RESTORING ARMS TO IRISH OWNERS

Action Taken by Government Causes Much Sensation in Green Isle — Credited to Secretary Birrell

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—From the constabulary office in Dublin Castle there has been issued a notice to each police station in Ireland in connection with the restoration of arms and ammunition surrendered under the peace preservation acts in 1881 and 1886.

In this notice it is stated that the Irish government has approved of formal notice being given to each of the owners (or their legal representatives) of arms and ammunition surrendered under these acts, and still held by the constabulary, that their weapons and ammunition will be destroyed unless within one month of the service of the notice application is made to the local district inspector for their restoration. Lists of all arms and ammunition surrendered will be forwarded to country inspectors, so that owners may be notified, and similar notices, it is stated, should be given to owners of any surrendered arms and ammunition now stored in the counties.

Applications for the restoration of arms or ammunition which have been seized or forfeited under the acts already mentioned will not be entertained, and where a reasonable doubt exists as to the return of any arms or ammunition the question must be referred to the Inspector-general of Constabulary for instructions.

This notice, which is, of course, attributed to Secretary Birrell, has created a tremendous sensation all through Ireland, as it practically means the return of all seized firearms to the people. For many years the constabulary depot at Phoenix Park has been an armory of all sorts of weapons collected by the police in all parts of the country under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act. The Liberal government has now come to the conclusion that it is no longer necessary to restrict the freearming of arms in Ireland, and accordingly it has decided to restore the weapons retained by the police. So far as they are going, lock, stock, and barrel—back by the cartload—to their rightful owners. There was no demand for this concession. It is said that in some parts of the country the gunkeepers are doing a roaring trade in selling revolvers.

The Unionists say that Mr. Birrell is determined to pretend that this is the one of all possible worlds, that his Land bill has stopped cattle driving, that his administration has been a complete success, and has restored peace, love and harmony to Ireland. The result of his determination is that astonished peasantry are getting back their guns, carriage paid by the constabulary.

Female house fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at one, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single fly will number millions in three months. Therefore housekeepers should commence using

WILSON'S Fly Pads

during the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

Births Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

LETON—On the 2nd, at St. Joseph's hospital, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Middleton, of 280 Superior st.

SON—To the wife of H. A. M. Gibson, a son, at Vancouver, B. C. (Irish and Nova Scotia papers please copy.)

LLS—At St. Josephs hospital, 31st 4th, wife of F. A. Nickells, 507 Langley avenue, of a son.

—At 46 Dallas avenue, the wife of Green, Cowichan Lake, of a son.

MARRIED.

E-MARTIN — On Wednesday, 20th, 1910, at 120 Suffolk street, Ont., Mr. Earl Winton Clark of Victoria, B. C., to Ella Jo[illegible]n, only daughter of Mrs. Joseph[illegible].

DIED.

—At the Jubilee hospital, on 28th, 1910, Maude Marguerite, wife of E. P. Green (ne Reta[illegible]) a native of Victoria, B. C.

—July 31st, at 560 John street, Widow of the late William [illegible] Esq., J. P. of Oak Park, Co. [illegible]al, Ireland, and eldest daughter late Capt. Robert Johnston, [illegible]sg. esqr. D. L. J. P. Brook Hill, [illegible]trim, Ireland.

—Louis Young, of New England died August 5, 1910; a native [illegible]aria, Germany, aged 63 years.

—On Sunday, August 7th, Mar[illegible] Ruth, aged 14 months, daughter Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Little, 642 [illegible] Road.

NSON—At Armstrong, B. C., [illegible]th, Emilie Florence, wife of [illegible]utchinson.

—At Exeter, England, on July [illegible]ohn Wateson Tolson, third surviving son of the late William Tolson, [illegible], Tamworth.

ARMAGH RIOTS PROVED SERIOUS

Arose Out of Long Standing Rivalry Between Unionists and Nationalists—Professor Dicey on Irish Politics

(By Timothy J. O'Connor.)

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—For over four hours a riot has raged in the city of Armagh and it was after 3 o'clock in the morning when the police succeeded in restoring order. There is a great rivalry between the Unionists and Nationalists to secure a majority at the local elected bodies, and great ingenuity is being displayed in voters removing from one ward to another for the specific purpose of defeating certain candidates at the elections. Almost one hundred removals were in progress when the riot commenced.

The most serious trouble took place in St. Patrick's ward, which is the key of the whole situation, the color of its representatives deciding whether the Nationalists or the Unionists should have the majority in the council. At present it is represented by Nationalists and the Unionists are making every endeavor to win it back, so that they may be in the same position as they occupied before the passing of the Local Government Act. There were a number of vacant houses in the ward, and these were taken by Unionist voters from other wards.

Carts Attacked.

A Nationalist crowd had assembled, and no sooner did the carts with furniture appear than they were attacked. Thanks to the efforts of the police, however, the tenants managed to get their furniture into the houses without much damage. About midnight, despite the fact that the police were guarding the buildings, the Nationalists made a determined onslaught on them. Many windows were broken with bricks and stones. The police drew their batons and charged the Nationalist crowd, which they soon scattered in all directions. One policeman, Constable Lenaghan, sustained a severe wound on the head, caused by a blow from a stone which was thrown from the Nationalist quarter.

On the following day the city mills, owned by Mr. William James Best, and into which Unionists were also removing with their furniture, were made the subject of a special attack. Some front windows were smashed. This was the most serious part of the disturbance, as the police, under the command of District Inspector Culhane, charged the assailants with batons, and put them over Banbrook into their own quarters. The crowd then turned its attention to another Unionist, Mr. Thomas Mann, publican, and smashed two front windows of his house. They also attacked the house of a Unionist named Thomas Farr. Gradually the efforts of the police had the desired effect. A large number of extra police have been drafted into the city and party feeling runs very high.

Oppose Proposal.

The proposal to compel boards of guardians to pay a corresponding amount to what they now expend in outdoor relief and on the maintenance in the workhouses of paupers who will become entitled to old-age pensions in January next is meeting with vigorous opposition from Poor Law guardians throughout the country.

The Mohill (county Sligo) guardians have passed a resolution protesting against the proposal, and a discussion followed whether Mr. John Redmond should get a copy of the resolution.

The chairman (Mr. Mooner) said that Mr. Redmond had tried to show wonderful financial advantages they were reaping from England until he had been tripped up by the Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin. Since then he had been silent on the "great advantages." Mr. Redmond deserved no credit for the Old-Age Pensions Act, an act which had been passed without any agitation in Ireland.

The Balrothery (county Dublin) guardians have also protested against Mr. Lloyd George's proposal.

Mr. R. I. Rooney, who proposed the resolution, said that the Nationalist party had misplaced the confidence of the Irish people, and it was their duty to show the people that the government had not bribed them.

At the weekly meeting of the Galway Urban Council on Saturday Sir James O'Donohue proposed the rejection of the resolution of the Irish Brewers' and Distillers' Association protesting against the Budget. He said that the resolution was a reflection on the Nationalist party in general and on Mr. Redmond in particular. The resolution was carried.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Trim Rural Council, Mr. Sheridan proposed the adoption of the Brewers' resolution. The council decided to postpone the consideration of the matter for a fortnight.

Arose Out of Boycott.

At the County Mayo assizes Mr. Justice Kenny heard an appeal by the Claremorris district council against an order of the county court judge awarding Mr. Patrick $750 for the malicious burning of a shed and its contents. It was stated in behalf of the applicant that he was boycotted because he had taken land from which a family had been evicted, although he had been compelled to take it as an action had been brought against him by the landlord. He had supported Mr. John O'Donnell, M. P., at the last election and had been denounced by Mr. Conor O'Kelly. Mr. Justice Kenny, in dismissing the appeal, said that the state of things around Claremorris was a disgrace to the country. With reference to Mr. Connor O'Kelly, he could only say that if the ratepayers were burdened with the amount of the decree in this case they had largely to thank Mr. O'Kelly for it.

Mr. Justice Kenny also awarded $170 compensation to Mr. Michael Dillon, of Claremorris, for the burning of a quantity of straw and oats. Mr. Powell, K. C., for the applicant, stated that Dillon was a marked man in the district. On January 29 Mr. Connor O'Kelly made a speech in which he said that he would wipe out the Dillons, the Bretts, and the McGarrys.

At the meeting of the Trim rural council four notices were received under the Malicious Injuries Act, in which the total amount of compensation claimed was $6,650.

Views of Professor Dicey.

At a meeting of the Primrose League at Glenageary, county Dublin, a letter was read from Professor Dicey regretting his inability to be present. All the arguments, he said, which were fatal to Home Rule would deprive Ireland of the right, and would in the long run deprive her of the power, to avail herself of the resources of the United Kingdom. Was it not arrant folly for Unionists in Great Britain or in Ireland to yield to the demand of the Redmondites for Home Rule at the very moment when the Irish party was clearly breaking up? The Redmondites designed to deprive the House of Lords of authority, and by doing so make it possible for the so-called Liberal majority of the present house of commons to carry through a Home Rule bill without having obtained the assent of the people of Great Britain. The dodge which might enable a majority of English Radicals and of Irish Redmondites to obtain a virtual repeal of the Union would also make it possible for Unionists who had obtained a majority in the house of commons to re-establish the Union of Great Britain and Ireland on terms, it might be, far less favorable to Ireland than those on which the Union was now maintained.

The Freeman's Journal says: "The subscriptions to the Nationalist party fund up to date amount to £10,647. About this time last year the figure was £3,200; during the corresponding period in 1908 the amount received was £4,400 and in 1907 it was £5,163. To people unacquainted with the character of the campaign waged against the united pledge-bound body of Nationalist representatives the figures will prove a surprise. They had been led to believe by speeches in Ireland and England, and writings in the press that the Irish people had realized that the party had forfeited all claim to popular support by a policy compact of treasons and blunders. They were assured that the Nationalists of Ireland would manifest their disappointment and anger by refusing to contribute to the fund for the sustenance of the party. The declaration was something more than a prophecy; it was a positive statement, held to be wholly justified by circumstances upon which Unionist and dissentient Nationalist dwelt as the purpose of showing that the highest interests of the country demanded that the people should refuse to support the Irish party and the National movement. Never was a prediction more wholly falsified; never was an invitation more contemptuously rejected. The largest contributions to the fund have poured in at times when criticism assumed its most insidious and malicious character. From the outset the tactics of the strife-mongers were appreciated as another attempt to disrupt the disciplined force that had the support of genuine Nationalist opinion."

DREDGE CONTRACT NOT YET AWARDED

Operations at Vancouver Narrows and Elsewhere Will Be Delayed—Tenders Not Satisfactory to Department

VANCOUVER, Aug. 9.—The contract for the new dredge which will operate in Vancouver narrows and other British Columbia waters has not yet been awarded at Ottawa. Several tenders were put in by British firms, but they all contained conditions which require modification before they would be satisfactory to the department. This has caused unexpected delay in the awarding of the contract.

ESCAPE OF CHINESE CAUSED A DELAY

Kumeric Held Owing to Dispute As to Whether Weir Liner or C. P. R. Responsible for Escape

VANCOUVER, Aug. 9.—The Weir steamer Kumeric did not get away from here for Seattle until noon on Sunday owing to a dispute as to who was liable for the $500 head tax incurred through the escape of one of the Chinese passengers. This passenger was booked to Mexico but while the vessel was in port he was placed in the detention shed. On Saturday the two stowaways who attempted to land here were placed aboard and then the officials went for the passenger who was going on the Kumeric to Seattle en route to Mexico. Investigation showed that the man had pried the bars of the shed open and escaped with, it is alleged, the help of friends from the outside. Then the customs people wanted to know who was going to put up the $500. The ship declared the C. P. R. was responsible, while the C. P. R. argued that the ship was liable. The Kumeric was delayed until a settlement was reached.

No Hits; No Runs.

LINCOLN, Neb. Aug. 8.—Farthing, pitched a no hit no run game against Topeka, this afternoon. Only one man reached first and that on an error.

Serapis En Route

The German steamer Serapis, of the Kosmos line, sailed from San Francisco for Victoria Sunday evening. The vessel has general cargo for this port. At Victoria and Vancouver the steamer Serapis will discharge 3,000 tons of general cargo. On the return trip for Hamburg via West coast ports the steamer Serapis will load a full cargo on the Sound.

Turkish Deputy Arrested

CONSTANTIOPLE, August 8.—Dr. Riza Nour, a deputy from Sinope, and leader of the Opposition party, has been arrested on a charge of being implicated in the propaganda of a secret society, the Ialahat. Information was given to the authorities by other members of the society who have already been arrested, among them being General Mustafa Namik (retired) and the wife of Sheriff Pasha, who was at one time Turkish Ambassador to Stockholm, and is now the leader of the secret society referred to. His wife, who is an Egyptian princess, arrived here quite recently, and appeared to possess plenty of money.

The new road to the No. 7 mine from Phoenix is approaching completion and will make an admirable driveway. The old wagon road connecting this thoroughfare with the Lone Star mine has also been put in good condition and affords a navigable route for autoists from Grand Forks into Phoenix.

GENERAL BOTHA TELLS OF HIS PROGRAMME

New Premier of United South Africa in Manifesto Outlines the Programme of Government

(By J. M. Egan.)

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 9.—In the course of a speech at Pretoria, General Botha read a manifesto which he had drawn up and signed, embodying the salient features of the policy of the union government of South Africa. The text of this interesting document is as follows:

"The political union of South Africa is no longer an ideal, but has, under the guidance of Providence, become an accomplished fact through the joint labors and sacrifices of the white races and of all parts of British South Africa. A work has been accomplished which, it is fervently hoped, will bring lasting peace and happiness to this country; but a task of enormous difficulty and responsibility still lies ahead of the people and government of South Africa. The public and railway services of the various colonies absorbed by the union will have to be co-ordinated, their railway policies will have to be recast, their financial systems will have to be assimilated. A fiscal policy will have to be inaugurated, which will lead to the rapid development of the resources of the country. The closer settlement of the land will have to be promoted. A defence organization will have to be created worthy of the heroic tradition of South Africa.

"The expanding educational requirements will have to be met, and, above all, a native question of unexampled perplexity and requiring the utmost patience and the fairest judgment will have to be dealt with. But behind and beyond all these grave matters lies the greater national problem of welding into one South African nation the various peoples who have made this country their permanent home. In order that these matters may be dealt with successfully, it is essential to secure the cooperation of all South Africans, of whatever race, and to eliminate racialism from all political and national questions, and it is further essential that political parties should rest upon differences of principle on practical questions, and not upon differences of race. I feel certain that a great majority of South Africans are in favor of the formation of a political party whose fundamental object shall be to make union a real and abiding force in our future development fully recognizing South Africa as an integral part of the Empire. It is with the object of forming such a party that I appeal to my fellow countrymen in whatever part of South Africa they may live.

"As it is our primary object to form a South African nation, I suggest that the name of our party shall be the South African National party, and that it shall undertake (a) to use its utmost endeavours to make a success of union and to promote a spirit of union throughout South Africa and among all sections of its people; and (b) to promote a healthy South African spirit in dealing with our political and national problems. I would also suggest that to secure these objects the party adopt the following principles:

Its Principles

"1. The just and equal treatment of all parts of the union.

"2. The maintenance of the equality provisions contained in the South Africa Act, and the avoidance of all causes of estrangement and misunderstanding between the various sections of the people.

"3. The placing of the native question above party politics, and the fair and sympathetic treatment of the colored races in a broad and liberal spirit.

"4. The encouragement of European, and the prevention of Asiatic immigration into South Africa.

"5. An expanding educational policy to meet the growing requirements of South Africa.

"6. The improvement of the conditions of labor, and the securing to white labor its proper share in the industrial and agricultural expansion of South Africa.

"7. The establishment for South Africa, as part of the Empire of an adequate system of national defence which will recognize the obligation of the citizen to take part in the defence of his country.

"8. The efficient organization of the state departments, with due regard to the vested rights of civil servants.

"9. The development of economic and railway policies along lines which will give greater freedom of expansion to South African industries and commerce.

"10. The fostering of stable conditions in connection with the mining industries of South Africa, so as to encourage the investment of additional capital therein, and the vigorous development of the mineral resources of the country.

"11. The promotion of agricultural expansion and land settlement by means of improved methods of production, the diffusion of agricultural knowledge and the opening up of foreign markets for South African products.

"There are the objects and principles," added General Botha, "which I have endeavored to carry out during my period of office in the Transvaal, and which I and my colleagues desire to carry out to the best of our ability in the government of South Africa, and I appeal to all South Africans to strengthen our hands by co-operating with us on these lines."

The Opposition's Programme

Side by side with the Prime Minister's pronouncement may be set the declaration of policy embodied in the constitution of the Opposition party of the new Unionist party of South Africa," recently inaugurated by Dr. Jameson at Bloemfontein. The objects of that organization are declared to be (a) to bring to completion the union of South Africa in accordance with the spirit and intention of the constitution; (b) to work for the advancement of every section of the people, for the promotion of agricultural, commercial and industrial prosperity, and for the settlement of a permanent, contented population; (c) to build up in South Africa a strong and united nation, working out its own domestic problems according to its own needs and aspirations, and taking its share in the defence of the Empire in all movements leading to more effective participation by the different portions of the Empire in its common benefits and obligations.

South Africa's Army

Interesting details of the Transvaal's proposals for the organization of a union army are published. It is suggested that there should be compulsory service for all schoolboys from the age of 10 to 16 in the cadet forces of South Africa. Drill, discipline and the knowledge of the miniature rifle would be imparted in the [illegible] ally extending to skill-at-arms with the service rifle, with regular instruction at the Bisley targets and field targets, arranged in accordance with the present musketry course for the South African local forces. A combined cadet Bisley meeting would be held annually in one of the four provinces, and there would be annual cadet camps in each state, lasting for a full fourteen days. Service with the senior cadets would follow from 16 to 18, with a stiffer musketry and drill course, and annual training in camp for fourteen days. From 18 to 25, the drill course would be that for the trained soldier, with annual camps lasting fourteen days. Finally, there would be ten years' service with the reserves, who would be required to spend from four days to a week in the annual camps. It is proposed that the whole of the union should be divided into a number of small areas, each of which would be placed under a permanent instructional officer directly responsible to the territorial or provincial inspector stationed at the military centre in each of the four provinces. His duties would include the inspection of the school cadets, the organization and training of the senior cadets, and the enrolment, equipment and training of the trained soldiers. He would further be charged with the supervision and registration of all the male inhabitants, and would have to record the residence and classification of reserve men in his area, in addition to looking after the organization and maintenance of rifle clubs.

For the training of officers it is proposed that a military college should be started at Bloemfontein, which is regarded as the most central spot, on the lines of Kingston, Canada, or West Point, United States, where the permanent instructional officer, as well as those required for the district and headquarter staffs, and for the permanent troops, would be trained. All should be military officers pure and simple, determined to devote their lives and energies to a military career only. The training should last for three years, the age for entry to the college being not less than 17 and not over 19. The fees for education, including board, lodging, books, clothing and equipment should be not more than $500 a year. There should also be a number of cadet scholarships. After the three years' course the young officer should attend a winter training with the regular troops in India or a summer training in the United Kingdom, and on his return to South Africa he should do one year's duty under the best instructional officer in his particular district. It is computed that after four years' education, and at the age of 23 or 24, the union subaltern would be capable of undertaking the arduous and responsible duties of an instructional officer. It is added that the scheme aims at constructing a mobile and highly efficient striking force, trained in horsemanship, marksmanship under the most difficult service conditions and discipline.

SEES PROSPERITY ON EVERY HAND

Premier McBride, Back From Mainland, Speaks of Bright Outlook for Kamloops and Other Sections

Of the importance of the Irrigation Congress, which has just concluded its sessions at Kamloops, Premier McBride, who has returned to the city, speaks in the highest terms of commendation. The conference, he states, has been the most successful ever held, and there is no question that its results will be of a very far reaching character. The outlook for the drybelt is of an exceedingly bright character. The advent of the Kettle Valley railroad and the Canadian Northern railroad as well as the connection which will be presently made by the V., V. & E. road will vastly improve transportation, and solve problems which the settlers in that district have been forced to confront for many years. The solution of these problems mean much for Kamloops. The prosperity of that city will be advanced to a considerable degree by the work which the C. N. R. contemplates there. The city itself is prosperous, and seems to be building and extending, more especially in an eastward direction. Many fine business blocks and dwellings have been erected, and the place wears an air indicating that it will become a commercial centre. "There can be no question," said the Premier, "but that the development of the lower Thompson district by the C. N. R. will be fraught with immense possibilities. While in Kamloops I had the honor of meeting with Mayor Robinson and Vice-President Galloway, of the board of trade, and other leading citizens, all of whom were agreed that the advent of the C. N. R. would spell prosperity to that city. I noticed in my travels that all the way down the North Thompson river the stakes of the C. N. R. were driven, and that these came within three miles of the centre of the city of Kamloops. The fact that that city was not included in the route was a matter of considerable concern to the citizens, but while there I took occasion to point out that the management of the C. N. R. had been careful to arrange that yards and shops of considerable magnitude covering considerable acreage would be established there. In addition to this the company is anxious to obtain the smallest possible linage for its main road, and has no intention of doing any injury to the city. Its works would be so situated as to constitute a material advantage to that city. The government has already shown its desire to protect Kamloops as far as the C. N. R. is concerned, and the people could depend that nothing would be left undone in their interests.

"While I was in that district mention was also made of a proposal which had been presented to the government to assist the C. N. R. in building a road to the Okanagan by way of Kamloops. It was pointed out that connection of this kind would prove of an immense advantage to the province. This matter will probably be considered in the near future.

"During my trip I spent three days in the lower Fraser valley, and found that the nhabitants of that district are experiencing good times. Prosperity is apparent on all sides. In New Westminster and in the townsite of Burnaby and in South Vancouver I found conditions of the most excellent character.

"While on the mainland wherever I was all indications pointed to prosperity, and the outlook on every hand was of the most optimistic character."

NORTHWEST UNITED SAYS MR. CHAPMAN

Publicity Expert Interviewed In Portland Upon His Return Tells of Results of Trip—Progress of the Coast

Portland will have the support of every city in the Pacific northwest in its convention campaign, which has just been launched by the Portland Commercial club. The Rose City is recognized as having taken the lead in the matter, and commercial bodies of all the leading cities have signified that they will do all they can to aid in the good work. This news was taken back to Portland by C. C. Chapman, manager of the Portland Commercial club, from an extended tour of Washington and British Columbia, the visit extending as far north as Westminster and Victoria, B. C., and as far east as Spokane.

All Pull Together

"The entire Pacific northwest is recognizing Portland's lead in the convention matter," said Mr. Chapman, enthusiastically, when interviewed, "and the cities and communities stand ready to co-operate with us in bringing the gatherings to Portland. And they are friendly in many ways, the spirit being abroad that the Pacific Coast should work together in accordance with the appropriate slogan adopted at the recent Advertising Men's convention at San Francisco at the instance of the Portland Commercial club. This slogan is being taken up at Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, on this side of the line, and at Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia, at all of which places I delivered addresses on the subject and conferred with the commercial bodies.

"The slogan, 'All the members of all the coast all the time,' has already met with such popular favor that the tenor of all speeches and addresses that I heard on the trip was to eliminate invidious comparisons and to assist one another for the benefit of all.

"Tacoma has a wonderful asset in its new stadium. Tacoma did not fully realize what it had achieved until told by visitors who attended the opening week. The stadium cost approximately $125,000—it was built largely by nature—but Tacoma would not take $5,000,000 for it today. It seats 30,000 people comfortably, and the acoustics are such that an ordinary voice will carry clearly and distinctly to any part. The stadium really is a wonder, and will reflect great credit upon the man who originated the idea, M. Heath, a retired architect of Tacoma.

"Seattle's chief asset from a Portlander's point of view is the splendid system of paved automobile drives, from which the city may be seen in all its glory.

"Spokane has had tremendous success with apple orchards set out in the lands surrounding the city, and which until a few years ago, were considered valueless, because of the soil. Irrigation by large pumping systems has turned these lands into wonderful orchards, and the moment a visitor hits town he is shown these orchards, with the result that he cannot help becoming deeply interested in the west.

"New Westminster, B. C., is to be a second Tacoma. It will be a manufacturing city. On account of its proximity to the mouth of the Fraser river, a great deal of interest is being taken there in the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, and it has been quoted in a petition to the Dominion government for improvement of the Fraser. The depth at the entrance to the Fraser is now 22 feet, and it is believed that jetties would have the same beneficial result there as at the mouth of the Columbia.

"The Fraser River Development league has been organized and patterned after the Oregon Development league, as has also the Vancouver Island Development league, with headquarters at Victoria. The work of the development league has made Victoria very popular, and it is progressing splendidly."

VIEWING THE LAND

Party of American Agricultural Editors Making Tour of Prairie Country

BRANDON, Man. Aug. 9.—A party of prominent American agricultural editors visited Brandon this morning, and were met at the station by members of the board of trade, leading citizens and railway officials. During their short stay they were driven in automobiles to various points of interest, including the experimental farm, Indian industrial school, and exhibition grounds.

The neatly kept fields of the experimental farm never appeared to better advantage than during the fine weather prevailing today, and the visitors were greatly pleased with the work being carried on.

The work of the Indian industrial school was also inspected with great interest. The visitors left the city today at noon en route for Moose Jaw.

Government Agents Transferred

Mr. F. C. Campbell, for the past eighteen months government agent at Fort St. John, has been transferred to Barkerville to succeed Mr. Walker who has been transferred to Fort George. Mr. Campbell left last night for his new post. He has been spending the past few days in the city.

Will Attract Settlers

A scheme whereby the interests of Victoria and Vancouver Island will be considerably advanced has resulted from an inquiry received by the development league from an Old Country source. The inquirer, Mr. Joseph Jackson, of South Shields, Durham, is the special agent for Canadian steamship lines at that point and he is anxious to obtain literature and photographs illustrating Victoria and vicinity. These have been forwarded to him and will be posted outside his place of business in South Shields, and will undoubtedly have a considerable tendency in attracting settlers to this part of the Dominion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The frigate Portsmouth, one of the last old square-rigged participants in the civil war still afloat, weighed anchor today on the first leg of her last journey. She will shortly sail for Seattle, where she is to be transformed into a naval museum.

"I FEEL IT MY DUTY

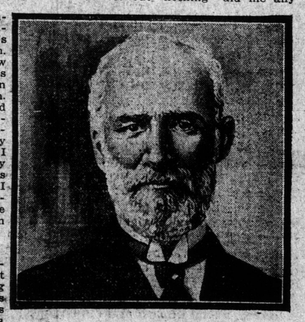
To Give You a Statement In Regard To

'FRUIT-A-TIVES'"

Hardwicke, Miramichi, N. B., Jan. 17, 1910.

"I feel it my duty to give to you and the world an unsolicited statement in respect to the wonderful cure I received by taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' Chronic Constipation was the complaint I suffered with for years. My general health was miserable as a result of this disease, and I became depressed and alarmed. I was treated by physicians without the slightest permanent benefit, and I tried all kinds of pills and tablets but nothing did me any good.

I saw the strong testimonial in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives' by New Brunswick's 'Grand Old Man,' the Hon. John Costigan, and I knew that anything he stated was honest and true and given only to help his fellow-men. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effects were most marvellous, and now I am entirely well from all my Chronic Constipation that I suffered from for so many years. My general health is once more excellent and I cannot say too much to express my thanks for the great benefits derived from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.'"



A. G. WILLISTON.

"Fruit-a-tives" is not gotten up by druggists or expert chemists—who know nothing about disease and the needs of the human body—but is the scientific discovery of a well known physician, and is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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Force and Lift Pumps

The Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Limited

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TO BITTER CREEK GO MANY PILGRIMS

Gold Lures Many From London Streets to the Mountains Back of Stewart—Varied Equipment

Equipped with rifles, rugs, knapsacks, puttees, gunnysacks, and walking sticks, a party of earnest speaking, fine appearing young Englishmen passed through here says the Prince Rupert Empire. They were bound for Bitter Creek. They did not have a moment to spare. They kept close to the Princess Beatrice, on which they had voyaged from Vancouver. There is always a possibility of missing one's boat, and there were not taking any chances.

A month or so ago, they were walking about London. One bright day there appeared in the metropolitan press, under shrieking headlines, an alluring tale. It dealt with gold—miles of it.

The El Dorado, of course, was far away. The shining sands, and the nugget-studded mountains lay across the raging main, and further still. It lay beyond the forests and waterways and cities of eastern Canada. It was further than the great lakes, further than the great plains. In short it lay where the sun dips into the Pacific, albeit, where the Portland Canal divides British Columbia from Alaska.

Action followed decision. With outfits purchased, and cherishing high hopes, they turned their faces toward the west, and went to it.

They reached Stewart in safety, conferred with one another at the gateway to the magical land, and when the boat pulled out, were on the point of starting into the mountains.

Infantile Paralysis in Seattle

SEATTLE, Aug. 8.—Exhaustive investigation of the causes and nature of the infantile paralysis which has broken out in this city with fatal effects will be made by health commissioner J. B. Crichton, who has requested all physicians of Seattle to report every case of the disease which develops in the city this summer.

TWELVE VICTIMS OF COLLISION

Roll of Dead in California Train Disaster May Yet Be Increased—Many Suffer From Injuries

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Twelve men are dead and a score are suffering from painful injuries as a result of the collision on the Northwestern Pacific railway yesterday at Ignacio station.

One death, that of W. B. Burton, of Berkeley, occurred today and the condition of several of those in the hospitals at San Francisco is precarious.

No new light has been thrown on the cause of the accident, which is ascribed by the railroad officials to the failure of Conductor George Flaherty of the work train, to observe to an order to hold his train in the yard at Ignacio, until the passenger train from the south had passed.

The bodies of E. W. Banks and his brother, W. A. Banks, of Rockford, Ill., lie in the morgue in this city. They met death instantaneously in the wreck. They had gone into the smoker to eat some sandwiches, and they entered it just as the crash occurred.

Wheat in Canada

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on Saturday, August 6, was 4,101,000 bushels, a decrease of 252,000.

Proposed Panama Exhibition

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Governor Sanders tonight issued a proclamation convening the Louisiana general assembly in extra session August 15th, to vote on the submission of popular suffrage of a proposal for increased bond issue in support of the world's Panama exposition, proposed to be held at New Orleans in 1915.

It is probable that the site of the new Alberni hospital will be on the north side of the Dry Creek park reserve, about six blocks back from the waterfront.