

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.

Five thousand harvesters and farm laborers reached the city tonight by the C. P. R. special excursion.

At the immigration office there has also been a big demand for help.

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.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Eight thousand Canadians left Ontario for the Northwest to help garner the grain crop.

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 will marry the daughter of the late Sir Henry Montgomery Hozer.

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

Miss Hozer is the youngest and most charming girl in London society.

C. P. R. Will Fight

Montreal, Aug. 14.—The C. P. R. will contest the suit brought against the company by the Dominion government.

Six Months for Liquor Selling

St. John, N.B., Aug. 14.—Josephina Board, of Bakerbrook, was sent to jail by the Commission for six months 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.

IRA D. SANKEY

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

New York, Aug. 14.—Ira D. Sankey, known as an evangelist throughout the Christian world, died last night at his home in Brooklyn.

Mr. Sankey was 59 years old, and for the last five years he had been blind and suffered from a complication of diseases brought on from overwork.

Among Mr. Sankey's most familiar compositions are the "Ninety and Nine" and "When the Saints Have Rolled Away."

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 St. John and Miramichi, ran on Clam Cove head, Deer Island, in a thick fog.

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 sawmill at Vernon.

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.

Death of Former M.P.P.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Aug. 14.—Wm. D. McLeod, ex-M.P.P. for Glengarry, died here this morning.

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.

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.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Like a demon from the skies, its motor spinning fire and its long grey gasbags outlined 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.

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

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.

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 the last time.

At North Bay, the police force and a number of citizens were prepared, should advance immediately to them, should advance immediately to them.

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 Fernie, was received from W. Whyte of the C. P. R. today:

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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.

At Vancouver, the Empress of China was met by a large number of people.

The Empress of China is a fine ship, and her crew is well trained.

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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, commandant of a balloon school at Aldershot, and Captain F. S. Cody, the American inventor, managed to jump out of the car.

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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 10 o'clock a. m. for Sydney.

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GOOD THINGS TO EAT

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

Roast Veal, per lb. 45c

Roast Chicken, per lb. 40c

Roast Pork, per lb. 35c

Roast Beef, per lb. 30c

Ham, per lb. 25c

Salami and Summer Sausage, per lb. 20c

Chicken Pie, each 15c

Saratoga Chips, per lb. 35c

Pickles in bulk, per doz. 30c

Salads of all kinds made to order

seriously damage American trade.

Count Okuma's frequent utterances do not create a ripple here and his most recent one was passed quite unnoticed by foreigners.

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.

The statement which has caused all the comment was an excerpt from a series of articles printed in the Hochi, a Tokyo newspaper, which has been translated into English.

The Japanese newspapers represent that the recent speeches of Count Okuma attributing the naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of world power are a direct result of intense indignation and have caused a complete recrudescence of anti-Japanese sentiment throughout America.

The New York newspapers are quoted as editorially urging an American-American alliance for the purpose of offsetting the belligerence of the Japanese.

The newspapers are quoted as giving the view of the Japanese Chinese minister to the United States, on the subject of an alliance, in which he threatens Japan with "an early evidence of the real power of the American navy."

American residing in Tokyo and Yokohama are extremely indignant that the special dispatches extolling 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 view toward Americans, American business men especially regret the publications because the real of the anti-Japanese propaganda in America will undoubtedly afford gratification to the competing countries represented here, and also

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Hon. Minister Wu Ting Fang smiled when shown the Tokio dispatch which referred to an article in a New York newspaper in which he was quoted on the subject of American-Chinese alliance.

"No," said he. "Of course, I never said that or anything like it. I remember the occasion well enough. A correspondent of the New York newspaper came here and asked my attention to a statement as to the possible alliance between China and the United States. He asked me what I thought of it personally. It would be manifestly improper for me as a minister to say anything about it, except that it was quite interesting."

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

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Black Wa

Chewing To Rich and sat The big black

FOR SALE—Cheap, two 1442, W. E. B. 2011, 1 upright engine fittings complete, 172

FOR SALE—Southwest 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, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300,

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco
Rich and satisfying.
The big black plug.



MRS. CAMPBELL
Chiropractic,
Has removed to
905 FORT ST.
Phone 1078.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two boilers, 54 in. dia., W. P. 100 lbs.; 1 engine 14 x 20 in. upright engine 10 x 14 in. all accessories complete. Apply to Mrs. Lane, South Salt Spring.

WANTED—Full particulars from owners of small farm or ranch, address W. H. Houghton, 359 Keefer St., Vancouver.

FOR SALE—Three two-year-old heavy draft colts. Two one-year-old heavy draft colts. Apply to Mrs. Lane, South Salt Spring.

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Black Bass, per lb. 10c to 15c
Columbia, per lb. 10c to 15c
Black Cod, salt per lb. 15c to 20c
Plovers, fresh, per lb. 10c to 15c
Salmon, fresh, per lb. 15c to 20c
Smelts, per lb. 10c to 15c
Pike, per lb. 10c to 15c
Finan Haddock, per lb. 10c to 15c
Beef, per lb. 10c to 15c
Lamb, per lb. 10c to 15c
Pork, per lb. 10c to 15c
Chicken, per lb. 10c to 15c
Dressed, each 10c to 15c
Bacon, per lb. 10c to 15c
Pork, dressed, per lb. 10c to 15c
Pigeons, dressed, per pair 10c to 15c

NO ACTION EXPECTED FROM CITY COUNCIL

Reeve-Oliver's Communication Will Likely Be Merely Received and Filed

(From Sunday's Daily)
While the latest communication from the reeve of Oak Bay relative to the question of the city supplying Oak Bay with a water supply and the agreement which that municipality wishes the city to enter into will come before the council at its meeting on Monday, it is doubtful if it will be discussed as yet, but will, instead, be treated as former communications from the same source, be referred to the city solicitor. Reeve-Oliver's communication was treated with interest by the aldermen on Friday evening at the meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee but no discussion of its contents then took place. From the comments of several of the aldermen it would appear certain that the majority opinion of the council is still the same, that it will be time enough to discuss the matter when the city has completed its proposed waterworks programme and is in a position to know just what it can do regarding the supplying of Oak Bay.

Mr. Campbell, the Dominion superintendent of forestry, read an excellent paper on the preservation of watersheds, while Professor Carpenter of Colorado, followed Mr. Dennis in his discussion of needed legislation and also gave a resume of his impressions of irrigation conditions as he found them last year during his tour through British Columbia. Although the opinion of the minister, the convention proved to be both interesting and successful.

LOCAL TRAVELERS ARE NOW ORGANIZED

Victoria Council U. C. T. Formally Enters Ranks of International Body

(From Sunday's Daily)
Victoria council, No. 434, is the designation of the latest addition to the ranks of the order of United Commercial Travellers of America. Last night at Sir William Wallace hall, the local traveling men gathered together and organized a new chapter of the Canadian council to be formed in this jurisdiction which comprises Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Over fifty local travelers were present and in addition a large number of Knights of the Grip came down from Vancouver while prominent representatives from the Seattle, Portland and Spokane councils were also present. After the preliminary steps towards organization had been taken the following officers were elected: President, C. F. Kelly; senior councillor, F. M. Russell; junior councillor, C. F. Gardner; conductor, A. W. Duncan; secretary, H. C. McConnon; page, S. P. Moody; sentinel, John Clark; executive committee, L. H. Hardy and Richard George; treasurer, Harry C. Briggs; and Percy Cudlip, for one year.

PUSH CART AND CHILD TO NECHACO VALLEY

Striking Instance of Pluck and Determination on Part of New Settlers

A good example of what the western man and woman will do when up against it and there seems to be an opportunity of getting a foothold on the land, is shown by an incident recounted in the official report of Neal Geach, who had been sent into the Nechaco valley by the government to report on the available agricultural land there.

The land in the Nechaco is rich, and its fame has spread with the result that settlers are flocking in from near and far. In any event they came in foot the whole distance of 350 miles from Ashcroft to the Nechaco pushing a small wagon on which sat a child who was seated together with a few necessary articles. Instances such as these are a vindication of the government's policy of closing these lands to the speculator and reserving them for the pre-emptor. These people claim that they are not rich, but the advanced price asked by the real estate companies, and who will say that they do not deserve one, and will not make good.

While details regarding the value of the pre-emption they have taken up are not known, they have taken up a farm on section 33, township 24, range 4, which is in a section reputed locally to be first class from an agricultural standpoint. Thus there is a good chance that their pluck has been rewarded.

In his report Mr. Geach says that many settlers have gone into the Nechaco country and settled, though some have gone to other parts, not finding just what suited them. Most of the new comers drove in in two-wheeled carts. He says that settlers without means should not go into that country at present, as there is no market, and not likely to be until the railroad is completed.

White Pass Railway Spur

Notwithstanding all the reports about work on the railroad spur being suspended, it is going on as usual and is expected to go on for some time to come. While the rock gang has been laid to rest, but little more rock work to be done, the remainder of the right of way being practically free of rock. All the principal gulches and canyons have been bridged and about all that remains to be done is light grading and track-laying.

The road already completed reaches the Valerie, Arctic Chief, Grafter and Best Chance mines all of the best developed class, while along the line are claims that may be as rich as the best which have already been proven of value—Whitehorse Star.

VERNON CONVENTION WAS GREAT SUCCESS

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Speakers of Irrigation Meeting

Hon. F. J. Fulton, K.C., chief commissioner of lands and works, returned yesterday from Vernon, where he had been attending the Western Canadian Irrigation convention. Discussing the convention yesterday he said that the affair had been a great success, and the Vernon people most hospitable. While pressure of business made it impossible for him to stay after the sessions were concluded, the most elaborate preparations were being made for the banquet to the delegates prior to their trip to Goldstream and Okanagan lakes. The proceedings were most interesting and instructive, and among the notable contributions was a speech by J. E. Dennis, C. F. E. agent and discussing the irrigation of the Columbia. He addressed largely with the act already in force in this province in regard to irrigation, and he made a number of suggestions for its amendment. Mr. Dennis had agreed to draft an amending act on the subject and submit it to Mr. Fulton for consideration by the executive.

The only drawback to the convention was that the unusually early harvest in the prairie had prevented the attendance of a number of delegates from Alberta. The speaker, however, would otherwise have been present, with the result that the convention dealt chiefly with British Columbia matters.

TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN JAPANESE EMPIRE

Dr. Loenhelm, Professor in the Imperial University, an Authority on Island Country

Dr. H. Loenhelm, professor of law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, who has been spending a short vacation in Victoria where his wife and children have been for two years and has just returned, leaves shortly to resume his duties at the great Japanese educational institution. He made an announcement in the fact that he is in Victoria at the present moment to give a series of lectures on the conditions in the Japanese empire, and especially of the island empire, and especially of the island empire, and especially of the island empire.

THE LOCAL MARKETS (Retail Prices)

Boys Household, a bag	\$1.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$1.00
Eggs, a dozen	\$1.00
Wild Rose, per bag	\$1.00
Calgary, a bag	\$1.00
Snowflake, a bag	\$1.00
Snowflake, per lb.	\$1.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.00
Three Star, per sack	\$1.00
Vegetables	
Brass, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Green Peas, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Onions, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Barley, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Hay, Prairie River, per ton	\$1.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton	\$1.00
Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton	\$1.00
Butter	
Colony, per head	\$1.00
Lettuce, per head	\$1.00
Onions, 5 lbs.	\$1.00
Green Beans, per lb.	\$1.00
New Potatoes, per sack	\$1.00
Cauliflower, each	\$1.00
Cabbage, net, per lb.	\$1.00
Carrots, per lb.	\$1.00
Rhubarb, four pounds	\$1.00
Apparagus, 3 pounds	\$1.00
Green Peas, per lb.	\$1.00
Beans, per lb.	\$1.00
Tomatoes, per lb.	\$1.00
Beta, per pound	\$1.00
Carrots, per pound	\$1.00
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Eggs	
Fresh Island, per dozen	\$1.00
Canada, per lb.	\$1.00
Neufchatel, each	\$1.00
Butter, local, each	\$1.00
Manitoba, per lb.	\$1.00
Cowhick Creamery, per lb.	\$1.00
Edmond Creamery, per lb.	\$1.00
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	\$1.00
Albert Creamery, per lb.	\$1.00
Fruit	
Grape Fruit, per dozen	\$1.00
Oranges, per dozen	\$1.00
Lemons, per dozen	\$1.00
Figs, cooking, per lb.	\$1.00
Apples, per bag	\$1.00
Bananas, per dozen	\$1.00
Raisins, table, per lb.	\$1.00
Raisins, seed, per lb.	\$1.00
Cherries, local, per lb.	\$1.00
Peaches, Cal., 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Apples, Cal., 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Pears, Cal., per basket	\$1.00
Watermelons, each	\$1.00
Raspberries, per lb.	\$1.00
Logan Berries, per lb.	\$1.00
Bartlett Pears, Cal., 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Grapes, Cal., per basket	\$1.00
Apples, Cal., 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Walnuts, per lb.	\$1.00
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	\$1.00
Almonds, California, per lb.	\$1.00
Cocoanuts, per lb.	\$1.00
Pecans, per lb.	\$1.00
Chestnuts, per lb.	\$1.00
Cod, salted, per lb.	\$1.00
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	\$1.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	\$1.00
Smoked Herrings, per lb.	\$1.00
Crabs, 2 doz	\$1.00

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That the doctor's services in the Far East are appreciated, a number of decorations of various orders have been conferred upon him. He bears eloquent testimony for his numbers amongst them in the Japanese Empire, the Japanese Holy Treasure, the Prussian Crown, the Order of the Crown, the Order of Instruction Publicus, and the Palmes de l'Academie, granted by the Emperor of Japan.

LOCAL TRAVELERS ARE NOW ORGANIZED

Victoria Council U. C. T. Formally Enters Ranks of International Body

(From Sunday's Daily)
Victoria council, No. 434, is the designation of the latest addition to the ranks of the order of United Commercial Travellers of America. Last night at Sir William Wallace hall, the local traveling men gathered together and organized a new chapter of the Canadian council to be formed in this jurisdiction which comprises Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

PUSH CART AND CHILD TO NECHACO VALLEY

Striking Instance of Pluck and Determination on Part of New Settlers

A good example of what the western man and woman will do when up against it and there seems to be an opportunity of getting a foothold on the land, is shown by an incident recounted in the official report of Neal Geach, who had been sent into the Nechaco valley by the government to report on the available agricultural land there.

The land in the Nechaco is rich, and its fame has spread with the result that settlers are flocking in from near and far. In any event they came in foot the whole distance of 350 miles from Ashcroft to the Nechaco pushing a small wagon on which sat a child who was seated together with a few necessary articles. Instances such as these are a vindication of the government's policy of closing these lands to the speculator and reserving them for the pre-emptor.

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DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR GARDEN

Then Plant KELWAY'S PAEONIES, GLADIOLI, DELPHINIUMS, PYRETHRUMS
The Best and Most Beautiful in the World. Order Early to Get a Good Choice. For Price List and All Information, Write to KELWAY'S AGENCY, NEW ALBERNI, B. C.

Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs are Business Builders

Victoria Creamery Butter, per lb. 40c
Cowhick Creamery Butter, per lb. 40c
Chilliwack Creamery Butter, per lb. 40c
Edmond Creamery Butter, per lb. 40c
Aldergrove Creamery Butter, per lb. 40c
Brandon Creamery Butter, per lb. 40c
New Ontario Eggs, per dozen 35c
Strictly Fresh Eggs, per dozen 40c

Alberta Creamery Butter, 2 lbs 45c

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

Car. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

NO GRINDING NO HONING

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
Phone 59 Victoria, B. C. Agents 544-545 Yates St.

springs up by leaps and bounds. In 1873 Japan's foreign trade totalled \$28,000,000. In 1898 Japan's foreign trade totalled \$480,000,000—which is equal to \$46 per head of Japan's population.

"This seems extraordinary but one must remember that foreign trade was artificially prevented prior to that time. For instance if the country of Lancashire had been shut off by a great wall at the time of Cromwell and all other trade with the outside countries prevented for 200 years and then in the reign of Queen Victoria the wall had been thrown down, the progress made in 10 years would be doubling that of the rest of England for the previous 100 years. But this doubling process would not long continue. After the first rush is over it would drop down to normal conditions. So with Japan.

"The principal articles of export of Japan are: Silk, \$20,000,000; cotton yarns, \$25,000,000; matches, \$5,000,000; mats and carpets, \$3,500,000; tea, \$6,000,000; camphor, \$2,500,000; copper, \$14,000,000; coal, \$3,000,000.

"Of its imports the chief were, cotton, about \$48,000,000; shirtings, about \$5,000,000; wool, about \$7,000,000; machinery, about \$13,500,000; iron, about \$13,000,000; paper, about \$3,500,000; sugar, about \$3,500,000; rice, about \$10,000,000; flour, about \$3,000,000; kerosene, about \$7,000,000.

"The flour from the United States was valued at 1907, \$1,300,000; 1907, \$1,300,000. The entire amount of the exports to British America was \$1,000,000 in 1894, and \$1,000,000 in 1907.

"This is not such a very great amount, is it?"
"I am not very well acquainted with Canadian affairs, but I do not see that there is such a very great possibility of trade between the two countries. For Japan is not going to change from a rice or barley eating nation to a bread eating nation. Bread is not a suitable one. Man can live on barley or rice alone, but he cannot live on bread alone. Bread is not bread, he must also eat meat. In the whole of Japan, there are only 1,500,000 cattle, 1,400,000 horses, 3,000 sheep, 1,000 goats, and 284,000 swine. In 1907, there were slaughtered 167,000 cattle, and of these 70,000 were horses, 7,000 sheep and goats, and 130,000 swine. This would go to show that the average man in Japan does not eat much meat, and that the population of the country eat meat and these too are the only bread eaters."

"All that newspaper talk about schools to teach people to bake bread is nonsense. There is no truth in it. The people as a whole will remain rice and barley eaters for a long time to come, for it suits them and the climate. Moreover as the United States is Japan's best customer it will also continue to sell the greater proportion of the food stuffs."

"My opinion is that the trade between Canada and Japan will develop favorably but that the exports especially prominent amongst the exports of the Dominion, it is much better that there should be no illusions in this particular, for after ill-considered disillusions and misunderstandings.

"There cannot be much timber exported to Japan, for Japan has large forests of her own. If the present trade in timber is to continue, it is altogether more likely that Japan will be shipping timber here."

"As mentioned before, the chief customer of Japan is the United States of America. The trade between them had no foreign trade amounting to \$108,000,000 in 1907, the imports to the states exceeding the exports to the states. The imports consist mostly of raw materials and beyond none. The United States could easily dispense with Japanese imports, Japan is not in a condition to close the trade with America, and she will continue to depend on her commercial prosperity, and that fact alone will do much to keep up

the peace between the two leading powers of the Pacific.
Financial Crisis.
"There is now a rather serious financial crisis in Japan. The Japanese as in other nations, who have gone through a great war successfully, were in very high spirits after the war was over and believed it would be as easy for them to become a great industrial and commercial nation, as it was for them to enter the ranks of the military powers. But in that they were mistaken. There was a big boom in 1906, but in the spring of 1907, there came a sharp reaction. The market collapsed. Their great mistake was that they got the idea, in their heads, that any amount of foreign capital would be at their disposal. But foreign capitalists thought differently. In spite of all endeavors, the latter could not be induced to invest such large sums as were wanted for the new enterprises and consequently the crisis in the Japanese normal conditions will soon be restored."

"The Japanese constitution is not framed on the English model. The ministers are not responsible to the parliament, but to the Emperor alone. It is not necessary that the ministers should belong to the party that has a majority in the parliament. They do not do for Japan to adopt the pure parliamentary system—at least at the present time. For instance Marquis Katsura, the new minister of finance,

TO USE STEAM PLANT TO AUGMENT POWER

Arrangements Made Between the Tramway and Waterworks Companies

(From Sunday's Daily) Owing to loss of water incurred through the improvement works at present under way at the Goldstream watershed of the Esquimalt Waterworks company, the B. C. Electric Railway company has set in operation its steam auxiliary plant. Notification to the effect that this would be necessary was given the electric company during June last as the appended letters show.

The leakage attendant upon the construction of the new works, which will increase the available water to about 1,000,000 gallons a year, has been heavy all summer so that it was thought wise to reduce the consumption for a short time to about 10,000,000 gallons a day.

The letters which passed between A. T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric company and T. Lubbe, manager of the Esquimalt Waterworks company upon the subject are as follows:

T. Lubbe, Esq., Manager The Esquimalt Waterworks Company, City.

Dear Sir,—In reference to our several conversations in this matter, I understand that you are now using 15,000,000 gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours, your company is now in a position to supply this amount daily not longer than the 15th of October next, assuming there are no heavy rains in the meantime.

We must request you to notify us in ample time so that arrangements can be made for cutting down the supply of water by the use of the steam plant, so that there will be no possibility of the water supply giving out entirely. Yours truly,

A. T. GOWARD, Local Manager, Victoria, B. C. June 19, 1908.

Arrangement Made Without Prejudice.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 12, 1908. A. T. Goward, Esq., Local Manager British Columbia Electric Railway Company, City.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of 19th June, instant, was duly received and noted, however that letter did not require an answer at the time. But now being able to state what I told you verbally early in May last, i.e., that unless early rains occur we cannot supply you with 15,000,000 gallons of water during the 15th of October next. The works under construction at Goldstream will not be of any advantage during this autumn. However, during this season these works will give us an additional 1,000 million gallons per annum, and consequently no reduction of water is necessary for main surface drains in Victoria West and along the Foul Bay road while laterals will be laid on the grounds with channels from all a number of other streets where adequate drainage is imperative. In future years this system will be extended to include the whole of the lower town, the ratepayers authorize the raising of the necessary money, to undertake only the most important portions of the work.

To make the projected extension to the Cook street drain alone will call for an expenditure of about \$45,000, and it is the desire of the council to undertake this work and have it in readiness before the rainy season is here in earnest.

That if the steam plant is at any time insufficient to operate the car and motor service, that then the water power may be used to make up any deficiency, if sufficient water be available.

That the water power plant may be used to operate the car and motor service at any time, should it become necessary to shut down the steam plant temporarily for repairs, provided sufficient water be available.

That your company, during the operation of the steam plant, pay for 15 million gallons of water daily, whether used or not.

That the user of the steam plant shall not in any way interfere with the present existing rights of either party. That the arrangement shall cease to exist in the event of the water supply ceasing to be sufficient to supply the electric lighting needs of your company.

That this company refund to yours the actual cost of operating the steam plant, with any repairs necessary during its operation, to be borne by yours. Very truly,

T. LUBBE, Manager.

Satisfactorily Settled.

T. Lubbe, Manager Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Dear Sir—I am duly in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., asking our company to supply you with 15,000,000 gallons of water at certain conditions, and to, if possible, cut the consumption of water at Goldstream to about a million gallons per day of twenty-four hours. In reply I have to say that our company will be glad to purchase the steam plant and will operate it under the terms and conditions as covered by your letter of the 12th inst.

We hope to be in a position to have the plant running by the end of this week. Yours truly,

A. T. GOWARD, Local Manager.

Premier Goes to Fernie

From Fernie letters for Fernie last night, and expects to be here during the middle of next week. He had taken his berth on the steamer Amur with the idea of accompanying Messrs. Bower and Young on their trip north, but decided to cancel the engagement in order to proceed to Esquimalt, where he might look into conditions in the stricken town for himself, and then report to the executive. He returned yesterday from New Westminster, where he attended the reception given to the homecoming lacrosse team, and also attended a meeting of Fraser river fishermen.

OLD STRATHCONA TO BE EXCURSION CRAFT

Will Take Moonlight Trippers From Vancouver—A Floating Dancing Pavilion

The old sternwheel steamer Strathcona is to be placed in commission at Vancouver as an excursion craft. The Strathcona, which was laid up at Victoria for long time, was purchased by Vancouver people for the purpose of running powder on the Skeena for Fry, Welch & Stewart, under the command of Capt. Alex. Maclean. The deal fell through and the sternwheeler was left on the mud. Irons and other Campbell have purchased her and for the last six weeks she has been undergoing repairs and overhauling on the Vancouver marine ways. She was launched yesterday and her machinery will be overhauled and new sections installed. When the vessel is ready she will break into a new business for Vancouver, for she will run evening excursions to the north arm and other sports and a big dance hall has been fitted up on the boat to add to the attraction.

WILL EXTEND SYSTEM OF SURFACE DRAINAGE

City Contemplating Early Start on Extensive Work of Improvement

One of the largest undertakings, with the exception of the waterworks system, yet to be attempted by the city will, in all likelihood, soon be commenced when the work of putting in an extensive system of surface drainage will start. Preliminary estimates of the cost and other details have been prepared by the city engineer's department and should the whole scheme be outlined by the council, the work will run somewhere in the neighborhood of \$175,000.

While the council has had the matter under consideration for some time it is hardly likely that more than the most necessary part of the system will be undertaken at an early date. The balance of the system to be completed at some future time when the property owners to be benefited request such extension.

In many sections of the city where there is no proper and adequate drainage and where, in the wet season, great inconvenience is occasioned to property owners, there has been an agitation for an extension of the present system and a petition from a great number of owners is now being circulated in the city, the object of asking the council to submit a bylaw to raise the necessary funds to at least make a start on the system. It is stated that should the council receive sufficient encouragement from the property owners, a bylaw will be submitted to the ratepayers to authorize the raising of a loan of probably \$100,000 to allow of the work being undertaken. Many sections of the city are being rapidly settled and because of the inadequate drainage facilities these sections in the rainy season are practically under water. The city has already made a start on the system of surface drainage, but with the growth of the city that portion already in use must be greatly extended.

The first work to be undertaken would be probably that of the extension which would be along the street, and laid from View street to Fairfield road. This drain, which is egg-shaped and has a diameter of six feet, has its capacity for carrying off the water of the street greatly minimized by reason of the fact that at Fairfield road it empties into an ordinary sewer. In the rainy season the whole section along Cook street is covered with water, the volume of which is far too great for the capacity of the drain. It is proposed to extend this Cook street drain through to salt water and also to extend easterly the drain which runs from Spring Ridge along Kings street and through to the Taylor mill, so that the low-lying lands in the Work estate would be drained. The plan also provides for main surface drains in Victoria West and along the Foul Bay road while laterals will be laid on the grounds with channels from all a number of other streets where adequate drainage is imperative. In future years this system will be extended to include the whole of the lower town, the ratepayers authorize the raising of the necessary money, to undertake only the most important portions of the work.

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That the user of the steam plant shall not in any way interfere with the present existing rights of either party. That the arrangement shall cease to exist in the event of the water supply ceasing to be sufficient to supply the electric lighting needs of your company.

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Promises Well for GREAT PARTY PICNIC

With Good Weather, Conservative Gathering Should Be Grand Success

With ideal weather such as has prevailed during the past week, the great Conservative picnic on Saturday next promises to be a huge success. Energetic committees have been at work during the past two weeks and all is now practically arranged except a few minor details, which will be arranged during the present week. Speeches will be delivered at 11 o'clock afternoon by the Hon. Richard McBride, W. H. Hayward, M.P.P., Mr. Sheppard, conservative candidate for Nanaimo, and other speakers. A list of sports has been arranged to amuse young and old and substantial prizes are being offered for the successful ones. An election for the Conservative queen of the picnic will also take place on the grounds, with candidates from all points in the island, the chosen young lady receiving a crown of roses and also a trophy to commemorate her coronation. The City of Nanaimo will bring large crowds from Nanaimo, Ladysmith and intermediate points, while the troops will attend to the islands district.

Four trains will leave Victoria, 7.45 a.m., 11 a.m., 1.30 p.m. and 7 p.m., returning, leaving Sidney 9.15 a.m., and 12.15, 6.00, 8.15 p.m. A very moderate fee will be charged. No return for adults and 15c for children. Those bringing their baskets will be provided on the grounds with all the things water they require. The City and Highland pipers bands will accompany the excursion from Victoria and what with the bands being brought by the other excursions there will be no lack of good music. A very good time is anticipated and everybody will be welcomed no matter to whose political apron he may cling. A general meeting of the Conservative picnic committee will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the rooms, Langley street. A full attendance is requested.

Little Girl Burned

Revelstoke, Aug. 14.—A sad accident attended by fatal results occurred on Monday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murray. It appears that their little daughter Lydia, when her mother had left the house, began playing with and striking matches, accidentally setting fire to her clothes. The light, inflammable material soon blazed up and the little mite, who was only 5 years old, was surrounded by a mass of flames, which, before assistance arrived, had inflicted terrible injuries on the tender body of the little girl. The sufferer was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where every thing was done to alleviate her agony, but the frightful burns and the shock of the accident were too much for the little frame and the child succumbed about noon.

NEW ROAD WILL BE WELCOMED BY MANY

MHill Bay Extension of Goldstream Road to Open Up Charming District

To the Victoria automobile enthusiast and to the residents of the beautiful valley of Cowichan, considerations of a diametrically opposite character, the new roadway from a point near Goldstream to Mill Bay is one of the most important public undertakings which has been decided on for many a long month. The former wants the road because it is going to open up a new and scenically grand section while the Cowichan farmer is looking forward to being able to reach Victoria, the commercial centre of the island, without the inconvenience of ascending hills, wall-like in their steepness and with a winding road. From the same viewpoint the road is expected to give Victoria merchants an opportunity to get in closer touch with the report of the provincial surveyor, Dennis Harris, who has just returned, after having spent the summer defining the route. His statement that the road, which would be built on a level, which many believe, will mean the development of a large inter-district trade which has been impossible in the past because of the intervening Sooke hills.

While the project, the first move towards the accomplishment of which will start next month, has many aspects as far as results are concerned, it is believed that the road will be most closely included in the membership of the Victoria Automobile club. Everyone of the latter is delighted with the report of the provincial surveyor, Dennis Harris, who has just returned, after having spent the summer defining the route. His statement that the road, which would be built on a level, which many believe, will mean the development of a large inter-district trade which has been impossible in the past because of the intervening Sooke hills.

A prominent member of that organization, in discussing the matter the other day, pointed out that one of the reasons outside motorists had not been invited to come to this city in larger numbers was because, though there were many scenic spots, they were not accessible by road. It was pointed out that there was none that would give them an outing which would render the trip from the Sound worth while. With the Victoria Automobile club road complete, they would be unable to make such an assertion unchallenged. By the way, the road, which would be built on a level, which many believe, will mean the development of a large inter-district trade which has been impossible in the past because of the intervening Sooke hills.

Those who have frequently made the trip over the E. & N. railway to the Duncan need not be told that one of the prettiest stretches along the entire line is that lying between Goldstream and the depot which is termed "Summit"—the point at which the painting little engine has, at last, succeeded in reaching the topmost of the Sooke hills. But the members of the survey party, who have been mapping out the route, assert that the view thus obtained is nothing to be compared with other scenery which will be procured from the new road, after it leaves the railway. Through a series of sea, mountain, and hills clad in ever-green pine, become visible and everywhere there are hidden springs and waterfalls, picnics or extended summer outings.

All things considered it is likely that the new road to Mill Bay road will do more for Victoria and Vancouver than the majority anticipate.

Englishman Asks For PRINCE RUPERT LOTS

Arrives From London in Response to Advertisement Announcing Sale

An Englishman blew into the provincial bureau yesterday and announced that he had just arrived from London with advertisements saying that the lots would be sold by auction September 16, and that others besides himself were on their way, or about to start on the same mission. He seemed much taken aback when informed that it was improbable that the sale would take place before the spring. He said he had inquired at the company's office at Montreal, but had been referred to the company's land agent at Winnipeg. That gentleman in turn told him to consult the British Columbia government, where, he said, the Pacific ocean apparently put a term to his journey. He was told at the bureau of information that as long as he had come so far he might as well go to Prince Rupert and take a look over the townsite for himself. He did not want to do this, saying that if the lots were not going to be put on the market it was not worth while. He was very anxious to see the plans of the new townsite, but the authorities in this respect were not gratified. Eventually he was told to go to Prince Rupert after all.

The authorities cannot understand such an advertisement, the visitor says, current in London, as it was only the other day that an agreement was reached and it had been patent for some time that there could be no sale of lots in September. It was suggested that it might have been the advertisement of the other townsite of the same name, but the visitor says very positive that the announcements purported to be signed by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

LOST HIS LIFE

A Young Englishman in a Vancouver Rooming House Dies of Rushing Flames

Vancouver, Aug. 15.—The rooming house of Fred Stewart, at 627 Westminister avenue was partially destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and in the flames B. Warrender, aged 23, who came here three years ago from Tunbridge Wells, England, lost his life.

The fire started in a shed at the rear of the building and spread very rapidly. Mr. Stewart, as soon as he discovered the fire, personally alarmed the roomer, Warrender, his brother Bert and J. Nelson had rooms close together. All three rushed out at the same time. Bert Warrender and Nelson rushed out, but E. Warrender, who was in the room, was unable to get out. He was later picked up and carried out by Police Constable Nisidal. He was burned, but not seriously. Warrender made his way out. Bert Warrender was later picked up and carried out by Police Constable Nisidal. He was burned, but not seriously. Warrender made his way out.

The flames wrecked all the rooms at the rear of the building and it required strenuous work on the part of the firemen to save the rest of the building. The loss is about \$1500.

At the same time, the firemen were many despite the hour, are today found in their praise of the work of the firemen in the Dutch royal family. The firemen showed great bravery in entering the building when it was enveloped in flames.

Alderton, Aug. 14.—It is announced that an interesting event is about to happen in the Dutch royal family. Queen Wilhelmina is now staying at the Royal castle, Het Loo.

Local Police Authorities May Adopt the Famous Finger Print System

It is likely that in a short time the system of identifying criminals in use by the local police department will be augmented by the addition of the famous "finger print" system which has already been brought to such a fine point of perfection in the United States and has been adopted in practically every important centre in the United States and in some Canadian cities as an addition to the Bertillon system used the world over. Hereafter the suspect who runs foul of the local sleuths will not only be identified by the Bertillon system, but his physical peculiarities made note of with special reference to any deformities, but this additional means of "registering" the unfortunate will be added, if after the police have put him through these various preliminaries they still are unable to identify him on subsequent occasions when he happens to be "wanted" he may well be pronounced guilty.

Chief of Police Langley has received a copy of a recent order-in-council passed on July 21 which indicates that the governor general has sanctioned the use of the finger print system and police authorities are given the right to take the finger prints of persons in custody charged with, or under conviction of, an indictable offence.

The Dominion police authorities have been using this system for some time and for years it has been the only one used by Scotland Yard. The records of that famous department of criminal investigation show some of the most remarkable cases of the arrest and conviction of criminals by means of the finger print system.

The system of finger prints is based on the fact that the configuration of the skin on the finger tips never changes and in no two persons is exactly the same. It has been proven that when for any reason the skin on the finger tips is removed the new skin presents exactly the same mass of lines as the former skin. Once a criminal's finger prints have been taken there is no manner in which he can alter it unless by cutting off the tips of his fingers. The average criminal would hardly do this.

The system has been brought down to the popular mind by "Mark Twain's famous story" has now become a reality used in the work of bringing to justice the criminals of two continents.

Spokane Operators Said to Be Largely Interested in North-P. B. Bore Statement

Spokane, Aug. 16.—Fred Birney, who has just returned from a three months trip into the Skeena river country, northeast of Prince Rupert Island, B.C., said last night that many of the finest mineral showings in the Babine range are being taken or have already been located by Spokane and other Washington people. Mr. Birney left Spokane about the middle of May and made the 180-mile journey up the Skeena and Buckley rivers by Hudson's bay steamer to Hazelton, which he reached about the middle of June. He was there for several days, and saw some splendid mineral showings. Speaking of the mining features of his trip, he said:

There are large lignite coalfields in the Hazelton region, which the Grand Trunk Pacific road has already secured, and also large deposits of lignite on the reservation, which will belong to the Indians. Since returning to their coal holdings to the railroad, the Indians of Klappan have become wealthy and have built a modern village, with sawmill, dairy, etc., and are now building a steamer for their own use.

The town of Hazelton, which has a population of about 1,100, including Indians, is the distribution centre for the mining districts, where rich copper and silver showings have recently been uncovered.

There are many Spokane and former Spokane people among the locators of these mineral lands. James Cronin has a splendid steel galena property formerly known as the Dibble mine, owned by 400,000 bond, and is working it now with a big crew. He has built a trail 30 miles from the mine to Morristown at great expense and intends to make a mine out of the prospect. I believe he has almost as good a showing in the Dibble as he had at the now famous St. Eugene, when he located that property.

A mine for which a price of \$50,000 cash has been refused is also owned by Mr. Simpson of Spokane and has a good prospect. Harry Hauser has a copper property at Aldermere, about 30 miles up-river from Hazelton, which has created a good deal of excitement, and also some coal properties.

Ray Trimble, now of Portland, Ore., formerly of this city, has located the Mystery group, which has values in gold and copper and has been extensively worked on the surface.

A group known as the Copper Cliff was located by D. E. Mitchell, W. A. Pratt and Louis McLaughlin of Spokane and myself. We have a promising ledge and have good surface showings for several hundred feet along the vein. No work has been done this summer, but if the country opens up as it now seems likely to do, we will incorporate a company next year and begin development.

The Carr brothers, well known in this country, have a mining property in the Hazelton region, which they have secured, and also large deposits of lignite on the reservation, which will belong to the Indians. Since returning to their coal holdings to the railroad, the Indians of Klappan have become wealthy and have built a modern village, with sawmill, dairy, etc., and are now building a steamer for their own use.

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TO SOUND NORTHERN COD-FISHING BANKS

Capt. G. A. Huff, Will Locate Whaling Station and Investigate Deep-Sea Fishery

In an effort to determine the location of the banks of Queen Charlotte Islands with a view to the establishing of a cod fishing industry, and to prospect a whaling station for the Queen Charlotte Whaling company near Rose harbor, Capt. G. A. Huff of Alberni and Capt. H. Balcom, who was in command of the steamer whaler Orion for the Pacific coast, are on their way to the Cape Horn sailing grounds last season last night by the steamer Amur which sailed at 11 p.m. for Skidegate, and the depot which is termed "Summit"—the point at which the painting little engine has, at last, succeeded in reaching the topmost of the Sooke hills. But the members of the survey party, who have been mapping out the route, assert that the view thus obtained is nothing to be compared with other scenery which will be procured from the new road, after it leaves the railway. Through a series of sea, mountain, and hills clad in ever-green pine, become visible and everywhere there are hidden springs and waterfalls, picnics or extended summer outings.

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First Exhibition of 1908 Autumn Blouses and Dressing Sacques

We have just received from the Eastern fashion centres a fine collection of new Fall creations, most attractive lines that cannot fail to prove ready sellers at the very reasonable figures we place upon them—the lowest prices possible for absolutely new goods fresh from the packing case.

\$4.50 Mohair Blouses \$4.50

Black and white check, all sizes, new Grecian front, handsomely trimmed with tiny tucks and ornamented with steel or gilt-edged buttons; long sleeves, fasten in front in the prevailing fashion for autumn and winter 1908-9.

\$3.00 Cashmere Blouses \$3.00

Good serviceable materials, charming new designs, very prettily tucked, colors blue, red, white and black; sizes 34 to 44.

\$2.75 Kimona Dressing Sacques \$2.75

The most advanced ideas in negligees having a Kimona sleeve gathered in with lace and ribbon at wrist, thereby assuring not only a very handsome and most becoming garment but a warm and extremely becoming one for the cool weather ahead of us. Very charming shades of pink and mauve, splendidly trimmed with a lace beading with ribbon to match sacque running through it. Wonderfully cheap at our minimum price.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty. A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms. American Lady Corsets.

Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

'Home of the Hat Beautiful' Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves, Millery's Hosiery.

First Showing of Fall Suits

We're now ready to remove all Fall Suit worry from your mind. We can do it in short order. We are getting bouquets daily. Every looker praises our clothes—praises the fabric, the workmanship and the style. Praises our house also, for selling such choice suits at such reasonable prices. We'll be delighted to show you what's new in—

SUITS FOR FALL AND WINTER SEASONS

Don't consider too long—for early picking is best picking.

NATURE A VERY SKILFUL PHYSICIAN

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-Actives" tablets every night, besides eating some fresh fruit every day.

"Fruit-Actives" 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—boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-Actives are manufactured in Canada.

MINERAL ACT (Form F) Certificate of Improvements

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. Parrish, Free Miner's Certificate No. 238084, 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 months of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy.

Estey Player Piano LEADS THE WORLD

Fletcher Bros. Sole Agents

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

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.

As a matter of fact the railways are obliged by law to take the precautions specified, but immediately on receipt of these complaints the department took the matter up with the railroads.

The department has also taken the matter up with the district engineers, who will report any laxity on the part of the employees of the roads.

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.

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.

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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 British Columbia and Yukon sections were held by the many starchy flags in the parade. The Seattle Times says in this connection that the parade was a patriotic order and applause came when the grand marshal and his staff passed on First avenue.

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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 8000 Eskimos took part.

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REEVE OLIVER COMES BACK AT BARRISTER

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

The return of Oak Bay is not at all in accord with the opinion expressed by the city barrister on the recent draft agreement submitted by the former to the city council.

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NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROCERIES

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

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 counsel.

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. Oliver—While the city has applied for the right to supply outside municipalities with water it has never asked that it should be made an obligation; and what we desire is to secure this; that it be made an actual obligation. Mr. Taylor has, however, just told me that the city is willing to admit the existence of this obligation.

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 which this supply should be given, not for but for an actuary.

Mr. Oliver—The next thing to be settled relative to the conditions upon which this supply should be given, is what would be a reasonable amount of water at a reasonable price and upon reasonable conditions, combined with irrevocable quality.

Mr. Taylor—We will give you the best we have.

Mr. Oliver—That is all we want. Mr. Oliver—We have never expected to get the water precisely at the city's cost price, and we don't want presents. There must further be considered the increased cost of pipe which supplies us, but these are more or less matters of detail, which we are perfectly willing to have settled by some actuary.

Mr. Taylor—You can depend upon getting water upon a perfectly fair basis and if we cannot agree together the matter can be settled by arbitration or by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and indeed anybody at all so long as the settlement is fair and just.

Mr. Oliver—That is exactly all we want to get, and it is all that we ever asked for.

City Already Committed. You will see from this that your barrister committed the city to an obligation to supply Oak Bay and himself proposed an agreement and referred to arbitration of all disputed matters. Your barrister's public undertakings are not of very much value if they are to be negated by his subsequent opinions.

The return of Oak Bay is not at all in accord with the opinion expressed by the city barrister on the recent draft agreement submitted by the former to the city council.

Mr. 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 the discussion of matters pertaining to the committee in digesting the reply which was given to the council 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 a matter of a water supply for Oak Bay has been a copy of the city barrister's opinion, he is justified in saying that the city is not willing to enter into the agreement as submitted by him; but nothing is said as to whether the city would be willing or not to alter its position in that respect 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 necessary additions should be made to make it meet the wishes of the council. He also claims that the city might at least have indicated in what particular the draft agreement was unsatisfactory and suggested what necessary additions should be made to make it meet the wishes of the council.

Reeve Oliver's communication is as follows: "Gentlemen—I have received the enclosed copy of your letter of the 11th August which I take to be intended as a reply to my letter of 7th August. I am glad to hear 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 city should be made an obligation; and what we desire is to secure this; that it be made an actual obligation. Mr. Taylor has, however, just told me that the city is willing to admit the existence of this obligation.

LEVANTS WITH MONEY OF FELLOW ITALIANS

Now Quarine Benamino, Foreman at Brick Works, is Under Arrest

With a score of his fellow countrymen clamoring for the man who had earned money, Quarine Benamino, until two weeks ago foreman at the Humber Brick Works, Douglas street, but since then a fugitive from justice, was yesterday arrested at Colville, Wash., by Sheriff W. H. Graham. He will be brought back to Victoria to stand trial on a charge of theft.

For some time there has been a gang of Italians working at the brick yard of the Humber company. Benamino, who has a fair knowledge of English, was foreman and it was the custom of the other Italians to every month hand to the foreman sufficient money with which to meet the monthly bills for groceries, etc. Benamino, it is alleged, received his trust in proper manner for some months, but last month when the confiding Italians handed over \$300 to him he apparently could not withstand the temptation and instead of meeting the obligations for which the money was handed him, took the \$300.

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, escaped with nothing more serious than a severe shaking and one or two bruises. The shock, however, was such that she was unable to leave her taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where she passed the night. It is expected that she will be fully recovered in a day or two.

Mrs. Carmichael, who had spent the afternoon shopping in the city, was crossing Johnson street at its intersection with Douglas street, and did not see the horse until it was upon her. She was thrown to the ground with great force and the wheels of the buggy passed over her. Fortunately, she was not injured more seriously.

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, partner named J. E. Brown, were digging a ditch to convey water to their land across Anderson's property. 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 Brown. Anderson, who is elderly, was held by Sheriff Ed. Anderson and charged with 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, oils, coal oil, gasoline, etc., and the fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The damage was slight.

City Already Committed. You will see from this that your barrister committed the city to an obligation to supply Oak Bay and himself proposed an agreement and referred to arbitration of all disputed matters. Your barrister's public undertakings are not of very much value if they are to be negated by his subsequent opinions.

The return of Oak Bay is not at all in accord with the opinion expressed by the city barrister on the recent draft agreement submitted by the former to the city council.

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 the discussion of matters pertaining to the committee in digesting the reply which was given to the council at Monday night's meeting of the council.

ARRESTS MADE AT MONTREAL

Two Strikers in Custody on the Charge of Interfering With Workers

BASELESS RUMORS ABROAD

Winnipeg Men Who Left Their Work Get Their Pay Cheques

Montreal, Aug. 13.—The only new developments in the strike situation today was that several fights, the first since the inauguration of the strike, broke out, two of the strikers being placed under arrest this afternoon on a charge of interfering with the returning workmen at the Angus shops.

The strikers have picketed around the shops, but in one case the men who have remained at work have been brought into the city every night after work on a special train. A number of the strikers met the train this afternoon and started to argue with the men, one of the strikers, named Groulx, who was prominent in the movement, was picked under arrest, charged with interfering with the returning workmen. He was subsequently released on \$50 bail. Another of the strikers who went to the Place Victoria station with the object of meeting the train was arrested charged with trespassing on C.P.R. property, and was released on \$100 bail. The men will appear in court tomorrow.

No evidence is placed in the rumor circulated to the effect that President O'Connell, of the Metal Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor, is to have a conference with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. For one thing, the latter is now at his summer home at St. Andrews.

A report circulated last night that C.P.R. officials believe that freight trains are intentionally delayed by trainmen was also a serious reflection upon the trainmen, in whose loyalty the company has every confidence.

Little credence is given to the rumor that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will be sole arbitrator to settle the shopmen's strike.

Men Paid Off at Winnipeg. Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—The striking Canadian Pacific coal employees were paid off today. The men were paid this morning until noon, hundreds of men were standing in two lines four deep outside the bank, as strikers, who were on Logan avenue, West. Two policemen kept the door clear, and only two to three men were admitted at a time. The men were very orderly, and there have been no disturbances since each man received his pay. Paymaster McPherson then hands cheques. The patrol had no significant words on account of strike in the column for reasons for leaving.

Paymaster McPherson said the pay sheets for July would be over \$100,000, and that more money for the balance. About \$125,000 in all would represent the total amount paid today.

MARKET SUCCESS. Nearly All Stalls in Vancouver Building Are Rented—Bridge Work a Hindrance. Vancouver, Aug. 13.—Market Clerk Kelly stated to the market and industries committee last night that all stalls in the public market which were ready for occupancy would be filled on Saturday, only two being not yet engaged. At least \$142 would be needed to the bridge, and the fees after opening day. Only one of the stalls had yet been rented, this being in the case of the stalls on the new bridge made the location undesirable for a permanent business. As soon as the bridge is completed the stalls of the market would be eagerly sought.

Regarding opinions expressed concerning the renovated building, Mr. Kelly stated that a leading fruit merchant of Seattle, who operates on the public market in that city, had recently looked over the building. He pronounced it one of the finest he had ever seen in a city the size of Vancouver, and said that he intended to acquire it in his home-city for a municipal institution along the same lines. The present market in Seattle being partly under private control.

Cariboo Pioneer Dies. Vernon, Aug. 13.—Another of the old British Columbia pioneers passed away this week in the person of William Hering, who died here on Monday evening. While the deceased had not been in the best of health for some time, his death came as a surprise to a good many people in Vernon, where he was particularly well known. He came here about twenty years ago from Cariboo, whither he had gone during the historical gold rush. For some years he acted as nightwatchman in this city, before there ever was such a thing as police force, and later on was appointed constable by the municipality. Mr. Hering was 76 years and 8 months old at the time of his death. A member of the Sons of Old Dominion, he was buried in the Masonic lodge room, this afternoon. Mr. Hering was well and favorably known throughout the whole district, there was a large attendance at the funeral.

Coburg, Ont., Aug. 13.—Attempting to recover the body of a man named Ross, who had been drowned, David Ross was himself drowned.

Mining Resources Give Him Surprise

Expert of the General Electric Company Thinks Well of Province

Vancouver, Aug. 13.—D. M. Riordan, of New York, chief mining expert of the General Electric company, has left here for California, after making an examination of various copper propositions north of Ashcroft in the valleys of the Thompson, Quesnel and Fraser rivers. Before his departure, Mr. Riordan stated that although the showings were not as perfect as those of the Yukon, the districts in question were handicapped owing to lack of transportation and that operations conducted by companies with strong financial resources. He did not secure any options or bonds, and will return in the season of the properties later in the year.

Mr. Riordan expressed himself as amazed at the possibilities of the mining industry in British Columbia. The trip as well as the data he obtained respecting the province was a perfect revelation. Most of his life has been spent in the southwestern states where less ideal conditions exist. Mr. Riordan was also impressed with the agricultural resources of the regions he recently visited. It is his intention to go north by the cariboo road to locate land. Many of the newcomers tailed from the Yukon and Idaho and had been several months on the overland journey with their cattle and horses.

Mr. Riordan, who was accompanied by two junior experts, stated that the General Electric company secures a large portion of its copper for its own mines. One of the principal mines is at Bully Hill, California. The production there amounts to about six million pounds of copper, and \$100,000 worth of gold and silver per annum. The ore is virtually all selling and runs from \$ to 5 per cent copper.

Strike of Good Ore. Nelson, Aug. 13.—A strike of considerable importance has just been made upon the Nugget mine, a gold quartz proposition situated on the creek, in the Ymir district, where a ledge of ore is being treated for the first time. The ledge is an unexpected point, long before the ore was shot which was being treated should have come in. This means that either the original ore shot disintegrates or the ledge is of a greater extent than the upper work ledge, or that a new body of ore has been discovered. Analysis made of the samples today show the ore to run between \$500 and \$600 a ton.

Misses Oriental Quarters. Vancouver, Aug. 13.—Earl Duffey, who is in the city on his way to assume his duties as the new governor of British Columbia, and who will sail tomorrow, today visited the quarters of the Oriental Hotel. He was shown the signs in the Chinese and Japanese quarters by two detectives.

Conservatives Active. Prince Rupert Association Prepares Reception for Ministers—Chaired by Organized Report. Prince Rupert, Aug. 13.—A meeting of the Conservative association of Prince Rupert was held in the Methodist hall, Friday night. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. W. J. Quinn. No business of importance was transacted other than taking steps to arrange for a reception to Premier and his party, and to the Hon. Mr. Bower and Dr. B. E. Young, minister of education, who are expected to arrive in Prince Rupert tomorrow afternoon.

Prize Rupert Helps. Generous Response to Appeal for Aid to Ferry—Shoppers' Telegraph Line—New Shape. Prince Rupert, Aug. 13.—Telegraphic communication between Prince Rupert and the outside cities has been seriously interrupted during the past two months, due in part to the railway construction along the Skeena river, where the telegraph lines of the Trunk Pacific follow the trail of the Dominion government telegraph line. The lines are being replaced, and the work is being done with great care and speed.

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MORNING POST CRITICISM

Times Approves Government's Avoidance of Offending Colony

London, Aug. 13.—The Foreign Office, in announcing tonight the conclusion of a modus vivendi regarding the Newfoundland fisheries, says "The Morning Post" Government of the United States united concerning the notes regarding the proposal for a modus vivendi between the United States and the United Kingdom regarding the Newfoundland fisheries, and approved the Government's decision to accept the proposal.

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MOUS AGAIN RENEWED

Foreign Office Announces an Agreement of the Two Governments

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VANCOUVER LIBERALS TALK BY-ELECTION

May Be Used as Feeler for General Contest—Mr. McInnes Likely Choice

Vancouver, Aug. 13.—That the party convention held by the Liberal party in the next ten days and that the candidate in the Liberal interest will be W. W. McInnes are the two features of street gossip today among those who are in a position to know the inner workings of the federal camp. Uptown stories this morning had it that the official details preliminary to the holding of the convention will be finally decided in London, and the Liberal association to be held this evening. While it is said that the party convention is not yet called for a convention, consideration may also be given a suggestion, said to have been made by the party, that a by-election be held in this city as soon as H. G. Macpherson, M. P., shall have resigned in order to test the constituency and the strength of weakness of the government candidate.

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MONTEBANK CLEARINGS

Montreal, Aug. 13.—Bank clearings for the week ending August 13 are \$28,923,999, as against \$27,011 in 1907, and \$26,697,438 in 1906.

ONTARIO GOVERNORSHIP

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The rumor that Senator Melvin Jones is to succeed Lieutenant Governor Clark of Ontario is denied.

HAS THREE WIVES

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 13.—George Ferguson, driver for Windsor Vanover, is under arrest charged with bigamy. It is alleged that he has three wives living.

VISIT MINING

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Hon. Wm. Templeman and Mr. Brock, director of the Geological Survey, leave tomorrow for British Columbia where they will visit the mining centres with a view to ascertaining the condition of the mining industries.

MARATHON WINNER RETURNING

Queensdown, Aug. 13.—Among the passengers on the steamer Oceanic today was John J. Hays, of the London American Athletic club, winner of the Marathon in the Olympic games.

BURNED AT FERNIE

Portland, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Pasco today says Antigua Frasari, who carries papers, which show him to be an Italian of high rank, was found lying on the railroad track near Wallula, and his body was found as a result of burns received during the Fernie fire. He says he was in the train when the fire broke out, and that he was visiting in Fernie. His brother is in the city.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRINCE

Toronto, Aug. 13.—The business secretary of the Sovereign Great Prince of Canada was practically concluded this morning with the election of officers as follows: Grand Master, A. A. Campbell, London; Deputy G. M. L. Archibald, Stouffville; Grand Chancellor, H. H. Whyte, Montreal; Grand Chaplain, R. V. Irving, Vancouver; B. C. Grand Constable, C. H. Collins. The delegates were welcomed to the city this morning by the Mayor, Oliver. The parade this afternoon was called off owing to the rain, and a drill formation was held in the army instead.

KING EDWARD VISITS AUSTRIAN EMPEROR

Hospitably Entertained at Ischl—King's Arrival at Marienbad

Ischl, Aug. 13.—The Emperor last night entertained King Edward at a gala dinner during the course of which guests were exchanged expressive of the mutual pleasure of the visit, the King congratulating Emperor Francis Joseph on the celebration of his jubilee and both dwelling with satisfaction on the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The dinner was followed by a grand adjournment to the Vienna Manner (Swagsyther), during which in abundance of the Emperor's health was toasted, and five or six glasses were liquid on 200 points of surrounding mountains. The monarchs then drove through Ischl to view the public baths and illuminations until nearly midnight when the Emperor escorted his royal guest back to the hotel.

FISHERMEN'S CASES

Men on Fraser Feel Themselves Ground Down By Conflicting Jurisdictions

New Westminster, Aug. 13.—Arrangements are concluded to take the summonses tomorrow against fishermen found in alleged, guilty of breaches of the provincial government and fishing without provincial licenses, with the cases adjourned to the 14th day. Five are cases in which the weekly close season rules were broken. Most of the men are from Whonnock, and Provincial Fisheries Officer Reid went up the river in a launch and served the summonses yesterday afternoon.

WAGES ARE RAISED

A Welcome Announcement Made at Prince Rupert on Mr. Stewart's Arrival There

Prince Rupert, Aug. 13.—One of the most noticeable features of J. W. Stewart's visit, and one that will be heralded with delight amongst the railway construction men, is the raising of standard of wages to \$12 per day and were paying \$8.25 per week for board at the contractors camps. According to the new scale of wages, the men will now be paid \$2.75 per day and drillers will receive \$3, while the charge for board remains the same as before. The increase is equivalent to a raise of 50 cents per day all round.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Saint Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 13.—Benny Kirk and Alexander Scagliano and Pasquale Enrico have been committed for trial, charged with the murder of an Italian named Pasquale, some days ago, as the result of a row.

MORE RAINFALL ON THE PRAIRIES

Additional Moisture Expected to Better the Quality of the Wheat

OAT CROP ALSO IMPROVES

Harvesting in Progress in Manitoba Where Soil is Light

Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—Steady rains, worth millions of dollars to western farmers, fell during the last twenty-four hours, through the greater part of southern and central Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and should prove a potent factor in saving the oat crop, which has been seriously affected by the continuous drought.

Probably the rain added two or three bushels an acre to much of the spring wheat crop, which was not too far advanced to harvest. It is only on light lands, where cultivation is poor, that spring wheat showed the full effects of the drought by ripening in the straw before the wheat is cut. Heavy precipitation will fatten out the berries in wheat not due for cutting for a week or more. It is only in saliniferous soil that the most satisfactory salinity will be on the oat crop, which in many parts looked like being the biggest failure in several years.

Oats had not got a sufficient start to weather successfully this year. The drought and blistering heat, and consequently headed out with straw so short as to make it very difficult to cut, while the grain developed and starved. Plentiful rainfall will give the crop another start and up to a respectable total, if over to the average of the past decade. Without the rain the oat crop must have been a sad failure.

HARVESTING GOES ON

The Ogilvie Flour Mills company reports that good progress has been made by the crops this week. Heavy rain was general yesterday, doing much good and materially assisting in the filling of the latter.

A light frost was reported at some points last night, but the wheat is in such an advanced condition that no material damage can now result from that source.

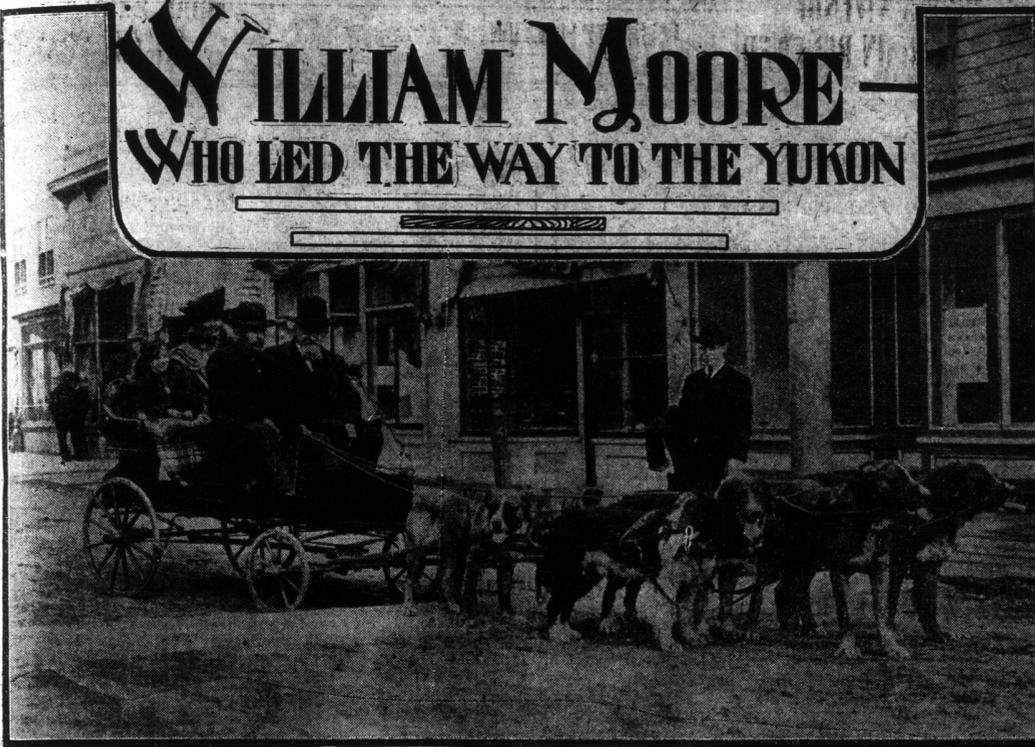
Harvesting has progressed steadily this week, and ten per cent of the wheat in Manitoba is now in stack, and fully fifty per cent ready for the binders.

Another few days will see the fall wheat in Alberta all cut. The yields are exceeding previous estimates and are being stored in the stacks. The wheat started, and the first sample received today is a most excellent one of fall wheat.

CHINA PROTESTS

Shooting of Japanese Traitor by Legation Guards in Peking is the Cause of Offence

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, is, 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 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

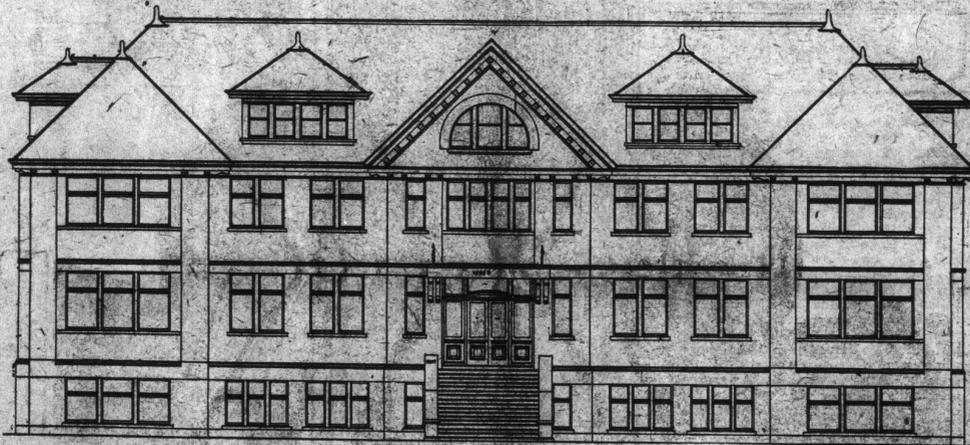
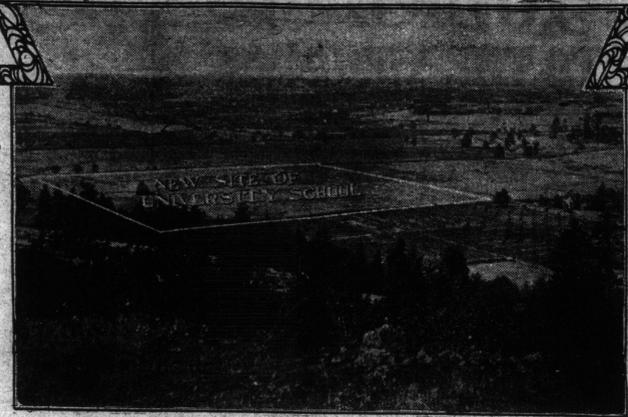
Mr. R. V. Harvey was educated at the Liverpool College in England. After winning a scholarship at that school, and an open classical scholarship at Magdalene College, Cam-

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

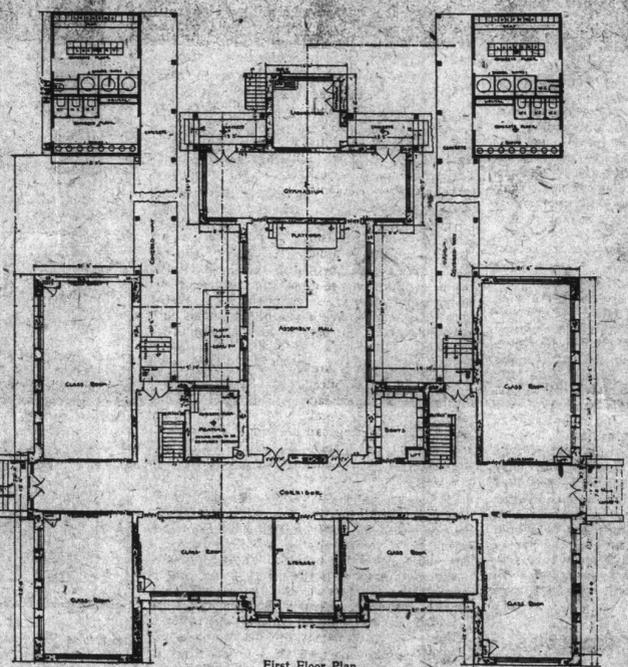
the same staircase, and the masters' rooms are placed in such a way as to ensure the closest supervision in all parts of the house.

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 little of the 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 eleven 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, Colewort.
Trot: Naretsi, Sellie
Sow: Prickly Spin
Cabbage, Cauliflower
Cabbage, Endive,
rot, Mustard and Cre
Melons in heat, Prim
for Spring, Mignonett
Parsley, Tomato.

VEGETABLES

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August
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Therefo

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

Make sowings of
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will be rather shor
frost catches them,
cause no anxiety o
does not injure the
if left till Novemb
sorts may require
newspapers or old
the approach of c
Several degrees
lettuce, radishes, s
nips, parsley and c
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from the 7th to th
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duce full sized pea
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Golden Wax was
first.

Peas.—While no
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sowing. They a
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Spinach.—A
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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, Galliarids, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Ranunculus, Primroses, Polyanthus, Broccoli, Salad Plants, Coleworts.
 For Narcissus, Scillas, Chionodoxa, Fressias.
 Sows: Prickly Spinach, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Colewort, Cauliflower, Tripoli Onion, Lettuce, Cos, and Cabbage, Endive, Turnips for winter, Horn Cabbage, Mustard and Cross 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.

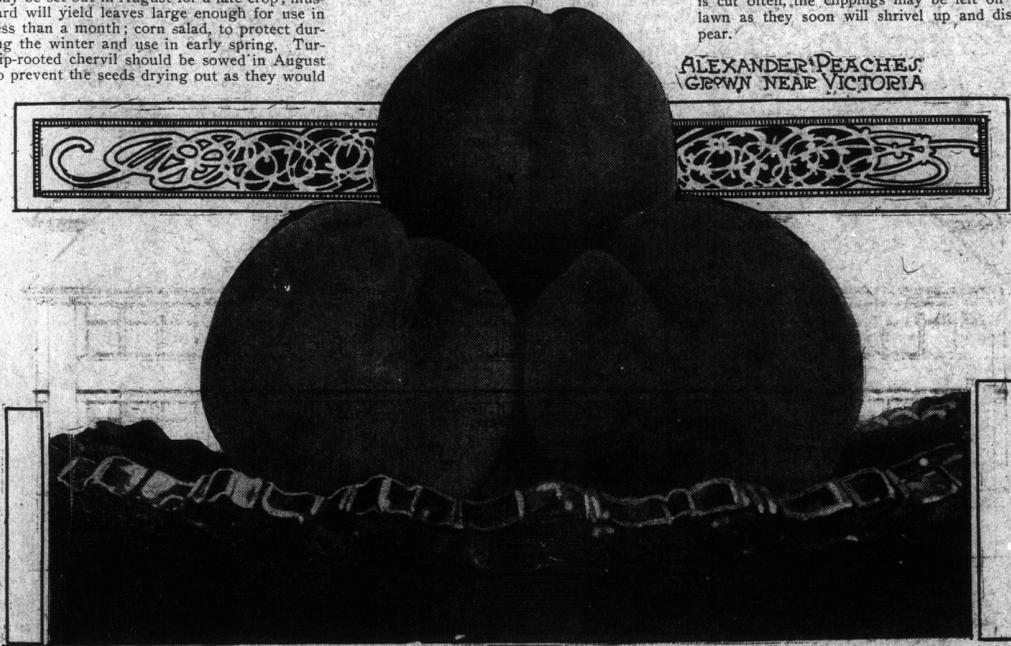
Some years ago we analysed four well known varieties of apples and from the data then obtained, and assuming a yield of 1600 barrels per acre, I calculate that the amount of plant food removed in the fruit from this area, per annum, would be from 9 to 10 lbs. of nitrogen, 5 to 6 lbs. of phosphoric acid 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



DR. YOUNG, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ABOUT TO LEAVE THE "PTARMIGAN"

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



COLUMBIA RIVER



OUR PARTY ON THE PTARMIGAN SITTING DOWN, LEFT TWO RIGHT—DR. YOUNG, MR. PARSONS, MR. MCBRIDE, MR. FULTON, MR. MCBRIDE, MRS. YOUNG.—Rosaling W. Young.

the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north to the 20th 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	Acres
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

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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 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.

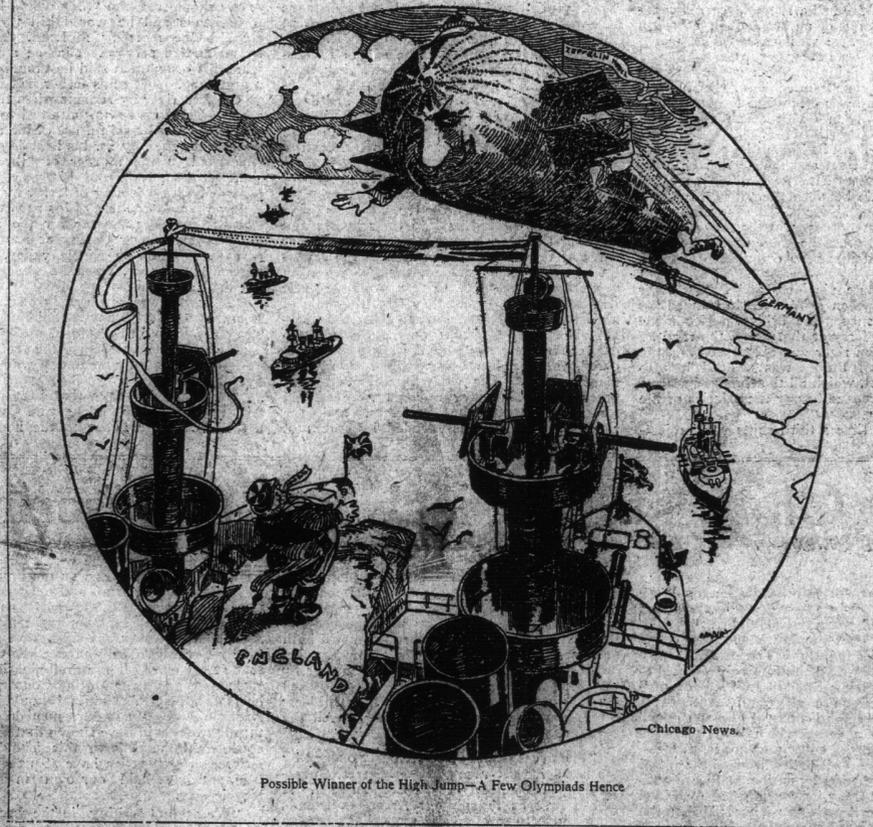
"We are moved to make these remarks by many recent instances of ineptitude in the treatment of Church newspapers by those responsible for the business arrangements of great organizations more or less directly connected with Anglicanism. Even the Pan-Anglican Congress, which, generally speaking, was managed 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



Possible Winner of the High Jump—A Few Olympiad Hens

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 finance. 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

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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-limits 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 they 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 seven-teen 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,

"Fshaw!" 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 and did help 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." "I'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.

"At the outset the Stadium running heats

"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 abstinence 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.

"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 denounced slavery, she re-creates the family, she proclaimed 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."

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 denounced slavery, she re-creates the family, she proclaimed 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.



OMEWHER State of I of Indian means of It was as black man the geese state in C to in in hian wall of boulders tinent. But there mud red in all; and one t of aviary of wingless of their songs had bee contributor to a "post of the State had been majority of the sacred distinction, but as ind of Chas. Deza Forey in the stage when the h poet by profession, a r ter by his neighbors, of the country that some literary has poetic map of the Do French, Canada, and judge by what one res of a new singer a critic hearings which extend cific. Unfortunately, nightingales," who in tradition of technique ant errors of taste by Let us hear what M. standpoint the a conty on the subject of "A la fin du XIXe siècle" des specimens poètes. Il en est natu n'ont d'autre mérite q excuser un complaisa de qualité. Laissons significants, nous n quelques personnalités de M. Davray the pr on the work of Susan Heavyside (1816-76) (1815-1887), George G. William Henry Drum D. Roberts, Archibald Wilfred Campbell, Du liam Bliss Carman: has the great merit names of mere rhymes "The making of an and it is much to be yet found an antholog marnar as well as the strated by the critic, his last, has said that "by-eriticism and rye lack of sound criticism sor Pelham Edgar, C mark—is one of the c English-speaking Cana an unquestionably ext book, which is an un theologist of prose an —but by no means sc writers. Is a specimen counsel. The critic w

As a cooled cane, Rebounding, quite as an example of a w

Imp

NE of the twentieth Citadel a deder a d the various variat ed at the About th the differ as well a

the lieutenant-govern leading business men various provinces. His Excellency on the minutes spent in cor a superb dinner ser in the Citadel. The r and stacks of arms, w roused music. The leads to the balcony ama of the St. Lawre of the three friendl

One of the most ing over to Earl G contribution to the b "Gentlemen, I drink t King," which was the National Anthem, Sir drunk after cheers for

He then proposed Prince of Wales, ren and honor to the presi sir in your hearts, a and grateful emotion. the Prince of Wales, a remarkable manife of Your Royal Highne never be forgotten b timate as to be in G

Later, in the cour the motto which has illuminated it by ni nous nous aimat truth of which this t ration and which ou letters on the doors was received with the by the hand, followe and "I regret that the cheers subsided low:

"Your Excellency, you all most sincere ing this toast, and m ter in which they h referred to the fact I ada. I cannot, I reg of these celebrati from the Atlantic interests of his inf something like a rec from Hon. Mr. Dea one difference, howe speculate myself and "Champion's vessels" was near \$200 tons, "fortable." Continuo caion when I have made friends, and of Wales, who acco will ever forget. (C Canada and to make personal feelings, th realizing how enorm the recent years, the cessive governments is people."

His concluding re Canada, understood could not have bee

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**

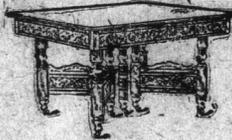
Hall Seats Attractively Priced

- 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**

Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

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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 Br 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.

This measure has been taken because of ficulty between Venezu 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 patch by the Fore Venezuela to the Du Foreign Affairs rece amined. However, Vice-Adri 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 minster was conde unknown in modern is in itself a satisfier It is admitted that which caused the ex pulsion 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 Hollan invite disappointment by going out to After all, it is add frank and ungarde Hollanders nothing Viewing the De B worst aspect, the pr if he were no longe sons gratis at Caraca could you have in formed 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