LORDS ACCEPT VETO MEASURE

Viscount Morley's Motion to Drop Proposed Amendments is Passed by Comparatively Small Majority

LONDON, August 10.-Premier Asjuith's government, which claims to reresent the democracy of Great Britain, night enforced its will upon the peer age by the narrow vote of 131 to 114. this vote the House of Lords decided to accept what the Liberals cor tend is the will of the people, and adopted Viscount Morley's motion not to insist upon the Lords' amendments to the parliament bill, which practically limits the power of the House of Lords to a year's suspensory veto and vastly increases the prerogative of the House

of Commons. The great constitutional struggle which began when the House of Lords nearly two years ago rejected the budget of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is ended, for a time at least, with the greatest change to Great Britain's working constitution since the passage of the reform bill.

The process of voting consumed nearly an hour, and the result trembled in the balance until the last moment. The "Die Hards" mustered greater strength than was anticipated, and the government owes its victory to the votes of between twenty and thirty Conservatives who threw in their lot with the Liberals to save their own castle from loss of prestige and the King from the necessity of exercising the royal prerogative for the creation of a large number. of new peers, from which everyone believes he was extremely anxious to be

saved. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and nine bishops also lined up with the government, although the ecclesiastics generally keep aloof from party questions. The bishops of Bangor and Worcester went with the Halsburyites, the "last ditchers"

The Archbishop of Canterbury anounced that he had come into the house with the expectation that he would be able to abstain from voting without doing anything detrimental to the interests of the country, but that the debate had changed his opinion.

"I have especially been influenced," the archbishop continued, "by the callousness, I might almost say levity, with which some of the noble lords seem to contemplate the election of five hundred peers, which would make this house and the country the laughing stock of the dominions beyond the seas and of countries, the history of whose constitutional life and progress has been so largely modelled on our own. In these circumstances I feel it my duty to give my vote against insisting on the amendments."

It was noticeable that the highest rank of the nobility furnished the fewest supporters of the government. The Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Marlborough, Newcastle, Northumberland, Somerset, and Westminster voted with the opposition, while the remainder abstained from voting.

Drinking the hemlock" has become a historic phrase in the late months, and the gathering in the ancient chamber tonight to witness this memorable humiliation was worthy of the occasion Peeresses, ambassadors and common-

ers packed the galleries, and a group of privy councillors, exercising the prerogatives of their positions, sat upon the steps of the throne. The benches, alsles and floor were crowded. Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Lee in

speaking in the House of Commons today said this would be a black day in England's history if the House of Lords accepted the veto bill and the House of Commons cut adrift from the traditions of centuries to bestow salaries on its members. Apparently the sentiment of the

peers was in full accord with this description of the occasion. Lords frequently forgot the oppressive dignity which customarily marks the proceedings in the upper chamber and fought for a hearing with great strenuous-

The Earl of Halsbury once went so far as to make a formal motion that one of his supporters be heard in preference to one peer who favored the government.

When the voting began Lord Lansdowne withdrew to a position behind the throng, but his followers watched the issue clearly. The bishops on both sides walked through the tellers first. A thrill of excitement marked the appearance of each notable, but none was greater than when Lord Rosebery appeared as a supporter of the govern-

As soon as the result was known several members of the House of Commons rushed from the galleries and anto their own chamber and whispered the news to the members. A great cheer followed the announcement of the government's victory.

The question of the hour is what effect tonight's decision will have on the future of the Conservative party. Viscount Morley's announcement that enough peers would be created permanently to swamp the upper house if the government did not prevail, apparently swayed a few waverers and de-

"Every vote given against my motion not to insist on the amendments is a vote given in favor of a large and prompt creation of peers," said

Lord Rosebery admitted that it was now quite clear that the bill must pass. The former premier denounced the government for having gone to "a young and inexperienced King, not yet five months on the throne, to ask for guarantees to pass a bill that had not even passed its first reading in the House

He concluded: "If the bill passes tonight there will still be force left in this House to oppose the dangerous measures of the government, and Eur-

sight of a scandal which would go far to weaken the centre of the Empire in its component parts."

The Earl of Camperdown, having announced that he would support the government in preference to having the upper house swamped with new peers, the Duke of Norfolk declared that if any Unionist peer supported the government, he would vote with the insurgent followers of the Earl of Halsbury.

TIME TO SEPARATE

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—That the lived together as husband and wife for seven years without speaking to each other, their only communication being by means of written notes, was one of the statements made today by Mrs. Ellen Klitgaard in her application for a divorce from Carl E. Klitgaard, a ma-

forced by her husband, who ceased speaking to her soon after their marriage at Redwood City in 1903. He would not even receive notes from her hand, compelling her to leave them in a designated place. One day she wrote

"How long are you going to keep this up?" "Forever," was the written reply.

want you to get a divorce." This she declined to do, but changed her mind when Klitgaard removed the furniture from their Berkeley compelling her and her baby to sleep

TARIFF FIGHT

Senator La Follette and Representative Underwood Still Seeking for Compromise on Raw Wool Duty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- A meeting of the full committee of the two houses in conference on the wool and free list bills is called for tomorrow. Senator LaFollette and Representative Under wood, who constitute the working subcommittee of that organization, were apart tonight only to the extent of two and one half per cent on raw wool, and there was a fair prospect that they would bridge this narrow chasm before tomorrow's meeting. Mr. Underwood was willing to go to 27 1-2 per cent on ordinary raw wool, and Mr. LaFollette was willing to come down to 30 per

Mr. LaFollette also agreed to abandon the classification of raw wool in his bill, which took many of the coarser long wools from the second class in the Payne-Aldrich law and placed them in the free class. The effect of this concession is equivalent to a material relowering of the average rates in the

Mr. LaFollette said that if his presbut he found that they would not, and returned to his original proposition of

There will be little difficulty about agreeing on the free list bill if Mr. Underwood's wish for another senate vote on the house bill is refused. With a modification eliminating corn from the incoming free list, the amendments will be accepted, and the senate will decline to retain the house addition placing lemons on the free list. Mr. Underwood, as chairman of the nouse ways and means committee, called the Democratic members of that body together for a long conference this afternoon, and after a vigorous consideration of the whole situation, they en-

dorsed his attitude in conference. Mr. Underwood wanted to report a disagreement on the free list bill in hopes that the senate would recede from its amendments, which he thought possible in view of the fact that the original house bill failed in the senate by a tie vote. If this request is presented it will fail, as the senate conferees, including Senator LaFollette and the two emocratic members were among the pponents of the house measure.

Senator LaFelette has an offset to fr. Underwood's proposition. He desires, to include informally in any agreement that may be made an understanding that there shall be a vote on the house cotton hill in the course of the present session. He has been assured that the Democrats will interpose no dilatory tactics to prevent a vote, but it is known that some of them rely upon such a disappearance of senators after the disposition of the wool and free list bills as to make a ballot impracticable before the close of the ses-

Mr. LaFollette's anxiety in the matter s due to the fact that he and his fellow progressives desire to use the cotton bill as a vehicle for amendments carrying lower duties on steel, rubber, ugar, etc. They believe they will get the vote and that these provisions will

Sees Great Dreadnought PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 .- Admiral Count Togo, here of the Japanese navy, after days inland sightseeing, got back to familiar ground today, in hours spent looking at battleships under construction on the ways of the New York Shipbuilding company here. He inspected the battleships Utah and Arkansas, both under construction, and looked over the 28,000 ton dreadnought, Mornia, being built for the Argentina government, the largest battleship in

the world. He was escorted aboard the Utah and eagerly edged through the masses of machinery, climbing up to the turrets and down through the hatches, noting new devices with which the battleship is being equipped. The admiral admired the Arkansas, whose displacement is 26,000 tons, but apparently was astonished by the size of the Mornia. He met Captain Peffebet, future comope and the Empire will be spared the mander of the Argentina dreadnought. number of years ago Dr. Davie and

PASSES AWA

Dr. John C. Davie, Who First Introduced Lister Methods to Pacific Coast, Falls a Victim to Tuberculosis

A notable figure in the medical life not only of Victoria but of the Pacific coast, passed away Thursday morning in the death of Dr. John Chapman Davie, M. D., C. M., at the family residence, corner of Saratoga and Monterey avenues, Oak Bay. Deceased, whose name will always be inseparably asso clated with the early surgical history of the province, had been in falling health for a long time past, suffering from vesterday.

The late John Chapman Davie, jr., M D., C.M., was born in Wells, Somerset shire, England, on March 22nd, 1845 son of John Chapman Davie, sr., M.D. a well known physician of that place. His people, on both sides of the family, were west country stock. From the first John, who was one of several brothers was intended for the medical profession. He was educated in England in the elementary forms and in the arts, principally at Silcoats College, situated close to Wakefield in the west riding f Yorkshire. He was an able student and even at that early stage of his career he evinced abilities that were nore amply proved in his later life. Among his schoolfellows and companions at Silcoats were many lads who have since become well known men. Two of these were Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, and Sir Thomas Newnes. The headmaster of Silcoats under whom Dr. Davie pursued his studies was, at the time referred to, considered one of the most learned mer in England, The Rev. James Bewglass, he was, and among his many accomplishments of learning he rated the ability to teach eight languages, speak sixteen and read and understand twenty-four. He was a magnificent man, according to some of his old pupils and was much beloved of them.

Came to British Columbia When Dr. Davie left college his father had been practicing for some ime in the town of Merton, in Surrey. t was planned that John, the late Dr. Davie, should take up the study of medicine at once. Suddenly, by a turn of fortune, all of the father's plans were altered and in 1862 the entire Davie family removed from Merton to British Columbia. Since that date members of this family have resided in this province and, as is well known, have eft their mark on its history.

Two of Dr. Davie's brothers took un their residence in Cowichan shortly after the family arrived in Victoria duction of the duty on wools and a and they have resided there ever since. John, Alexander and Theodore remained in the city. Alexander was premier of the province when death removed him. ent supporters would agree, he would Theodore had been premier and was come down to 29 per cent on raw wool, chief justice at the time of his death. Dr. Davie, after the family had settled in British Columbia, was allowed to follow the original plan as laid down in the Old Country, that of taking up the study of medicine. He took up his residence in San Francisco and began his studies at the foremost medical school in the west, that connected with the University of California. Among the members of the faculty under whom he

studied and who influenced him to a considerable degree in his work, were two well known men of the past in western medical annels Dr H H To land, who died possessed of \$3,000,000 acquired in the honorable practice of his profession in San Francisco and who erected a college for lectures; and Dr. L. C. Lane, the most prominent medical man in California in his day. Dr. Lane erected Cooper College in memory of his uncle and Lane hospital as a monument of his own work. Dr. Davie graduated after a brilliant

college career, about 1867, and came to Victoria where he joined his father in practice here. At this time Dr. John Sebastian Helmcken was a foremost practitioner in this city and as years passed Dr. Davie became more and more associated with Dr. Helmcken. Afterwards both became famous in this part of the country and up and down the coast, as physicians and surgeons, and for many years they were consultants in the best sense of the word. New Surgical Methods

When it became apparent, several years ago that a new hospital was necessary to care for the needs of the city and when the present Jubilee hospital was decided upon the work of designing and planning the institution was left in the hands of Dr. Davie. He carried the work out to a most successful issue and for some time after the opening of the hospital he was the only surgeon connected with the institution. During that period he performed many daring and clever operations under the old system of surgery and almost before the world was aware of the new era in surgical work opened up by Lord Lister's discovery and perfection of the antiseptic system, based on the original work of the great Pasteur of Paris. Dr. Davie saw and grasped the benefits of this discovery and inaugurated Lister's ideas and methods in both the Jubilee and the St. Joseph's hospitals here. He was among the first

to use the antiseptic system in western America. Speaking of this in conversation with Colonist representative shortly before his death, Dr. Davie said: "The Lister methods as I inaugurated them at the local hospitals have not been departed from since. It was those methods that made the success of modern surgery. The deadly fatal surgery of the old days was due wholly to the fact that Lister's discovery and application of antiseptic work had not been made known to the world."

When Lord Lister visited Victoria a

ings which other people everlooked, a told us that his ideas on antisepte surgery had airsen out of a visit Paris where he met Pasteur. Listr's system was founded on Pasteur's."

Aided All Classes

Throughout his long career as a medical practitioner in and around Victoria the late Dr. Davie accomplished a good work that will not be forgotten while the children's children of those whom he relieved and comforted live. As a physician he was noted for his clever physician he was noted for his diever surgery and for his kindness of heart and ever-readiness to respond to a call for help from sufferers, rich or poor, well known or obscure. Apart from his private practice during the official serv-ice of his brother, the late Honorable Theodore Davis, Dr. Davis was of great benefit to the province. The Honorable Theodore used to consult Dr. Davie on all matters connected with the medical profession which came up in the course Davie was of valuable assistance to the government and had much to do in the the province. Referring to this assistance to his brother Dr. Davie said, not long prior to his death: "Theodore and were more than brothers; we were intimates. It was a trait of Theodore that if he lacked definite knowledge on certain point he went at once to the best source, man or book, to get it. Thomas Carlyle said that books were the best university. They were Theo

dore's and they have been mine." The late Dr. Davie was a great admirer of Lord Lister. Speaking of him and his work he said, not long ago: "One Frenchman declared that Lord Lister should have erected in his honor a statue of pure gold. I believe in that sentiment most sincerely and I hope that it will be hearkened to in some degree at least. At the same time I would add that Pasteur should have a similar statue. Those two men made surgery as we practice it today, successful. They threw a blaze of daylight on the dark places where, beforehand all was imagination and supposition. They did more magnificent work than any two human beings of the last century. When a patient, operated on now. Dr. A or B. or Dr. C., makes a brilliant recovery, it is because Dr. A or Dr. B or Dr. C had Lister and Pasteur at his

side to show him how." Humanitarian of Broadest Kind The late Dr. Davie was a humanitarian n the broadest sense of the term. He had a horror of suffering and it was one of his greatest causes for thanks giving that he was enabled in his profession to relieve human suffering around him. "No work," he is quoted as saying, "is of greater import to the human race or more satisfying to the man carrying it out than the succoring of the sick from the awful sufferings that befall them. The one thing n my life than I regret least is that I ave been a medical man and that my profession has enabled me to help my suffering fellow creatures. No man knows what suffering is until he lies on a sick bed. It is then that he ap-

preciates it for himself.". Among his last utterances were: During my long, long illness I have met with the greatest amount of kindness from people of all walks in life and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their kind thoughts of me. Victoria only to know that some man is hard hit for him to find out that this city is full of people of the finest kind of sympathy.'

The late Dr. Davie was a very strong mperialist. He believed in the unity of the Empire and in the blood brotherhood of the subjects of the Empire. It was during the smallpox epidemic of ome years ago in Victoria that he endered Victoria a great assistance. The town was in a panic for many eases of the dread disease had developed with incredible swiftness and the sickness was spreading rapidly when the Hon. Theodore Davie called his prother in and made him chief provincial health officer. Dr. Davie was given as his working orders the same set of rules that was enforced in Montreal during the epidemic there not long before. With these rules Dr. Davie was given a free hand. He set to work vigrously. The isolation wards were established on the Jubilee hospital grounds and the suspect station was established at Ross Bay. All sick persons suffering from smallpox were removed to the isolation hospital where they received the best of care. Suspects -those who had been in contact with cases-were taken to the suspect station and carefully guarded until they either developed the disease or were proved free from contamination. All louses where the disease had been were rigorously disinfected and their personal effects were burned. In a very short time order was brought out of chaos and the epidemic was quickly stamped down.

The late Dr. Davie leaves three daughters, all married. The eldest is the wife of Dr. R. W. Craig, of Phoenix, Ariz; the second is married to Mr. H. Beuth Simms, engineer on the C. P. R., stationed at Moosejaw and cousin to Commander Simms who came to notice some time ago when he declared that in the event of England's becoming in volved in a war every ship and every dollar in the United States would be at her back. The third daughter is Mrs. F. Pole Hampton, of Warwickshire, England, where she resides. The remains of the late Dr. Davie will be shipped to Seattle today for

NELSON, B. C., August 10-Ivy and Violet Radcliffe, aged respectively 12 and four years of age daughters of Samuel Radcliffe of this city, were probably fatally burned this afternoon during their mother's absence. The younger of the two children in some manner set fire to her clothes, which the elder sister tore from her. The latter, however, set her own clothes on fire, which she extinguished by jumping into a nearby creek. The younger of the two is the most seriously injured.

cremation.

R. W. Fleming, late of Salmon Arm, has been appointed to the prin-cipalship of the Hume school at Nei-

Agreement Reached with London Car Men, Subject to Confirmation-Other Negotiations Still Proceed

LONDON, Aug. 10.-A speedy termination of the labor troubles, which at one time threatened to plunge Lonlikely. At a late hour tonight it was announced that the car men's strate, the chief outstanding difficulty to a complete cessation of the trouble, had been settled.

There are, however, minor sections of the transport workers' dispute to be arranged before there is a general resumption of work, but these probably will be settled tomorrow or Saturday In this event normal conditions will be restored by Monday. While there were serious disorders

today along the waterfront, there was no trouble of consequence tonight. There is, however, much apprehension as to what will happen tomorrow in the absence of a settlement.

Terms for a settlement of the car men's strike were agreed to at the board of trade office. They are still subject to confirmation by the men, but it is expected that if there is any protect the delivery of foodstuffs from the docks and railroad denots.

It is understood that the contractors for the Aldershot command had only three days' supply because of the strike and that the government was compeled to take action in the interest of the army itself.

Thousands of tons of fruit, vegetables and provisions are rotting on the wharves and in the freight depots. Unless they can be moved soon, they threaten to endanger the general health. Among the larger consignments

which probably will be a dead loss, is a huge quantity of California fruits on the steamer Minnehaha. The central meat and provision markets are short of supplies and prices have advanced

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10 .- Detachments troops arrived here today to assist the police who have been unable to control the striking rioters. A fusilade of brickbats and stones met the soldiers, but they finally took up a strategic position and enabled the police, by baton charges, to effect a clearance of the provisions and other goods at the Central railway station.

The strike situation continues critical. Attempts of the lord mayor to arrange a settlement failed, and the rade of the city is at a standstill. The coaling of the steamer Teutonic was stopped today by strikers. Various conflicts between the police and strikers occurred.

BOY IS RECOVERED

Kidnapped Chicago Lad Returned After Ransom is Paid-Alleged Kidnappers Arrested

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.-Angelo Marino. kidnapped by "Black Hand" blackmailers last Saturday, was found by the police at Sedgwick and Oak streets, a few blocks of his father's home, at ten o'clock tonight. The boy was taken to the Chicago avenue police station

Seven men and two women were arrested by order of Inspector Revere an hour after the boy had been found. The inspector said he had captured the kidnappers and the persons who acted as go-between in negotiations with the Mareno family.

"Mareno paid the kidnappers \$500 this noon," the inspector said, " and the boy was released. The ringleaders in the plot to hold the boy for ransom are relatives of the Mareno family. They are now in fail, and we have ample evidence against them. The boy was not taken out of Chicago at any time."

The arrests followed a consultation which Inspector Revere held with Antonio Mareno immediately after the lad had been returned to his parents at the police station. When found, the kidnapped boy wore a new white serge suit, a new sailor hat and new shoes. Detectives who had received information that the boy would be released tonight, followed him to within a few yards of his home, before they stopped him. The police hoped to find some one trailing the boy, and in this way secure direct evidence in the case.

Two of those arrested are Joseph and Carmelo Nicolosi, saloon keepers near the Mareno home. One of the women is Mrs. Joseph Nicolosi.

New Zealand Suggestion

LONDON, Aug. 10.-Leo Myers, at he annual dinner of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce, of which he is president, suggested that, seeing the increasing trade between New Zealand and Canada, a commissioner be appointed in Canada to safeguard the interests of their exporters. The proosal was backed by prominent groups of business men.

Britain's New Dreadnought LONDON, Aug. 10.-Great Britain's tenth Dreadnought, the Colossus, has been commissioned for service. She parries a battery of 12-inch breechloading guns and has an anti-torpedo armament. The Colossus is a sister ship to the Neptune, which was the powerful warship at the corona-

Mr. Prick Will Best. NEW YORK, August 10.-The retire ment of Henry Clay Frick from the directorate of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was announced this af-fernoon. Mr. Frick tendered his resignation some days ago. It is understood that he will retire from other large cor-porations, with which he has been idenTEARING UP FORT STREET_THE CITY AND THE CAR COMPANY

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INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER. Three pounds for	
PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR. Quart bottle	
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE. Quart bottle	4-6-6-7
MORTON'S PURE RASPBERRY VINEGAR. Quart bottle	
CREAM OF WHEAT. Per packet	
CREMO, just like Cream of Wheat, at half the price Ten-pound sack	e. 45
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP. Nine cakes for	
RAM LAL'S FAMOUS INDIAN TEA. Blue label, 3-lb. tin, \$1.00, gold label, 1-lb. pkt. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MARMALADE. Two-pound tin	50
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	AKE O' THE WOODS, favorite of many, sack\$1.80
	ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, makes fine bread, sack\$1.8
	ROYAL STANDARD, well deserves its great popularity sack
	SEAL OF ALBERTA, a home product it pays to buy, no better—sack
. 1	MOFFET'S BEST, considered the best bread flour by very many, sack
5	SNOWFLAKE, a grand pastry flour, sack\$1.75
1	WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, sack
(CALGARY, a flour that cannot fail to please, sack. \$1.75
	CAPITAL FLOUR
"	DIXI" positively unequalled for nice, flaky pastry, per sack
(GRAHAM FLOUR, per sack

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tified for many years, including the active financial life is due to his desire United States Steel Corporation. Mr. to greater ease and devote himself to Frick's friends say his retirement from other pursuits.

OODCOCK

Oshima mean re islands y freely na known ut 30 miles f Bay, and n of seven south. Lyin en Pacific, thes nce of the am of Japan, considerab

The islands a very deep water. ular, about ten m by th 2.600 fee cano is usually co night the glow of forming a useful in fact, it seems a the Biblical "pilla of fire by night." isit the volcano ig, only a few ble; the inhabita ed not only at the on but because noking the resu everal earthquak

These seismol rouble the wood to Oshima, and inds, early in N beginning of Man was quite positi Oshima, and tha found on the high April. Up to s good bags could resident shooters. undisturbed. No native gunners of Tokio market, ar the next island; hibited by the Ja of woodcock and for export abroad

Habu, the por harbor in the gro not very accessi which maintain co land, mostly stra with small regar the prevalence of storm-bound for owing to these European shooti therefore few and My friend L. down to Oshima Yokohama, and night last Janua little before mi dinghy, and thin the warm firesid is a cutter, 38 feet over all: sl er owner, and successful as a

prizes. Below, cruiser is excelle sized bath, heate Japanese bath sto dinghy was safe and our half-doz midnight saw us breakwater entr breeze, and 62 m a good run, and were hove-to off ing for a sampan sail in. The har volcano, and is the old crater southeast, where sea, leaving a pa The passage, ho obstructed by b wind comes in quite independer Should one of the in the narrow c there is apt to be ashore, but it tak again.

> moored up right ing made fast to 300 feet high, wooded; it exten three-quarters of village of Habu, the cliff, and the whole scene is only one primitiv look inviting; we durng our stay. The first two

A sampan m

made short wor

by the weatherrain. After tha week on end, w we had to work dozen birds, in green pheasants otalled only on we saw quite a all beat us that of the birds we or so of the sho the dwarf pine Pine scrub had place to shoot reland a "cross nigh enough to