.

"It is believed that the difficulties will be solved. It is, however, true that the rights of France in Morocco must be recognized without diminution on the part of Germany and regulated definitely in a manner to avoid all fu ture complications; and second, that Germany reduce her territorial desires in the French Congo, which appear ex-

cessive." BERLIN, Aug. 22.-Rumors that a breaking off of the negotiations be tween Germany and France regarding Morocco was impending, were circulated on the Bourse after the close of the official trading today and caused a heavy drop in prices. Inquiries here show that there is no foundation for the rumors which appear to have originated at Vienna.

The government officials maintair their previously expressed belief that an agreement can be reached.

TWO ARE MISSING Chinese Supposed to Have Been Caught by Plames in Vancouver Build-

ing-Many Escape.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23 .- Fire which roke out in Chinatown at 2 o'clock this morning are \$25,000 damage. Two Chinese are reported missing t is hard to find out just how many Chinese were in the building, but it is known that thirty-three of them escaped from the fire-trap.

The flames seemed to burst forth like a skyrocket, and it took the combined efforts of the fire department to prevent the fire from spreading.

Summer Hotel Partly Burned

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 .- The Frontenac otel, Thousand Islands, one of the finest summer hotels in the country caught fire tonight and was partly des royed. The fire started in the servants' quarters and spread quickly. The one hundred and forty guests had ample time to escape after the first alarm.

Sir William Whyte. WINNIPEG, Aug. 23 .- Sir Thomas

haughnessy will be in Winnipeg on August 28. He is expected to proceed west to determine the location of C. P shops which will go to Calgary or Medicine Hat. It is also anticipated that some announcement may made anent the retirement of Vice-President Sir William Whyte, who has passed the age limit of the company some years. Sir Thomas will give a formal dinner to Sir William Whyte while in Winnipeg, to which a number of prominent men have been invited to attend.

BE MADE RESORTS

St. James Bought by British Capitalists for Conversion into Popular 'Summer Col ony-Pier Island Also Sold

Having interested British capitalis

in provincial real estate to the extent

about \$300,000 Mr. J. E. Smart

turned after a sojourn in En

over three months. Most of

branch office there in order

was spent in London. He

might get in touch with finan the purpose of informing the attractiveness of the Pacific from the standpoint of the He had no difficulty, the activities being the sale syndicates of both St. Jame islands with the assurance present owners will proceed with development forthwith. The former property, which 1400 acres with 9 miles of and 2 1-2 miles of beau beach, was disposed of by in behalf of the St. James C this city. That organization remembered, purchased from Mi H. Wheatcroft, who for several made that charming Gulf island headquarters for his well known s of thoroughbreds. The present pr tors paid \$225,000 and it is their tion to carry out, practically in toto, plans laid down by the St. James Ltd., except that, instead of a privait will be made a public summer re

sort. Representatives of the new Mr. Smart says, may be expected in October. They will inspect the land and make definite arrang for the erection, somewhere on east shore, of a splendid hotel, in every respect. Cottages will structed and all other improv necessary for the conversion of the land into a model summer ho able of the accommodation of dreds will be proceeded with. The is to make it entirely self-sustain The land will be cultivated to st degree that it will be possible for sojourners to obtain fresh vegetals fresh fruit, fresh eggs and butter eve day if they so desire. Thus the s mer resident, coming there posfrom the fevered rush of the cities, will be able to forget that is an outside world, that there other interests, and give himself herself up to the enjoyment of joys of bathing, fishing and shooti all of which forms of sport are mediately available in their fin forms. Work on the proposed by ings, Mr. Smart asserts, will be sta as soon as it has been definitely as to how the summer colony laid out, the intention being that the future Catalina island of the no west, shall be ready for 1912.

Pier Island Subdivision ities for transit and Pier island, the other property o English capitalists by Mr. Sma to be subdivided and put on the ma in about a month. Within the past years it has passed through a nu agent that Mr. Smart interested Old Country syndicate which not n possession. Having a total area 250 acres, with 4 miles of wat t adapts itself splendidly to the pose in mind. The central portion be reserved for general use—a park-like domain-while the land ing on the beach will be divided two, three, four and five acres and offered those who wish to summer homes. As each holding include one of the picturesque bays for which Pier island is ta and as the owners will be pr with every convenience, among

improvements two roads circlin island being planned it is though this also will prove exceedingly lar to many who are looking for able out-of-town residences. In addition to these two de Smart reports that he was able gotiate the transfer of Park which is situated just west ers Pass and comprises a to: 407 acres. In this, too. Brit is interested. The former owner Dr. Stanier, of this city. Nothing de ite has been arranged as to the exploi

tion of this property.

Although most of the time of Victorian was given up to busines witnessed the Coronation pageant thoroughly enjoyed the spectacle. adds his word to that of all thos dents of this city who journeyed Old Country to see the ceremon which the crowning of their was marked. It was most imp something that would be hard get, a striking demonstration power and the oneness of the widely separated sections of the

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.-Chris Columbus Wilson, Francis X. Bu and William Thompkins will start morrow for jails where they will se sentences for misusing the mails in frauding investors in stock of United Wireless Telegraph Compa Wilson and Bueler will start for lanta, where they will serve three a two-year terms, respectively, in the Federal prison. Thompkins will go Blackwell's Island for a year. Th mandate of the United States circuit court affirming the judgment of th trial court was accorded today,

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 23.-Whft. running at thirty miles per hour, ac cording to witnesses, John Young, of Damascus, Oregon, lost control of his auto this evening through refusal of the steering gear to operate, and the ca leaped from the road, killing Young and H. A. Cammings, of Portland. The men were crushed beneath the car as i turned over. The accident occurred be tween Portland and Oregon City. J. A. R. Rummer, of Damascus, th only other occupant, was but slightly injured.

FROM AU

anadian-Australia augurates Ne Which Will Give New Zealand Po

Inaugurating the new land of the Cana arrived at the on yesterday, eight cland and 22 days th 203 passengers, 94 second class and 40 engers who debark Marquis and Marc ithgow, J. B. Clarkson Miss O. Kennedy, Mrs. and Miss Craig, Osborne and Miss lexander Hope, Linlithgow, endent of ar mily, his anceste ng from France in Magdalene de Valois He owns 42,600 acr The steamer experien

her with moderate se

Auckland and fine er arrival. The car sual shipments of froze ardwood, pineapples, When the Marama her initial call at port the liner was met ive of the tourist de inion, who placed ers the various scenic ractions of New Zeals land Star said the ser with the sailing of the prove in every way ninion in general ar particular. The Maran steamers which are to are fine up-to-date vess to be occupied in transi land and London is or this average can be made have a service at least old San Francisco ser disappearance we have ed; and there will be t tage that the new conn us into close commerci the sister colony, which one of the wealthiest perous members of our family. Even if the with Canada should fa expectations that in seemed to be pitched need hardly point out will profit largely at through the establishme mail communication w the rest of the world. phasized so often the rapid mail service to there is no need to labo The whole Dominion gratulated on this acces

The same paper reca in the mail service f

said: carried to San Franc Vancouver service bei 'Frisco connection was ton. It is interesting to recall some of the carried our mails. A sixties," by the old Pa recognized the "short America. Then came Steam Navigation con City of Melbourne, Wo City of Adelaide. These by the big "side-wheel an American compa Dakota and Nebraska, entered the Waitemat behind schedule time. engineers employment fix them up for the Golden Gate. Next ca and Australia, owned Spreckles line and th The Maraposa and Al their appearance, and pany's boats Monowai engaged in the service. company was forced the application of th ping laws to Honolu line was left to carry which from a month! weekly service, with Sierra, Sonoma and years back Spreckles vice owing to the smal by New Zealand, and United States to grant Saturday saw the las port is concerned, of service, which was a Sperckles boats ceas which for mail purpo considered satisfactor important service abo rated will link up no Country, but also th which form integral empire."

South Sea Refusing to leave th

er Bell Flower, whe

New Zealand coast,

down with his vessel vices brought from N steamer Marama. er struck on July ordered the crew to and said he would i The wreck broke up Survivors of the Whangaroa arrived before the Marama le lays adrift without open boats. The dere ifter the crew work deep in water, worki affoat. Finally the c upper deck of the ca opes while the sea Finally the deck sma ook to the boats to themselves and fine Howe island.

Advices were broug hat the mayor of Ad ralia, perused to acco