

BARBAROUS MOB IN SPRINGFIELD

Capital of Illinois Disgraced By White Men's Display of Savagery

AGED NEGRO MALTREATED

Race Hatred Aroused By Assault and Murder By Negroes

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 15.—With one more victim added tonight to the roll of fatally injured in the riots which began here last night, Springfield spent a night in anxiety...

"We will all go through," shouted some one in the crowd, and the cry was taken up by hundreds. Then some one in the crowd mentioned that Harry Leper, the restaurant man, had furnished a suit in which the escape of the prisoners had been effected.

On to Leper's, they shouted, and by this time the maddened mob was upon the restaurant, five blocks away. The proprietor was quickly turned upside down and fire was set to the machine.

The fire department which had been called out a half dozen times in efforts to disperse the crowds, again made a vain attempt to force the mob to disperse. Every line of hose that was stretched was cut before a stream of water could be forced into it.

Several arrests were made, among the prisoners being a man whose name was given as Rayner, said to have come from St. Louis, and a man named Water at an "amusement park" at that city.

From this time on alarms were frequent. Camp Lincoln, where a large number of the fugitives were sheltered, reported the appearance of a mob, and asked for more soldiers.

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GRAND TRUNK'S BAD HALF YEAR

General Manager Hays Explains Passing of Ordinary Dividends

A DECREASE IN EARNINGS

Expected Latter Half of Year to Make Better Showing for the Company

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Discussing the passing of the Grand Trunk dividends, Charles M. Hays, general manager, made the following statement tonight: "The dividends of the Grand Trunk are of course paid out of the balances of the surplus earnings available for that purpose, and the end of June there was not a sufficient balance to declare a dividend upon anything but the guaranteed stock. It is, however, expected that the earnings of the second six months, which is the heavy portion of the year, will be at least sufficient to permit of a resumption of dividends on the first and second preferred stocks."

"And to what do you attribute the reduction in earnings?" was asked. "To the same causes which have led so many American roads to pass or reduce their dividends. That is a heavy depression in business and the inability of the railways to curtail their expenses accordingly. We are all doing less business than last year, but the rates of pay to our employees are higher than last year, while the cost of fuel and supplies of all sorts has not gone down with our earnings."

"All through the United States and Canada earnings of the roads for the year so far have fallen from sixteen to eighteen per cent. in gross, and very few, if any, have been able to make corresponding reductions in their expenses."

"With regard to the general situation, I do not regard the half year ending this June as indicating the full year's earnings, as it always the light half of the year, and we shall not get into the business caused by the handling of the coal until a month yet. With the big savings that we are promised, and the prospect of an increase in the United States and Canada earnings of the roads for the year so far have fallen from sixteen to eighteen per cent. in gross, and very few, if any, have been able to make corresponding reductions in their expenses."

Auto Party Nabbed. Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 15.—A touring car with four Americans in it, and smashed the rig of James Stevens near here tonight. The autoists put on speed and dashed away for Niagara. A telephone message, however, was received in their being held at Winona at the point of a gun and before the men were let go they had to pay fines and lose one hundred dollars for the broken rig.

Allen Labor Law. Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The labor department has been asked to set the amount in motion against the importations of alien labor from the United States, and has declined to do so, stating that if any breach of the law has occurred it is open to any individual to apply to a local judge for a writ to enter a suit to compel expulsion.

Saloon Keeper Killed. Chicago, Aug. 15.—Anthony Thompson, saloon keeper at 222 North 42nd and West Chicago avenue, was found dead behind his bar last night with a bullet in his head. A revolver, said to have belonged to him, was found lying near the body. The widow told the police she saw two men run from the place. No one else saw the fleeing men. According to the police the saloon keeper and his wife had several quarrels lately. Mrs. Thompson said that as soon as she knew that her husband was dead she called the police and the saloon had not been disturbed. Furland was arrested and Mrs. Thompson placed under guard at her home.

Unusual Suit for Damages. Vancouver, Aug. 15.—A watching party in charge of Captain John Stewart, proprietor of the Hastings hotel, narrowly escaped drowning by the capsizing of the craft in the harbor on Sunday morning. There were seven in the party, and six of them are suing the Captain Stewart for unstated damages. Writs were issued yesterday and they bear the signatures of Fred, Robert, William, Charles, and Arthur. The craft was a launch named "The Quail" and was captained by Stewart. The launch was capsized by a wave which struck it from the rear. The launch was carrying a party of seven, including Stewart, who was the only man who escaped uninjured, but he was severely injured by the shock. The coroner is conducting an investigation.

Drowned While Bathing

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Ten year-year-old Helen Kelly was drowned yesterday while bathing at the western sand bar.

Schooner Sailed

Liverpool, N.S., Aug. 15.—The Gloucester, Mass. schooner Lictator, Capt. H. White, is under sealure here for a voyage to the United States, and will sail for Port Mouton as her port of entry.

Chicago's Population. Chicago, Aug. 15.—An increase of 20,700 names since last year gives a total of 2,425,000 as the population of Chicago, estimated by the Chicago Directory company, whose 1908 issue will be ready for distribution next Tuesday. The Johnson family to the number of 740, is the largest family in the city. The Smiths with 6,116 names, and 1,348 names of relatives who spell their names Schmidt.

New Turkish Minister. Washington, Aug. 15.—The Turkish government has informed the state department that Huzhen Kiazim Bey, who now represents Turkey at Bucharest, has been appointed Turkish minister to the United States, in place of Mehmed Ali Bey.

Keir Hardie Coming. Glasgow, Aug. 15.—James Keir Hardie, Socialist member of the House of Commons, left here today on board the steamer Hesperia for Canada and the United States. The object of Mr. Hardie's tour is to try and amalgamate the American and Canadian trades unionists and Socialists into one political organization, like the British Labor party.

"Boy Speculator." New York, Aug. 15.—Having added another million to his cotton profits, Jesse E. Livermore, the "boy speculator," is laughing at Wall street. Livermore, who has been in the market trying to corner the market, tricked the older brokers on the exchange by making a bet with them that he would make the million dollar gain. The bet was made by the young speculator Wednesday, and the older brokers were forced to break him. The broker's fund out later that the "raid" was the young man unloading his own cotton.

HUSBAND'S SUSPICION LEADS TO MURDER. William E. Annis, of New York, Shot Down By Captain Haines. New York, Aug. 15.—Capt. Peter Conover Haines, Jr., son of Brigadier General Peter Conover Haines, who shot down William E. Annis, of New York, owner and publisher of the "New York Herald" and other magazines, late today at the landing stage of the Bayview Yacht club, at Flushing, L.I.

Annis shortly after arriving at the hospital revived sufficiently to say a few words. He was conscious, but unconscious. To the hospital authorities, who questioned him as to the cause which led to the shooting, he replied that he had no recollection of the shooting. He was unable to obtain an ante mortem statement.

LAUNCH TAKES FIRE, FOUR PEOPLE DROWN. Disaster Caused By Lantern Setting Fire to Gasoline Drippings. Newark, N.J., Aug. 15.—Four members of a launch party were drowned in the Passaic river tonight when the craft caught fire.

Wives Increase in Number. Windsor, Ont., Aug. 14.—It is now believed that George Ferguson, under arrest for bigamy, has four wives.

LATER RETURNS MAKE CHANGES

Saskatchewan Parties Now Said to Stand Nineteen to Sixteen

FIVE SEATS YET IN DOUBT

Result Not Likely to Be Definitely Known Until Tomorrow

Regina, Sask., Aug. 15.—From returns now in the Liberals apparently have 19 seats, and the Provincial Rights 16, while five returns are incomplete and in doubt. In Weyburn there was no vote at all poll, and it may be necessary to hold a by-election.

King Edward at Marienbad. Marienbad, Austria, Aug. 15.—King Edward is today leading the "simple life," so far as he is able. His trying to recuperate his health and live every hour according to the prescription of his physicians. There has been such a rush to see the King that the mayor has posted an appeal to the people to allow the King to enjoy the privacy of an individual. The Austrian police are on guard at the King's apartments night and day.

Pomaine Poisoning. Guelph, Ont., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Robert Guelph and her two children and Mrs. Donald, a visitor from Toronto, and her children, were poisoned through eating sardines from a tin. They were in a critical condition, but are now practically out of danger.

Coal Contract Awarded. Washington, Aug. 15.—The navy department has awarded a contract to Barber & Co. of New York, for 15,000 tons of coal to be delivered at the Chesapeake bay and the Bremerton yard for the use of the Pacific fleet, at \$7.30 per ton. There were twelve bidders.

Lumber Order. Bellingham, Wash., Aug. 15.—A rush order for 4,000,000 feet of high-grade dressed lumber with which to build Seattle's new water supply main from the Lewis and Clark dam, has been accepted.

Ballon Contest. North Adams, Mass., Aug. 15.—The balloon North Adams Number 1, with A. D. Foster of Greenfield as pilot, and A. Hollan Forbes and daughter, aged 12 years, as passengers, and owned by the North Adams Aero club, departed for the first point-to-point race ever held in this country, which was started from North Adams yesterday.

Desperate Robbers Hold Up N.P. Train. Mail on Westbound Express Riffled a Few Miles From Spokane. Spokane, Wash., Aug. 15.—One of the most daring hold-ups ever attempted on a transcontinental road, occurred on the Northern Pacific train, three miles within the city limits of Spokane, after midnight last night.

Extensive Purchase of Timber Limits. A Montreal Man Buys Forty Thousand Acres From Victoria Owners. Vancouver, Aug. 15.—Victoria parties have disposed of forty thousand acres of timber limits on Servis Inlet to G. G. Johnston of Montreal, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Chicago capital is becoming largely interested in British Columbia investments. This is evidenced by the presence in the city of George Adams, who has been negotiating for the purchase of a half interest in the Bayview Lumber company. Should the deal be consummated, \$7,000,000 will be placed at the credit of the company for the development of its plans. Captain McCroskie, who is manager of the company, has been in the city in conference with Mr. Adams, and the two left on Thursday night for Hartley Bay to look over the ground. The company has a large sawmill and extensive timber areas in the vicinity of the bay.

NORTHERN WILDS TAKE HEAVY TOLL

Leader and Two Officers of the Denmark-Greenland Expedition Lost

SUFFER MANY HARDSHIPS

Expedition Accomplished Its Purpose of Greenland Exploration

Bergen, Norway, Aug. 15.—The ship Denmark of the Denmark-Greenland expedition, arrived here today. The body of the Danish explorer, Erik Richsen, who perished in a storm while traveling over the ice on the northern coast of Greenland, was not recovered. The expedition, led by Dr. Esau Cherskov, who led a similar voyage in 1905.

Back to New York. New York, Aug. 15.—G. Shuster and G. Miller, who drove the American car, supposed to be winner of the race, today on the steamer La Lorraine from Paris.

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UNUSUAL SUIT FOR DAMAGES

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MINERS' STRIKE

Coal Miners Strike. Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Falling to agree after an all-night session, representatives of the operators, 2,500 miners, and the force employed in Crookshank district struck today.

WOMAN BURNED

Hamilton Woman Burned. Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Ethel Ford James street, was badly burned last night, while ironing, by her dress catching fire.

LOST LIFE FOR FIVE CENTS

Lost Life for Five Cents. New York, Aug. 15.—In an effort to escape paying five cents for a ride in the subway, a man believed to have been Edward J. Maher, was killed early today near Grand street, and the express track of the underground road. According to the story told by the ticket agent, Maher had part the ticket chopper without putting a ticket in the box and hurried to the end of the platform. When the train came, he leaped from the platform and dashed through the tube and disappeared in the pitchy darkness. Later ticket agent and chopper started on a search with lanterns for the missing man. A short distance from Franklin street, they found his body horribly crushed on the north track. He was still breathing when the train passed over him, reaching the hospital. The police arrested James Devine, the ticket agent.

Advertisement for a clothing store, listing various items and prices. Includes '50c', '\$1.00', '\$2.50', '\$3.00', '\$3.50', '\$4.00', '\$4.50', '\$5.00', '\$5.50', '\$6.00', '\$6.50', '\$7.00', '\$7.50', '\$8.00', '\$8.50', '\$9.00', '\$9.50', '\$10.00', '\$10.50', '\$11.00', '\$11.50', '\$12.00', '\$12.50', '\$13.00', '\$13.50', '\$14.00', '\$14.50', '\$15.00', '\$15.50', '\$16.00', '\$16.50', '\$17.00', '\$17.50', '\$18.00', '\$18.50', '\$19.00', '\$19.50', '\$20.00', '\$20.50', '\$21.00', '\$21.50', '\$22.00', '\$22.50', '\$23.00', '\$23.50', '\$24.00', '\$24.50', '\$25.00', '\$25.50', '\$26.00', '\$26.50', '\$27.00', '\$27.50', '\$28.00', '\$28.50', '\$29.00', '\$29.50', '\$30.00', '\$30.50', '\$31.00', '\$31.50', '\$32.00', '\$32.50', '\$33.00', '\$33.50', '\$34.00', '\$34.50', '\$35.00', '\$35.50', '\$36.00', '\$36.50', '\$37.00', '\$37.50', '\$38.00', '\$38.50', '\$39.00', '\$39.50', '\$40.00', '\$40.50', '\$41.00', '\$41.50', '\$42.00', '\$42.50', '\$43.00', '\$43.50', '\$44.00', '\$44.50', '\$45.00', '\$45.50', '\$46.00', '\$46.50', '\$47.00', '\$47.50', '\$48.00', '\$48.50', '\$49.00', '\$49.50', '\$50.00', '\$50.50', '\$51.00', '\$51.50', '\$52.00', '\$52.50', '\$53.00', '\$53.50', '\$54.00', '\$54.50', '\$55.00', '\$55.50', '\$56.00', '\$56.50', '\$57.00', '\$57.50', '\$58.00', '\$58.50', '\$59.00', '\$59.50', '\$60.00', '\$60.50', '\$61.00', '\$61.50', '\$62.00', '\$62.50', '\$63.00', '\$63.50', '\$64.00', '\$64.50', '\$65.00', '\$65.50', '\$66.00', '\$66.50', '\$67.00', '\$67.50', '\$68.00', '\$68.50', '\$69.00', '\$69.50', '\$70.00', '\$70.50', '\$71.00', '\$71.50', '\$72.00', '\$72.50', '\$73.00', '\$73.50', '\$74.00', '\$74.50', '\$75.00', '\$75.50', '\$76.00', '\$76.50', '\$77.00', '\$77.50', '\$78.00', '\$78.50', '\$79.00', '\$79.50', '\$80.00', '\$80.50', '\$81.00', '\$81.50', '\$82.00', '\$82.50', '\$83.00', '\$83.50', '\$84.00', '\$84.50', '\$85.00', '\$85.50', '\$86.00', '\$86.50', '\$87.00', '\$87.50', '\$88.00', '\$88.50', '\$89.00', '\$89.50', '\$90.00', '\$90.50', '\$91.00', '\$91.50', '\$92.00', '\$92.50', '\$93.00', '\$93.50', '\$94.00', '\$94.50', '\$95.00', '\$95.50', '\$96.00', '\$96.50', '\$97.00', '\$97.50', '\$98.00', '\$98.50', '\$99.00', '\$99.50', '\$100.00'.

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WHEAT SAMPLES SHOW NO DAMAGE

Little Fear Entertained of the Wheat Crop Receiving Injury From Frost.

HARVESTERS FLOCKING IN

Large Influx From the East May Furnish All the Help Needed

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—Samples of wheat received today from points reporting frost on Wednesday night do not show any injury. At some points where frost was reported even garden stuff does not show damage, and it is felt that owing to the advanced condition of the wheat no serious result will be the result. The weather today has been most favorable. Harvesting is progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and by Monday will be fairly general. Samples of the new wheat which have been tested by millers reveal a most excellent milling quality.

Five thousand harvesters and farm laborers reached the city tonight by the C. P. R. special excursion. There were five trains. The farmers throughout the country have been anxiously waiting word of the number of men, as they are somewhat doubtful if they will get all the help they want. As this is only the first crowd coming in, there seems little fear of a shortage of men.

At the immigration office there has also been a big demand for help. The men that came in tonight are being disposed of entirely by the C. P. R. The provincial immigration agency finds that they cannot get enough men to meet the demands from Manitoba farmers. The immigrants have exceeded all expectations, and every effort is being made by this office to supply all needs. Consequently reduced rates to any point on the Canadian Northern railway to all harvesters are being offered.

We are sending out from five to six hundred harvesters every day. J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, this morning.

The immigration department has arranged with both the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. for a special rate of one cent a mile for harvesters, and the result is that the cheap fares many are going from the city.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Eight thousand Canadians left Ontario for the Northwest to help garner the grain crop. Among the number were 2,130 Torontonians. One hundred women and fifty children were among the number. There were four baggage cars.

MR. CHURCHILL TO WED

Engagement to Miss Clementine Hozer is Announced in Wedding in September

London, Aug. 14.—It is announced that the Hon. Mr. Churchill, member of the Board of Trade, will marry the daughter of the late Sir Henry Montgomery Hozer, who for 23 years was secretary of Lloyd's.

It is expected that the wedding will take place in about a month at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Miss Hozer is the youngest of the most charming girls in London society. Her father was a famous soldier and war correspondent, and she is the daughter of one of the Barons of Arden.

C. P. R. Will Fight

Montreal, Aug. 14.—The C. P. R. will contest the suit brought against the company by the Dominion government to recover sums aggregating \$238,000.70 for duties unpaid and amount of penalty bonds deposited with the government. "The company's skirts are absolutely clean in this matter," said a high official in discussing the matter.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 14.—Josephina Board, of Bakerbrook, was sent to jail by the Commissioner of the province for selling liquor on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Not for Sir Richard

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 14.—Dr. Cartwright, Sir Richard's son, today stated that his father had not been offered the lieutenant governorship of Ontario, and that he would not accept it in any case.

Going to Aldershot

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Capt. Robertson and other officers and eight men of the 48th Highlanders leave for Aldershot by the Empress of Ireland from Quebec next Friday. They will be the guests of Gordon Highlanders while in England.

IRA D. SANKEY

Famous Writer of Hymns and Co-Worker With D. L. Moody, Dies in Brooklyn

Mr. Sankey was a Methodist but for the last seven years he was a member of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Ontario Electric Transmission Line, Toronto, Aug. 14.—The tender of the F. H. McLaughlin construction company for the erecting of the electric power transmission line for the Ontario government was accepted last evening by the power commission and the contract signed. The total mileage of the line when completed will be 293. The price is \$1,270,000.

Bought by Americans

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—The Canada Stove company was today bought out by the National Mfg. Co. of Pittsburgh.

Nova Scotia Mine Failure

Halifax, Aug. 14.—The Boston-Richardson mine at Goldboro, the largest gold mine in Nova Scotia, has gone into liquidation and is now in the hands of a receiver.

Killed by Runaway Team

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Louise Springer, in attempting to stop a runaway team on her husband's farm, was struck by the wagon and receiving injuries which caused her death. She was 25 years old.

Death of Former M.P.P.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Aug. 14.—Wm. D. McLeod, ex-M.P.P. for Glengarry, died here this morning. He was a farmer and controlled large interests in real estate here as well as in the Saskatchewan valley. He was 53 years old.

Changes at Ottawa

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Arthur St. Lambert, chief engineer of the public works department, is to become assistant deputy minister, in place of J. B. Hunter, who succeeds Mr. Lambert as deputy minister. W. G. Barneale, who recently retired from the office of deputy minister of trade and commerce after nearly 35 years of public service, was this morning presented with a silver casket containing \$500 in gold from the department staff.

BALLOON EXPERTS BUSILY EXPERIMENT

British Army Airship Has Accident—Baldwin Flies Successfully

Farnborough, Aug. 15.—The British army dirigible balloon met with an accident this afternoon upon returning here after its excursion. The balloon had just landed when the wind caught it broadside and overturned it. Colonel Capper, commander of the balloon school at Aldershot, and Captain F. S. Cody, the American inventor, managed to jump out of the car uninjured, but the balloon was badly torn and the propeller damaged before the troops were able to capture it. When the ship had been secured, Colonel Capper and his assistants set to work and in a couple of hours the damage was repaired. The balloon subsequently made another trip of about 20 miles with and against the wind, during which flight it behaved well.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Like a demon from the skies, its motor spinning fire and its long grey gasbags billowing against the dark sky of dusk, the Baldwin airship landed in Fort Meyer tonight after making a flight which broke all records for aerial navigation in this country. For two hours and five minutes the big military dirigible, built for the United States army by the Signal Corps of the United States army, a few formalities only remaining to be gone through with before its being turned over to the corps. The members of the board of military officers, who have conducted the tests, were elated over today's showing. The airship has successfully withstood every test required by the terms of the contract between the government and Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin.

Friedrichshaven, Aug. 15.—Count Zeppelin has decided to manufacture the dirigible in the construction of his new airship at his own works, and to end he is negotiating for an extension of tract of land close to the railway, upon which he will erect plants for the making of hydrogen gas, aluminum and probably balloon cloth.

ROWDY HARVESTERS FROM THE FAR EAST

Maritime Provinces Disgraced by the Gang They Have Furnished

North Bay, Aug. 14.—Two excursion trains of harvesters from the Maritime provinces were held at Chalk river for about an hour waiting train orders, and during that time an hotel was looted, the proprietor carried outside and over a thousand dollars worth of liquors and cigars carried off. Even the cellar was ransacked and kegs of beer stolen. On the trains riotous scenes ensued. The water tanks were emptied and filled with beer. Fighting became general, one old man had his nose broken and sustained other injuries. There was one policeman on each train but no attention was paid to him.

At Mackie's Station the traveling hoodlums amused themselves by wrecking the furniture in the station agents house and otherwise misbehaving.

At Renfrew the stores were entered and everything in sight was taken for nothing. Cent being offered. One merchant with a club, and the crowd attacked the store, breaking the plate glass front. Armed special constables were called out at Pembroke, where the depredations continued, four stores being looted.

At North Bay, the police force and a number of citizens were prepared. About 100 men were taken into custody, which put a damper on the "Hooliganism."

Auto Fatality

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Sergeant Major A. H. Belyea and Master Electrician Sergeant C. S. Jones, attached to the Presidio military forces, were killed last night when they were thrown from an automobile that was caught between cars running in opposite directions at Market street and Van Ness avenue.

Had To Be Beached

St. Stephen, N.B., Aug. 14.—The steamer Henry E. Eaton, owned by the Frontier Steamboat company, plying between Saint John and Miramichi, ran on Clam Cove head, Deer Island, in a thick fog. She came off in a few minutes and Captain White says he might reach Eastport, three miles distant, but the water rose so rapidly that he was obliged to beach the vessel, and the captain headed the boat for the United States shore and here the vessel was beached in a cove, where all the passengers landed safely.

General Baden-Powell

Quebec, Aug. 14.—Among the arrivals on the Empress of Ireland today were Major General Baden-Powell and Hamar Greenwood, M.P.

Incendiary at Vernon

Vernon, Aug. 15.—A dastardly attempt was made last week to burn the S. C. Smith Lumber Company's saw-mill at Washington. The incendiary who made this attempt was unsuccessful, but due to the negligence of the night watchman, Ryan, who discovered the blaze before it attained any headway, and succeeded in extinguishing it, with the aid of a few buckets of water. Mr. Ryan had just made his rounds upstairs and was in the yard when he fancied he saw a light in the mill. He went to the mill at 11:30 p.m. and the watchman naturally became suspicious at hearing a noise at the mill. He promptly rushed upstairs, and although too late to catch the midnight prowler at once found evidence of his work. The room was plentifully littered with shavings and other highly combustible material, and the flames had been scraped together and ignited, and care had been evidently taken to arrange the kindling in a way as to ensure a big blaze in the shortest possible time. Great indignation was naturally expressed when the news of this attempted outrage became known, and had the incendiary been caught, he would have had a rather unpleasant time of it. The watchman has since been dismissed, and it will not be a healthy locality for unknown parties to visit after dark in future.

REFUSED JUSTICE ON AMERICAN SIDE

Patrick Lumber Company Unable to Secure Its Runaway Sawlogs

Nelson, Aug. 15.—Joseph Patrick, formerly of Ottawa, and now of the Patrick Lumber company of Sloan, with his sons, Lester and J. E. Capper, commander of the balloon school at Aldershot, and Captain F. S. Cody, the American inventor, managed to jump out of the car uninjured, but the balloon was badly torn and the propeller damaged before the troops were able to capture it.

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IS SIGNAL TRIUMPH FOR WEST OVER EAST

Thus Toronto Saturday Night Refers to Westminster's Lacrosse Victories

Referring to New Westminster's great victory over the Shamrocks, as a result of which they captured the Minto cup, the Toronto Saturday Night says:

"The New Westminster lacrosse team, the new champions of the Minto cup, the pride of British Columbia in general, and the glory of the city in particular, have been spending a delightful week with their numerous friends in Toronto. They were the prize which they have sought for many years."

They played two games with the Montreal Shamrocks, the champions and Minto cup defenders, and having been agreed that the team which won the Minto cup should take the trophy. The westerners won the first by 5-2, and the second by 10-2, giving them a two-thirds majority of the series. The defeat was undoubtedly a severe blow to the Shamrocks, who had been considered unbeatable, especially in the Minto cup, which is so much at stake. Their present standing in the N.L.T.U. series, however, is not affected, as they were not even up to the form displayed in former years. The New Westminster team, on the other hand, the champions of the Minto cup, are purely amateurs, and their victory is a triumph for the amateur over the professional, when it is taken into consideration that the victors are purely amateurs.

C. P. R. ASSISTANCE FOR FERNIE PEOPLE

Company Gives Ten Thousand Dollars—Government Aid Suggested

Calgary, Aug. 14.—The following message to Mayor Tuttle, of that city, was received from W. Whyte of the C. P. R. today:

"I have seen for myself the destitution and ruin of your driving city, and I am sure that you are endeavoring to overcome the same in a most commendable manner. I have communicated with the president, Mr. Shughnessy, who now authorizes me, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, to make a contribution of ten thousand dollars. It is a contribution of wisdom and propriety of the suggestion made in conversation by Mr. Tuttle, that the Dominion and Provincial Governments, or one of them, should advance immediately to the relief of the business houses which are being ruined by the present team."

Brookville, Ont., Aug. 14.—Harold Patterson, of Oxford Mills, 12 years ago, was killed by a horse. He was cleaning the animal and struck its leg with the curry comb.

EMPRESS ARRIVES FROM FAR EAST

Big Shipment of Silk Brought by the C. P. R. White Liner

SHE ESCAPED THE TYPHOON

Empress of Japan Was Little More Than Day's Steaming Out When Storm Came

(From Saturday's Daily)

After escaping the disastrous typhoon at Honolulu by scarcely more than a day, and experiencing good weather throughout her voyage until she reached the harbor of Vancouver Island, the R. M. S. Empress of China, Capt. Archibald, reached port last night from Hongkong, with the usual ports of call for the far East, leaving Yokohama on August 8, on her eighteenth homeward trip. The white liner, which has been hurried, having scant stay at Hongkong, as she had at Vancouver Island, and a heavy sixty-two saloon passengers, among them being Mrs. Martin Egan, wife of the well-known journalist and war correspondent who in his said days was a prominent Victoria newspaper man, and is now publishing the Manila Times at Manila, Mrs. Egan, who is en route to New York. The other saloon passengers were: H. Allyn, W. H. Anderson, Mrs. R. M. Bodkin, J. F. Carter, W. G. Clarke, E. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Canville and three children, Mr. Gerod and four children, Miss Gerod and Mr. Gordon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goto and child, P. V. M. Guerrero, Mrs. R. M. Jones, Mrs. J. E. Josephson, Mrs. Josephson, T. H. Kinsey, Miss Lewis, W. B. MacClintock, Mr. G. H. MacClintock, Mr. Patterson, Master Patterson, A. Rock, A. S. Rosenthal, Mrs. A. S. Rosenthal, C. Salto, C. T. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. J. Walker, C. H. Webster, S. Weiss, R. W. Warre.

There were 31 second-class and 364 third-class passengers, and 122 crew members at this port. The cargo was a very valuable one. It was of 992 tons and included 2488 bales of raw silk and silk goods, valued at a million and a half dollars, and also 21,324 packages of 444 yards each, and general freight. After disembarking her 324 passengers and landing mails, the steamer proceeded to Vancouver.

Auckland, Aug. 15.—(Saturday)—The American Atlantic fleet departed at 8:15 o'clock a. m. for Sydney. The weather was fine, and large crowds were ashore and aloft to bid farewell to the Americans. Excursion craft, loaded to the rails, dotted the harbor.

As the flagship pointed her nose towards the mouth of the harbor, paddlers of the Auckland rowing club, and the Auckland rowing club, paddled their way to the harbor, and the whistles and sirens on the excursion fleet resounded across the harbor and were re-echoed by the distant hills.

The American ships were kept busy dipping their flags in answer to the salutations of the New Zealanders. The fleet steamed with the precision of alignment out of the harbor and was in the open sea in half an hour.

Cordial farewell messages were exchanged between Admiral Sperry, commander of the American fleet, and Sir Joseph Ward, the premier, which were answered by the American ships, and the whistles and sirens on the excursion fleet resounded across the harbor and were re-echoed by the distant hills.

Count Okuma's frequent utterances do not create a ripple here and his most recent one was passed quite unnoticed by foreigners, until the special announced the outcry of American papers.

Count Okuma is regarded here as a doctrinaire politician, who is now completely without political influence except in accident circles.

This statement concerning the American navy and President Roosevelt's advocacy of its expansion was undoubtedly brought out by reports of Congressman Hobson's speech in the Democratic National convention, when he quoted President Roosevelt as predicting an early war with the Japanese.

The statement which has caused all the comment was an excerpt from a series of articles printed in the Hochi, a Tokyo newspaper, which are special announcements of the American navy.

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American residents in Tokyo and Yokohama are extremely indignant. They believe that the special dispatches aggregating the tone of the New York newspapers, and it is felt that it is difficult to infer that the in the Hochi anything should be permitted to relate the increasing friendly relations of the two nations. In view of the elaborate arrangements for among the Japanese to welcome the American fleet and the growing cordiality of the Japanese toward Americans, American business men especially regret the publications because the result of the anti-Japanese propaganda in America will undoubtedly afford gratification to the competing countries represented here, and also seriously damage American trade.

WORK UP INTEREST IN AMERICAN FLEET

Remarkable Network of Views, Interviews and Sensational Reports

Tokyo, Aug. 14.—Special dispatches from New York and London printed in the Japanese newspapers represent that the recent speeches of Count Okuma attributing to the United States the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of world power are about as intense indignation and have caused a complete recrudescence of anti-Japanese sentiment throughout America.

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Count Okuma is regarded here as a doctrinaire politician, who is now completely without political influence except in accident circles.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

Final Sale of Summer Blouses for This Season



On Monday we place on special sale all the balance of our exquisite summer blouses at final reductions, which make these beautiful and fashionable blouses, almost gifts to the purchasers. We have added about 200 recent arrivals to give every lady an opportunity to select her exact taste and size.

All values up to \$2.75. Special	All values up to \$3.25. Special	All values up to \$5.00. Special	All values up to \$6.50. Special
SALE PRICE	SALE PRICE	SALE PRICE	SALE PRICE
\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.50

The Ladies' Store

Angus Campbell & Co.

1010 Gov't St.

BATTLESHIPS START FROM NEW ZEALAND

Left Auckland For Their Long Voyage to Sydney This Morning

Auckland, Aug. 15.—(Saturday)—The American Atlantic fleet departed at 8:15 o'clock a. m. for Sydney. The weather was fine, and large crowds were ashore and aloft to bid farewell to the Americans. Excursion craft, loaded to the rails, dotted the harbor.

As the flagship pointed her nose towards the mouth of the harbor, paddlers of the Auckland rowing club, and the Auckland rowing club, paddled their way to the harbor, and the whistles and sirens on the excursion fleet resounded across the harbor and were re-echoed by the distant hills.

The American ships were kept busy dipping their flags in answer to the salutations of the New Zealanders. The fleet steamed with the precision of alignment out of the harbor and was in the open sea in half an hour.

Cordial farewell messages were exchanged between Admiral Sperry, commander of the American fleet, and Sir Joseph Ward, the premier, which were answered by the American ships, and the whistles and sirens on the excursion fleet resounded across the harbor and were re-echoed by the distant hills.

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GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Roast Veal, per lb. 45c	Roast Beef, per lb. 40c
Boiled Ham, per lb. 40c	Boiled Chicken, per lb. 35c
Roast Chicken, per lb. 35c	Roast Turkey, per lb. 40c
Head Cheese, per lb. 25c	Pork Sausage, per lb. 25c
Salami and Summer Sausage, per lb. 25c	Veal and Ham Pies, two for 25c
Chicken Pies, each 15c	Potato Salad, per lb. 20c
Saratoga Chips, per lb. 35c	Pigs' Feet, each 5c
Wild Fowl, per dozen 20c	Olives, in bulk, per doz. 5c
Pickles in bulk, sweet and sour.	Salads of all kinds made to order

LUNCHEONS PUT UP ON SHORTEST NOTICE PICNIC BASKETS A SPECIALTY

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-Date Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels.: 52, 1052 and 1500

ANOTHER RAILWAY FOR NORTH COUNTRY

Hudson Bay and Pacific Company Doing Good Work at Port Simpson

Vancouver, Aug. 14.—While the Grand Trunk Pacific is rapidly beginning construction in the north, the Hudson Bay & Pacific Railway company, which proposes to build another railway across the northern country, is having a busy summer.

Wharves have already been erected on Work canal, just opposite Port Simpson, where the Pacific terminus of the line is expected to be.

The interest of Col. May, an American investor, in the project has been purchased by a company represented by Dr. Benson. The latter arrived in Vancouver yesterday on the Princess May. He has come down for the purpose of making arrangements with the government for the purchase of 3,000 acres of land adjoining the property now held by the company. The new land will be incorporated into the townsite.

Bellingham, Aug. 14.—Smuggling, petty, but so frequent as to be on a large scale, is constantly going on at Sumas, according to the statements of residents of that city. They say that Canadian farmers buy their goods on this side of the line and transport them to British territory, and that the authorities no longer take notice of it.

This operation is a distinct gain to the American merchants, and is "up to" the Canadian revenue officers. It is stated that a regular trade in commodities to be established for mutual convenience by consent of the American and Canadian residents. Though the amount of goods carried over is small, in each instance, it is said to amount to thousands of dollars' worth of important stuff.

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Black Wax

Chewing Tobacco Rich and sat The big black

FOR SALE—Cheap, two 2442, W. E. B. 2011, 1 upright engine fittings complete, 172

FOR SALE—Southwest 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2

NATURE A VERY SKILFUL PHYSICIAN

puts Up Her Medicines In Most Tempting Form.

Have you ever tasted anything more delicious than the fresh, ripe, succulent fruits? These are Nature's medicines.

A regular diet without fruit is positively dangerous, for the system soon gets clogged with waste matter and the blood poisoned.

But there is a quicker way to stimulate the organs than to take two "Fruit-A-tives" tablets every night, besides eating some fresh fruit every day.

"Fruit-A-tives" combine the medicinal properties—many times intensified—of oranges, apples, prunes and figs, with the best tonics and intestinal disinfectants.

Their action on bowels, liver, kidneys and skin is as natural as Nature's own, but quicker and more effective.

Sold by all dealers—25c for trial box—50c for regular size—6 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-A-tives (Canada).

MINERAL ACT (Form F) Certificate of Improvements NOTION

Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division, on Sushoo Creek, Renton District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. Parrish, Free Miner's Certificate No. 233856, acting for myself and as agent for S. N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 232883, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

The claim appears to be mild, with a very moderate rainfall, and all kinds of vegetables, all small fruits and apples, plums, etc., appear to do very well.

Some Draining Needed. The land will need under-draining in most places where it is flat, though I do not think that it will be necessary where there is any slope to it.

EVERY SIX. It is leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy.

FRANCO. B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

Estey Player Piano LEADS THE WORLD

Simple action. Never gets out of order. Magnificent tone. Beautifully decorated. Moderate price. Be sure to see the Estey before purchasing.

Fletcher Bros. Sole Agents

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES

English Enamels and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

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PLENTY OF GOOD LAND ON GRAHAM ISLAND

Report Received From Surveyor—Draining May Not Be Generally Necessary

There is plenty of splendid agricultural land on Graham Island, according to Noel Humphrey, the surveyor sent out by the government to report on the possibilities of the island and to survey portions of it.

His report indicates that there is plenty of good land, and more of it than the government had expected. Also it would seem that the extensive system of drainage which, from certain reports it was feared might be necessary, will not be needed.

Having to come down on departmental business, Mr. Humphrey has made an interim report to Surveyor-General McKay, showing the result of his investigations up to date, which is printed below, with the exceptions of portions referring merely to departmental matters.

Noel Humphrey, Rep. "Sir: I beg to report having returned from Graham Island last night as I found it necessary to obtain certain further information and instructions regarding the survey there.

In the meantime the work of surveying most of the pre-emption lines at Lawn Hill is proceeding satisfactorily. This land and northward, Skidgate and on the easterly part of Graham Island as far north as a point six miles north of Lawn Hill (which is as far as I have investigated so far), I find it to be of excellent quality. It is pretty level, there being a few low ridges here and there only; the soil almost everywhere I find to be rich vegetable and leaf mould, varying in depth from one to as much as four feet. Subsoil in most places is a gravelly clay or clay for two feet or so, and underneath this again wherever I had the chance to see a blue clay with seams of sand. It is by far the richest agricultural soil I have seen in that part of the country.

Climate is Mild. The climate appears to be mild, with a very moderate rainfall, and all kinds of vegetables, all small fruits and apples, plums, etc., appear to do very well.

Some Draining Needed. The land will need under-draining in most places where it is flat, though I do not think that it will be necessary where there is any slope to it.

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KOOTENAY LUMBERMEN FEAR FOREST FIRES

Claim That the Locomotives Cause Incipient Conflagrations Constantly

The department of lands and works has recently received a number of complaints from lumber and logging concerns in East Kootenay about the fires said to have been started by the railroad engines.

The burden of the complaints seems to be that the upgrades in heavily timbered sections the engines emit clouds of sparks, which in the present dried up condition of the forests start fires which endanger the country.

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LOCAL AERIE WELL RECEIVED AT SEATTLE

Highland Pipers Created a Sensation—Brought Back Prizes

The Victoria Aerie made a big showing at the convention of the P.O.E. held at Seattle and in the parade in which over 2000 bands took part.

The third prize for the greatest number of members was won by the Victoria Aerie which had both the city band and the Victoria pipe band leading.

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REEVE OLIVER COMES BACK AT BARRISTER

Criticizes Mr. Taylor's Opinion of Draft Agreement as Submitted

Reeve Oliver has addressed his communication to the mayor and aldermen and while the matter was brought up formally at last night's meeting of the street, bridges and sewers committee, each of the aldermen consumed a considerable amount of time in listening to the discussion of matters pertaining to the committee in digesting the reply which will be considered at Monday night's meeting of the council.

Reeve Oliver states that as the only answer vouchsafed to his letter of the 7th inst. asking what the city proposed to do in regard to the water supply for Oak Bay has been a copy of the city barrister's opinion, he is of the opinion that the city is not willing to enter into the agreement as submitted by him; but nothing is said as to whether the city will be willing or not to alter its draft agreement as to make it satisfactory to both municipalities.

Reeve Oliver claims that the city might at least have indicated in what particular the draft agreement was unsatisfactory and suggested what alterations he thought should be made to make it meet the wishes of the council and refer to the proceedings before the water supply committee of the legislature to show what the city barrister's opinion then was with reference to certain phases of the question.

Criticizes Barrister's Opinion. Reeve Oliver's communication is as follows: "Gentlemen—I have received the enclosed copy of the barrister's opinion of the 11th August which I take to be intended as a reply to my letter of 7th August. I am glad to see that you are prepared to execute the agreement as submitted, or if not, what alterations you would be willing to make. I am left to infer from it a negative answer to the first question but none to the second.

Reeve Oliver objects freely to everything, at which I am not surprised, having been informed by him that the barrister's opinion was so far as he had anything to do with it we would not get our agreement.

It is doubtful in this judicial spirit that he gave himself the pleasure of writing a letter to you, enclosed a copy. But though he finds it so everything I personally have been so satisfied with the agreement as submitted, that I am left to infer from it a negative answer to the first question but none to the second.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Inglicoma Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

To Brighten the Home

Careful Housekeepers Find There Is Nothing Equal to

Liquid Veneer

It Makes the Furniture Look Like New, and Is Very Easy to Apply

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Sell It

and the undertakings of yourselves and your council.

As to your barrister's objection to referring our differences to arbitration provided for in clause 2 apart from the unreasonableness of such an objection I can, hardly understand your barrister's effrontery in condemning what he himself originally suggested.

Mr. Taylor—I told Mr. Oliver, however, I did not see why this matter of water supply should not be made an obligation. The only question which is really at issue between us is what will be a fair basis for furnishing the water supply, not for us, but for an actuary.

Mr. Oliver—The next thing to be settled relative to the conditions upon which this supply should be given, would be to supply water to the city, but for an actuary.

Mr. Taylor—The next thing to be settled relative to the conditions upon which this supply should be given, would be to supply water to the city, but for an actuary.

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ONE CENT RATE ON LOCAL LETTERS NOW

New Regulation Placed in Force Yesterday—Insist on Definite Addresses

The one-cent rate on city letters came into force yesterday.

It is necessary to put a two-cent postage stamp on letters destined within the city limits.

Letters to be sent to other parts of the city must have a one-cent stamp.

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HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM SERIOUS INJURY

Mrs. J. R. Carmichael Knocked Down and Run Over by a Runaway Horse

Knocked down by a runaway horse and run over by the buggy, Mrs. J. R. Carmichael of Cordova Bay, wife of the municipal clerk of South Saanich, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon shortly before 6 o'clock, at the corner of Douglas street and the alleyway between Douglas and Johnson streets.

The horse, a bay, was running at a gallop when it struck Mrs. Carmichael, who was sitting in the buggy. The horse was thrown to the ground with great force and the wheels of the buggy passed over her.

Fortunately, she was not seriously injured, but she was knocked down and run over by the buggy.

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MURDER IN OKANAGAN

Vernon, Aug. 14.—A rancher named J. R. Layton, living near Vernon, was shot and instantly killed by another rancher named John Anderson, yesterday morning.

The men had a dispute about irrigation rights. Layton and Anderson were partners in a ranch near Vernon.

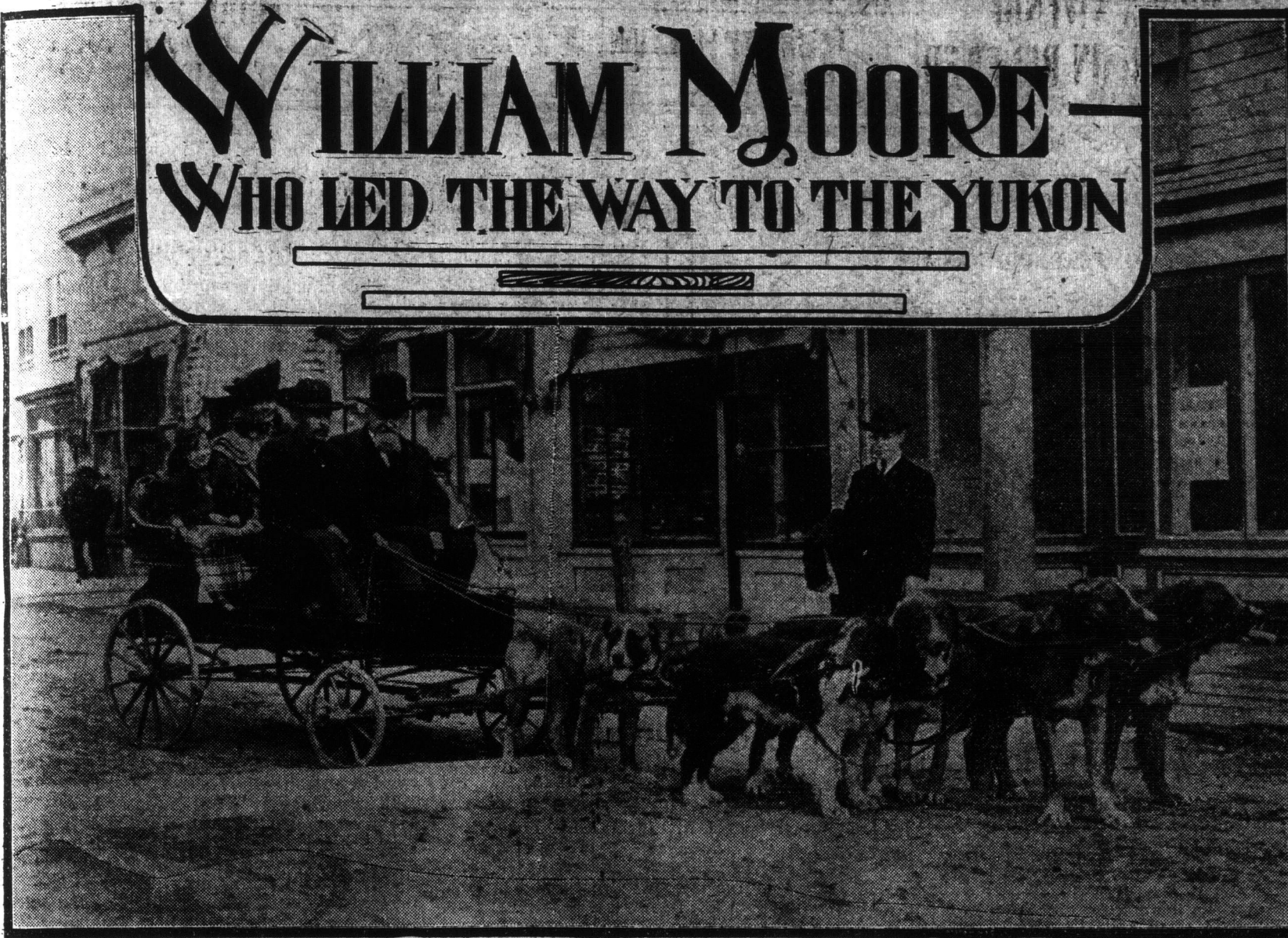
Anderson ordered them off, but they refused to leave. Anderson then went to his house, brought out a rifle and shot Layton dead and slightly wounded Edward Anderson, who is elderly.

Swede, at once went and surrendered himself to Chief of Police Ed. Anderson, who is holding him on the charge of murder.

Fires in Toronto City Hall. Toronto, Aug. 14.—A fire broke out in the store room of the city hall this morning, but was soon put out by the employees, aided by firemen.

The room is used for storing paint, oil, coal oil, gasoline, etc., and the fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The damage was slight.

WILLIAM MOORE WHO LED THE WAY TO THE YUKON



READY FOR THE START

In the above picture the famous pioneer is seen seated in his dog team at Skagway. Until leaving Skagway and taking up his residence in Victoria, Mr. Moore took a keen delight in driving about with his celebrated team of "huskies."

In a cosy little cottage on Kingston street in this city there is living in quiet retirement one who is, it is probably correct to say, the most widely known man in Western America. It would puzzle the majority of people to name, off-hand, anyone entitled to such reputation, but there will be universal agreement that the title is not unjustly bestowed when the name of William Moore is mentioned.

To the tens of thousands of pioneers scattered throughout this great western land William Moore is a well known figure, for he it was who, in the majority of instances, "blazed the way" into unknown lands along the Northern Pacific frontier, and those who did not have personal acquaintance with him have heard of his astounding and remarkable career.

Possessing indomitable pluck, a marvellous energy and illimitable faith in the future greatness of British Columbia and the great Northland, Mr. Moore was ever the chief figure amongst those venturesome spirits who pierced the fastnesses of the mountains in search of the rewards which they, with prophetic faith knew to be hidden within them.

There is hardly a mining camp in all the vast stretch of country lying north of California up to the Arctic circle which at one time or another has not been visited by Mr. Moore, but his chief claim for recognition as one of the foremost pioneers of Western America lies in the fact that he it was, who years before the Klondike excitement—which for a time literally held the attention of the whole world—prophesied its outbreak; and at a time when no other voice was raised, urged on both the federal and provincial governments the necessity of doing something to "open up the country," as he phrased it. It is perhaps not surprising that few listened to him when he urged that exploratory parties should be sent into the Yukon and that trails and roads should be built, for the entire territory was then a terra incognita. But "Old Bill Moore," as he was popularly called, knew that he would not have long to wait until he saw his dream realized.

So one morning when the world awoke to learn the news of the discovery of the richest alluvial gold deposits on earth, William Moore was found in full possession of the only gateway to the Klondike—Skagway, Alaska. How the immense crowd of gold-seekers from the four corners of the earth swarmed down upon his holdings; how they squatted upon his land; how the lawyers reaped a rich harvest from the litigation which ensued as to the right of possession of the townsite, and how, because of lack of foresight and careful methods, Mr. Moore found himself shorn of most of the rewards which might easily have been his, as, Kipling would say, "another story." It would take several volumes to relate adequately the chief incidents in the career of William Moore, but the purposes of this article will be served by closing it with this reference to the life of the pioneer, by Mr. D. W. Higgins:

"I first saw Capt. Moore at Yale in the month of December, 1858. Capt. Moore had boated on the Fraser River early in that year, having been among the first arrivals from California. He built a large freighting barge at Victoria, painted it blue, filled it with flour and had it towed by steamer to Hope, at the head of steam-navigation on the Fraser. At Hope he found a crowd of broken miners who were stranded there. He hired about fifty of the men, who for their food agreed to work

their passages to Yale, a very hard work it proved. The blue barge was three days in making the sixteen miles, having to be towed most of the distance. When strong water was encountered portages had to be made, which meant the unloading of the boat below a rifle, and the packing of the cargo and the passengers back to a point above, and the empty boat having been towed to safe waters, the cargo was again placed on board. On the arrival of the barge at Yale, the cargo was purchased by me, as there was a scarcity of flour at the time. It was resold the following day at a handsome advance. "Bill" Moore and his blue barge were conspicuous features in Fraser River navigation for several seasons.

"Capt. Moore continued to boat on Fraser River with more or less success until the gold discoveries at Cariboo, when he transported his household goods and his family to that section. He afterwards returned to the coast and built two steamers to ply on the Fraser River to Douglas and Harrison River. One of these steamers was a small craft called the Henrietta. The owner made bushels of money for one or two seasons.

"About 1875 Capt. Moore built the Western Slope, a sternwheeler of great power. This steamer ran directly from Victoria to Yale, breasting the rifles that lie between Hope and Yale in gallant style. Before the advent of the Slope, cargoes from Victoria were carried by the gulf steamer to New Westminster, where they were placed in a sternwheeler steamer for Hope. At Hope the goods were loaded into canoes or barges and poled to Yale. Capt. Moore's steamer changed that expensive method and landed its cargoes at the navigation head three days sooner than if they had come by the other line.

"Some years later Capt. Moore discovered the gold diggings of Cassiar. He ascended the Stickeen River and found good prospects on Dease Creek and Liard Rivers. He named the district after an Indian tribe. Afterwards he penetrated to the Yukon country where he passed several seasons. When he came out to civilization again he told the public through the Colonist that Alaska and the Yukon would soon become one of the richest gold fields in the world. His prediction was laughed at at the time, but results have proved that he was a true prophet.

"Capt. Moore was a good sailor. His judgment was sound and it is worthy to write that he never lost a vessel through any error of his own. He was a perfect genius in conceiving projects, and had he been content to allow others to carry out his plans he would be one of the richest men in the province today. Where he often failed was in trying to do too much, for he was no match with the clever business men with whom he was brought in contact."

TRAIL-BLAZERS OF COMMERCE

On the wheat-plains of Western Canada a new nation is having life; there are no elaborate christening-parties, yet the duldest cannot cross the international border without feeling the vivifying influence that here permeates all things. The men who are making Western Canada are live men with red blood in their veins; they are no visionaries. This year is the tri-centenary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain. For three hundred years lay fallow this world's greatest wheat-plain, all unguessed its yellow harvests of forty-bushel wheat. A scant decade ago, the Giant of the North waked and shook her mighty limbs, and now through every artery flows quick the Go-Fever of the Anglo-Saxon.



WINTER TRAVEL ON THE YUKON

Last year a quarter of a million citizens in the rough surged into Canada, and identified themselves with the seething, fusing cauldron out of which is to solidify the new Nation of the Plains. What causes this feverish activity? Two economic facts. Europe's hungry hordes cry out for bread. The Government of Canada gives to him who will till it, without money and without price, a hundred and sixty acres of prairie, a fecund soil which yields a yearly increase of twenty and thirty and forty bushels of hard wheat to the acre. The lure of the wheat is more compelling than that of the profitable peltries of the Far North, stronger than the lure of forest-wealth or Klondike gold.

The cry of great Mother-Nature, the old land hunger, is as insistent now as it was in the beginning, and so these free prairies draw as a magnet draws. Here is the scene of the greatest racial amalgamation the world has yet witnessed. The United States and Merrie England, down-trodden Russia and virile Japan, the Slav, the Finn, the Hun, each weaves his thread into the woof of the new fabric. And the beauty of it is that there is room for all. Canada wants immigrants more than anything else in the world; her doors are wide open to every one who will work. Not only is there room for every one, but here also are law and order and all the amenities of civilization.

It was the settlement of the Western States that developed a new food supply for Asia and Europe, and with its stimulating effect of self-revelation gave an impetus to the commerce of the whole American nation. The peopling of Western Canada is the insistent event of this decade; the historian of tomorrow will rank it with the other world-migrations. Western Canada is greater than all Europe; moreover, it is the last frontier under a white man's sky.

The people to grasp the possibilities of this wondrous country have been the railway men, and without the faith made manifest in deeds of the railway man, Western Canada would still be in her one-time state of verdant expectancy, the Sleeping Princess waiting for the Prince.

In the Federal Railway Commission the Canadian people hold in their hands a strong instrument of self-defence against the encroachments of the railway magnate. Every transportation line which comes under the Dominion Railway Act must obtain from the Commission approval of its plans, its route, its very gradients and curves; its freight rates, its passenger rates may be lowered at the mandate of this governing commission.

Studying a railroad map of Western Canada, one sees in quick imagination many dissolving scenes—the wind-swept grasses of the unviolated prairie; across the line of vision creeps slowly the creaking wagon of the pioneer carrying into an unknown land its precious freightage of scant household gear, high hopes, and undaunted pluck. Then the solitary figure of the herder silhouettes against the sky-line; and close on his heels treads the path-finder of the silence, that trail-blazer of commerce, the man with rod and transit. It is the coming of the railway.

Canada is young yet. With the thoughtlessness of youth, she has not spared time to accord the meed of praise to the strong ones who stepped into the wilderness to make plain the roads for those who follow. Future historians, writing the story of the prairies, will place high on Canada's head-roll the names of such men as Charles M. Hays, the forceful president of the Grand Trunk Pacific; William Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific; Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the Interior; and William Mackenzie, D. D. Mann, D. B. Hanna, and Col. Davidson, who have been collectively called "the brains of the Canadian Northern." These are "type men known more for red than for blue-blood, the 'live men who do things,' that Kipling delights to honor.

Canada owes much to Scotland. Nine-

sage along Fame's ladder. During a twenty years' apprenticeship with the Grand Trunk he learned about all there is to learn of rail-roading, playing the part of every character in the caste and playing it well—brakeman, freight-clerk, yard-master, conductor, night station-agent, freight-agent, passenger agent, the whole bag of tricks. Twenty years of adolescence and preparation, twenty years with the Grand Trunk, a quarter of a century with the Canadian Pacific, this is William Whyte's record of "work done squarely and unwasted days." And he is still in the harness.

The name Grand Trunk Pacific calls up visions of a mighty line of steel writhing through solid miles of wheat, fording rivers, scaling mountain-crests, and stopping not till its extremities dip themselves into the waters of two oceans. With our every thought of this continent-crossing highway an insistent personality presents itself; this is Charles Melville Hays, vice-president and general manager of the big Grand Trunk system and president and destiny-guider of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. It requires more gray matter and gumption to fulfill these functions than to be "King of the Jaj-Jah isles, sitting on a throne all day." It also counts more when the last curtain-drop falls and the debit and credit accounts of a man's deeds done in the flesh are posted into the Great Ledger.



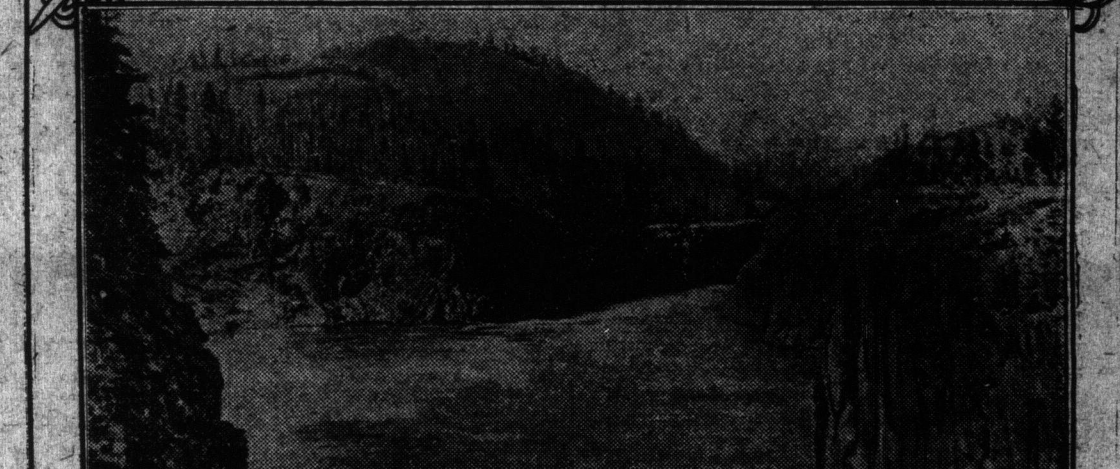
THE SWIFTEST DOG TEAM ON THE YUKON



DAWSON



SHOOTING WHITE HORSE RAPIDS



THE CRATER IN MILES CANYON

tents of those pioneers of pioneers, the trading-adventurers of the Hudson's Bay Company, came from "ayont the Tweed." A conspicuous example of the dynamic Scottish-Canadian, hale at sixty-five, is William Whyte, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. With but five years of his scriptural span to run, at an age when most men are content to play checkers and "drowse them close by a dying fire," William Whyte finds himself in complete charge of all the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between the Great Lakes and the Pacific. Coming to Canada at the age of twenty, young Whyte had no influence or "pull" to pick him off his feet and kindly place him in the padded seats of the mighty. He worked his own pas-

It is safe to say that eighty per cent of the people of the United States when they catch their first glimpse of the map of the Grand Trunk Pacific wonder why sane promoters are running a line through "the frozen belt." Northing does not always mean colding. The waters of Hudson Bay are three degrees warmer than those of Lake Michigan. The ice often moves out of the Saskatchewan earlier than the Alleghany river gives up her winter wraps. There are eighteen hours of summer sunshine on the Athabasca and the Peace, and wheat is matured from seed within three months; when the winter breaks it is summer, as a day dawning without the intervening twilight.—Agnes Deans Cameron, in Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

FALL PRAIRIES
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VICTORIA'S NEW UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

IT'S AIMS, OBJECTS, AND ITS FOUNDERS

THE University School, which will shortly be established in the handsome and spacious new building of which an illustration is given on this page, has been founded by the amalgamation of two similar institutions.

The "Queen's School" was established in Vancouver in the year 1898. In 1904, the number of pupils having increased to nearly sixty, it was removed to a large frame building built for the purpose. But as the neighborhood grew more and more populous, the Principal, Mr. R. V. Harvey, decided, at the beginning of the present year, to remove to Victoria, as being a city whose climate and surroundings were immeasurably superior, for the purpose of a boys' boarding school, to those of any other place in the Province.

The University School originated in Victoria under the Rev. W. W. Bolton, also in the year 1898, but only adopted two years ago its present name, which is being retained for the new institution. In view of the fact that the Provincial University will in all probability be located here, it is felt that no more suitable appellation could be chosen.

Aim of the School

The intention of the founders is to establish in this Province a school which shall maintain the best traditions of the English Public Schools, at the same time keeping in view the special needs of colonial life.

There is no doubt that this can be best carried out by means of the organization and discipline of a boarding school, which should be situated, not in a crowded city, but as far from it as can be attained without inconvenience. With a sufficient number of boys, such an institution would form a little community in itself, affording all the interests and amusements that a healthy-minded boy could wish for. The influences of the streets of any city, even where, as in Victoria, the general moral tone is extremely high, can never have any but a harmful effect upon a growing boy.

The founders of the school, with these ideas in view, wish to emphasize the value of physical culture and properly directed games, not only as conducive to bodily vigour, but also as contributing in no small degree to the development of habits of self-restraint and self-reliance, and they firmly believe in the truth of the school motto: "Mens sana in corpore sano."

The games—Rugby football in the winter months and cricket in the summer, are under the management of Mr. J. C. Barnacle. Cross country running, swimming and boating, are sanctioned and encouraged, and athletic sports are held in the spring. The Cadet Corps, No. 170 in the militia list, was organized in September, 1907, and last term mustered forty-nine of all ranks. The Militia Department of Canada furnishes rifles, belts and bayonets, besides ammunition for practice at the miniature range at the Drill Hall, though the principals contemplate having a range of their own in the near future. The older cadets practice with the Ross Rifle and service ammunition at the Clover Point Range. Prizes for shooting are awarded each year. The course includes scouting, signalling and field sketching. A fully qualified Drill Sergeant is attached to the School, and the corps is drilled twice a week.

The Curriculum

The school curriculum is so arranged as to enable a pupil to pass the University Matriculation examinations, or the entrance examinations of Medical, Military, Naval and other special colleges, or to enter business life.

Many former pupils of the Queen's and University Schools have gained high honors at the Royal Military College of Canada, the Royal Naval College at Osborne, and similar institutions.

There is a well-appointed chemical laboratory, and additional subjects, such as Manual Training, etc., can be arranged for.

The new building will be placed in a situation which could hardly be equalled for its purpose in the neighborhood. Protected on the north and east by the wooded shoulders of Mount Tolmie, the school will look down over the meadows, and orchards behind Spring Ridge, upon a view to the south and west, of the city, the straits and the mountains beyond, of exquisite beauty.

Fifteen acres of excellent level pasture land have already been secured, with a frontage on the Mount Tolmie Road. This will give ample space for all the games and drill, and allow a goodly portion for gardens and outbuildings. There will be three football grounds, so that at least ninety boys can play at the same time, and similar arrangements will be made for cricket. A quarter mile cinder track will be added for running and bicycle races, and no doubt the annual athletic sports will attract a large number of Victorians in addition to the relatives of the young competitors.

The country round is open, and well provided with cycling roads, leading north, south, east and west. Cedar Hill is only a mile or two away, while Cadboro Bay, the finest bathing beach in the district, is less than a mile and a quarter from the school. Nearer home again, the City Park of Mount Tolmie, with its breezy heights commanding a wide view on all sides, and its grassy hollows gay with spring flowers in their season, affords practically an additional recreation ground within a stone's throw of the school.

Indeed, if anything were needed to convince the founders that they had selected the ideal site for a school, it would be the fact that the B. C. Electric Railway Company has promised to run special cars to the school to

take the day boys to and from their work every day.

The building designs have been prepared by the well-known firm of local architects, Messrs. Hooper and Watkins.

The main structure is a solid and imposing building, of brick and reinforced concrete throughout, with electric light and steam heating arrangements; the frontage measures one hundred and ten feet. The ground floor contains six rooms and well-lighted class-rooms, a large play-room for wet weather, besides boot-room, etc.; there are two broad stairways and four exits with double doors, and the corridor is ten feet wide.

Separate building of frame, containing the kitchen, etc., a large dining-hall, and, beyond the kitchen, the boys' changing-rooms and lavatories, fully fitted up with lockers, shower-baths, etc.

The first floor contains four spacious and airy dormitories, two large lavatories, five bathrooms (including one for the staff), the housekeeper's room, and the principals' studies and bedrooms. The two wings of the building are so arranged that the senior and junior boys can be entirely separated, not even using

the province. He has held the positions of President of the B. C. Boxing Club, the B. C. Football Association, Hon. President of the B. C. Lacrosse Association, and in each of the above mentioned games in this city has been given the same honor. In school work he has been specially successful with the junior forms and these will continue to be under his special tuition and care.

The Principals

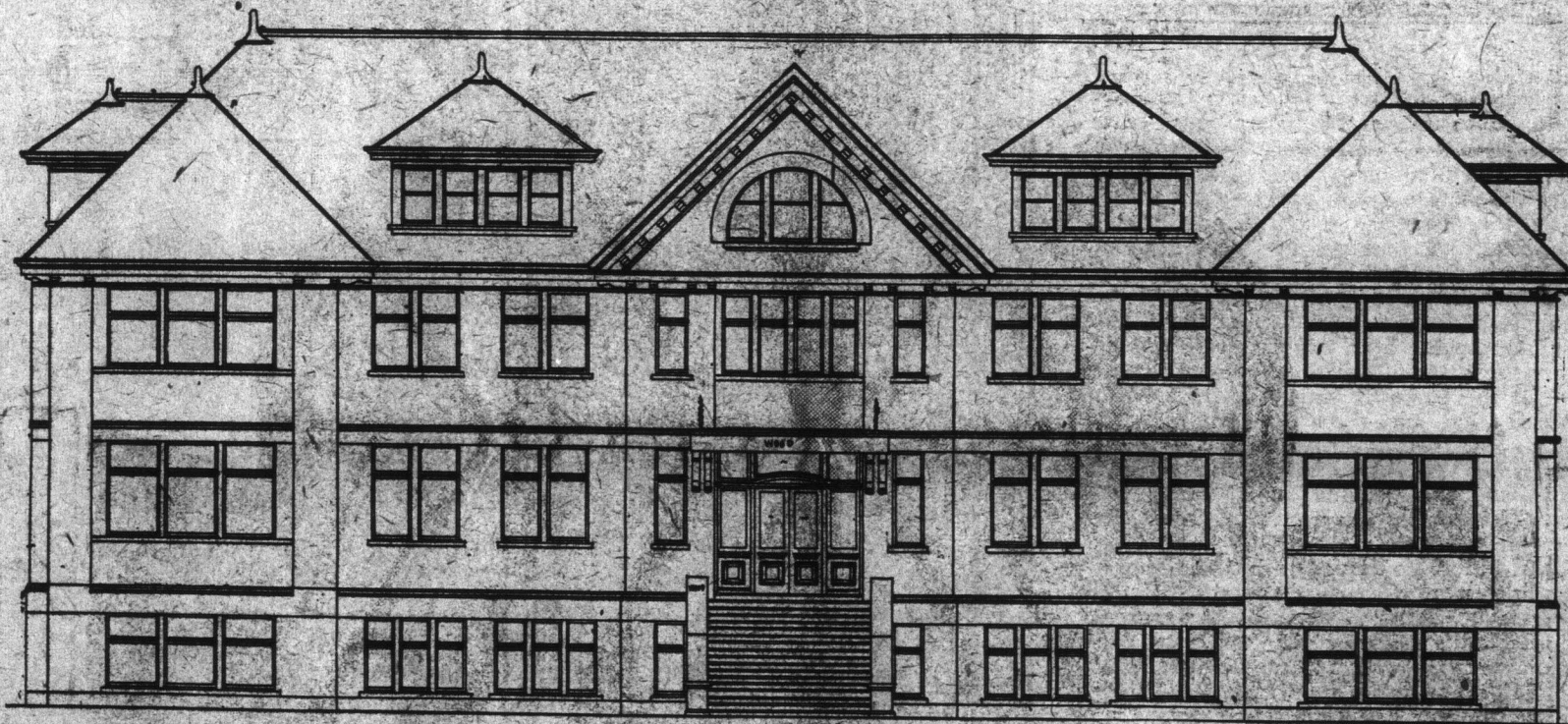
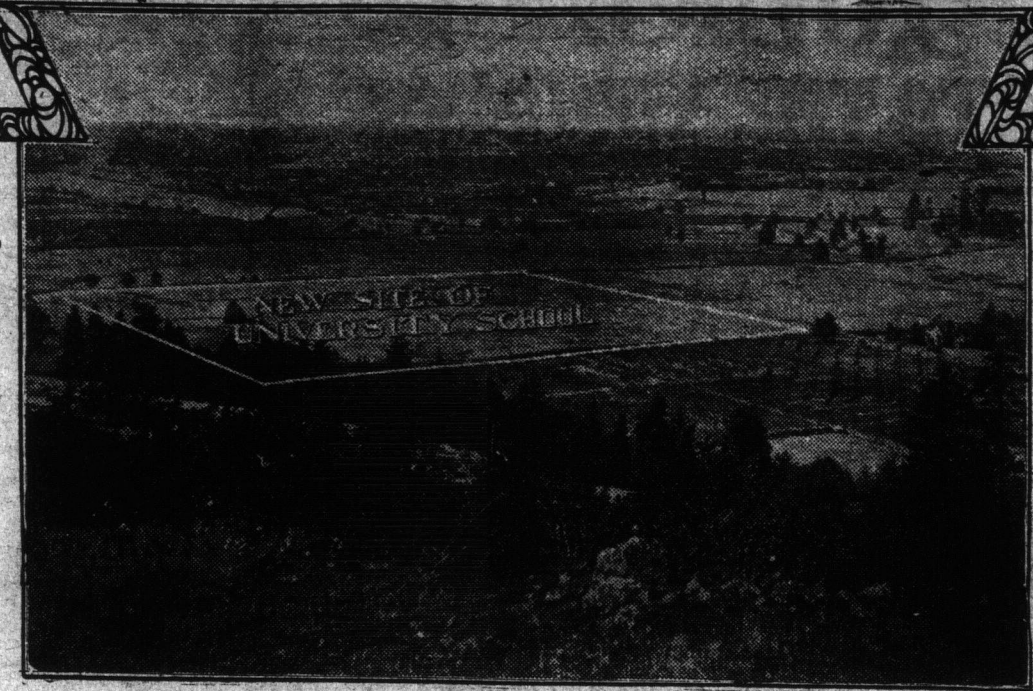
Mr. R. V. Harvey was educated at the Liverpool College in England. After winning a scholarship at that school, and an open classical scholarship at Magdalene College, Cam-

bridge, he went up to that University, where three years later he took Second Class Honors in the Classical Tripos, and in 1898 was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts. In 1894 he took up the scholastic profession, and has been engaged in teaching uninterruptedly for fourteen years. In 1900 he vacated a position which he had held for three years, and came out to Vancouver as first assistant to Mr. H. W. Colebrook, who was then head of the Queen's school. A year later Mr. Colebrook retired, and Mr. Harvey took over the school. To secure much-needed accommodation he built, in 1904, the large frame building on Bar-

clay street in Vancouver, which was occupied by the Queen's School down to the end of last year. Since last January he has conducted the school at the premises on Belcher street at present used as the Lower School of the University School.

Mr. Harvey's subjects for teaching are primarily Latin and French, with several English subjects and some Mathematics. Out of school hours, though taking a keen interest in games, his tastes are scientific, and he has succeeded in interesting the boys in such subjects as photography and various branches of Natural History. The formation of the Cadet Corps was due to his initiative.

Mr. J. C. Barnacle was educated in England, and took a course of studies at the London university. He was engaged in teaching for eleven years in England, occupying the position of senior assistant master at Spalding Grammar School, in Lincolnshire, and a similar post afterwards at Wellington School, North Manchester. He has been teaching in Victoria for the last three years, and in 1906, in conjunction with the Rev. W. W. Bolton, started the University School in its present Upper School premises on Oak Bay Avenue.



Front Elevation

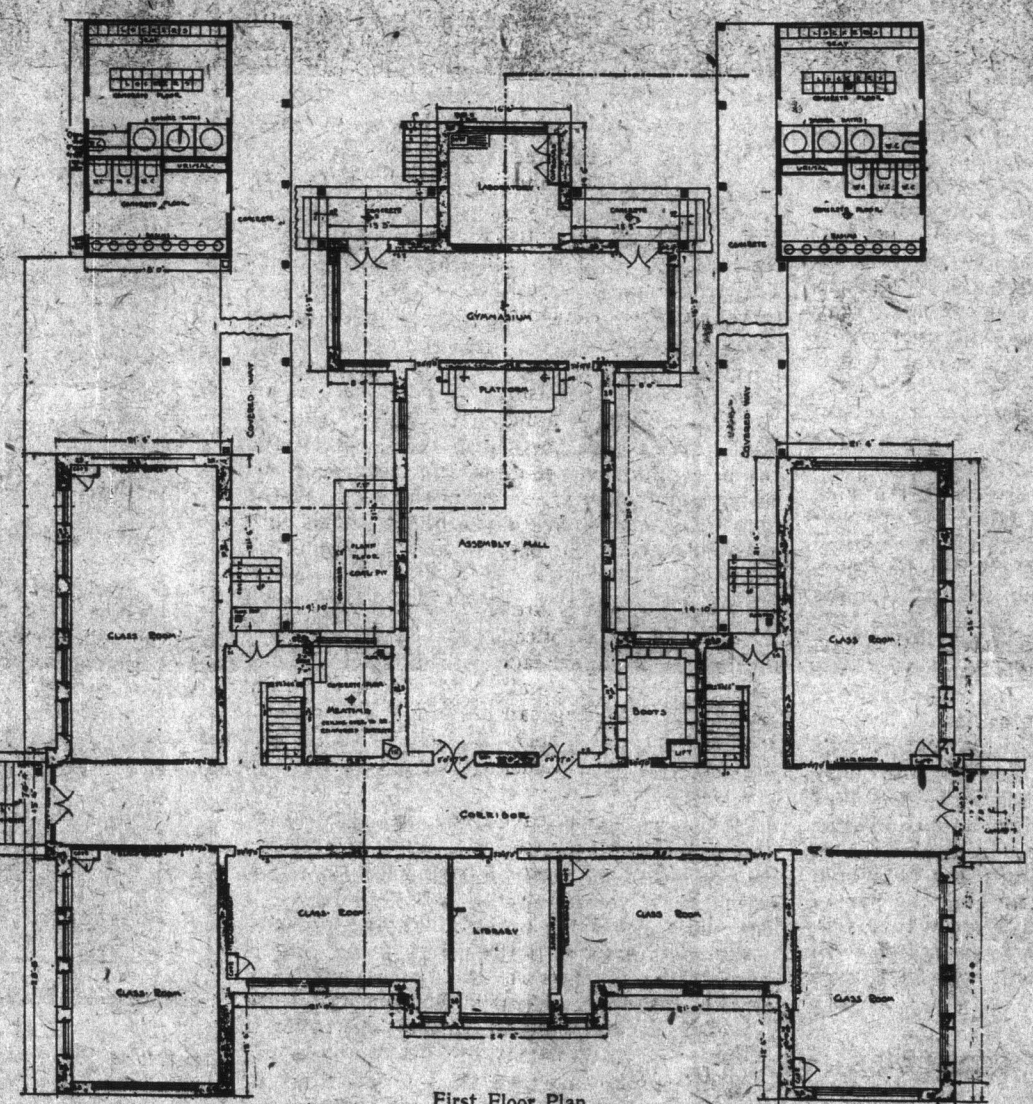
the same staircase, and the masters' rooms are placed in such a way as to ensure the closest supervision in all parts of the house.

The second floor is a counterpart of the first, having also four dormitories of large size, and five bathrooms; the smaller rooms are occupied by the matron, housekeeper, and assistant masters, who also have a study on this floor. The whole design has been most carefully thought out, and is the fruit of years of experience in the requirements of boys' boarding-schools.

The Warden

The Rev. W. W. Bolton, a native of London, England, graduated from Cambridge University, where he won his "Blue" at running, captained his college football XV, and became half-mile champion of all England, besides winning a galaxy of cups and medals. He was ordained in 1881 by the Archbishop of York, and served his curacy in the Potteries, Staffordshire, under Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart. Volunteering for mission work in Canada, he arrived in this country in 1884, where till 1887 he held the rectorship of Moosomin, Assiniboia. In the latter year he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Esquimaux, and the headmastership of St. Paul's school for boys, where many of the prominent younger men of the present day in Victoria were educated. After a sojourn of several years in San Francisco he returned to Victoria, and at the request of many, again opened a school, which grew steadily in numbers, till he was joined by Mr. J. C. Barnacle and the work developed into University school.

Mr. Bolton's interest in all forms of athletics has been proved by the active part he has played in the sports of both the city, and



First Floor Plan

This venture was so successful that last term their pupils numbered seventy-two, and two additional houses had to be rented. Mr. Barnacle is well known to all cricketers and footballers in Victoria, having been during the whole of the last three years either captain or secretary of the Victoria Cricket Club, and until lately was a prominent playing member of the Victoria Senior Rugby Football XV.

His teaching subjects are Mathematics, including a 11th and higher branches, Chemistry and English subjects.

The school games are entirely under his charge, and his coaching has had the most gratifying results. His cricket teams have not only defeated the Queen's School in former years, but have frequently defeated local elevens of men, while the football team last season put up a most creditable fight for the Templeman cup against a much heavier team.

Of the present assistants, Mr. Rowland Yates, who graduated from Keble College, Oxford, has held a post for seven years at a school in the Old Country.

Mr. F. Ashley Sparks also studied at Oxford University, and has been teaching till lately in a private school in Victoria. He is a keen athlete, and is a valuable member of the local Rugby team.

To conclude: the erection of this building marks a distinct advance in the cause of education in British Columbia, for the province is about to have, for the first time, a really adequate, first-class, and up-to-date boarding school with ample grounds for recreation, and in the best possible situation that could be chosen. It will accommodate 160 boys, including 120 boarders.

The contract for this building has been let to Messrs. Luney Bros., of this city, and no effort will be spared to have it completed as early as possible after the New Year.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS

The annual dinner of the Anglo-French Association, L'Entente Cordiale, was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, the other evening. The French Ambassador presided, and those present included Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord and Lady Weardale, Comte de Manneville, Sir William Holland, M.P., Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir John Tweedy, Sir Roper and Lady Parkington, Sir John Cockburn, Alderman Sir W. Vaughan Morgan, the Mayors of Brighton, Folkestone, Dieppe, and Lille, Mrs. Alexander Warden (chairman of the Ladies' Committee), Mr. H. S. A. Foy (hon. treasurer), M. and Mme. Picard, M. Mercadier, Mr. Allan J. Steward, M. Auzepey (Consul-General of France), M. Maurice Estieu, Mr. A. S. Somerville, Mr. T. H. Carson, K.C., Major-General Luard, Major-General Davidson-Smith, Mr. Charles Heidsieck, and Mr. W. H. Sands (hon. secretary).

The Chairman, in proposing the health of "The King," said that the long and persevering efforts of King Edward, the premier diplomatist of Europe, had been crowned with signal success in bringing about the rapprochement between England and France.

The toasts of "The Queen and the Other Members of the Royal Family," and "The President of the French Republic" were next honored. M. Cambon observed that during his recent visit to the country, Mr. Fallieres expressed to him his appreciation of the priceless work done by M. Loubet and King Edward five years ago, and his great gratification at the continuance of the entente then established between the two countries.

The Chairman proposed "L'Entente Cordiale." He said that some years ago the idea of an entente cordiale was not very popular, and at that time he was of opinion that a little too much was made of the promoters' endeavors. The society, however, saw further than he did, hence the gratifying results which at present obtained. Two great nations were now united, and their union was going to be the best guarantee of the peace of the world. (Cheers.) They had among them Lord Fitzmaurice, who twenty years ago was a member of a Government which strongly favored l'entente cordiale. The fortunes of politics then, however, did not permit of the realization of a policy which had since proved to be such a marked success. L'entente cordiale was at the present moment symbolized in the beautiful Exhibition which was so prosperous, and which so well represented the amicable relations which existed between the two countries. He could tell them that proper-thinking people and friends of peace were full of gratitude to the Society of L'Entente Cordiale. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. Barton Kent, chairman of the council, in responding, said l'entente cordiale was now an accomplished fact. Eleven years ago, when the society was founded by Sir Roper Parkington, after the visit of the Lord Mayor of London to Bordeaux, it was not very much thought of. All that was now changed, and the two countries were drawn closely together. The representative of France in this country, M. Cambon, had done much to promote the entente. One of the main objects of the society was to make known France to Englishmen and England to Frenchmen, and of recent times many visits, which tended to the development of this aim, had been exchanged. England and France had no rivalries now except in science and art, and their interests were common. (Cheers.)

Sir William Holland, M.P., proposed "The Visitors" and remarked that the English people were proud to welcome so many French visitors in their midst, and to join with them in the delights of the Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, which was recently described in a French newspaper as thoroughly French on six days in the week and thoroughly English on the seventh.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in responding, said that the idea of an entente cordiale between Great Britain and France was not a new one. If they went back over a long period of the history of the two nations, they would find that not only in the last century, but in the century before, there were attempts made by great statesmen, who saw further than most of their contemporaries, to bring the two nations together, and to put an end to that state of things under which every Englishman was brought up in the idea that a Frenchman was his hereditary enemy. Though that belief did not permanently influence the policy of the two nations, it had only been in the age in which it was our privilege to live that the entente cordiale had been established on a firm and, let them hope, permanent foundation. But they must always be watchful, because he was old enough to remember the days of the Crimean war, and at that time it was believed that the entente cordiale had been established. They knew that subsequent jealousies arose, that the entente cordiale became weakened, and that there was a grave danger at one time of our drifting back into the unsatisfactory position which an earlier generation had known.

Sir John Cockburn and Sir John Tweedy also responded.

M. Yves Guyot, responding to the toast of "Our French Guests," proposed by Sir Roper Parkington, said the entente cordiale was a condition of the peace of the world, and of the maintenance of progress, both social and political.

THE HO

GARDEN CALE

Order Bulbs now, Fruits, etc. Plant: Many Hardy Delphiniums, Galliard Strawberries, Primrose Plants, Coleworts, etc. Sow: Naretsi, Sellie, Colewort, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Endive, etc. Mustard and Cress Melons in heat, Primrose for Spring, Mignonette Parsley, Tomato.

VEGETABLES

I will be lize that be start August year. S under o ers will the Therefo

have moved midsummer, there ening.

Our experience tables are worth a Bush string beans, nip-rooted chervil, cucumbers, endive, onion, parsley, pea turnip.

Make sowings of first day of the month, for if the fall will be rather short, frost catches them, cause no anxiety does not injure the if left till November sorts may require newspapers or old the approach of c

Several degrees lettuce, radishes, nips, parsley and c

Some

Beans.—Very of the season are the ing. Nothing is sowing beans early, just first sowing w 20th, nearly three ed ten days later, from the 7th to the lated a sowing at the date full sized pea a start is not to be earlier plantings. Golden Wax was first.

Peas.—While no beans, peas are at sowing. They a ditions and would yield from plants M. crop peas so bore in early Oct made by Gradus, and peas of unust and productiveness sowing on August less than seven w

Carrots.—If so month carrots w and tender and use, but not suff purposes. Early where a small an

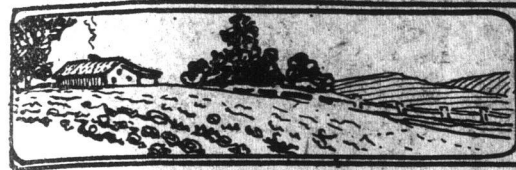
Lettuce.—Aug the most satisfia when conditions act the effects of ease in watering arranged for wh August 3rd prod the table before developed heads gathered from ea middle of Novem us lettuce that w bought in the sto ket inverted over will blanch lettu tractive color, an a sufficiency of l seeded Simpson ommended for A

Sweet corn crops, as it may severe frost, but t vide fresh corn fo ven-November. Peep o' Day o sized ears in Oc sorts, being so sected from the sowing made As October 15th.

Radishes.—T maturing in eig to the variety. With the rocket Breakfast one of ings may be m

Turnips.—Th was sowed Aug week in October inches in length around.

Spinach.—A for August sow 1st sowing p and tender by



THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Order Bulbs now, and full list of Hardy Plants, etc.
 Plants: Many Hardy Border Plants in suitable weather. Bulbs, and especially: Phloxes, Pyrethrums, Delphiniums, Galliardias, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Ranunculus, Primroses, Polyanthus, Broccoli, Salad Plants, Coleworts.
 For: Narcissus, Bellias, Chionodoxa, Fressias.
 Sows: Prickly Spinach, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Colewort, Cauliflower, Tripoli Onion, Lettuce, Cos, and Cabbage, Endive, Turnips for winter, Horn Cabbage, Mustard and Cress Radish, Cucumber in heat, Melons in heat, Primalia, Calceolaria, Hardy Annuals for spring, Mignonette, Forget-me-Not, Grass Seeds, Parsley, Tomato.

VEGETABLES FOR AUGUST SOWING

It will be a surprise to many to realize that a store of vegetables may be started during the month of August, and be enjoyed the same year. Some will make a sure crop under ordinary conditions and others will be well worth risking for the interest of the experiment. Therefore, even though you may have moved from one place to another in midsummer, there is still time to do some gardening.

Our experiences show that all these vegetables are worth a trial for August sowing: Bush string beans, beets, carrots, celery, turnip-rooted chervil, collards, corn, corn salad, cucumbers, endive, lettuce, mustard, Welsh onion, parsley, peas, salsify, radishes, spinach, turnip.

Make sowings of all these vegetables on the first day of the month, or as near to it as possible, for if the fall be an early one the season will be rather short for maturing crops before frost catches them. The hardy vegetables need cause no anxiety on this score as a little frost does not injure them, some of them being safe if left till November for harvesting. Tender sorts may require some protection, such as newspapers or old rugs spread over them on the approach of cold nights.

Several degrees of frost will be endured by lettuce, radishes, beets, spinach, endive, turnips, parsley and carrots.

Some Actual Results

Beans.—Very often the best string beans of the season are the product of an August sowing. Nothing is lost and much is gained by sowing beans early in the month, for an August first sowing was in bearing by September 20th, nearly three weeks ahead of those planted ten days later. The latter planting yielded from the 7th to the 23rd of October. Even so late a sowing at the third week in August produced full sized pods before frost; still so tardy a start is not to be recommended except where earlier plantings are impossible. Improved Golden Wax was the variety sowed August first.

Peas.—While not so profitable as string beans, peas are an interesting crop for August sowing. They are sensitive to adverse conditions and would probably never equal a June yield from plantings of the same variety. Minorop peas sowed the first week in August bore in early October. A better record was made by Gradus, an excellent sort having pods and peas of unusually large size. In sweetness and productiveness it is also a leader. From a sowing on August 1st pods were gathered in less than seven weeks.

Carrots.—If sowed in the early part of the month carrots will yield roots that are sweet and tender and large enough for immediate use, but not sufficiently mature for storing purposes. Early Scarlet Horn is excellent where a small and early kind is wanted.

Lettuce.—August sowed lettuce is one of the most satisfactory crops of the season, when conditions are favorable. To counteract the effects of a possible hot or dry season, ease in watering and shading should be arranged for when sowing. Seed planted August 3rd produced leaves large enough for the table before the middle of September. Well developed heads from the same sowing were gathered from early October until after the middle of November, a twenty-foot row giving us lettuce that would have cost two dollars if bought in the stores. An ordinary peach basket inverted over the plant as it is growing will blanch lettuce sufficiently to give an attractive color, and at the same time it allows a sufficiency of light and ventilation. Black-seeded Simpson is the variety most highly recommended for August sowing.

Sweet Corn.—Corn is one of the doubtful crops, as it may not come to perfection before severe frost, but if the season be favorable there is great satisfaction in being able to provide fresh corn for the table in October and even November. A very early variety, such as Peep o' Day or Golden Bantam will yield full-sized ears in October. The stalks of these sorts, being so short and slight, might be protected from the first touches of frost. The sowing made August 1st reached perfection October 15th.

Radishes.—This is the quickest crop of all, maturing in eighteen days or more according to the variety. We have made the best record with the rocket sort, but consider Bright Breakfast one of the finest for quality. Sowings may be made even as late as September.

Turnips.—The White Egg variety of turnip was sowed August 1st and pulled the third week in October, having reached a size of four inches in length and more than seven inches around.

Spinach.—A satisfactory variety of spinach for August sowing is the Victoria. Our August 1st sowing produced plants that were large and tender by the middle of October. One

measured in circumference five feet lacking three inches. If the season be uncommonly hot, try collards instead of spinach.

Beets.—Another vegetable that may be safely recommended for August sowing is the beet. An August 1st sowing yielded tender young roots by the fourth week in September. They reached full size late in October. The growth was more vigorous than early plantings from the same package of seed. There would have been an excellent crop of greens even had the roots failed to mature. As it was the planting provided us with tender roots for the table for six weeks. Columbia, an excellent sort, was used.

Endive.—Sowed August 1st endive reached full size by the middle of October.

Kohlrabi is a cool weather vegetable and will endure considerable frost. It is worth trying for an August sowing, since it matured in two months when sowed the first week in July.

Cucumbers, in a favorable season, might reach pickling size before frost, and could be added to the list.

Preparations for Spring

Besides sowing for immediate returns there are a few things that must be done now in order to have fresh vegetables in the early spring. Welsh onions are sown now for leaves to be used for seasoning in early spring; salsify, to leave in the ground till spring; celery plants may be set out in August for a late crop; mustard will yield leaves large enough for use in less than a month; corn salad, to protect during the winter and use in early spring. Turnip-rooted chervil should be sowed in August to prevent the seeds drying out as they would

Having thus made the necessary preparations we must now see about securing the plants. The nature of these will, of course, depend upon the object for which they are intended. Where possible, a complete specimen should be preserved, i.e., one possessing roots, stems, leaves and flowers. It is always advisable, where possible, to secure a few extra flowers and fruits for drying. Of course, many plants will be too large for this, and in these instances portions of each organ should be used. Much trouble will be avoided if the plants reach the press in a fresh condition. Roots must be washed clean, and where thick stems, bulbs or roots exist these should be split lengthways, so as to considerably reduce their thickness.

In placing the specimens in the press first lay one of the wire frames flat on a table or the floor, then place several thick sheets of paper on it and then spread out the specimen so that every root, stem, flower and leaf is seen to advantage. Leaves and flowers are often troublesome, as the segments frequently have a tendency to curl up, but any trouble taken with them at the outset will be amply repaid later. A slip of paper bearing the name of the plant and when and where collected should be placed with the specimen, which is then covered with several thicknesses of paper and another plant placed thereon, the process being repeated

mounted a neat label, bearing the name of the plant and any other desired particulars, should be pasted on, and where extra flowers and fruits were secured, they should be placed in a small envelope, which must also be pasted to the sheet. These extra flowers and fruits are very useful for a botanical examination, if such should at any time be desired. The novice will be wise to experiment with a few common plants, both as regards drying and mounting, before dealing with any that are rare or valuable.—The Garden.

SUMMER CARE OF LAWNS

An important factor in the successful treatment of lawns is watering. Constant moisture is essential in the maintenance of a velvety turf condition. If the lawn is properly mowed, there need be no failure if the owner is situated where there is a good water supply. The water may be applied at any time, but it is better to do it at night or early morning.

When watering a lawn, give it a good soaking. Shift the hose about so that all parts will be reached. Unless watering can be done thoroughly and regularly, it is better not to do it at all.

Mow the lawn frequently as it increases the body of the sward. A lawn should be cut about once a week, with longer intervals during the hottest part of the summer. If the grass is cut often, the clippings may be left on the lawn as they soon will shrivel up and disappear.

and the number of seeds (of which there are two in each carpel in Magnolia and more than two in Michelia).

About a dozen species are known, and these are inhabitants of South and Southwestern Asia, including the islands of the Indian Archipelago; but *M. fuscata* is the only one in general cultivation. In the Southern States of North America, where it is perfectly hardy and frequently cultivated, it is known as the "Banana shrub" on account of its Banana-like perfume. It requires the protection of a cool greenhouse in this country, and succeeds best when planted in a bed of good loamy soil, in which position it will attain a height of from 5 feet to 8 feet. Cuttings of the ripened wood root readily if inserted in sandy soil and placed in bottom-heat.

Michelia fuscata is an evergreen shrub clothed with ovate, lance-shaped leaves 4 inches to 6 inches long, strongly veined on the under surface and alternately arranged on the branches. The flowers are produced from early spring till September. They are about 1 inch to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, composed of six perianth pieces of a reddish brown color, edged with carmine and cream-colored on the back. In the absence of light they remain in a half-opened condition until they fall, but on a bright day they expand fully, forming star-shaped rosettes with a central tuft of stamens and a pointed pistil, and fill the whole house with their fragrance, which suggests Bananas according to some opinions, and according to others Pineapples.—H. Spooner.

THE ENRICHMENT OF THE ORCHARD SOIL

Why should it be necessary to enrich the orchard soil? In the first place because there is an annual draft on the available soil plant food by the trees. We have done a considerable amount of work on the chemistry of the apple and I compute from our analysis that the following amounts of the essential elements of fertility are removed in ten years per acre, (i.e., by 40 trees, when the orchard is in full bearing): Nitrogen, 600-650 lbs.; phosphoric acid, 135-150 lbs.; potash, 700-850 lbs. These amounts are distributed, of course, between root, trunk, branches, twigs, leaves and fruit; a part is locked up in the wood of the tree, a part is lost in the leaves and fruit. Compared with other farm crops, the orchard is not exhaustive in the sense that term is usually applied, but nevertheless our results show the necessity for a continual supply of plant food in an available form.

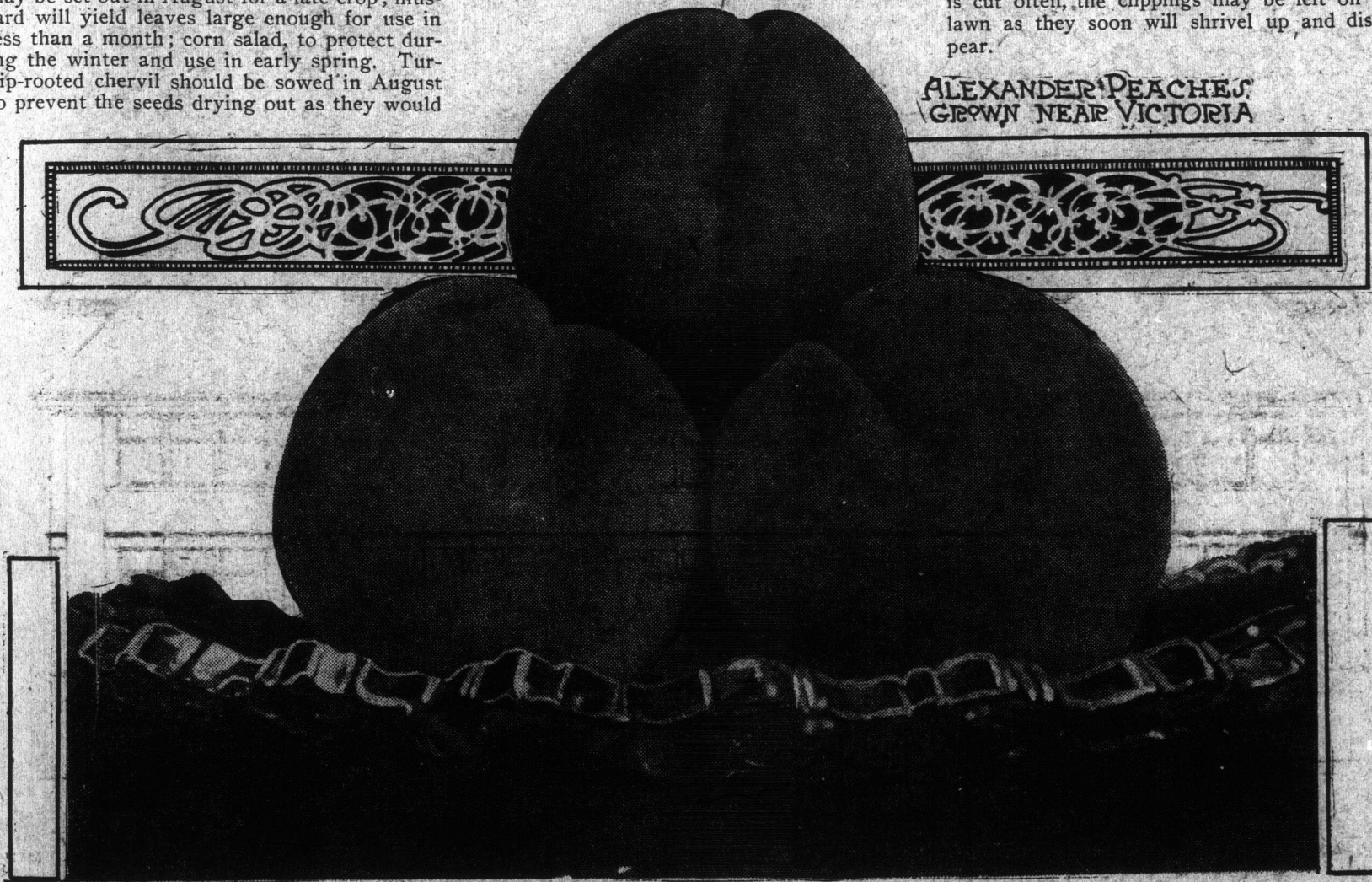
Some years ago we analysed four well known varieties of apples and from the data then obtained, and assuming a yield of 1600 barrels per acre, I calculate that the amount of plant food removed in the fruit from this area, per annum, would be from 9 to 10 lbs. of nitrogen, 5 to 6 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 32 to 35 lbs. of potash. These amounts are by no means excessive.

We also analysed the leaves of the apple tree, collected in May and September. We found that, as the leaves ripened, there was a considerable return of the plant food they contained to the wood so that the fallen autumn leaves are not as rich in potash and phosphoric acid as when they were younger. However, 1,000 lbs. of the leaves in September still green and containing a percentage of moisture, would contain nearly 9 lbs. of nitrogen, almost 2 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and approximately 4 lbs. of potash. It has been estimated that in the fallen leaves per acre an annual loss may ensue of approximately 23 lbs. of nitrogen, 6 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 12 lbs. of potash. A part of this may, of course, be returned to the soil, but owing to high winds in the autumn, it is extremely doubtful if much of it gets back to where it came from, unless there is a cover crop to hold the flying leaves. So far as the soil is concerned, the plant food stored up in the wood and that in the fruit must, of course, be regarded as lost.

Without unduly lengthening this paper, I cannot discuss in any detail the losses of soil plant food in other ways. If the orchard is in sod and the hay removed, the exhaustion is greater than that incidental to the growth of the trees. If on the other hand, the soil is continuously under cultivation there necessarily follows a very considerable loss of nitrogen and destruction of humus. This fact we have established in the Experimental Farm laboratories. It is very evident, therefore, that under all ordinary conditions there must be a return of plant food if the orchard is to thrive. We think this in the majority of instances can be accomplished in the most economical and satisfactory way by the growth and turning under of one of the legumes. This class of plants might be known as nitrogen-collectors, for they are able through the agency of certain organisms (bacteria) that reside on their roots to appropriate and build up into their tissues free nitrogen from the atmosphere.

WINTERING PANSY PLANTS

Pansy plants will live all winter when the seeds are sown in August; and the object is to carry them over the winter to flower early the next season. Plants that have already been through a winter cannot be expected to endure a second winter under ordinary conditions, and if it is desired to carry a stock over for a second year, the most reasonable plan would be to take cuttings in the late summer and carry them over winter in a coldframe. In very cold climates it might be necessary to protect the plants, whether cuttings or seedlings, by a light mulch of salt hay, straw or leaves.



ALEXANDER PEACHES GROWN NEAR VICTORIA

if kept till spring; they will not germinate till the following season.

Parsley sown on August 1st made a growth of three inches, giving plants large enough to transplant to a box for winter growth indoors. It thrives in the same conditions as other house-plants and makes a constant and vigorous growth. A half-dozen roots in a box that measures a foot square will be sufficient for a family of ordinary size.

One point is important in all seed sowing in hot dry weather. The soil must be firmly pressed after the seeds are planted. As soon as the seedlings reach a size where cultivation is possible, the surface soil should be well stirred and kept so during the entire season. This treatment keeps down the weeds and provides a mulch to prevent the escape of moisture.—Garden Magazine.

DRYING, MOUNTING AND PRESERVING PLANTS

During the summer months many readers will be visiting remote country districts, famous gardens, or, perhaps, taking a trip abroad, and it frequently happens on such occasions that plants are secured which one may desire to press and preserve as dried specimens. Although many plants are comparatively simple to thus preserve, there are others that will give considerable trouble if not handled properly, but if the following hints are carefully observed these difficulties may readily be overcome. If one intends preserving plants in this way on an extensive scale a wire lattice work press should be obtained. This ought to consist of two frames measuring approximately 18 inches by 13 inches, these being held together by four wooden cross-bars (two at each end), which must project about 3 inches over each side of the frames. Through these projecting ends holes are bored so that a bolt and thumb-screw can be used at each end of the cross-bar for tightening the whole. A more simple plan is to use a good stout pair of leather straps for the purpose. In addition to the press a good supply of paper, folded to the size of the press, will also be needed. Although tough blotting paper is much the best for aquatic plants and those of a succulent nature, old newspapers will answer admirably for the majority of plants.

all have been dealt with, when the press is strapped or screwed moderately tight and placed in a hot or sunny position. Where the plants are of a sticky nature they should be first placed between tissue paper, this being retained on the plants until they are quite dry. The press must not be filled too full at once, a total thickness of plants and paper of 5 inches being sufficient.

For the first few days the paper ought to be changed every day, using dry paper to replace those used, and taking care to bring those plants that are in the centre of the press one day to the outside the next, and vice versa, the object being to get them dry as quickly as possible. After, say, five days, it will suffice with most subjects if the papers are changed every other day.

When the plants are quite dry they may be either mounted at once or placed between dry sheets of newspaper, each with its label, and the papers tied into a bundle and stored in a dry place until mounting can be done. The regulation size of the papers on which plants are mounted is 10 1/2 inches by 15 1/2 inches, and it is wise to use white paper of stout texture. Where large plants have been dried it will, of course, be necessary to mount them in sections on a number of sheets. Although any good paste will do for mounting, gum arabic is the best, this being used in a rather thick condition. It should be applied to the whole of one side of the plant with a small brush, the specimen being then placed on the sheet of paper and firmly pressed down with clean cloth. A reasonable amount of care will be needed in this operation, as many plants are very brittle when dried. Where possible one or more leaves and flowers should be mounted so as to show the under surface. Where thick stems and roots exist, it will be necessary to use narrow strips of thin but strong paper to keep them in place, these being secured by each end to the mounting sheet with the root or stem underneath.

A mistake that many novices make is to mount the plants as nearly as possible in the middle of the paper, with the result that when a number have been done the pile of papers and plants is much thicker in the middle, this causing the sheets to curve badly. This is easily avoided by placing some specimens towards the sides of the sheets. As each plant is

In order that trees and shrubs will not suffer by growing sod, circles should be kept around them without grass and the surface soil within same should be kept loose with the hoe. These circles make it possible, also, to keep the grass cut by means of the mower instead of having to use hand shears close up to trunks.

If you want a first-class top dressing for the lawn this fall, begin the preparation of same about the last of August. Secure equal parts of good, clean soil, and well-rotted stable manure. Turn occasionally until October and then spread on the lawn.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PEACHES

The Alexandra Peaches illustrated on this page were grown by Mrs. S. Walker, at Gordon Head, near Victoria, on a five-year-old tree in the open orchard. It is being daily demonstrated that by a proper selection of varieties, and thorough cultivation, Vancouver Island will in the near future, be classed as one of the finest peach countries on the continent. The samples shown could not be beaten for size, flavor, color and appearance.

THE GREENHOUSE

A Fragrant Greenhouse Shrub

(*Michelia Fuscata*)
 Although the flowers of *Michelia fuscata* are not so showy as are those of many of the species of Magnolia, to which it is related, they compensate for lack of size and color by the delightfully refreshing perfume which they exhale when the sun shines on them. An old garden plant, *Michelia fuscata* was figured in the Botanical Magazine just over 100 years ago under the name of Magnolia, and from the text accompanying the plate we learn that it was "introduced to this country from China by Mr. Evans of the East India House, in whose valuable collection it first bloomed in 1802."

The name *Michelia* is in commemoration of the Italian botanist Micheli, and the specific name *fuscata* is descriptive of the brown-colored buds and young wood, which are clothed with a soft pubescence, and the reddish brown flowers. The essential points which distinguish *Michelia* from Magnolia are the position of the flowers (which, instead of being on the ends of the branches, are in the axils of the leaves)

ON A TOUR WITH PREMIER McBRIDE AND HIS COLLEAGUES THROUGH THE INTERIOR

TOURING in the company of the Premier of British Columbia is strenuous work. Only men of strong constitution and hearty appetite can stand the strain of "one-night stands" for a fortnight, and return home ready for office work on the following day. During such a trip the First Minister is always alert. Seldom does he forget a name or a face. Stretching out a hand he draws some whilom friend from his corner and with fetching smile and timely word wins the heart of that constituent. Though "Dick" to every man, he never loses his dignity.

Of the busy days spent at Nicola, Ashcroft, Kamloops, Revelstoke and Slocan, the newspapers have already given an adequate account. But that half of the journey from Field westward, has heretofore received scant notice.

It was Saturday evening, July 11, when Hon. Richard McBride accompanied by Hon. Dr. Young, Hon. F. Fulton, Thomas Taylor, M. P. P. for Revelstoke and Harry Parsons, M. P. P. for Columbia, arrived in Field. After dinner at the Mount Stephen house, a chalet ably presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Cancellor, the party repaired to the town hall in order to hold a meeting. Field is now a thriving settlement comprised chiefly of railway people. Here, extra crews and engines are stationed on account of the heavy grade to Laggan. At least three engines are required to haul a train to the summit. In order to reduce this grade of four and a half per cent. two spiral tunnels are being constructed in Cathedral and Waqta mountains. Macdonnell & Gzowsky, contractors, have 700 to 800 men employed and expect by rushing work night and day to have the new road, with a grade of 2.2 per cent. completed in a year's time. Over this diminished grade, one engine will do the work now accomplished by three, thus effecting a saving in maintenance, coal and time.

On Sunday morning a seven mile carriage drive was taken to Emerald lake, and in the afternoon a volunteer crew made up a special train to go to Laggan, that the visitors, and also many of the people of Field might enjoy a trip to Lake Louise. As the "Great Divide" was crossed on the return journey, three lusty cheers and a tiger marked the entry into this favored province from the wilds of Alberta.

An accident farther East delayed the trains of the previous day so that on Monday, July 13, there were trains galore for Golden. The party distributed itself with the member of Columbia in advance, the Premier and Minister of Education in the next section, and the Commissioner bringing up the rear. By lunch time all were in Golden and partaking of the bounties of Mr. McFarlane's hotel. The meal over, the Ministers were conducted by motor to a steamer where while enjoying the coolness and beauty of the Kicking Horse and Columbia rivers, they met the members of the Board of Trade.

To afford a favorable opportunity for the Premier and his party to meet the people of Golden, a garden party was held at the Hospital. Here Dr. Taylor has been in charge for the past dozen years, and the appearance of the place speaks well for his good management. A new building intended as a woman's ward, is in course of construction, thus showing growth in the scope of the hospital.

In the evening a public meeting was held. Though rain fell heavily, every seat in the hall was filled. Captain Armstrong, acting as chairman, in laudatory terms introduced the sitting member, Mr. Harry Parsons, as first speaker. In a neat and forcible way Mr. Parsons addressed his constituents. Mr. Taylor, of Revelstoke followed briefly. Then each of the ministers spoke at considerable length. Dr. Young interested his hearers by telling them what he was doing and intending to do for the health and education of the people. Mr. Fulton referred particularly to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, irrigation and forestry. Mr. McBride concluded with a resume of the general policy of his government and especially its attitude in respect to Anti-Asiatic legislation. The audience was both attentive and appreciative.

Shortly after midnight we set sail on the Ptarmigan, Capt. Armstrong in command. Accompanying the ministerial party were Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and as many of the Goldenites as the sternwheeler would accommodate. Then began a trip through country, now comparatively little known but which is one of the choicest sections of the province, both from a scenic and an agricultural point of view, namely the valley lying between the Rocky and the Selkirk mountain ranges, and extending from Golden to Cranbrook.

All night long we hugged the shore almost touching the trees. Morning showed us a wide valley and a winding river with innumerable logs on its bosom—these revealed the meaning of the bumps that had puzzled us, we had been hitting logs! Our first stop excepting the wood pile, was at Spillmacheen, where a knot of people had gathered. From the deck, Mr. McBride addressed them, the subject of cheap powder creating special interest. While lunching we passed some fine farms and young orchards, at Bristol, which had been represented at the morning meeting by Mr. Mitchell. Onward we took a serpentine course due partly to the windings of the



river which is remarkable for its loops and double loops, and partly to dodging logs that sometimes ran us into shore. Dinner was enjoyed at the house of Mr. Fred Foster, who has a beautiful estate of about 3,000 acres. When asked how he happened to select such a remote spot, Mr. Foster replied, "A bad investment," but like that of Lord Aberdeen at Coldstream, it has been a fortune in disguise.

To get to Windermere a seventeen-mile drive lay ahead of us. This was broken at Wilmer, whose hospitable people had provided a pleasant surprise in the form of a reception. "Never saw so many people in one house in Wilmer," a person was heard to say. Delicious strawberries, later than the Coast berries, engaged our attention for a while. After Mr. McBride had made a brief address, we got into our buggies to continue our drive. It was warm—there was moonlight—the roads were good—the air sweet with clover. What wonder we failed to notice the surrounding country. All we remember is an Indian reservation that appeared to be well farmed, and three mountains so resembling the Pyramids that one immediately looked for the Sphinx.

Though past midnight when we arrived at Windermere people were waiting, and a meeting was held. After a few hours' rest we parted company with Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Fulton and others, who returned by the Ptarmigan to Golden. The rest of us were southbound. In comfort and with great pleasure we made the trip of 92 miles, from Windermere to Cranbrook in Mr. Hyde Baker's white steam motor car. Inclusive of stops for lunch, dinner, and two calls, we completed the journey in twelve hours, the road being capital for motoring. One call was made at Thunder Hill, where Mr. Santo has been settled for a dozen or more years. Here we saw a pathetic side to pioneering—one child, a girl of eleven, twenty-five miles from school, with no young companions. Unless a railway comes soon, her parents feel they must sell out and move where more advantages may be obtained. Another call was on Mr. French at the old home of Mr. William Fernie. We had been told that he was "a dear old man" and that we certainly found him to be. Between these two homesteads we passed through miles of fine timber. Then, too, we passed the head waters of the Columbia river, viz. Upper Columbia lake, and saw the low divide called Canal Flat that separates it from the Kootenay river. A canal has been dug to connect these two rivers, but is closed by order of the government, owing to complications of an international character that seemed likely to arise.

At Wasa, Mr. Hansen has a surprisingly good hotel for such an isolated place—electric light, well furnished house, and appetizing fare. But as the best in any line of business is sure of patronage, so here the hotel we were told paid well. People from Cranbrook go to it as to a summer resort. It is a popular resort also for mosquitoes.

As dusk was coming on when we left Wasa, we did not see much more, but were pleased to lean back in the well upholstered seat and enjoy the cool breeze that fanned our much-burned faces. All too soon we reached our destination, feeling satisfied that we had passed through a valley which in a lifetime would be thickly populated and would rival the Okanagan in the excellence of its fruit, and the fertility of its farms.—Rosaling W. Young.

British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, is the largest in the Dominion, its area being variously estimated at from 372,630 to 395,610 square miles. It is a great, irregular quadrangle, about 700 miles from north to south, with an average width of about 400 miles, lying between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north. It is bounded on the south by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, and on the east by the Province of Alberta. From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree



the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north to the 60th meridian. The Province is traversed from south to north by four principal ranges of mountains—the Rocky and Selkirk ranges on the east, the Coast and Island ranges on the west. The Rocky Mountain range preserves its continuity, but the Selkirk are broken up into the Purcell, the Selkirk, the Gold and the Cariboo mountains. Between these ranges and the

Rockies lies a valley of remarkable length and regularity, extending from the International Boundary line along the western base of the Rockies, northerly, 700 miles. West of these ranges extends a vast plateau or table land with an average elevation of 3,500 feet above sea level, but so worn away and eroded by water courses that in many parts it presents the appearance of a succession of mountains. In others it spreads out into wide plains and rolling ground, dotted with low hills, which constitute fine areas of farming and pasture lands. This interior plateau is bounded on the west by the Coast range, and on the north by a cross range which gradually merges into the Arctic slope. It is of this great interior plateau that Professor Macoun says: "The whole of British Columbia, south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible."

The Coast range is a series of massive crystalline rocks, averaging 6,000 feet in height, and a mean width of 100 miles, and descends to the Pacific ocean. The Island range, supposed to have been submerged in past ages, forms the group of islands of which Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte are the principal.

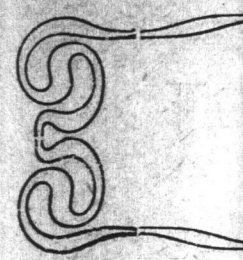
One of the most noticeable physical features of British Columbia is its position as the watershed of the North Pacific slope. All the great rivers flowing into the Pacific, with the exception of the Colorado, find their sources within its boundaries. The more important of these are: the Columbia (the principal waterway of the State of Washington), which flows through the Province for over 600 miles; the Fraser (750 miles long); the Skeena (300 miles); the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine, the Liard and the Peace. These streams, with their numerous tributaries and branches, drain an area equal to about one-tenth of the North American continent. The lake system of British Columbia is extensive and important, furnishing convenient transportation facilities in the interior. The area of lake aggregates 1,500,000 acres.

Many of the smaller streams are not navigable, but these furnish driveways to the lumbermen and supply power for saw-mills, and electric plants, and water for irrigation. The water power is practically unlimited and so widely distributed that no portion of the Province need be without cheap motive power for driving all necessary machinery.

DISTRICTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia is divided into the following districts:

District	Acreage
Kootenay (East and West)	15,000,000
Yale	15,000,000
Lillooet	10,000,000
Westminster	4,900,000
Cariboo	96,000,000
Cassiar	100,000,000
Comox (Mainland)	4,000,000
Vancouver Island	10,000,000



CURIOS

able in F Wright B periments out in the were rece doubt, writes a cor Times. In the abs the sceptics could astonishing as a f 38 min. 3 sec. had r tober 5, 1905. The the aerial revolutio graphed, and they p the scene of the exp a town of 48,000 in to have been strang going on in their w it was urged by th Wrights that they h posing a scientific f 1903 they had looke but since that time getting some profits fore, they kept the secret until the tim for, as a combinati might not be easi justified in fearing would enable it to b aeronaut. Further, Wrights have a sc been at work on th 1900, and no one d ments. Their meas duration of flight w of precision, by me show were thorough details are lacking, the practical nature which exhibits little matters which cann ness account. To t they bring their inv ment? the reply was not be expected to incapable of being would be impossi Finally, attention y mony of the farme quiry carried out by and to the statemen who pledged himse pupils are honorable

The discussion v on, if Mr. Wilbur France on May 31, the programme arr ler. In consequence the exception of a went over to the ca Wright went on, w with which he is ex of this month in th committee. It can sense he has auther by signing a contra shall receive 500,000 course of one week flights of 50 kilome point from which it have two persons o them there may be tion, a bag of san flights will be atter at Mans. The grou flat and open, is o and is planted with 800 metres in lengt Wright, however, is His machine, he is of 18 miles an hour and the apparatus i patent, especially i ance of equilibrium they will know hom Wright has been re performances of F mere child's play, b case, and he has fo experiments of his F to fly despite their for securing stabilit

The Wright Bro solved the problem which is the crux o 'their chief inventi mits the wings of t —gives them trans tion facilitates the a by which they ch machine consists of The motor is place faces, a little to th and drives, by chair propellers at the s senger sit beside th its weight. The ruc tion are placed in fr is at the back, all b of levers. The mot does not differ mat ly used for motor- grams. It developa lore of 108 mmv. It has no carburet duced directly int starting against th on rollers along rail a run of about 25 started by a sort of Mr. Wright mai to fly there is no light motor or of gr quite content with weighing three kilo and his brother no machine, but have

The Wright Brothers in France

A CURIOUS change of feeling is noticeable in France with regard to the Wright Brothers. Their first experiments in artificial flight, carried out in the United States in 1903-1905, were received with almost universal doubt, writes a correspondent of the London Times. In the absence of any known result, the sceptics could not admit that a result so astonishing, as a flight of 38,956 metres in 38 min. 3 sec. had really been achieved on October 5, 1905. They expressed surprise that the aerial revolutions had not been photographed, and they pointed out that Springfield, the scene of the experiments, is quite close to a town of 48,000 inhabitants, who would seem to have been strangely indifferent to what was going on in their vicinity. On the other hand, it was urged by the few supporters of the Wrights that they had nothing to gain by imposing a scientific fraud on the world. Up to 1903 they had looked upon aviation as a sport, but since that time they had been desirous of getting some profits from it. Naturally, therefore, they kept the details of their machine secret until the time when it should be sold; for, as a combination of earlier inventions, it might not be easily patented, and they were justified in fearing that a brief inspection would enable it to be copied by an experienced aeronaut. Further, it was argued that the Wrights have a scientific past. They have been at work on the problem of flying since 1900, and no one doubts their gliding experiments. Their measurements of speed and of duration of flight were made with instruments of precision, by methods which their memoirs show were thoroughly scientific. If precise details are lacking, the blame must be laid on the practical nature of the American character, which exhibits little enthusiasm or curiosity in matters which cannot really be turned to business account. To the objection, Why did not they bring their invention before the Government? the reply was that a Government could not be expected to buy a machine which was incapable of being patented and of which it would be impossible to keep a monopoly. Finally, attention was directed to the testimony of the farmers of Springfield, to the inquiry carried out by the Scientific American, and to the statements of Mr. Octave Chanute, who pledged himself that his distinguished pupils are honorable men.

The discussion would still have been going on, if Mr. Wilbur Wright had not arrived in France on May 31 last, in order to carry out the programme arranged by M. Lazare Weiller. In consequence, the army of sceptics, with the exception of a few doubting Thomases, went over to the camp of the believers. Mr. Wright went on working on his aeroplane, with which he is experimenting in the course of this month in the presence of the Weiller committee. It can already be said that in a sense he has authenticated his results of 1905, by signing a contract which stipulates that he shall receive 500,000 francs for his patents, if in the course of one week he makes two mechanical flights of 50 kilometres each, returning to the point from which he started, the aeroplane to have two persons on board, though for one of them there may be substituted, at his discretion, a bag of sand of equal weight. These flights will be attempted over the racecourse at Mans. The ground there, so far from being flat and open, is of an undulating character, and is planted with trees, and it measures only 800 metres in length by 335 in breadth. Mr. Wright, however, is quite satisfied with it. His machine, he is confident, can fly in winds of 18 miles an hour when carrying two persons, and the apparatus is a good subject for a valid patent, especially in regard to the maintenance of equilibrium, and if they are attacked they will know how to defend themselves. Mr. Wright has been represented as regarding the performances of French flying machines as mere child's play, but this, he says, is not the case, and he has followed with admiration the experiments of his French friends who manage to fly despite their rudimentary arrangements for securing stability.

The Wright Brothers believe that they have solved the problem of reserving equilibrium, which is the crux of the question of aviation. Their chief invention—the device which permits the wings of their machine to be inclined—gives them transverse stability and in addition facilitates the action of the vertical rudder by which they change their course. Their machine consists of two superposed surfaces. The motor is placed between these two surfaces, a little to the right of the central line, and drives, by chain transmission, two wooden propellers at the stern. The driver and passenger sit beside the motor, counterbalancing its weight. The rudders which alter the elevation are placed in front, and the steering rudder is at the back, all being manipulated by means of levers. The motor, which has four cylinders, does not differ materially from those commonly used for motor-cars, and weighs 75 kilograms. It develops 25 horse-power, and has a bore of 108 mm., with a stroke of 100 mm. It has no carburettor, and the petrol is introduced directly into the cylinder by a pump. In starting against the wind the aeroplane slides on rollers along rails 40m. long, and rises after a run of about 25m. In calm weather it is started by a sort of catapult arrangement.

Mr. Wright maintains that for an aeroplane to fly there is no need of an extraordinary light motor or of great motive power, and he is quite content with a motor of 25 horse-power, weighing three kilograms per horse power. He and his brother no longer lie down on their machine, but have definitely adopted a sitting

position. In May last they tried their new arrangements at Kill Devil, in North Carolina, near Kitty Hawk, where they made their gliding experiments in 1900-3. These last trials were misrepresented by the American press, which all through has spread the most absurd tales about their doings, and Mr. Wright de-

Mr. Orville Wright, his younger brother, has not left the United States, where, in September, he is to bring before the official delegates of the American Government another machine, for which they will be paid £5,000, if it satisfies the conditions laid down. Its trials, which will be held at Fort Myers, in Virginia,

duced, and if it does less than 36 miles it will be rejected altogether. If its motive power proves inadequate, the caution money of 10 per cent, or £500, that has been deposited, will not be returned. If, on the other hand, its speed is in excess of that required, the price is to be increased on a scale such that it will be

what the Wright Brothers can do. The conditions of their contracts are stiff, and yet they have been obliged to accept them. Why? Because the attitude they have adopted since 1903 has been unnecessarily mysterious. They have deceived themselves as to the intrinsic value of their invention, and, having made the great mistake of believing themselves considerably ahead of French experimenters, they declined some very advantageous offers. Further, they would have nothing to do with journalists and financiers, whence the Press has been unfavorable to them. They only thought of getting into relations with different Governments, to which they wrote, "Here is a machine that can fly 50 kilometres; it is yours for a million francs, payable after a decisive trial." But Governments distrust patents which it is easy to get round. They did not share the confidence of the Wright Brothers, and lent them only a moderate amount of attention, which was exchanged for neglect from the date of the memorable experiment of Santos Dumont on November 12, 1906. From that day the Wright flying machine lost in value. After Santos Dumont came Farman, Delagrangé, Bleriot, Esnault-Pelterie, and others, who demonstrated over and over again, in full daylight, before enthusiastic crowds, that artificial flight is a realized fact.

It is thus the march of events that has obliged the Wright Brothers to abate their claims. But it is only fair to recognize that their activity stimulated the zeal of the French inventors, and attracted public attention to aviation. If their mistake has been prejudicial to themselves, to many it has brought good luck, notably to M. Louis Bleriot, who, on the 6th of this month, won the first moral victory over them by manoeuvring, at an elevation of 20 metres, in a monoplane flying machine perfectly balanced.

THE CHURCH AND THE PRESS

"We do not hesitate to say that the duty of the Church to the Press has hitherto either been misunderstood altogether or flagrantly neglected," says the Guardian.

"It must be understood that when we use the word 'Church' in this connection we indicate those persons and organizations that are in the habit of going to the Press, and especially the Church Press, for assistance and publicity. The view which these ladies and gentlemen take of the relations between the two is precisely on all fours with Mr. Kipling's overtrue version of the relations between the British public and the private soldier in time of peace and in time of war.

"It's 'Tommy this' and 'Tommy that,' an' 'Tommy, fall be'ind'; but it's 'Please to walk in front, sir!' when there's trouble in the wind."

"When Churchpeople or Church organizations want to obtain anything from the Church Press (and that is by every post), their communications are 'frequent and free'; when the Church Press desires any courtesy in return, it is far too often treated with neglect, and occasionally, we are sorry to say, with something worse than neglect. Every week we ourselves receive dozens of requests to print appeals for money, yet the same persons, or the same class of persons, who make these appeals, do not hesitate to accuse us of printing too many of those advertisements without which it would be impossible to conduct any newspaper.

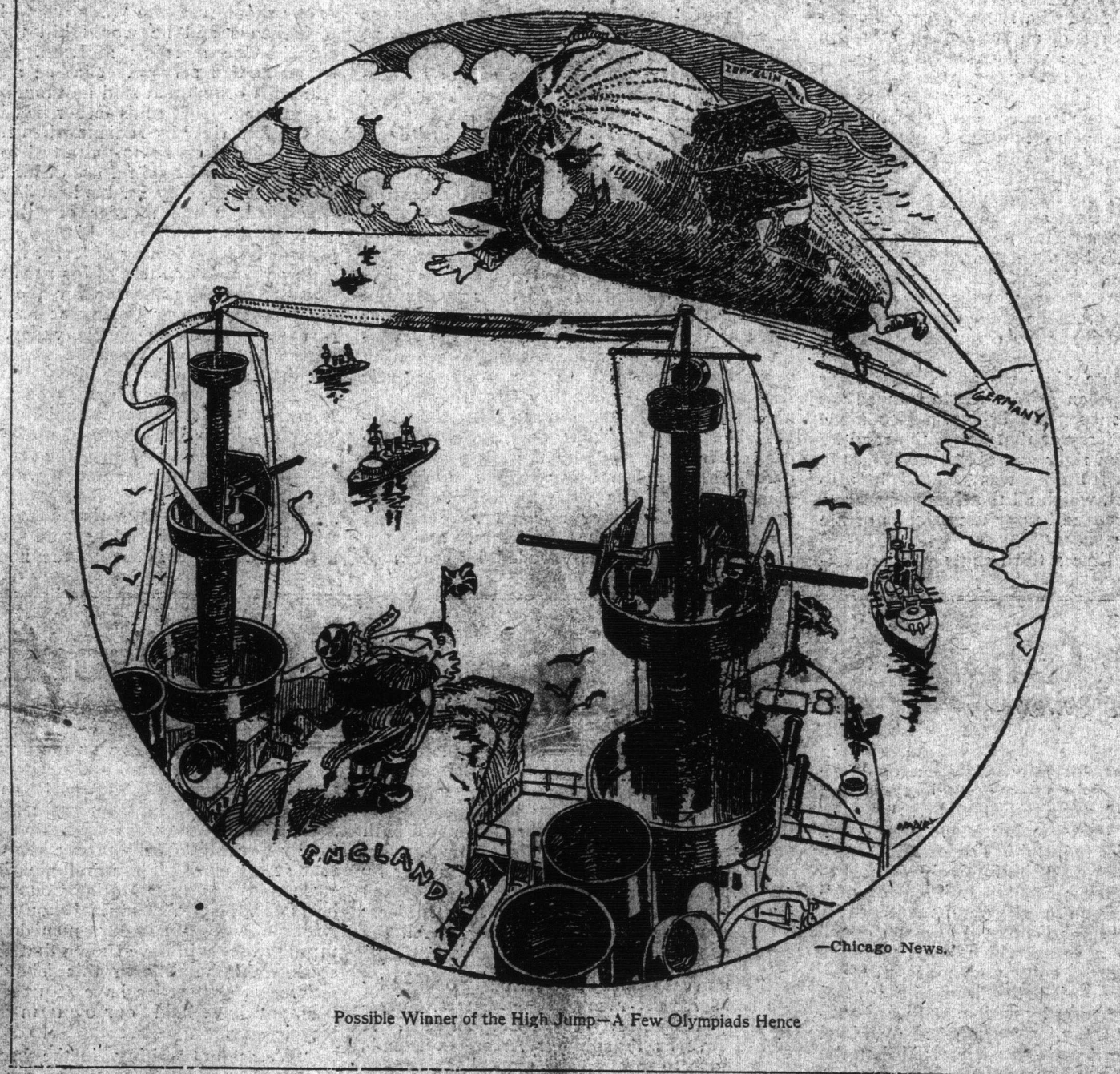
"We are moved to make these remarks by many recent instances of ineptitude in the treatment of Church newspapers by those responsible for the business arrangements of great organizations more or less directly connected with Anglicanism. Even the Pan-Anglican Congress, which, generally speaking, was managed skillfully and without friction, was not well served by its Press Department. We fear, it must be said, quite frankly, that where Church matters generally are concerned newspapers are not well treated. It is the general experience that information, tickets, and other necessities for the efficient reporting of news have to be extracted from the responsible persons at the point of the bayonet. The last minute is often too early for attending to these important details.

"It will perhaps hardly be believed that the official figures of the Thankoffering have not been communicated to the Guardian. We had to take them on trust from the daily newspapers.

"We may mention as another case in point that our representative's card of invitation to the opening service of the Winchester Pageant in Winchester Cathedral reached us two and a half hours before the moment at which, by a happy stroke of humor, he was begged to be in his place in the choir. For the pageant itself no cards whatever were sent. We regret, therefore, that beyond this reference no mention of the Winchester Pageant can appear in the Guardian. We mention these examples, not as the most flagrant, but as involving smaller blame to individuals than others much more remarkable.

"Unbusinesslike habits are indeed the bane of the Church of England in its external relations. If the Church were a corporate body we should be disposed to suggest that the traffic manager of one of the great railway companies or the administrator of some huge industrial concern should be tempted by the salary of a Lord Chancellor to become general manager of the temporal affairs of the Church of England. Failing such a possibility we would earnestly beg those who professionally or as volunteers are concerned in Church organizations to essay the much smaller task of setting their house in order so far as the Press is concerned."

CARTOON OF THE WEEK



plores the fanciful statements of the journalists of his native country, who have described him as manoeuvring at a height of 1,000 metres above sea-level. He declares emphatically that he has never covered a greater distance than 39 kilometres, nor risen to a greater height than 35 metres.

under the superintendence of the Signal Corps, include (1) a test of its average speed, five miles out and five miles home, and (2) a test of its power of continued flight for an hour at a speed of 40 miles an hour, two persons being carried. If it does less than 40 miles in the hour, the price paid will be re-

nearly doubled if the speed attains 60 miles an hour. The contract provides simply for the sale of the machine, and not for any licence under the patents or for any monopoly of manufacture.

It will soon be known—during the present month or in the opening days of August—

Lord Rosebery's Memorable Soliloquy

IT is no disparagement of other able speeches made during the great debate in the House of Lords upon old-age pensions to say that Lord Rosebery's brief, but sombre and stately oration was an utterance fully worthy of the gravity of the occasion, writes the Telegraph. This address was of such a character that it might rather be called a memorable soliloquy, but it expressed the anxieties of every thinking man. We have never encouraged any illusions upon this subject.

Long ago we warned public opinion of what would happen if moderate men refused to rouse themselves in time and work as they had never worked before. When Mr. Asquith last year put aside a nest-egg for the policy of pensions, and laid down the principles upon which the scheme was to be framed—utterly ignoring the example of Germany, where the masses contribute the larger amount of the funds from which they benefit—it was clear that an epoch-making step had been taken, which nothing short of a violent agitation could reverse.

It was certain that the measure, as it left the Lower Chamber, with all its imperfections on its head, would be passed by the Peers. The reasons for the course were stated by Lord Rosebery with perfect lucidity. Constitutional usage, as strong as written law, has restricted the powers of the Peers upon matters of fin-

ance. They cannot amend the measure, and must take it or leave it as a whole. "A financial bill coming up with this practical unanimity from the House of Commons," said Lord Rosebery, "it may be within your lordship's prerogative to reject, but I am quite sure it is equally impolitic for you to do so." With no alternative scheme before the country, the Peers could not fling out the measure without appearing to reject the whole principle of old-age pensions, as well as a premature and hazardous method of carrying out that policy. The bill, for this reason, is as good as passed, and we are irrevocably committed to all the consequences it may involve.

From Lord Rosebery's impressive peroration, summing up the burden of his fears, we may well take two questions, which well express the doubts which have been revolved in every thoughtful and impartial mind. More searching, we had almost said solemn, inquiries were never addressed to a State. Are we not "dealing a blow at the Empire which may be almost mortal?" Are we not "embarrassing and encumbering our finances to a degree which no man living, however young he may be, will see the end or the limit of?" These are the questions. They cannot be too often considered, and we may think of them many times in after years.

Lord Rosebery points out that every policy of this kind plays a continuous part in all elec-

tioning, and progresses and swells upon the principal of the rolling snowball. Take the case of national pensions in the United States. They are granted, not for the maintenance of the aged in general, but as the special reward of military services. Yet they have risen to a colossal sum, and remain a permanent burden upon the American people.

Lord Rosebery mentioned the familiar case of the Australian Commonwealth. The other day the Federal Legislature of that continent extended its old-age pension system. The weekly amount was raised to ten shillings per head. The age limit was knocked down to sixty-five. And these sweeping changes were carried out in the course of twenty-four hours. If a similar process in this country should come to an equal result, the cost would be anything from fifty millions to sixty millions a year.

A beautiful young girl and her mother were discussing the eternal marriage question.

"Well, there's Charles Adams," murmured the mother, thoughtfully, after a long pause.

"Charles Adams?" sneered the girl. "He is old, he is ugly, he is mean, he is a coward, Charles Adams! Why, he has nothing in the world to recommend him except his wealth."

"You forget his heart disease," said the mother softly.—Sphere.

REAL TRUCTED

length and International base of these table land 50 feet above eroded by it presents of mountains, plains and hills, which and pasture bounded on on the north merges into great interior says: "The of 52 degrees grazing coun country up possible."

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COLUMBIA

to the follow-
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15,500,000
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4,000,000
66,000,000
100,000,000
4,000,000
10,000,000

ALFRED WADDINGTON—A SKETCH

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.

"He was a man. Take him for all and all, I shall not look upon his like again."—Hamlet.



ARLY in the winter of 1858 there came into my office at San Francisco, an elderly gentleman whose card read, "Alfred Waddington, of Dulip & Waddington, San Francisco." Dulip & Waddington were importers of fine French and English groceries and wines, and were a very responsible firm. Dulip was a Frenchman, Waddington was an Englishman. Dulip was no one in particular, so far as family went, but he was a straightforward, honorable man, and as such stood high in the business community. Waddington also enjoyed the confidence of the community, and was greatly respected by the English "colony" that then resided at San Francisco. Mr. Waddington had passed many years of his life in France as a coal mining engineer. He was an uncle of M. Waddington who, before he died, was minister of the French Republic at the Court of St. James. As the French M. Waddington descended from the Plantagenets, it follows that Mr. Waddington of San Francisco was similarly connected.

The object of Mr. Waddington's visit to the Call office was to have editorial attention directed to a "Map of New Caledonia," which, bearing his name, had just been issued from a lithographic establishment.

The map was twice the size of a sheet of foolscap. It was printed in colors, mostly red and yellow, and I recall that the magic word "Gold," with a yellow backing, was plentifully distributed over the plan. The Cascade Mountains were brought out in all their grandeur, with crowns of snow that closely resembled in form the nightcaps which were then in vogue.

Mr. Waddington explained that his map was copied from maps prepared by the Hudson's Bay Company, from information received from servants of the Company, and from his own personal observations in the colony which, he added, was destined to become one of the foremost metal-producing countries in the world.

News of the discovery of gold on Thompson and Fraser rivers had reached San Francisco by way of Puget Sound in the summer of 1857. It was brought by the captain of a lumber schooner from Port Ludlow, who declared that he had obtained it from a miner who had taken the gold from a bar on one of the streams and had come out for provisions. The gold was of the variety known as "flour" gold. It was fine that one could blow it away by lightly breathing upon it, and so heavy that the sample shown, though small in bulk, weighed about three ounces. The placers of California had begun to show exhaustion, and the attention of the miners, who knew little or nothing about quartz, was attracted to the discovery in New Caledonia. At the time Mr. Waddington issued his map, small parties were forming for a trip to the diggings in New Caledonia.

The map increased the interest in the discoveries, and the prospect of finding gold in every stream and in every mountain, as shown by Mr. Waddington, added to the excitement. Soon there was a mighty movement toward the Fraser river. The California diggings were mostly sold to tenderfeet, and the late owners hid them to the coast, where they took any kind of ship for the north. The interest grew with the days. Many thousands of Mr. Waddington's maps were disposed of at \$1 each. His presses could scarcely issue them fast enough. From all parts of California came orders. I never heard positively, but I have reason to believe that at least 20,000 copies were disposed of in a few weeks. The map was inaccurate. In dozens of places where the word "G O L D," with a yellow backing, met the eye there were only sand and gravel, and in places where a trail was said to be there was brush, forest or precipice.

Every steamboat, ship, schooner or sloop that could be secured for the trip was put on the berth. Vessels that had long been laid up as unseaworthy were brought alongside the docks and advertised as "the fast, commodious and seaworthy steamship," so-and-so, that would sail for Victoria, B. C., on such and such a date, carrying steerage passengers and cabin passengers at \$60 each. There was no official on the dock to count the numbers, and the way in which vessels were crowded with excited throngs was a disgrace to the authorities and a menace to public safety. It is estimated that 20,000 immigrants left California for Victoria in 1858. Their tents covered much of the Victoria townsite from the Hudson Bay fort as far east as Vancouver street, where there was a dense forest and a swamp that extended from Douglas street to the foot of the hill on Fort street. The last named thoroughfare and Yates street were made of earth that was dumped into the swamp. A system of culverts conducted the water to what was known as the Johnson street ravine, the course of which it followed to the harbor.

The steamer which brought me to Victoria was named the Sierra Nevada. She was so crowded with passengers that scarcely standing room could be found. No one who had the fare was denied a ticket. The steamer was nine days on the run, and landed her passengers here on the 10th day of July, 1858, slightly more than fifty years ago.

Among the first men I met on the street at Victoria was Mr. Waddington. He had come up in April, and had invested in town-lots that faced on Johnson and Yates streets, and ran through from street to street. These lots were bought from the Hudson Bay company for

from \$100 to \$200 each in April, and in July they had risen in value to \$10,000. Sales were reported at that figure for inside lots, but they were mostly options which were not taken up when the time-limit expired. In 1862 there was a similar boom, but it only lasted a few months, and when the mines fell off in production Victoria really fell off in value. Mr. Waddington laid out Waddington Alley, and a number of cheap shops were erected on the lots. He told me in 1860 that his income from those shacks was upwards of \$1,000 a month. Most of the shops were built by the lessees, who left them when they went away, and they passed into the possession of the owner of the lots. Victoria at first grew rapidly. The day, even our long summer day, was too short, and some of the early stores were run up by candlelight, so eager were the owners to place their goods on sale.

Mr. Waddington was not a handsome man by any means. He had a rugged, scarred countenance, the result of an accident in a French coal mine where he was employed as manager; but he had a noble, generous heart, and was constantly doing good for some poor fellow who became stranded here. As he was very popular he was elected to the legislature and served a term with much credit and ability.

The government had opened a road by way of the Harrison river and the Pemberton Meadows to the town of Lillooet, utilizing a chain of lakes that lie between the towns of Harrison and Lillooet, for the transportation of freight and passengers, whence they traveled to Clinton and took the wagon-road for Cariboo, which had just been completed by G. B. Wright.

Another route via Yale and Fraser river was projected when J. W. Trutch spanned the river with a suspension bridge, which made unnecessary a ferry at that point, the road by way of Harrison river was abandoned and the money invested there was a dead loss to the government, which all the time had scarcely sufficient revenue to pay the salaries of the servants.

About this time a third route was project-

ed. It was proposed to build a wagon-road from the head of Bute Inlet to the Chilcotin Plains, and by that means reach Cariboo with a saving of 175 miles in the journey from Victoria. Amongst the advocates of the Bute Inlet route was Mr. Waddington, who backed his faith with his money. He sent a party of roadmakers, with tools and provisions, to the Inlet, and they began to cut a way through the forest and around the hills, and to construct bridges. He sent another party, under a well-known mountaineer named Alex. McDonald, who landed at Bella Coola with forty pack animals laden with provisions, with instructions to meet the roadmakers at Chilcotin.

Now it so happened that at a ferry on Humalkhop river a quantity of supplies were left, with a man named Jim Smith in charge. Smith, from what followed, must have been a short-tempered, choleric individual, for when a party of Chilcotin Indians, hungry and tired, applied to him for food and assistance in crossing the river, Smith abused them and refused to give them anything to eat. Enraged at their reception, one of the Indians shot Smith dead, and after satisfying their wants, repaired to a body of Indians encamped near by, and told them what he had done. The Indians, who had been long meditating over other wrongs, real or imaginary, decided to repair to the roadmakers' camp and destroy all the men.

Very early on the morning of the 20th of April, 1864, they fell on the sleeping workmen, on whom they dropped the tents, and by firing and by running knives into their bodies and slashing them with axes, they killed all but three of the party. Three men of the seventeen in the party escaped, though two were desperately wounded. The trio made their way to Victoria, where they told their tale of tragedy. It was soon learned that Alex. McDonald's party of packers were waylaid two days after the assault on the camp and murdered, the supplies being looted. Only one man escaped. The Government acted with much energy. Heavy rewards were offered for the capture of the murderers, and the Chilcotin country was invaded by forces of

volunteers and friendly natives from Cariboo and Bute Inlet.

The causes that led to the outbreak are stated by Father A. G. Morice, O.M.I., whose admirable work on "The History (1658 to 1880) of the Northern Interior of British Columbia," should be found in every Canadian library, to have been interference with the wives and children of the Indians, and the spread of the smallpox, which carried off one-third of the tribe. Father Morice, on the authority of Mr. Waddington, says that two white men, Angus McLeod and one Taylor, gathered the infected blankets of the dead which had been thrown into the bush, and sold them as clean blankets to the Indians, thus causing a second visitation of the plague which destroyed another third of the tribe.

Among the pursuers of the murderers was one D. McLean, who pooh-poohed all warnings of danger, declaring that when the Chilcotins should see him "they would bend down their heads and he would kill them with a club." One morning McLean, accompanied by an Indian servant, climbed a rocky hill, when his companion said he thought he heard a gun snap. McLean's father had been killed on the Red river by Indians when the son was a boy. The boy, having attained to manhood, was noted for the skillful use of his fists on Indians and generally for his brutality. He was concerned in the murder of three Indians some years before, and his very name was regarded with a feeling of terror by the tribes. A few years later three of his sons were hanged at New Westminster for the murder of Gold Commissioner Usher at Kamloops and of a shepherd in Nicola valley. At this particular moment, when he was told that a gun had snapped,

"Pshaw!" contemptuously exclaimed McLean, in answer "they would not shoot me. They are too much afraid of me."

He had scarcely finished the sentence when he fell dead, shot by an Indian who was never apprehended.

Father Morice says that Magistrate Cox, who commanded the party from Cariboo, sent a slave with provisions to the hostile camp,

and invited the Indians to come in for a talk. They complied, and were immediately arrested. The Chief (Talbot), as he smashed his rifle against a tree, refusing to surrender it, remarked that "King George men were great liars."

Eight Indians were made prisoners and taken to Quesnel for trial. Five were convicted and hanged. Another was sentenced to imprisonment for life, but almost immediately made his escape and was never re-captured.

From first to last the road-making expedition caused a loss of \$100,000 to Mr. Waddington, and he was virtually ruined. For a long time it was a painful sight to see this "fine old English gentleman" walking the streets of Victoria and endeavoring to hold up his head so that no one should suspect that he was grieving over the losses which in his old age had brought him to the edge of poverty. But while all pitted none helped him to bear his heavy load, and piece after piece of his property was disposed of to meet the demands of creditors. People would pity him, but they were sorry for him, but how much they were sorry few ever said. He might have starved to death, but for one or two friends who knew how he had tried to benefit the country and offered to aid him. There were others who in his prosperity had enjoyed his hospitality, had encouraged him to engage in the enterprise, and had benefited by it, who actually cut the poor old gentleman in the days of his adversity. This galled him, but he never murmured or complained.

In 1871 the adoption of the terms of Confederation, which contained a compulsory railway clause, gave Mr. Waddington renewed hope.

He immediately began to "boom" Bute Inlet as the best possible route for a transcontinental railroad. Cariboo by this time had proved much of a failure, although rich in spots, and wagon-roads were no longer in favor. Railway communication through British territory was promised in the terms of union, and Mr. Waddington, in the belief that the route where he had invested and sunk his fortune, was the best, brought Bute Inlet prominently before the Dominion government. In this effort he was assisted by Hon. A. De Cosmos and by The Colonist newspaper. The editor of that paper, in saying goodbye to Mr. Waddington when he left for Ottawa to bring his scheme to the attention of the government, expressed the hope and belief that he would live to cross the continent in a Pullman sleeper.

Mr. Waddington, on arrival at Ottawa, received a warm welcome. The genial old gentleman was taken in hand by the ministers and made much of. He laid his scheme before the government and received every assurance that the Bute Inlet route would be surveyed and, if found practicable, would be adopted for the railway. He was delighted with this assurance and wrote glowing letters back to his friends at Victoria. In one of these letters he said that he still believed he would recover every dollar he had lost, and that before two years had passed the country would be prosperous and he would be a rich man again if only the British Columbia legislative council would pass the terms of union. The legislature was favorably disposed to the terms, but it haggled a long time over certain of the clauses.

One evening Mr. Waddington attended a dinner party at Sir Leonard Tilley's home. He was more than usually jolly that evening, as was afterward remarked, and his reminiscences of California and this colony in the early days were greatly relished, for he was a famous story-teller and very witty. As he was leaving the house he remarked to his host that he felt queerly. "One moment," he said, "I'm burning with fever and the next I'm as cold as ice." "It'll send my physician around to you in the morning," remarked Sir Leonard.

At ten o'clock the next day Sir Leonard's physician was admitted to Mr. Waddington's chamber. The moment his eyes rested on the sick man's face he started back and threw up his hands. Then recovering his composure the doctor asked:

"How long have you been feeling ill, Mr. Waddington?"

"Two or three days," said the patient.

"You must go to the hospital at once," said the doctor.

"Oh, no, no!" remonstrated Mr. Waddington.

The doctor hastily left the room with the remark, "Pardon me, I'll be back in a moment."

Mr. Waddington, annoyed by the words of the doctor, tried to rise, but fell back on the bed, too weak to get up.

A half hour elapsed before the doctor returned, and when he did so he brought with him four stout men and a stretcher.

As gently as possible he told the patient that he must go to the hospital. Mr. Waddington flew into a towering rage and declared that he would not go. The men seized him gently but firmly. Being too weak to resist he was placed on the stretcher and closely covered up with blankets was carried to the street.

"Where shall we take him?" asked one of the bearers.

"Take him to the pest house!" said the doctor, in too low a tone for the patient to hear.

Two days later Hon. F. J. Barnard, while seated in the chair in the legislative council chamber, in this city, was handed this telegram: "Ottawa, Feb. 13.

"Alfred Waddington died here last-night of smallpox.—Tilley."

The Glory of Physical Vigor Described

THE Great Olympic Games were commenced at the Stadium of the Franco-British Exhibition on Monday, July 13—a great international parade of physical vigor.

"The opening scene was direct and brief," says the Daily Telegraph. "Lord Desborough presented the foreign delegates to His Majesty. King Edward fulfilled the purpose of the occasion in one ringing sentence: 'I declare the Olympic Games of London open.'"

Then followed a scene which lowering skies could not rob of its spirit and impressiveness. The two thousand picked athletes of the world had walked in, nation by nation, and were marshalled in solid array in front of the Royal box. The King's words were no sooner said than the trumpeters blew a fanfare, and after three cheers for His Majesty, as fine a phalanx of young manhood as sport has ever brought together in any age trooped past the Sovereign.

"Each nation marched as it were, in character, and the scene as they circled the path was as memorable and stirring a spectacle of its sort as has been witnessed or could be imagined in connection with modern athletics. The pride of place was conceded by all the English-speaking delegates to the foreign representatives. These latter ranked according to their nations, taken in alphabetical order. At the head of all, keeping time to the drums, came the Austrians. Each country had its distinctive costume, but there is nothing invidious in saying that by common consent of all their colleagues in the march and of every spectator in the Stadium, the finest display was made by the Scandinavian nations.

"Upon this occasion no hint of the political division of these splendid sea-races of the North could be detected, and as they went by they seemed in physique and in every aspect of racial type to be practically one people. They moved with costumes which were the scrupulous perfection of neatness. They deserved the volleys of cheering with which they were received.

"The English-speaking nations were led by the strong column of redoubtable athletes sent over by the United States, to be acclaimed with generous warmth by the whole gathering around them, as well as by the applause and flag-waving from their fellow citizens of both sections. Next came the sons of the Empire, owning their allegiance to a common flag by rendering to their Sovereign as they passed the military salute due from his subjects throughout the world to the King of All the Britains.

"The great games were seriously opened by the heats for the race of 1,500 metres, corresponding pretty nearly to an English mile. It looked first as though our American friends were about to repeat their marvellous performance at St. Louis. There, as we have already said, they carried off fifteen events out of seventeen. In feats of the most various kinds, in running, jumping, throwing the hammer, putting the shot, and in many other tests of strength or skill, they easily vanquished the delegates of all the rest of the world put together.

"There is no doubt that the climate of the North American Continent and the traditional temperament of its people tend to create a race of born athletes. They are lean rather than fleshy. There is more abstention from alcohol among very many millions of the American and Canadian people than among any similar number of the populations of Europe. Then they are helped by the tremendous power of concentration in which the average citizen of the New World far exceeds the ordinary inhabitant of the Old. Every fibre of physique, every faculty of intelligence is exerted together to the utmost and made to bear upon one end. Hence, even if the records at St. Louis should not be altogether maintained in London, we may accept it as a fact that the American people have reached and will keep an astonishing level of athletic excellence.

"At the outset the Stadium running heats

threatened to go all one way. Two runners from the United States won the first two places in the opening trial, and a Canadian came third. The next test showed two representatives of the United States again in the front. After that, however, several heats were carried off by Great Britain, and one for Canada, so that at the close of the preliminaries for the 1,500 metres race the Mother Country won five heats out of eight. The final should be a grand struggle, and even if our men do not win through they will have shown that there is still considerable vitality in this island. In the swimming contest we have at present an easy lead, and have held our own in the great bicycle race.

"We are not writing in the wrong spirit. We shall be entirely untrue to our traditions, and our behaviour will be very unlike our usual spirit in sport, if we do not welcome every success achieved by other nations with an ungrudging generosity of enthusiasm such as could not be surpassed in any other capital in the world. Nevertheless, we shall, of course, be curious to learn how the results of the Olympiad may show us to stand. They will test our present position among the nations in almost every form of sport. The time was, and it is not so far behind us, when we monopolized the "records" in games. In the last few years rose after rose has been plucked from our chaplet. We have seen ourselves frequently excelled from time to time in contests where our supremacy had once been unquestioned.

"Too much has been made of a process which has been to a large extent inevitable, like the similar movements in trade. It is not that we are worse men than our fathers were. It is that our Continental and American competitors are, for these particular purposes, far better men than their ancestors used to be. It is futile to suppose that when other nations turned their attention to athletics we could assert our national supremacy in all manly exercises over the vast majority of the civilized world."

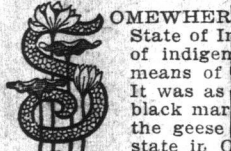
Wise Words by the Premier of Great Britain

Some wise words were uttered in the speech which the British Premier Mr. Asquith made to the members of the Pan-Anglican Congress at the Pilgrims' Banquet in London. "I do not think," said Mr. Asquith "it is an exaggeration when I say a generation or two over in other countries was largely fed and fostered upon reciprocal ignorance and contempt. I remember, for instance, when I was a boy, and I do not suppose mine was an exceptional case, that my conception, and the American bishops who were horrified when I told them, of the average American citizen, was built up entirely out of impressions derived from the reading of 'Martin Chuzzlewit' and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' A picture so composed, may I say it without offence, was one in which there was a marked predominance of unattractive features, but to

day I suppose there is hardly an English child in an elementary school who starts life with such a perverted image of what his American cousin really is, and a similar change has taken place, not only here, but elsewhere, in people's notions of one another. Improvements in the means of communication, greater facilities of intercourse, the spread of education, particularly in regard to foreign languages, a growing sense of the solidarity and interdependence of the trade of the world, the internationalization of science and invention—all these have been contributory causes converging in the same direction, but the work is still lamentably incomplete, and it makes, or ought to make, an irresistible appeal to the Pan-Anglican Congress. You, gentlemen, have come here from north and south, from east and west, from every part of our own empire, from the United States of

America, from China and Japan, and the uttermost parts of the earth. Everywhere in the places from which you come, amid all varieties of race, of climate, of culture, of civilization, you are teaching the same central truth, that men are children of one family, members of one body, members one of another, and let me remind you that in her best and greatest days the Church has always exercised two supremely important functions. She has been at once an emancipating and a unifying power. She denounces slavery, she re-creates the family, she proclaims to principalities and powers that property privilege the favors of fortune are not a freehold, but a trust—a trust for which a strict account will be exacted. But it is my suggestion to you, the mission of the Church not only to set men free, but to bind and hold them together."

LA Literature Anglo-Canadian Literature. The Woman in the Rain. Songs of a Sourdough.



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British Canadian Poets A Review

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La Literature Anglo-Canadienne. Par Henri D. Davray. By Archibald MacMurchy, M.A. The Woman in the Rain. By Arthur Stringer. Songs of a Sourdough. By Robert W. Service.

OMEWHERE there exists a map of the State of Indiana, in which the birthplaces of indigenous poets are indicated by means of dots, says the London Times. It was as hard to count these significant black marks as it would be to enumerate the great names of literature, and the same state in October, when the snow begins to fall in the lands beyond the Laurentian, but there must have been nearly three hundred in all; and one thought of Indiana as an open-air museum of wingless songsters—till a few specimens were seen in the London "Times" contributor to a "poets' corner" in the many journals of the State had been included, and the work of the majority of the sacred band was not merely without distinction, but as indelible as the husband of Stella Dora Forey. Today Canada is passing out of the stage when the writer of prose, much more the poet by profession, is regarded as a suspicious character by his neighbors, who are "developing" the resources of the country; and it is highly probable that some literary husbandry is even now producing a poetic map of the Dominion of the kind, described, indeed, Canada is thronged with nightingales, to judge by what one reads in the literary causeries of its Press, and hardly a day goes by when the song of a new singer arises in one or other of the wide clearings which extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Unfortunately, these are nearly all "Canadian nightingales," who unlike the poets of Quebec have no tradition of technique and are not saved from discordant errors of taste by any proficiency of their language. Let us hear what Mr. Davray, who speaks from the standpoint of contemporaneous posterity, has to say on the subject of a certain Canadian anthology:—

A la fin du XIXe siècle, une anthologie canadienne donnaient des poètes de profession. On les qualifie de poètes. Il en est naturellement, dans ce nombre, qui ont d'autres mérites que d'être Canadiens et font peser un complément patriote de préférence la quantité à la qualité. Laissons de côté les vérificateurs insignifiants, nous nous bornons à mentionner quelques personnalités intéressantes.

M. Davray then proceeds to give very brief notes on the work of Suzannah Moodie (1803-85), Charles Heavyside (1816-78), Isabella Valancy Crawford (1831-1887), George Frederick Cameron (1834-1885), William Henry Drummond, who died last year, C. G. D. Roberts, Archibald Lampman (1881-1899), William Wilfred Campbell, Duncan Campbell Scott, and William Bliss Garneau, of whom he says: "The latter has the great merit of containing only two of the names of mere rhymesters."

The making of anthologies is a form of criticism, and it is in this sense that Canada has no poet, yet found an anthology which bears in mind that the manner as well as the matter of verse must be considered by the critic. A graceless novelist, leaving his last, has said that Canadian literature is ruined "by criticism and rhyme whisky." In point of fact the lack of sound criticism—with the exception of Professor Pelham Fred's "poet's critic" in the Canadian mark—is one of the chief obstacles to the growth in English-speaking Canada of a national literature such as unquestionably exists in the States. Mr. Davray's book which is an unhappy combination of an anthology of prose and verse passages and a scholastic—but by no means scholarly—guide-book to Canadian literature is a specimen of the criticism of Canada and criticism of the critic which quotes the lines—

As a colled cane, when suddenly unloosed,
Rebounding, quivers, throbs my heart with joy,
As an example of a well-wrought and appropriated stave

can not be trusted implicitly. The three chief faults of Canadian criticism are shown in high relief in Mr. MacMurchy's comment in the first place, his perverted patriotism leads him to include a quantity of rubbish merely because it happens to be part of the "output" (hateful word!) of some Canadian-born writer. Secondly, he snubs people because their prose or verse is not "Canadian," meaning that it avoids allusions to maple leaves, golden-rod, birch-bark canoes, and other home decorations. Thirdly, he is under the impression that the utterance of conventionally blameless sentiments compensates for an ignorance of prosody, to say nothing of the more delicate necessities. His conception of a lyric is a hymn; every true poet, in his opinion, should remember that it is his business to make his readers more virtuous rather than happier.

M. Davray's list must be amended before it is taken as a basis of objective criticism. One is puzzled to explain, how he came to include the names of the impeccable Mrs. Moodie or the forcible-feather Cameron. Can it be that he has taken an unfair advantage of the present writer by refusing to read their blameless works? Mrs. Moodie dispensed this kind of thing in her day:

The air is still, the night is dark,
No ripple breaks the dusky tide;
From lake to lake the fisher's bark,
Like fairy meteor, seems to glide.

And Cameron was a well-oiled machine for turning out such rhymed platitudes as the following:

You ask for fame or power?
Then up and take for text:
This is my hour,
And not the next, nor next!
Oh, wander not in ways
Of ease or indolence,
Swift come the days,
And swift the days go hence.

It is true that each of them has dozens of living disciples—authors of the crudest domesticities and hackneyed moralizings. They do these things better in the United States, where Longfellow and Whittier are the sources of second-hand inspiration. In place of Mrs. Moodie it is as well to take Charles Mair, whose Tecumseh is an excellent specimen of the class; and the last, as far as the poetical part is concerned, to take the work of Nicholas Flood Davin, the first and still the foremost of the Prairie poets. The latter, "The Dawn," a vision of the illimitable Dominion from the car of the rosy-fingered goddess, is a work of unquestionable merit, and there are many others of his shorter poems, not all of which have been published. Of Isabella Crawford, whose death was due to disappointment at the cold welcome given to her little books of verse, it is not easy to speak with assurance. But her "Old Spokese's Pass," the story of a midnight stampede of cattle in a gateway of the Alberta foothills, is a vigorous and picturesque narrative. Much of her verse is too highly charged with thought, and she did not live long enough to bear music out. Here is her description, convincing to all who know the Far West, of a typical cowboy's irreverent reverence for the power of "blue-eyed Hattie"—to give the western equivalent of the "Janitor's Sabbath."—

Now after note upon note on the
Filling the leisure air at intervals
With his own mood of piercing pensiveness.

Duncan Campbell Scott's link between Lampman and Wilfred Campbell, much of whose verse is written in the spirit of the latter, is shown in the following, which, taken at random by the method of Virgilian lots, are stanzas from his picture of a meadow in Ontario.

Here, when the murmurous May-day is half gone,
The watchful lark before my feet takes flight,
And wheeling to some lonelier field far on,
Hunts the shadow of the evening, when at night
When the first star precedes the great red moon,
The shore-lark tinkles from the darkening noon,
Somehow we know not, in the dusk concealed,
His little creaking and continuous tone.

Here, too, the robins, lusty as of old,
Hunt the warble grass for forage, or prolong
From every quarter of these fields the bold,
Blithe phrases of their never-finished song,
The "school" of the bird's nest, with slow stress
Now after note upon note on the
Filling the leisure air at intervals
With his own mood of piercing pensiveness.

much journalistic work (including the making of novels of Aesclia, which is not, and never was, an Aesclia), and likewise verse with passion without fretfulness. Two of his brothers and a sister have also written verse with a touch of mystical distinction. Indeed, these New Brunswick poets, who are supposed to use strips of birch-bark either grafted or scribbled on for the building of canoes, are a family rather than a school. Far and away the greatest of the Lehigh-Carletons and with the possible exceptions of Louis Frechette and, in minor modes, the unhappy Emile Nelligan—he is the best of the Canadian poets. His poetry, says M. Davray,

"Revele une des plus vigoureuses personnalités de l'heure actuelle un poète de langue anglaise qu'on peut sans témérité mettre au même rang que W. B. Yeats, Stephen Spender, and some synonyms, Laurence Binyon, etc. Il se peut même que la posterité le classe plus favorablement encore."

Several of our younger Canadian poets may in time assert their right to be included in a list such as M. Davray's. Indeed, Pauline Johnson (Tekahion-wahkewa), who is the daughter of a head chief of the Mohawk Indians, has all but earned inclusion. Of the many native poetasters Ethelwyn Wetherill is the most considerable, and Marjorie Pickett is the strongest of two or three imitators of Christina Rossetti. Otherwise there are two main streams of Canadian verse. There are the bookish verifiers and the followers of Rudyard Kipling—at a distance. Arthur Stringer is one of those Transatlantic minor poets who gravitate to the Boston that is for the sake of the Boston that was. He is at times a lesser Aldrich, that of a cold-wetted Shorty Catechism—passes away, and he is as human as his fellow-Canadians, a race, as a rule, capable of joie de vivre, hasty in love-making, arranging aspirations nose with the gift of a rose, but through the nearest telephone. Here are the last two stanzas of a poem on the girl-lover in Pompell:

Her head, face downward on her bended arm,
Her single robe that showed her shapely form,
Her wondrous fate, her love-kindling, warm
Over the centuries, past the slaying storm;
The heart can read in writings time hath left,
That linger still through death's oblivion;
And in his waste of life and time and breath,
She brings again a beauty that had gone.

And if there be a day when all shall wake,
As dreams the hopeful, doubting human heart,
The dim forgetfulness of death will break
For far as one who sleeps with lips apart;
And did God call her sudden from the earth,
She'd wake as morning wakened by the thrush,
Feel that red kiss across the centuries glow,
And make all heaven roster with her blush.

But Lampman, and perhaps also the least of the three, would have known that nowhere in the world is the "spell" of an indolent time-serving fowl, a courtly singer—the harbinger of the morning, and would have been at the pains to find another rhyme, an ear-lier rhyme.

Ontario stands between the steep forest glooms of the North and the Great Lakes, pallid ghosts of the far-off seas. In the Maritime Provinces the breath of the ocean, its salt savor and stinging form, is over all as it is also in London, the creature of the sea: It follows that it is sometimes facetiously styled the "back-back" school of Canadian poetry, which has its home in New Brunswick, distant from the Ontario school as the sea differs from the forest. Both are nature-worshippers, but they serve altars a thousand times different and they serve different gods. D. Roberts and his cousin, Bliss Carman, both well-known to readers in this country, are the chief singers of this school of poetry. Bliss Carman's "Blondin," that mighty mysterious hill for ever seen by the wayfarer in New Brunswick, as though through the blue mists of time. The former might have been the Crasshaw of Canadian poetry, but for the necessity of

placed the toast of the premiers of the other provinces, and to carry the toast to the province of Ontario, which has not as yet done so. At the same time, thinking them hearty for the aid which the various provinces had given to the tercentenary celebration. The hearty way in which the premiers of the other provinces had joined in this celebration, he said, proved to the people of this province that all citizens of Canada had a common interest in the making of Canada's history, irrespective of their racial origin. Nothing, in his opinion, presaged more for the future of the Dominion than the whole-souled people of all racial extractions had met for this celebration, and the loyal French-Canadian subjects of the King were deeply touched by the manner in which their heroic ancestors had been honored.

Ontario

Sir James Whitney was first to reply, and said that the people of Ontario were glad to join in the present celebration, realizing that they were joint heirs to the Dominion of Ontario, and that the preservation of liberty and civil government, which came as a result of the events which brought Canada under the British flag. While Canadian federation had not been achieved, Sir James said, he considered that the Canadian provinces were separate as the billows of the ocean were separate, yet one, and that the people of Ontario were proud to see Sir George Etienne Cartier that "the last shot to be fired in Canada in defence of the British connection would be fired by a French-Canadian, and he never forget them nor forget to reverence the memories of such great and loyal French-Canadians."

Health of Earl Grey

In His Royal Highness then proposed the health of the Governor-General, a brief speech, in which he warmly eulogized the work done by His Excellency as the presiding genius of the present celebration. Earl Grey then, in his brief address, in which he also took occasion to express his pleasure at the great success of the tercentenary celebration.

His Royal Highness then handed to the Governor-General a cheque for £10,000, representing the contributions from England to the battlefields fund. His Excellency thanked the Prince for this additional proof of the interest he had shown in the redemption of the battlefields. He said that he would send a cable in the name of all present, thanking Lord Middleton, chairman of the English committee, for their contributions and for their action in affording the people of England in all sections and classes an opportunity of associating themselves with the gift to Canada on her 300th birthday, through the hands of the Prince of Wales. He also expressed his gratitude to Britain for sending the Atlantic fleet.

FRANCE LOSING GROUND

In 1907, says a Paris letter in the New York Post, the number of deaths in France exceeded the births by nearly 20,000. This is all the more remarkable in view of the different showing made by the marriage statistics of that country. In proportion to the population, there has been a marked increase in France in the last few years. Last year 160 Frenchmen and women were married for every 1000 inhabitants, as high as the rate of England, higher than Scotland, and 50 higher than Ireland; higher, too, than for any other European country (except Hungary, Bulgaria, Servia, Luxemburg, and Greece), and more than in any other country. The falling off in births is mainly confined to the cities, in 28 departments, including those in which the primitive Corsicans, old-fashioned Bretons, Savoyards, half-Flemings of the North, and what is left to France of the Lorraine-Alsatian people, and in the sober costume of the Normandy, Breton and Flanders. Births continue to decrease, sometimes heavily. In these departments the deaths exceeded the births by 40,000. The 18 other departments—cities and factory towns leading—suffered out of this happy balance by an excess of 70,465 deaths over births. It is this which the total balance to the westward for France is 19,390 more deaths than has

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following letter appeared in a recent issue of the London Times:—

"During the last two or three years I have been very busy with the questions whether the Japanese might not go to war with America, or invade Australia, or covet the Philippine Islands. A few words of wisdom that I have lived in Japan may be useful in helping to remove misapprehensions.

I may say at the outset that, while in the Western newspapers there have been rumors of such things, which, of course, were reproduced in the Japanese newspapers, we in Japan have never had the slightest fear of a disturbance of the public peace from any of these causes.

As regards the American question, the Japanese Government has been so perfectly steady and distinguished so clearly throughout between the local labor troubles of the west coast and the unmistakable fact that a war against the United States would mean that I should really have thought it quite needless to say anything, had I not personally met with the Governor of the Bank of England, who was seriously anxious and full of questions on the subject. When this was the case, it is obvious that such rumors of wars must have had some financial influence on the market, and that the Japanese would be able to go and settle in America—indeed, it should be much better for Japan that they should settle elsewhere—but simply that the Japanese should not be differentiated against, as a nation on a lower level than other nations of the world. If their exclusion rests on principles applicable to all other nations, or if Japan is recognized as entirely at liberty to do exactly the same to America, England, or any other nation as is done to her, no dangerous situation would arise. Suffice it to say that though there are, of course, some hotbeds in Japan as elsewhere, there never has been even an infinitesimal war party on the subject. One reads the anxieties of the yellow press in the West with nothing but amusement.

Still more absolute has been the calm of the Japanese mind on the subject of Australia. Not a ripple has appeared to disturb it. Whence then come the forebodings, that certain Japan does want Australia, which have appeared largely in the Australian papers and have been echoed to some extent elsewhere? I think the answer is more or less complex. The Japanese are a rapidly increasing nation with an island empire; the Australians are a small white people, less than two to the square mile of the land which they occupy; not rapidly increasing, but bent on keeping to themselves a small continent of which a large part cannot be turned to account with white labor. Now recent wars in the East have not infrequently been made on the theory, which may be right or wrong, that even a densely populated country like China has no right to exclude altogether those who would still further develop its resources in a progressive manner. A fortress advancing nations cannot be excluded from the countries of barbarous tribes, where the wealth of the world is quite undeveloped, and Macartney and North American Indian races cannot claim all that as nomads they might like to spread over in the districts where they live. Still we must not think that if vast tracts of land are almost wholly unoccupied, the people that occupy other districts of the same country cannot claim to keep them. So far as I can see the rumors of Japanese designs on Australia rest on an absolutely nothing but the rather uneasy consciences of those who are keeping them out of lands which they cannot use themselves. In Japan itself there is not a thought upon the subject, but no doubt it is desirable, if the Australians wish to keep Australia to themselves, that they should be as quick as Japan in making it clear to the westward that the Australians cannot remain unoccupied for ever."

Imperialistic Speeches

NE of the most notable gatherings of the tercentenary celebration was that at the Citadel at Quebec when Earl Grey (then Lord Grey) presided, and in which the various British dominions represented at the celebration of the tercentenary. About the table were grouped envoys of the Empire, as well as the representatives of the Lieutenant-governors, premiers, bankers, and leading business men of the Dominion, and the various provinces. The guests were presented to His Excellency on their arrival, and after a few minutes spent in conversation, the way was led to the upper dining hall, where the Royal toast, in the Citadel. The room was decorated with trophies and stacks of arms, while the band of the R.C.R.I. discoursed music in the air, and the three hearty British cheers and a tiger twice repeated as H. R. H. arose. When the cheers subsided the Prince spoke in part as follows:

The Prince of Wales

"Your Excellency, Lords and Gentlemen,—I thank you all most sincerely. Your Excellency for proposing this toast, and my other friends here for the manner in which they have received it. You have referred to the fact that this is my sixth visit to Canada. I cannot, I regret to say, hope to rival the hero of these celebrations, the Duke of Edinburgh, who crossed the Atlantic no less than twenty times in the interests of his infant settlement, and even made something like a record passage for those times, passing from Honolulu to Vancouver in 48 days. There is one difference, however, on which I cannot but congratulate myself and my companions on the voyage. The ship's vessels were from 80 to 90 tons, but you have nearly 20,000 tons, and a much more comfortable." Continuing, the Prince said "On each occasion when I have been to Canada I have found and made many friends, and it is a source of great pleasure to me to have been to the Province of Quebec, which I accompanied me on the last occasion, will never forget. (Cheers.) I delight to see old friends and to make new ones, but apart from such personal feelings, there is the wider satisfaction of realizing how enormously Canada has prospered during recent years, thanks to the fostering care of successive governments and the wonderful enterprise of its people."

His concluding remarks were:—"In this celebration Canada undertook a magnificent work. Success could not have been achieved without considerable

self-sacrifice. If, as Your Excellency suggests, my coming here to take part in these ceremonies may stimulate that true spirit of citizenship, then indeed I shall look back with pride and satisfaction upon my association with events so unique and memorable in the history of Canada. Once more, Your Excellency, I thank you for your kind words in proposing my toast, and I thank you, my lords and gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you received the toast."

As the Prince resumed his seat, the audience rose, and some of the best wishes, cheers and a tiger resounded through the room.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted with cheers when he arose to give the next toast, "The Self-Governing Colonies." He referred at length to the fact that the inferiority which may be implied in the word colony no longer exists, that the colonies acknowledged the authority of the British Crown, but no other authority, and, after reference to the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, and Great Britain and France, the Premier spoke briefly of Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. He read a letter from General Botha, who deeply regretted his inability to be present as a representative with the Prince of Wales.

The secretary-general of Australia, followed in a brief speech, complimenting Canada on the successful celebration of her 300th birthday and expressing the kindly feelings of Australia.

South Africa

Sir Henry de Villiers, responding for Cape Colony, regretted that none of the prime ministers of the self-governing colonies of South Africa could be present, but that Sir Henry de Villiers, in his absence, had been particularly requested to express the regret felt by General Botha at his inability to renew his old friendship with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, begun at the Colonial conference at London.

Sir Henry remarked that he was sorry he could not speak for a federated South Africa, since they had four self-governing colonies, whose sole bond of union was their membership in the British Empire. This problem of federation, however, had already been tackled, and would be dealt with at a general conference next October, when men of all nationalities, who had fought on both sides during the recent war, would meet as loyal British subjects to discuss the terms of South African union under the British flag. (Applause.)

In this Sir Henry said the South Africans would be able to profit by the great example furnished by Canada.

With regard to present conditions in South Africa, Sir Henry said that the policy of trust adopted by the British Government had transformed a sullen and discontented people into a loyal and law-abiding populace, and that if in the future any foreign power should attempt to wrest South Africa from Great Britain, history would repeat itself, and as the French Canadians had fought to keep Canada British, so the South African Dutch would fight to keep their country under the folds of the Union Jack. (Loud applause.)

New Zealand

The Earl of Ranfurly, formerly governor-general of New Zealand, was called upon, and, in the course of a short speech, remarked that New Zealand was ready to give liberally of her sons when their active services were needed. In an equally practical manner, when famine and fire caused distress and disaster, she sent large contributions. In the first case to India, and in the second case to Ottawa. "Now, today, as your representative, I have the great honor of handing to His Excellency the Governor-General a cheque for £4,000 as a small contribution, showing practically the sympathy of the people of New Zealand."

Quebec

Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, then proposed the toast of the premiers of the other provinces,

The Policy of Japan

When many nations are requiring an outlet for their surplus population. The Australian conscience is comforted and their fears allayed when they are using their continent in such a way as to be entitled to say that it is to the good of the world that it should be left to them.

There has, of course, been more talk in regard to the Philippines, which has originated chiefly, it would seem, from the party in America that is opposed to anything but the United States in the continent of America, or at most the continent and its adjacent islands. Here again, I have never met with any expression of desire on the part of the Japanese for possession of the Philippines. That has been a matter of the imagination, but under certain circumstances it is obviously more likely to arise than any desire for Australia, and I suppose that at least for many years to come the Japanese sincerely hope that America will keep tight hold of the islands. The financial situation is not such as to lead Japan to desire fresh burdens at home and developments in Korea and Manchuria, there is enough to do to last for a good many years. Yet I suppose that if America were to give up the islands, Japan would rather take the burden than see any European power establish itself in the Philippines, which might hereafter be hostile, and which might involve the necessity of a great increase in the Japanese fleet for the protection of its interests in the Pacific. I write this, not as having any special pretensions to special knowledge, but simply from the point of view of common sense, coupled with the perfect acquiescence of public opinion in Japan on all these matters, so far as a foreigner living in that country can judge. I think that a good deal of harm has probably been done to Japanese interests, especially in financial matters, by the constant recurrence in the newspapers of the West of these subjects, which are regarded as smoke indicating that there must be fire to account for it.

In conclusion, I would suggest to those who are making difficulties for Japan that there is a very great danger ahead if the policy of exclusiveness is carried far enough really to stir the nation. With Japan already powerful and China likely rapidly to become so, those who insist on a policy of mutual exclusion, whether on the ground of race or otherwise—Australia for the Australians, America for the white races, and the like—are certain to make effective the cry of "The Far East for the Far East," and as the Far Eastern nations advance, and develop the resources of their own countries, the old idea that we white men may penetrate you, but you may not tolerate us, will be too palpably immoral to be tolerated. I am yours faithfully,
W. M. AWDREY, Bishop of South Tokio.

A lawyer tells of a trial in a court of that city, wherein an Irishman named Casey was obliged to give certain testimony against the defendant, a friend of his.

Casey's ordinarily rich brogue had lately been rendered more than usually unintelligible by reason of an accident which had happened to his vocal chords in the course of his testimony.

Now, Casey had been frequently called upon to repeat his answers—evidently made under protest—which respect to the course of the trial, had been so man and so awakened his anger, which steadily increased as the taking of the testimony proceeded.

"Don't prevaricate," sternly admonished the judge, as the witness returned an incoherent answer to one of the questions.

"Prevaricate!" passionately spluttered the Celt. "Sure, I'm thinkin' it's yourself wouldn't be able to help prevaricatin' in makin' it easier to the witness that's knocked out of ye, than me."

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GENUINE ECONOMIES IN DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE

The values that we mention in our daily news to you are real and genuine. It would, perhaps, be well to stop and consider how it is possible for us to offer goods at the prices we do. No firm in Canada can buy goods more closely than we can, and we always have buyers in the markets on the lookout for anything that is to be had at price concessions. The manufacturers know that we will handle any quantity of goods providing that the price is right, and therefore give us first choice on their best special lots.

Women's High-Grade Nightdresses on Sale Monday

On Monday we have a lot of high-grade Nightdresses for Women to offer. These are some of our very best lines, principally odd lots that we are offering for clearance. They are made of the finest qualities of cambric nainsook and long cloth, and are neatly, some elaborately trimmed with fine embroidered faces and insertions. Note the substantial savings on these goods.

- \$2.50 and \$2.75 Night-Dresses. Monday **\$1.45**
- \$3.50 and \$3.75 Night-Dresses. Monday **\$2.35**
- \$4.00 and \$4.25 Night-Dresses. Monday **\$2.65**
- \$5.00 and \$5.75 Night-Dresses. Monday **\$3.90**

Our Fall Catalogue is Now Ready

This will be good news to our out-of-town patrons. The catalogue this season is more complete than ever. It is well illustrated and contains much useful information. With this catalogue and the splendid service given by our mail order department, customers are assured of just as good service as they would get shopping here personally. We are now distributing these catalogues. If you don't receive one we would be glad to mail one to anybody living at a distance from the city. A request will bring you one by return mail.

Best Quality Brass Beds at Savings

These Bedsteads are the very finest quality English made. They are triple lacquered solid brass tubing, will keep the burnished appearance indefinitely and practically never wear out. Far the cheapest to buy in the long run.

- 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$177.50. August Sale **\$140.00**
- 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$125.00. August Sale **\$140.00**
- 3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$55.00. August Sale **\$44.00**
- 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$55.00. August Sale **\$44.00**
- 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$46.00. August Sale **\$36.00**
- 5 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$121.50. August Sale **\$100.00**
- 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$121.50. August Sale **\$97.00**
- 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$97.50. August Sale **\$76.00**
- 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD. Reg. value \$92.00. August Sale **\$73.00**
- 3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEAD (twins). Reg. value \$144.00 pair. August Sale, per pair **\$115.00**

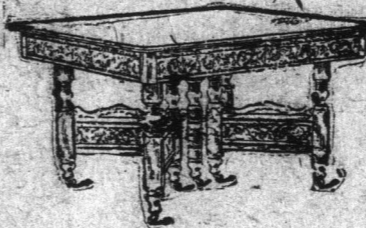
Hall Seats Attractively Priced

- No. 6612—GOLDEN OAK HALL SEAT, with box compartment. Reg. value \$24.00. August Sale **\$19.00**
- No. 729—GOLDEN OAK HALL SEAT, with box compartment. Reg. value \$22.00. August Sale **\$17.50**
- No. 348—HEAVILY BUILT HALL SEAT, with box. Reg. value \$19.00. August Sale **\$15.00**
- No. 757—HALL SEAT, in golden oak. Reg. value \$16.00. August Sale **\$12.50**
- No. 629—GOLDEN OAK HALL SEAT, reg. value \$15.00. August Sale **\$12.00**
- No. 821—WEATHERED OAK HALL SEAT, reg. value \$12.50. August Sale **\$10.00**
- No. 769—GOLDEN OAK HALL SEAT. Reg. value \$10.50. August Sale **\$8.50**
- No. 183—GOLDEN OAK HALL SEAT. Reg. value \$10.50. August Sale **\$8.00**
- No. 611—GOLDEN OAK HALL SEAT. Reg. value \$11.00. August Sale **\$8.50**

Monday Sale of Extension Tables



Interest in our August Furniture Sale continues unabated. The values are so real and the assortment so good that this year's sale has eclipsed all previous ones, both for values given and the quantities sold. The following items are the extra specials on sale for Monday:



- EXTENSION TABLE, size 8 feet by 40 inches, plain oak, square ends, reg. price \$13.50. Monday **\$8.75**
- EXTENSION TABLE, size 8 feet by 46 inches, solid quartered oak, square ends, reg. price \$27.00. Monday **\$13.50**
- EXTENSION TABLE, solid quartered oak, with square ends, size 10 feet by 45 inches wide with heavy legs. Regular price \$27.50. Monday **\$18.50**

A Monday Sale of Cream Skirts

It is some time since we have had the opportunity of offering cream skirts at special prices, therefore this sale should be popular. These skirts are all good styles, the very newest, in fact, but some of them were soiled and mused through faulty packing, that is the reason why they are offered at these prices. They are made of cream serges and panamas, in the very best qualities in fine all-wool and chiffon finished, the styles include the two new circular cuts with stretched folds of self, also the pleated effects with taffeta silk trimmings. They will be sold at these prices:

\$8.00 to \$9.00 Skirts Monday
\$6.75

\$10.00 to \$15.00 Skirts Monday
\$8.75

Three Specials from the Carpet Department

- Japanese Rugs, \$6.75 Quality for \$4.75**
- These rugs have all the beauty that the Japanese productions are noted for. They are shown in a good variety of strictly Oriental designs, and rich and beautiful colorings. The size is 7 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, regular selling price \$6.75. Monday special at **\$4.75**
- 25c and 35c Japanese Matting at 15c**
- Some short ends of Japanese Matting, the most useful, serviceable and sanitary floor covering. The lengths range from one to fifteen yards. The colorings are blue, green, red and natural. A large assortment of patterns. Regular 25c and 35c per yard. Monday **15c**

Your Choice of Our Inlaid Linoleums at 90c per Yard

This is a most important and unusual offering. We offer the choice of our entire stock of Inlaid Linoleums at this price. We have a splendid assortment to choose from, covering a good range of colorings and designs. These linoleums are the celebrated Nairn make—the best on the market. Not just a few slow selling or undesirable patterns, but your choice of our entire line at this most unusual and economical price, regular selling prices \$1.10, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per square yard. Monday, any pattern at **90c**

\$1.10, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Qualities, for 90c

New Costumes for Women

We now have a very nice assortment of Women's New Costumes for Autumn Wear. The styles this season are particularly pleasing, the graceful and dressy long coat styles being the strongest shown. The trimming ideas are attractive and dressy, and still not elaborate. The kind that appeals to all discriminating women. We would be glad to show you these lines, as we know you would be pleased with them.

New Suits for Men

We have received quite a consignment of New Fall Suits for men. These suits are samples, the complete line of one of the best tailors in Canada, and are offered at considerable savings from the regular price. In the lot of samples are also a number of fine overcoats in the very latest styles, at good savings. We also have a lot of new suits for boys, the bloomer style, the very newest for boys.

Some Other Furniture Bargains

- GOLDEN OAK BOOKCASES, 3 feet 2 inches wide by 5 feet 2 inches high, two doors, regular price \$30.00. Special at **\$24.00**
- GOLDEN OAK BUFFET, with three-quarter cabinet base, 22 inches by 40 inches, and British plate mirror, 36 inches by 14 inches. Has two small drawers, one lined for silverware, one long drawer for linen and large cupboard. Regular price \$35.00. Special at **\$28.00**
- EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather, regular price \$10.00. Special at **\$8.00**

Furniture Bargains Picked Up at Random

- \$36.50 Suite of Dining Chairs \$29.00**
- SUITE OF DINING ROOM CHAIRS, with morticed frame seats, genuine horsehide leather covered frames, golden oak, regular \$36.50. Special at **\$29.00**
- \$56.50 Suite of Dining Room Chairs \$45.00**
- SUITE OF DINING ROOM CHAIRS, Early English style, with morticed frame seats covered in genuine cowhide leather. Regular price \$56.50. Special at **\$45.00**
- \$2.00 Plain Dining Chairs \$1.60**
- PLAIN DINING CHAIRS, with impervious seat and hat rest, golden oak, regular price \$2.00. Special at **\$1.60**
- \$1.75 Kitchen Rocker for \$1.45**
- PLAIN KITCHEN ROCKERS, golden finish, regular price \$1.75. Special at **\$1.45**
- \$5.00 Bedroom Rockers for \$4.00**
- BEDROOM ROCKERS, in birch mahogany, with caned seats, polish finish. Regular price \$5.00. Special at **\$4.00**
- \$5.00 Bedroom Chairs for \$4.00**
- BEDROOM CHAIRS, in birch mahogany, with box frame seat, caned, regular price \$5.00. Special at **\$4.00**
- \$27.00 Office Chairs for \$21.50**
- OFFICE CHAIRS, strongly built arm chairs with circular shaped seats, spring backs, backs and seats upholstered in genuine horsehide leather, solid quartered oak frame, hand polished, regular price \$27.00. Special at **\$21.50**
- \$32.00 Reclining Couch \$25.50**
- RECLINING COUCH, quartered oak frame, in fine English Tapestry, deep spring seat and scroll, all best material throughout, regular price \$32.00. Special at **\$25.50**
- \$28.00 Extension Table for \$22.00**
- EXTENSION TABLE, early English style, quarter-cut oak, size 8 feet by 44 inches, extra heavy build, regular \$28.00. Special at **\$22.00**
- \$13.00 Extension Table for \$10.00**
- EXTENSION TABLE, in elm, 8 ft. by 42 in., with square ends, regular price \$13.00. Special at **\$10.00**
- \$22.00 Sideboards for \$17.00**
- SIDEBOARDS, made of golden elm with cupboard, one long and two short drawers, size of top 48 inches by 20 inches, British plate mirror 24 inches by 16 inches, regular price \$22.00. Special at **\$17.00**

Save Money on These

- \$28.00 Dinner Waggon for \$22.25**
- DINNER WAGGON, solid quartered oak, early English style, size of top 50 inches by 20 inches. Has two small drawers and one large one, regular price \$28.00. Special at **\$22.25**
- \$11.00 Sewing Table for \$8.50**
- SEWING TABLE, early English style, regular price \$11.00. Special at **\$8.50**
- \$50.00 China Cabinets for \$40.00**
- CHINA CABINET, with bent crystal door and ends and mirrors at back, solid quartered oak throughout, golden finish, size 6 feet high by 3 feet 4 inches wide, regular price \$50.00. Special at **\$40.00**
- \$37.50 China Cabinet for \$30.00**
- CHINA CABINET, in golden quartered oak, 6 feet high by 3 feet wide, regular price \$37.50. Special at **\$30.00**
- \$36.00 China Cabinet for \$28.75**
- CHINA CABINET, in early English style, 5 feet high by 3 feet wide, regular price \$36.00. Special at **\$28.75**
- \$25.00 China Cabinet for \$20.00**
- CHINA CABINET, in the golden finish, 6 feet high by 3 feet 4 inches wide, regular price \$25.00. Special at **\$20.00**
- \$12.50 Reception Chair for \$9.50**
- MAHOGANY RECEPTION CHAIR, with seat covered in moquette, regular price \$12.50. Special at **\$9.50**
- \$17.50 Easy Chair for \$14.00**
- LONG ARM EASY CHAIR, in German tapestry, golden oak frame, spring seat and back, regular price \$17.50. Special at **\$14.00**
- \$16.00 Students' Arm Chair for \$12.50**
- STUDENTS' ARM CHAIR, spring seat in German tapestry, double lined coverings, regular price \$16.00. Special at **\$12.50**
- \$31 Morris Chairs for \$24.00**
- MORRIS CHAIR, wing-back mahogany, upholstered in olive Spanish leather, regular price \$31.00. Special at **\$24.00**
- \$10.50 Morris Chairs for \$8.25**
- MORRIS CHAIRS, in golden oak, tapestry upholstered, regular price \$10.50. Special at **\$8.25**
- \$27.00 Rockers for \$21.50**
- GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, finished in red leather, regular price \$27.00. Special at **\$21.50**

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Afternoon Tea at Our Tea and Rest Rooms

VOL. L. NO. 174

PUNITIVE ACTION AGAINST

Much Interest Taken in Holland's Course

ARBITRATION IN

Government at Awaits Arrival of Minister

London, Aug. 19.—The United States towards Venezuela dispute. The in an editorial this morning that it is not a wise for the Netherlands to such an extension of the trine as is implied in the blockade imposed by States on her duty against Venezuela, and Holland's action will be the American rejection. The Times in an editorial on the Venezuelan "President Roosevelt has vocated what he called message the proper world," and if the Dutch to apply it without Monroe doctrine, the like the rest of the bar tro's phrase, can but w in "this most necessary No Case for Ar

The Hague, Aug. 19. entertained in diploma that the present difficult land and Venezuela. to be settled by arbit explanation it is points dispute is not of a priv character, like that of Venezuela and Great B and the United States. satisfaction for claims. Holland has no claim a. It is maintained present question is rat prerty and national which are not suscep by arbitration.

Dismissing Curator williamd. Curator ters received here today elia contain the inform authorities have establish trof over all Venezue houses. No passengers to depart from Venezue ing first received the pe government, and such granted only to indivi passage for points in B America.

French Are P Paris, Aug. 19.—The ternon expresses the isfaction at the liberal pretation of the Monro by the United States, her endorsement of the land to secure redress. The paper says: "The who instituting a minis ter from Caracas more and more impos certainly has been by the numerous internat with Venezuela, and the land probably will open end."

Castro's Offer The Hague, Aug. 19. but ominous phrase "Court" or official that at a recent Cab Venezuelan question, and it was decided to announcement of the position until M. de minister at Caracas. His letter report is to patched by the Fore Venezuela to the De Foreign Affairs rece amined.

However, Vice-Adm known to have been meeting and unusual shown on board the Ruyter, Eversten and and the armistice. Friesland.

The press of this and other cities in the party is unanimous the country can bear and injuries at the he Castro and that it should it take the me ure, will have the fo country.

The papers are un clarifying that the ex minister was conde unknown in modern is in itself a sufficient It is admitted that which caused the ex expulsion was scarce condemned the ruler which he was accredit Still, they believe matic language show intend the Hou' on a publish. It is their but merely to use it patriotic but perfectly that young Hollis invite disappointment by going out to After all, it is add frank and unguarded Hollanders nothing Viewing the De B worst aspect, the pr if he were no longe sans gratia at Caraca could be seen have informed the Hague requested his recall, civilized nations, unless they wished voke war.

"Do Think Castro. "Do Telegraaf," which is probably the world, condemn of Castro, but adds its all allowances