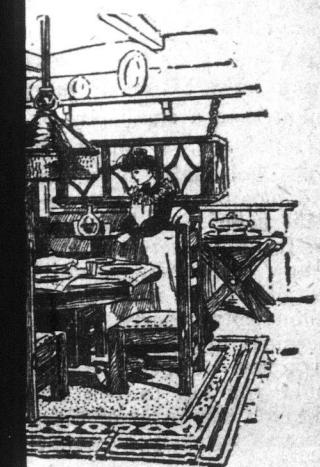


The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

AINS



\$20.00

N CABINETS offered in
varied. This one is indeed
and usually sells very
25.00, being considered by
again at that price. For
August Sale, we have
\$20.00
can be had in Kitchen
\$10.00. August Sale
\$15.00

special, From 50¢

Kitchen Chair you need,
unless array, in all styles
to reduce the unusually
and, have decided to mark
ture to make a quick clearing
our August Sale from 50¢



Compel

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duced, but most noticeable are

Irish Point Curtains,
singular Value \$11.50 to
\$15.00, for \$7.50

PAIRS SWISS AND
POINT CURTAINS,
white, ecru and cream. At
regular prices these are
exceptionally good values. Reg-
\$11.50 to \$15.00 per pair.
Trust Sale price per pair \$7.50

ets, Etc.

for instantly clearing dis-
wls, bath tubs, sinks. Aug-
ust 40¢

HOLDERS, will fit on bath
price 25¢

CH RAT TRAP, with trap
ore. August Sale Price 50¢

made of emery, will sharpen
st Sale Price 10¢

in the kitchen, two styles.
and 10¢

GERS, with hook. August
..... 5¢

OOKS. August Sale Price,
15¢

OOKS. August Sale Price,
20¢

August Sale Price 10¢

August Sale Price 10¢

VERS. August Sale Price—
10¢

15¢

20¢

or Telephone Orders
Taken

VOL. L. NO. 272.

VICE-REGAL IS ARRAIGNED PARTY ON COAST FOR BEING WED

His Excellency the Governor-General Reached Vancouver This Morning and is Now Northward Bound

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR VOICES WELCOME

Luncheon Today on Yacht Do-
laura—Will Visit Victoria Toward the End of the Present Month

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, reached Vancouver by special train at 10 o'clock this morning.

He was accompanied by his daughter, Lady Sybil Grey, and Miss Broderick, as well as Capt. Viscount Lascelles, aide-de-camp.

There was no formal welcome at the C. P. R. station on the part of the City of Vancouver.

His Excellency was met by Lieutenant Governor Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir, and Mr. R. Marpole, General Executive Assistant of the C.P.R.

The party were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir at luncheon on the yacht Dolaura.

His Excellency will leave this afternoon for Skagway on the D. G. S. Quadra.

Lady Grey will leave Ottawa for British Columbia in ten days to join her husband in the Wimberly Valley, where he will spend some weeks on his return from the Yukon.

COMING TO VICTORIA

Vice-Regal Party Will Be Welcomed in This City Towards the End of the Month.

Enquiry of representatives of the Provincial Government that modelling resulted in the authorization of a seal for the vice-regal party to the effect that the Governor-General might be expected back in a couple of weeks and that he would pay Victoria a visit sometime between the 10th and 15th of next month. His Excellency, it is anticipated, will spend over several days at least, during which period he will be a guest at Government House.

Arrangements have not yet been made for a reception or entertainment.

That both the Government and the City will accord the distinguished visitor a royal welcome in the form of one or more public receptions is assured.

A formal reception in the assembly chamber of the legislative buildings. Also it is quite likely that Grey will take occasion to view some of the recent adjustments Victoria has made to its surroundings.

Mr. Fulton returned to Victoria, but Mr. Fulton went on to the Irrigation Convention at Lethbridge to-day.

The earlier part of the proceedings took the form of a mock trial, when Mr. Fulton was called to answer a charge of having secretly co-

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He accepted the gift.

A social evening followed the presentation of the occasion will form one of the brightest epochs in the history of this city.

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MUCH LATER THAN LAST BIG RUN

J. P. Babcock Returns From Preliminary Visit to Fraser Upper Waters

J. P. Babcock, deputy commissioner of fisheries, returned to the city yesterday from a tour of inspection of the Seton lake hatchery and the upper waters of the Fraser. Mr. Babcock states that this year there are fewer salmon in the main stem and smaller ones along the Fraser river canyon than there were last year at the same period. The early run of last year was not duplicated. As a result, it is too early to judge of the manner in which the spawning beds will be seeded. On the last year of the big run, 1905, there were several thousand fish in the weirs at Seton lake by this time, but today there is not a

ISSUING BULLETINS

Provincial Bureau of Information Finds Work Increasing

At the present time a new bulletin dealing with northern British Columbia, is in course of preparation by the provincial bureau of information, while additional copies of bulletin No. 10, the one on agriculture, revised and brought up to date are now run off. A new edition of the Handbook of British Columbia is being printed elsewhere. The work of sending out literature, answering letters containing enquiries about the resources of the province, etc., has increased greatly. Some of the latter contain some very amusing demands.

Not long ago a gentleman living in the Fiji Islands wrote asking for the terms upon which he could purchase a lake. He also asked if he would be permitted to float a log and the dimensions, length, breadth and depth. When he learned that this was impossible to obtain he has written demanding the cost of an island in Barkley Sound.

A lady living in England sent out the sheets of "fodiscap," filled with eloquent writing, in which she was decidedly vague. "How much does it cost to irrigate?" without any reference to the amount of land, etc., was one question. "How much does a house cost?" "How much does seasoned timber cost?" and various other queries were amongst the number, without respect to location, place, kind or sizes desired.

But all the letters are answered.

THOUSANDS WILL BE ATTRACTED BY FAIR

Management of Victoria's Exhibition Makes Special Arrangement For the Entertainment of Americans

Throughout Vancouver Island, and, in fact in every British Columbia agricultural community, farmers are looking forward all aglow for the provincial exhibition of 1909 which will be held at Victoria from the 20th to the 25th of September.

There are several reasons why the forthcoming fair should be anticipated with unusual interest but there are two which stand above all the others by virtue of their importance. This is the second year since the destruction of the original buildings by fire and now, for the first time, the new ones, of modern type affording ample space for a comprehensive representation of the development of the Canadian movement agriculturally and commercially. They are completed and ready for use while the surrounding fifty or sixty acres of ground, on which is an up-to-date half mile horse race track, also in shape for all forms of entertainment. Besides the many advantages of British Columbia in fruit growing, in stock raising, and in other branches of farming is expected to be strikingly illustrated by exhibits to be relegated to his slayer to Mattawa.

If he can show that Stamford White

and a number of wealthy friends

opened several establishments where

young girls were ruined, and that at

tempo were made on his client's

life. Mr. Morschauer will be able to

dispute some of the delusion he

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Mr. Morschauer tried to prove the

charge against White again by read-

ing parts of Evelyn Jerome's testimony

which she was prompted by what

she knew of White's practices. Mr.

Gleason has about fifty letters which

he received from Thaw and which they

prove our client's sensations of the

trial if read.

Miss Beatrice Seeley, who has many

friends in Interior British Columbia,

was married in Los Angeles last week

to Mr. R. L. Turner, one of that city.

While a party of thirteen men were

en route from Graham City to Prince

Rupert on the Josephine, one of them,

John Anderson fell overboard and was

drowned.

A coroner's inquest into the drowning of Angelo Christopher, from Lubbock island bridge, have returned a verdict of accidental death, no blame attach-

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Provincial Architect Criddle was in

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Six Months 50
Three months 25
Sent postpaid to Canada and the
United Kingdom.

THE INDIAN QUESTION

There is no use in pretending that considerable uneasiness is not felt as to the changed attitude of the Indians on the remote localities towards the white people. We do not know that the Indians are wholly to blame. Accounts have reached us of great injustice being done them by white people, and it is not a matter of surprise that they are in somewhat of an ugly frame of mind. We are not apprehensive of any immediate difficulty, but the principle that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure" fits the case like a glove. The unrest has its origin in several things. One of them is the unnatural feeling of the Indians when they see their hunting grounds restricted by settlement and their fishing privileges curtailed by regulation, that they are being deprived of rights which are theirs beyond all question. We must not expect the Indians to see things from our point of view. Do we not know that in considering the very plain case of the Songhees Reserve white men, as anxious to have that matter settled as any one can be, have read into the correspondence between Governor Douglas and the Colonial Office things favorable to the Indians which are not there. Ought we then to be surprised that the Indians themselves are easily convinced that their rights are very much greater than they are? Two things seem to us to be necessary. The first is to show the Indians that the authority of the white man is not to be trifled with. This lesson should be brought home by a demonstration to them of the nature of the authority and of its sufficiency to maintain peace and punish offenders. When this has been done, the next step should be to exhibit to the Indians a disposition to deal with them in a spirit of perfect fairness, and genuine liberality. If ever it came to a question of force the Indians would make a poor resistance. But force ought to be avoided as long as it is possible. The plans of the provincial government are all that can be expected from that quarter, and are ample for the purposes within its jurisdiction, but, the Indians being the wards of the Dominion, it seems to us that it would be wise on the part of the federal government to assume some of the duties of guardianship other than those ordinarily undertaken. In other words it ought to see that its wards keep the peace. We have the best of reasons for saying that the federal authorities are very much alive to their duty in this respect, and will act promptly when a judicious line of action can be laid down. One of the difficulties in the situation is the very natural desire of officials not to exaggerate the unrest for this may possibly lead them to minimize the necessity for action of any kind. Under any circumstances the matter is a delicate one to handle; but our humble judgment, which may or may not be of any value, is that there ought to be action taken by the Dominion government in concert with the precautions taken by the provincial government.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

It would seem absurd to claim that the revised tariff will meet the expectations of the people of the United States. During the last presidential contest they were led to expect that the election of Mr. Taft meant a series of changes in the direction of lower duties. The bill prepared by Representative Payne was a bona fide attempt to comply with that expectation; but when the measure got into the senate the majority of that body under the lead of Senator Aldrich assumed the astounding position that the pledge of tariff revision meant revision upward and not downward. The Aldrich Bill was not calculated to reduce customs taxation and that was what the people had been promised. They had been assured that the interests of consumers would be considered to some extent, but the Senate Bill conveniently ignored the existence of any such class in the community. The measure as patched up in the Senate being very different from what it was when the house passed it, a conference of the two houses was the next step under the constitutional practice, and at this stage the President was able to use his influence to some extent. The result has been a compromise, which like most compromises, satisfies nobody. The President will sign the measure as it stands, but he will doubtless do so with a heavy heart, for he knows perfectly well that it is not a fulfillment of the pre-election promises which he made and which were made in his behalf. In preparing the measure as it stands both of the great political parties were concerned. The Republicans stood out more strongly than the Democrats for high protection, but the latter have to bear a large share of the responsibility.

The chief interest attaching to the new tariff from an outside point of view is its political effect. In some of the United States papers it is easy to see evidence of a belief that there will be a breaking up of old party

lines, and the formation of a new party, which will specifically espouse the cause of the consumer. As one writer expresses it, the Democrats who have fought side by side with Republicans in the interests of the consumers, can hardly oppose each other in a campaign in the consumers' interests. If the expected new line of political demarcation is drawn, one can hardly say how far it may not extend. The people of the United States submit to a great deal of misgovernment because they have faith in the sufficiency of their particular form of government to produce remedies for all political ills as soon as the case becomes serious enough to demand a remedy. Sometimes the remedy is a very costly one, as was the case with the abolition of slavery; but they are content to wait feeling certain that, in the words attributed to Lincoln, "you can fool all of the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people all of the time; but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." As a general proposition that is true enough, but the process by which it is worked out is apt to be slow and destructive. It is unsafe to make even general political prophecies; but we think the signs are that the people of the United States are becoming tired of high protection, and that the trend of public opinion in favor of a lower tariff will receive a decided impetus from the action of congress.

The United States showed the world the way to high protection as a fiscal policy, and as long as that policy prevails in that country the trade conditions of other countries will not be seriously disturbed by anything which congress may do in the way of altering the customs schedule. But once let genuine tariff revision be undertaken, once let duties be so lowered that the United States approaches anything resembling a free trade basis and every civilized nation will find its commerce affected. Years ago some of the leading English statesmen expressed a fear of what might happen if the United States ever shook itself free from the principles of protection, and with its vast resources in natural wealth, intelligent population and monetary strength, declared itself ready to face the world in open competition. Of late years there has been a tendency to ignore the possibilities involved in such a change, but political economists everywhere are beginning to realize that the principle of protection has yet to meet the only real strain that can be put upon it, which will be when the United States abandons it. Some may say that we are suggesting the impossible when we contemplate such a reversal of policy on the part of the republic; but we draw the attention of such people to the fact that a high protective tariff has failed to produce the revenue needed for the growing needs of the country. These needs apparently will grow at a rapid rate in the future than in the past. For right or wrong the country has been committed to a costly naval and military programme. The vast population is making greater demands than ever upon the federal revenue. So serious are these demands felt to be that a constitutional amendment is to be submitted to authorize congress to impose an income tax for the purpose of raising a revenue. If this amendment is adopted, we may look out for a change in public sentiment. When a tax collector comes to every man's door to ask for a direct contribution towards the expense of governing the nation, the question will be, "Whose interests are imports prevented?" The answer will be in those of the great trusts and monopolies. It will be idle to assure the ordinary individual that he gets higher wages because of protection, for he will reply by pointing to the increased cost of living. He will want to know why his small income should be taxed in order that tariff beneficiaries may make princely fortunes. Then will come about a change. No country in the world is better equipped to stand upon a policy of free trade than the United States, and if such a policy is ever adopted, or even approached, every other country will have to adjust its policy accordingly.

AS TO DREADNOUGHTS.

There is a revival of the discussion on the propriety of giving a Dreadnought to the Royal Navy. It is many-sided. One paper declares that the general sentiment of Canadians is in favor of such a gift. While the Colonist would like very much to see such a gift made, it is unable to discover a very strong sentiment in this particular direction. As far as we

BOWES' BLOOD PURIFIER

It is an impure or impoverished condition of the blood which causes nervousness, lack of appetite, insomnia, certain forms of rheumatism, kidney troubles, etc. Impure blood generally shows in the complexion; and skin diseases are also of this class. These troubles can readily be removed by taking Bowes' Blood Purifier, which removes all impurities. Promotes rich, pure blood, which helps but give perfect health. \$1 per bottle at this store only.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

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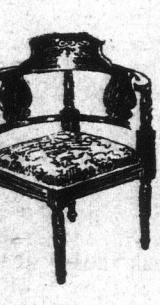
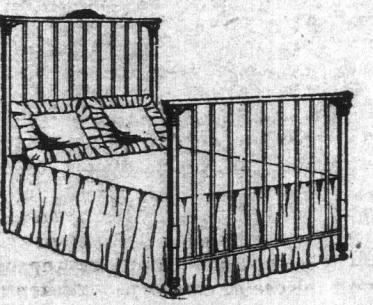
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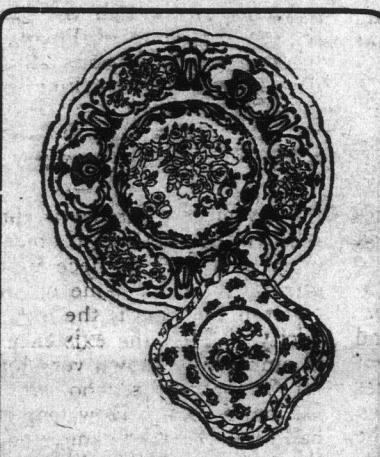


Economical Home Furnishings in Great Variety and Choice of Price

HERE are a thousand thrills in this store for every woman or man, who keeps eyes, ears and intellect open, for the home owner who delights in having good furniture and furnishings in the home. When you know the furniture, the carpets and the hangings are good—the best to be had for the price paid—the more thrills of pleasure you will get from them—from your home. And you are sure these are good—if you get them from the Weiler shop.

We believe that the dealer owes it to himself to know and feel that what he tells his customers is absolutely true—we have always believed it, and there you have one secret of our success. We make it a point to know the merchandise before we ask you to buy it.

Another success reason is the fact that we believe in being frank and honest with prospective customers. We tell them frankly that we don't pretend to sell the "cheapest" homefurnishings and we tell them just as honestly that we can save them money on their home furnishing appropriation. Let the goods and the price tickets do the talking. See the new furniture arrivals—priced to emphasize the fact that here you'll find "Victoria's fairest prices—always."



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This stock of ours is so pregnant with suggestions in the souvenir line, that it is quite impossible to itemize. It is a huge exhibition of souvenirs—that's what.

Not showy, unsubstantial things, gimcracks or gewgaws, but artistic bits of decorated china, useful and decorative, such as you will delight in keeping.

Lots of little-priced things, which can be safely carried.

Come in! You're truly welcome.

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Rich Oriental Effects At Little Prices

Ever seen these Japanese Jute Rugs with the appearance of Oriental rugs worth much more than the figures at which these are priced? We have sold a big lot of these in this town—sold them for use in offices, homes, summer homes, for every imaginable use and they are giving the fullest satisfaction. Excellent wearers where traffic is heavy. Stylish in appearance, too. Please to show you from this complete range:

Size 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 ft.	75¢
Size 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 ft.	\$2.00
Size 4x7 ft.	\$4.50
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Size 12x15 ft.	\$27.50
Size 2x4 ft.	\$1.25
Size 3x6ft.	\$3.00
Size 6x9 ft.	\$8.50
Size 9x9 ft.	\$14.00
Size 9x12 ft.	\$18.00
Size 12x14 ft.	\$25.00

Second Floor.



Cottage Furnishings in China and Glass

Dinner Services for the Cottage, in simple decorations, made up to suit your requirements as to number of pieces—among our open-stock patterns.

Toilet Sets that in form and coloring breathe hospitality and harmonize with surroundings.

Good Sets in dainty and unique designs.

These and many other items to increase the comfort and enjoyment of cottage life in ample variety, are at your service here.

REED CHAIRS FROM \$2.50

We have a broad showing of reed, rush, sea grass and similar chairs at little prices. These chair styles are ideal for summer service and desirable for all the year 'round use. For porch or lawn use they are delightfully cool and inviting.

We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you some interesting new designs and to show you our range of styles at these prices:

CHAIRS, priced from each \$2.50
ROCKERS, priced from each \$3.00

Fourth Floor.

Recent Arrivals in Silver That Please

SERVICEABLE PIECES IN "1847 ROGERS BROS." SILVER FOR WEDDING GIFTS

AUGUST brides would be greatly pleased to receive a piece of this excellent silver—a selection from these recent arrivals in the silver store. This is the famous "1847 Rogers Bros." silver plate—the silver that will last and be in service when the golden wedding date rolls around. And this superior ware is rightly priced here—priced at Victoria's fairest prices.

Delighted to have you visit the silverware department any time.

CAKE DISHES—Some gilt lined, other all silver-plated.		SALT, PEPPER AND MUSTARD—In Caster, at \$4.50 down to \$3.50
Priced at \$6.00 down to \$4.00		EGG CRUETS—Gilt lined cups, spoons and stand: six cup style at \$9.00; 4 cups, \$7.50, 3 cups \$6.00
FRUIT DISHES—Gilt lined, footed. \$9.00		CANDELABRA—For five candles, at \$17.50 and \$15.00
CRUMBLE DISHES—Gilt lined, footed. \$12.00		CANDLESTICKS—New designs, at each, \$4.00 and \$3.00
MAINTAINERS—Gilt lined, footed. \$12.00		MARMALADE JAR, TRAY AND SPOON, from \$5.00 down to \$3.50
WINE COOLERS—Gilt lined, footed. \$12.00		SALTS AND PEPPERS—Alsilver-plate, per pair \$2.00
WATER COOLERS—Gilt lined, footed. \$12.00		SALTS AND PEPPERS—Cut glass, sterling tops, at \$4.00 down to \$2.00
WINE COOLERS—Alsilver-plate, per pair \$2.00		BUTTER KNIVES—Pearl handles, in lined case \$1.50
WATER COOLERS—Alsilver-plate, per pair \$2.00		BAKE DISHES—Many beautiful patterns, all have porcelain linings, big range of prices, starting at \$5.00
WINE COOLERS—Alsilver-plate, per pair \$2.00		CRUMB SETS—Bright finish, scraper and tray at \$5.00 down to \$3.00
WATER COOLERS—Alsilver-plate, per pair \$2.00		PICKLE DISHES—At \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.50

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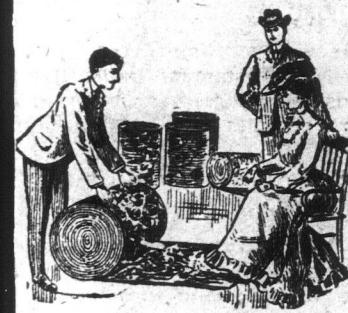
Jesus had healed a man Day and the Jews sought to them of His ministry. He spoke to them of His mission: "For in them ye think life; and they are they which Many people construe this in read the Bible, but it came there was no Bible in existence. The New Testament had not Jewish scriptures had not been single book, and they embraced not included in the Old Testament quoted means just ther more or less. It was should have said: You do not into the writings of your race proof of what I say. Jesus who followed Him to believe of what the Scriptures said what He Himself said and did. Bible had been essential to Christianity, its progress very slow, for it is impossible of the Old Testament could able to the early Christians, people except the Jews the writings would have carried. Even if they did, their sufficient numbers to have used was absolutely out of the same is true of the books of the Old Testament, when they came to be the impossibility of obtaining is the further difficulty that small proportion of the early read, and certainly those who were Jews, would be Hebrew writings, and the translations were common consider. We seem, therefore, conclusion that while the testified of Jesus, Christians did not rest upon the Bible, a been the case for many centuries individual experience, church authority. Reading guide to daily life is a comp practice.

While the judicious reading of the greatest value, it is also in it for the purpose of spelling. This has led to the multiplying of some which have been of questionable character. Fanatic texts and organize societies around them. There is a deal of bloodshed because attached to certain expressions of Christianity does not rest upon set of books. It is nothing of itself, which would as it is now for the regeneration if every Bible in the world were read. Peter found it necessary to Church against misreading in his General Epistle, after letters of St. Paul, he said some things hard to be understood that are unlearned and understand. Therefore he advised his to rely upon their own to "grow in grace." It is for them to speculate over what had been written for the might almost feel justified. Peter was not himself quite meant sometimes. But of course, namely, that there is Grace of God in which a man profits by his own knowledge.

It has been said above a vital force of itself, that its own demonstration. It tell a man, who has felt the love of Christ, that there is such less was necessary in preaching the Jews to refer to the poets and prophets had written only way in which a people Messianic tradition, could the Messiah had come. Instances in which the Apostle churches, spoke of what in the Hebrew scriptures these writings three times Romans and once in his First Corinthians. We are told Thessalonica searched the New Testament especially addressed to the Christians. Christianity depended upon the sanction, it would fail to men. Those who scoff at it rests only upon a set of vanity of which cannot be established, mistake its real form, they are not without excuse of many ministers of the church. Neither does Christianity through many centuries stand behind it a potent agency to get that Islam has lived centuries less than Christianity sacred book. The proof of Christianity is to be found in the profess it, not simply as a as the guiding principle proved by its power of individual experience.

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-Always
ior Merchandise



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eps eyes, ears and intellect
ings in the home. When
e had for the price paid—
you are sure these are

he tells his customers is
our success. We make it

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appropriation. Let the
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Cottage
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china and Glass

Dinner Services for the Cot-
, in simple decorations, made
to suit your requirements as
number of pieces—among our
en-stock patterns.

Toilet Sets that in form and
color breathe hospitality and
monize with surroundings.

Good Sets in dainty and
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These and many other items
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MUSTARD—In Caster, at	\$3.50
cups, spoons and stand; six	
\$7.50, 3 cups	\$6.00
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All patterns, set of six in	
\$2.00	
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INA TEA SETS

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SEARCHING THE SCRIPTURES.

Jesus had healed a man on the Sabbath Day and the Jews sought to kill him. Then He spoke to them of His mission, and in the course of His address said: "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of Me." Many people construe this into a command to read the Bible, but it cannot mean that for there was no Bible in existence at that time. The New Testament had not been written; the Jewish scriptures had not been collated into a single book, and they embraced many writings not included in the Old Testament. The expression quoted means just what it says, neither more nor less. It was as though He should have said: You do not believe Me; look into the writings of your race and you will see proof of what I say. Jesus did not ask those who followed Him to believe in Him because of what the Scriptures said, but because of what He Himself said and did. If reading the Bible had been essential to the development of Christianity, its progress would have been very slow, for it is impossible that many copies of the Old Testament could have been available to the early Christians. Moreover to any people except the Jews the ancient Jewish writings would have carried very little authority. Even if they did, their reproduction in sufficient numbers to have come into popular use was absolutely out of the question. The same is true of the books of the New Testament, when they came to be written. Besides the impossibility of obtaining the books, there is the further difficulty that probably only a small proportion of the early Christians could read, and certainly those who could, unless they were Jews, would be unable to read the Hebrew writings, and the probability that translations were common is too absurd to consider. We seem, therefore, driven to the conclusion that while the Jewish scriptures testified of Jesus, Christianity at the outset did not rest upon the Bible, and this must have been the case for many centuries. Its basis was individual experience, church tradition and church authority. Reading the Bible as a guide to daily life is a comparatively modern practice.

CHOCZIM AND VIENNA.

There is no finer figure in the Seventeenth Century than John Zobieski, King of Poland, from 1674 to 1696. Previous to his election to that office he had been Hetman, an office which has fallen into disuse, but was of scarcely less importance than that of king. He was born in 1624, his father, James, being a man of wealth, station and education. John and his brother Mark were highly educated and sent abroad to improve their minds with travel. They were recalled home by the death of their father in 1648. At this time the fortunes of Poland were at a low ebb. The Turks had invaded the country from the south and so successful were their operations that it seemed only to be a matter of a few months before the standard of the Crescent would wave over Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. Hungary had already been overwhelmed and Austria was in deadly fear of a like fate, but the Turks refrained from pushing the latter country to the wall, preferring to strengthen their position by conquering Poland. The brothers Zobieski by their courage and example revived the hopes of their countrymen and collecting an army, met the Turks in several engagements, in one of which Mark was killed. John became more resolute than ever. His splendid courage gained him the admiration of his own people and struck terror into the hearts of the Cossacks and Tatars, who were hovering on the eastern borders of his kingdom, ready to second the efforts of the Turks to overwhelm him. On November 11, 1673, he met the whole Turkish force at Choczim, and administered a tremendous defeat, the Turks retreating after leaving 28,000 men dead on the field. The result of this engagement was to free Poland from fear of Turkish supremacy, and the people in their enthusiasm demanded that he should become king, and on May 21, 1674, he was crowned at Cracow. Contrary to the usual custom of the Poles, his wife, Maria Casimira Louise Lagrange d'Arguen, was crowned with him. This lady was very haughty, and when her demand for recognition by the royal house of France was rejected because Louis XIV. declined to acknowledge an elected king as the equal of one who reigned by hereditary right, she became so enraged against him that she persuaded her husband to ally himself with Leopold, emperor of Austria, rather than with the French king. This result of wounded pride had a potent effect upon the history of Europe, as will now appear. Louis XIV. was desirous of universal dominion in Europe, and therefore, while he did not quite encourage the operations of the Turks against his eastern neighbor, took no steps to prevent them. Some historians claim that he incited the invasion of Austria in 1683 by the Sultan Mahomet, but his apologists claim that his only object was to permit matters to come to such a climax that Leopold would be forced to call upon him for aid, and he could then rally all the forces of Christendom and save it from Islam, whereupon he hoped to place upon his brow an imperial crown. He endeavored to persuade Zobieski to refrain from going to Leopold's assistance, even when the Turks were encamped under the walls of Vienna itself. He assured him that the Turks would be content with overthrowing Austria, but Zobieski refused to listen and gathering his forces, marched to the relief of Vienna. That city was almost in extremities. Twenty-four times had the heroic garrison made sorties in the hope of breaking the enemy's lines, but in vain. Eighteen times had they repelled Turkish assaults. On September 12 the Turks blew up a great portion of the wall, and were preparing to enter the city when the banners of Zobieski were seen upon the nearby hill of Kahlen, and his artillery were heard firing a salute to the besieged Austrians. The Turks no longer dared attempt to enter the city, but prepared themselves to meet the new foe. Zobieski waited four days before striking, and on the morning of Sunday, September 15, he at-

tended mass at daybreak, knighted his son in commemoration of the victory, which he was confident of winning, exhorted his officers to emulate the glories of Choczim and told them that he was about to lead them to the salvation of Christendom. All day was spent in preparing for the actual struggle, which began early on the following morning. The battle lasted all day and the Turkish force was broken by the personal valor of Zobieski, who, as one historian says, at a critical moment, led a charge "with all the fury of a hurricane." The Turks fled from the field and Vienna was saved. But there was a vast Moslem army that had not yet taken part in the battle and Zobieski called his officers together to decide if they should continue the fight that day or wait until morning, when a messenger arrived saying that panic had seized the Turks, who deserted their camp, leaving behind them 300 pieces of artillery, 5,000 tents, money amounting to 15,000,000 crowns, arms studded with jewels and an incalculable amount of other booty. Thus was Vienna relieved from the Turks for the first time in one hundred and forty years. Needless to say Zobieski was hailed as a deliverer by the people of Austria. Every honor that could be devised was showered upon him. When Leopold returned to his capital—he had fled at the first sign of danger—he treated Zobieski with great hauteur, which the latter completely ignored, and leaving the emperor to recover his prestige with his subjects as best he could, followed the retreating Turks until he had driven them beyond the Danube."

While Zobieski possessed great qualities as an administrator, he had very little opportunity to exercise them, being so occupied in wars. He foresaw that his kingdom would not long survive him, and foretold its partition among the neighboring powers a century before Catherine of Russia destroyed its independence on the field of Maciejovity. But though the name of Poland has disappeared from among the nations, all Christendom owes her and her greatest king an eternal debt of gratitude.

GREAT INVENTIONS.

If a piece of amber is rubbed quickly and then placed near a light object, such as a scrap of paper or a small piece of a dried leaf, it will attract it. The name of amber in Greek is electron, and that is the root of our word electricity. That the existence of this property in amber was known very long ago is certain, for Theophrastus, who who wrote in 321 B.C., mentions it. How long before his time it had been observed cannot be told. Neither is there any means of telling if, in former civilizations, mankind was aware of the properties of electricity and made use of them. If we accept the theory that myths are only distorted history, there are some things that can be better explained by supposing the use of electricity to have been known long before the beginning of history and to have been forgotten than in any other way, but all that is pure guess work. The Greeks knew of the electric power of the torpedo, and cases are mentioned in ancient writing where the electrical properties of the human body had been observed. Wollmer, king of the Goths, could emit electrical sparks from his own body, and there is an account preserved of a philosopher, whose clothes crackled and emitted sparks, when he was undressing, and from whose body flames, that did not consume anything, occasionally issued. But these demonstrations of force remained to the ancients only subjects of curiosity. No one seems to have suspected that they bore any relation to lightning. It was not until the latter part of the Sixteenth Century that an attempt was made to collate the known or readily ascertainable facts bearing on the subject and draw inferences from them. Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, who was born in 1540, was the first to do this; his efforts seem to have been directed to ascertaining what substances possessed this power, and his most lasting contribution to the science was the name, which was his invention. Gilbert discovered that the condition of the atmosphere had something to do with the electrification of substances by the primitive means at his disposal. It may be mentioned that he developed electricity by rubbing, and therefore our dynamos are only an application of the fundamental principle known to the Greeks more than two thousand years ago. Other experimenters followed in Gilbert's footsteps, each adding a little to the meagre store of knowledge on the subject, among them being Sir Isaac Newton. In 1705 Hawksbee, in the course of some experiments, observed dim flashes of light, and he suggested their resemblance to lightning, which appears to have been the first time that the identity of force generated by friction, and the atmospheric electrical displays were observed. Three years later Dr. Wall, having developed strong electric sparks, which he observed were accompanied with a crackling sound, suggested that they were similar to lightning and thunder. The first great step in advance was made in 1729 by Stephen Grey, who ascertained that electricity could be conveyed from one point to another. In connection with an associate named Wheeler, he transmitted it over a wire for a distance of 886 feet. He also proved that water would transmit it. The next discovery of importance was made a few years later by Dufay, who ascertained that there were two kinds of electricity, one that attracts and another repels. About the middle of the

Eighteenth Century several investigators found that highly inflammable substances could be ignited by the electric spark.

The year 1745 marked a new departure in electrical discovery, for it was then that the Leyden jar was invented. Muschenbrook, of Leyden, thought that if he enclosed electrified bodies in a non-conducting fluid they would retain their electricity, and found that his surmise was correct. Some French experimenters charged a Leyden jar and transmitted electricity from it a distance of 12,000 feet, and in 1747 Sir William Watson used electricity to explode gunpowder in a musket. Benjamin Franklin gave much attention to the new science, and in June, 1752, performed his celebrated kite experiment. The only practical result of his investigations was the invention of lightning rods. Simultaneously with Franklin, European savants were experimenting with atmospheric electricity, using iron rods instead of a kite. Professor Richman, of St. Petersburg, was killed while conducting one of these trials. Approaching too near the rod, his head became enveloped in a bluish flame, and he died instantly. In 1800 Volta invented the Voltaic or Galvanic pile, and identified the electricity thus produced with that resulting from friction. In the same year Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water by use of a Voltaic pile, and seven years later Sir Humphrey Davy revolutionized chemistry by employing electricity for analytical purposes in his laboratory. Other names to be remembered in this connection are: Ampere, Faraday, Arago, Grassmann, Neumann, Helmholtz, Seebeck, Weber, Siemens, Wheatstone, Ohm and many others, and, perhaps chief among them, Sir William Thompson.

The electric telegraph was first proposed by Grey in 1753. He suggested the use of twenty-six wires, each representing a letter of the alphabet. It was a workable toy. In 1797 Lomond proposed the use of a single wire and an alphabet of motions. Reise about the same time suggested the use of the electric spark for purposes of communication. When the Voltaic pile was invented, experiments in telegraphy became more frequent, and Farraday suggested a means of applying it, which was taken up by Steinthal and brought to considerable perfection. In 1835 Morse invented the recording telegraph, which is the foundation of the modern system of telegraphy.

Wheatstone made the first discovery in telephony in 1831, when he found that, by connecting the sounding board of two musical instruments by a pine rod, music played upon the one instrument would be reproduced by the other. In 1837 Page, of Salem, Mass., drew attention to the fact that sound could be transmitted by means of electrically charged wires. In 1854 Bourse, of Paris, suggested the transmission of sound by means of a flexible plate operating in connection with an electrically charged wire, and almost simultaneously Reis described in a lecture a device whereby he could produce consonants readily, but not vowels in equal degree. At this stage Bell appeared on the scene. He had the advantage of knowing that sound could be transmitted electrically, and he devoted himself to the production of an instrument that would transmit it accurately. In this he succeeded so completely that his invention is regarded as the acme of telephonic instruments. Edison, Grey and others have devised variations of Bell's transmitter and receiver; but just as the credit for the introduction of practical telephony must be given to Morse, so that of practical telephony must be given to Bell.

As will appear from what has been said above, the production of light by means of electricity was one of the earliest results of systematic experiment, but a long time elapsed before practical use was made of the knowledge. In 1862 a lighthouse at Dungeness was fitted with an electric light, which is the first case of its practical application. Inventors were encouraged by its success to persevere, and by 1876 two methods of producing the light were shown at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Two years later Brush devised a special form of dynamo and lamp, and the Thompson-Houston system was developed about the same time. Edison's great contribution to this field was the incandescent lamp, which he first exhibited in 1879. One had been invented as long ago as 1845 by a young Englishman, who obtained a patent for it, but he died shortly after and nothing of practical value was done with it.

The first known electric railway was made by a Vermont blacksmith, named Davenport, in 1835. Three years later Davidson, of Aberdeen, made an electric locomotive for use on ordinary railways, which ran successfully. In 1879 an electric railway, 1000 feet long, was successfully operated in Berlin. In 1883 Siemens and Halske built a railway operated by a third rail and another operated by an overhead wire. In 1884 the first practical trolley line was opened in the United States. It was in Omaha. Storage batteries came into use in 1900.

It is unnecessary to speak of the invention of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony, for these are so recent that every one is more or less familiar with their story. The interesting point brought out by the facts as above stated is that, although mankind knew for thousands of years that there was such a thing as electricity, its practical use is of very recent date, and its application has broadened with a speed that is simply amazing. The applica-

tion of electricity to mechanical purposes seems likely to revolutionize the conditions of mankind as much as did the invention of a means of producing artificial fire.

The Birth of the Nations

XXIX.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

The Scots.

When Rome in the height of her strength and power, was extending her dominion over all the then civilized world, Julius Caesar commenced the conquest of Britain in the year 55 B.C. More than a century later, Agricola visited the Island and reduced the Britons to the condition of colonists. It was not until this year that the war for the conquest of Scotland was begun, a war that was to cost the Romans very dear, and to result at last in the discomfiture and defeat of the armies of the great Empire.

Four years passed before the barbarians in the southern part of Scotland were to any extent subdued, and in 84 Agricola undertook the subjection of Caledonia in the north. The inhabitants of this part of the country were called "the men of the woods" as they lived for the most part in the open and were renowned for their strength and valor. Many of their southern compatriots having joined them rather than submit to the supremacy of the Roman eagles, they formed a formidable army and marched against Agricola with the famous chief Galgacus at their head. A great battle was fought under the shadow of the Grampian Hills, and though the Romans gained a nominal victory they were so reduced in numbers that they were compelled to retreat to their ships before the Caledonians should have time to rally and make an attack upon them, the outcome of which would have probably meant disaster to the invaders. After Agricola's departure, in order to make sure of his conquest of at least the southern portion of Scotland many forts were erected in these wild districts, and roads were built through marsh and moor. But so unconquerable were the hardy and fierce Caledonians, that about thirty years later even the forts proved insufficient protection against the constantly uprising barbarians, and the Emperor Adrian was forced to construct a great wall, reaching from the Tyne to the Solway, in order to repel further attacks. Later still, in the reign of Antonine a second wall was built as a means of more complete protection, though this wall and the country beyond seem to have been abandoned later by the Romans as the irrepressible Caledonians became an endless source of trouble, refusing to admit defeat or to acknowledge the Roman supremacy.

One wonders why the Emperors of Rome should have considered the subduing of these wild districts of so much importance. But the powerful legions of the great Empire no doubt felt the keen disgrace of being set at defiance by a few handfuls of untaught, undisciplined men, and considered no sacrifice too great if they could accomplish their subjection once for all. So in 208 we find the Emperor Severus at the head of a large army of picked troops marching against the Caledonians in order finally to conquer them. But the many difficulties to be overcome during the march, the bridges and roads to be built, so delayed the invaders, that they were wasted and fatigued by the time an open battle was possible. In the meantime the Caledonians fell upon them on the flanks and rear, and were successful in greatly lessening the strength of the army. At length, however, having arrived at the Firth of Forth, Severus was able to make a peace with the barbarians, and having concluded what he thought had been a successful invasion, the aged Roman, then in his seventieth year, returned to York.

Just before his death he was informed that the Caledonians had again risen, and he gave orders that another attack should be made upon them. But his commands were not carried out, and his son returned to the "men of the woods" the land which his father was supposed to have acquired for Rome. So the boast of Scotland that she was never under the dominions of the otherwise all-conquering Romans, is no vain one, the Caledonians were not subdued, and the northern and western Highlands were never even invaded.

We learn that in the fifth century there were two great and powerful tribes inhabiting North Britain or Scotland. There were known the Picts and the Scots. The Romans called the Picts the "painted men" because they stained their bodies with various colored pigments. They belonged to the tribes that had their territory outside the Roman walls and had always been free men. The Scots were of Irish origin and came to Scotland in the fifth century with Fergus, son of Eric, as their king. Both the Picts and Scots were of a very fierce and warlike nature. They allowed their hair to grow and plaited it, and matted it, into a sort of helmet with which they could protect their faces when necessary. They lived in houses made of wattles, a species of reed, or else in holes in the ground which they reached by long, tortuous, underground passages. They also built a rude kind of fort for protection in time of war. The Picts knew something of farming, the Scots on the contrary lived almost entirely on the produce

(Continued on Page Seven)

An Hour with the Editor

The Lady of the Taj

"Not Architecture as all others are
But the proud passion of an Emperor's love
Wrought into living stone, which gleams and glows
With body of beauty and soul of thought,
Divinely fair unreal before our eyes—
Born of the sun and moon and stars,
And the blood quickens and the spirit leaps,
And will to worship bends the half-yielded knees,
While breath forgets to breathe. So is the Taj!"

* * *

Three centuries ago, in a wide-stretching Indian palace overlooking the melancholy waste of sands through which Jumna, the revered, crawls sluggishly past temple and shrine and ruin of the past, a little girl was born—dark-eyed, petite, impetuous, sensuous and subtle, a little princess with all the matchless dignity of a race stretching far back into the times of dim antiquity, with all the passionate ardor of the East in her throbbing veins, with all the Persian's inborn and inbred sympathy with beauty and the poetry of life, with all the regal devotion and self-obliteration of perfect womanhood, when in her eighteenth year that womanhood was called into life and being by the hand of fate which beckoned to a throne—the throne of the Great Mogul.

Arjumand Banu Begam she was named, the daughter of that Asaf Khan who was the brother of Empress Nur Mahal, wife to the great Jehangir, and thus the grand-daughter of the Sultan Jehangir's famous Prime Minister Itmad-ud-Daulah, whose tomb today sentinels the lower river and keeps green in undying memory the sweetest romance of the Persian poets.

The Princess Banu lived her short girlhood thus, as did and do all others of her race and rank, secure from the rude world's storms within the shelter of the Zenana's whispering cloisters, learning those duties, arts and graces which to the Persian and the Aryan mind are jewels meet for the crown of the perfect woman and mother; nor dreaming for one golden, winged hour that she had been marked by the stars of destiny as worthy to inspire the greatest poem in architecture conceived by human heart and brain and fashioned by human hands—nay, infinitely more than any climactic accomplishment of master-builder's art, "this most divinely fair embodiment of queenship and gracious womanhood."

Nor dreamed she that while little Princess Banu and all her royal race are by the world of today forgot—read of perchance with languid curiosity as a people that has passed—she would herself find place among the immortals as "the Great Begam"—Mumtaz Mahal, "The Crown of the Palace," the serene, the all-loving, the unapproachable and incomparable among women.

Mumtaz Mahal, although Fate made her a Queen, was all Woman. When at the age of eighteen (which in the Orient is spinsterhood far advanced) she was bestowed in marriage upon the Shah Jehan, then Prince Khurran, aged barely twenty two and already married, she gave herself unreservedly to her lover and her lord—content that she should be herself absorbed and perfected in the self-surrender. From then until the end, Shah Jehan was her husband, her heart, her life—her utmost pleasure to exorcise his cares, to find completest happiness in the sunshine of his life, to understand his every thought and interest and ambition, to build up such perfect sympathy of love and understanding that theirs should be indeed a royal marriage of congenial souls.

For herself Mumtaz Mahal had no high ambition. She sought no separate place in history, save only a little niche, her due as loyal and loving wife to her most gracious lord. To hold the heart of Shah Jehan and help to make him great, to comfort him and share his every grief and happiness with ready and entire sympathy; to bind his people to him and so conspire with Fate that he, her king, should be throughout the earth renowned for justice, wisdom, strength and clemency—this was the goal of her activities. She sought not prominence, not to amend conditions affecting the normally dull monotony of woman's life behind the lattice of the East. She shrank from individual celebrity.

From such progressive females as the unsexed and shrieking suffragette, "the Crown of the Palace" would have shrunk in unutterable horror, as from some foul, unnatural, pestilential thing, unspeakably opposed to Nature's plan and therefore doubly vile.

She was a WOMAN and her sceptre and glory the great love of a woman rightly wed.

And thus she ruled the chamber, the palace, the court, the empire of her lord: not witting but because such great love is a power beyond all else.

And thus today, though three hundred years have passed, the tomb wherewith her royal husband and lover sought to perpetuate her memory and symbolize the surpassing beauty of her perfect womanhood commands the reverence and admiration of the world, serenely pure and lovely, the priceless gem of all existing architecture, and infinitely more than this—a master-poem, flawless and beautiful, matchless, unique, superb; shamming and banishing all mundane, petty thoughts; raising each one who views it to loftier planes of thought and nobler aspiration.

* * *

When one reads that the building of the Taj demanded the services of an army of twenty-five thousand of the world's best workmen constantly employed both by day and by night for a period of twenty-two years, the mind scarce can grasp the magnitude of the undertaking to make such demand upon labor. When one has seen the Taj and gone reluctantly

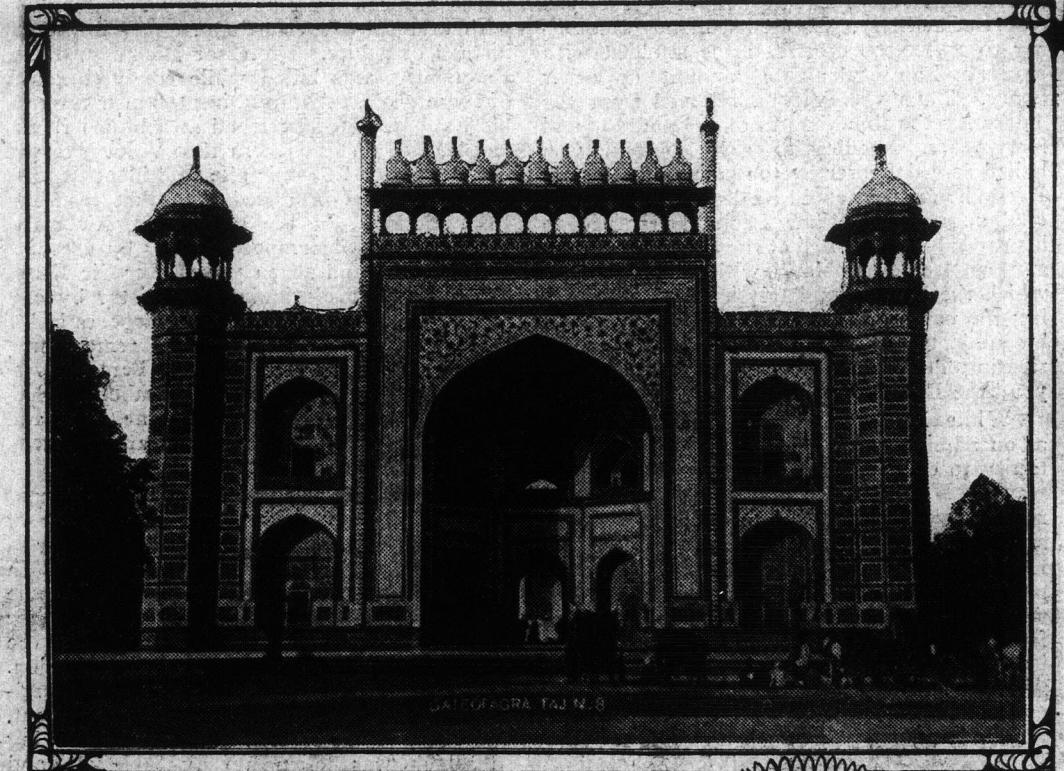
antly from out the radius of its serenely hypnotic spell—for there can be no thought of gross materialism at the Taj—the wonder is that human brain and hands with all the treasures of the world to draw upon, could have accomplished this triumph of an almost godlike genius.

As there are poems of wondrous power and beauty, master paintings for which the artist has mixed his colors with the heart's blood of the race, great symphonies that sweep the souls of men—so is the Taj, the symbol of the religion and force of beauty, the spirit ofWoman gleaming divinely fair.

From whatever viewpoint one selects, from whatever distance, in whatever condition of

itself the predilection of the Persians for the representation of flowers and foliage in jewel mosaic is very freely displayed.

From this main gateway—one of the finest in India—an avenue of cypresses extends to the Taj itself, some three hundred yards in length, bordering an artificial lake with marble banks—a court of fountains is the accepted descriptive phraseology—the vista being closed in with the exquisite dome of the Taj, in purest white marble. Through the beautiful screen of marble lace-work exactly under the dome, one can see almost to the heart of the shrine—the false tombs themselves. The real sepulchres are precisely underneath, identical replicas of the false tombs.



LOOKING BACKWARD TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE GATEWAY FROM WITHIN THE GROUNDS OF THE TAJ.

atmosphere—in the dull gray of early morning, in the blaze of the noonday sun, the calm of evening or under the serene light of the slow-sailing moon—the Taj is ever beautiful.

It is the one architectural wonder of the world which never disappoints.

It is the one building of the world which possesses an almost uncanny spirituality and exercises an ever-present individualism, supremely powerful and compelling, although elusive and delicate as a dream.

It is this eerie magic which draws all who have seen the Taj back at each possible opportunity to its peaceful gardens, wherein the white-robed priests flit silent-footed, the song of nightingale and the coo of mating doves merge with the murmuring of the fountains, and the far-reaching call to prayer of the muezzin goes forth at the rising and the setting of each day's sun.

Some faint perception of the magnitude of the master thought in the conception of the Taj may perhaps be gained from the fact that the builders were required to study the effects of first view of the dome and minarets from distances of from ten to twenty miles—that five hundred acres of beautiful park land are imperatively traversed before the outer gates of the Taj gardens themselves are reached, the eye thus being soothed and the mind tranquilized preparatory—that these gardens were almost three hundred years ago stocked with Italian nightingales in order that the note of sound might be in harmony with the Great Thought expressed in enduring marble richly jewelled.

To mention that the Taj is wholly constructed of purest marble and precious stones, but for the exception of the sandalwood doors which lend fragrance to the vast interior of the mausoleum proper—that in the last days of the Moguls five thousand priests and workmen were permanently employed in the care of the grounds and the jewel of which they are the setting—and that the materials congregated in the Taj, its mosques and approaches are estimated to have cost approximately three billion lakhs of rupees, or roughly \$1,500,000,000, are material details the mention of which is perhaps unworthy, and an offence against good taste in talking of the Taj.

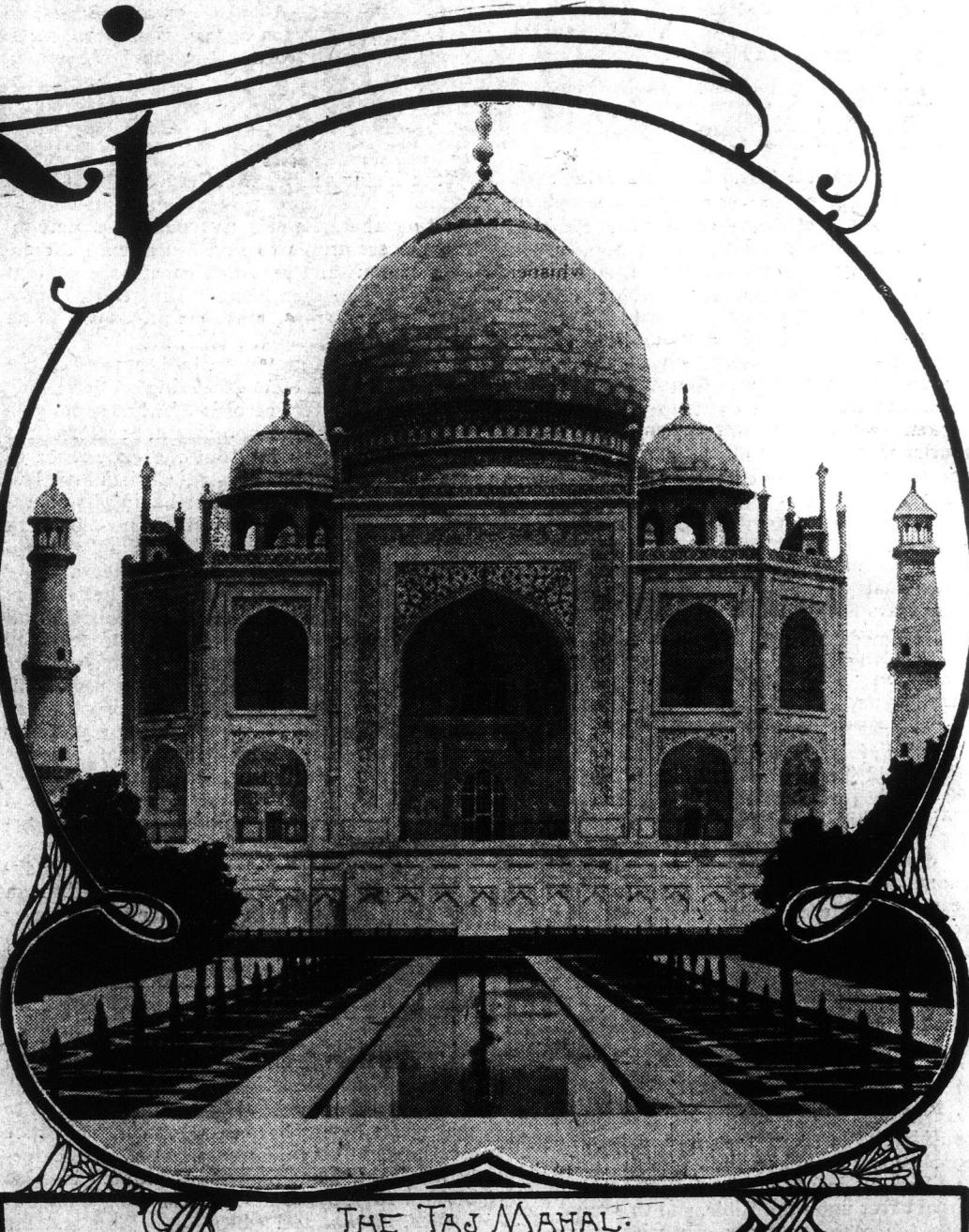
After making the acquaintance of this "miracle mausoleum of the widest world," mention of such material constituents seems quite as incongruous as to discuss the wearing of winter flannels and the price of butter with an angelic visitor from the gleaming spheres.

The instinct of colossal dramatic stagecraft which has provided the preparatory approach through the tranquilizing greenery of beautiful gardens, is further in evidence at the noble outer gateway through which a first near view of the Taj is obtained as of a magnificent picture worthily framed.

The prodigality of the "great Moguls" in carrying out the royal symbolic architecture of their times is evidenced in the fact that all about the proscenium of this outer gateway there runs a five foot border, to a height of fifty feet—across eighty feet—and down fifty feet to the ground again, with selections from the Koran mosaiced in the marble in semi-precious stones; while here as well as in the Taj

MARBLE SCREENS ABOUT THE CENOTAPHS OF SHAH JEHAN AND HIS QUEEN; THE FALSE TOMBS ARE SHOWN WITHIN THE SCREEN; THE REAL TOMBS, IDENTICAL IN SIZE, FORM AND DECORATIONS, ARE IN THE CRYPT BELOW.

These tombs, both false and real, are of marvellously carved solid blocks of marble, so elaborately mosaiced with jewels that the mind is staggered in contemplation of the prodigality of use of what in the western world are jewellers' treasures. To see such semi-



THE TAJ MAHAL.

precious stones as usually are associated with the adornment of beauty or the jeweller's tray, employed as builders' materials on a gigantic scale bemuses the mind, or places perhaps a saner valuation on non-essential articles of rarity and beauty. The splendor and the variety of the jewels are almost invariably underappreciated, so marvellous is the craftsmanship displayed by the dead and gone master-craftsmen in mosaic-making, and with such exceeding cunning have they been harmonized with the pure white loveliness of their setting.

Yet no mausoleum in the world was ever so richly jewelled, the whole of the Orient having seemingly been laid under tribute to adorn the tombs of Shah Jehan and his well-loved

jade, goldstone, sardonyx, topaz—and all so naturally employed in foliage and floral scroll on marble that one is lost in spellbound admiration of the composition, and quite forgets the sordid element of the costliness of the materials employed. To estimate the number or the value of the jewels employed in these the finest extant examples of the extinct art of Florentine jewel-mosaic is quite beyond possibility.

On a panel of the actual shrine is found a significant descriptive line, which also has a place in the decorative scheme at the outer gateway, placed on the tomb by special direction of the Shah Jehan himself. It is not a verse from the Koran, as the guides invariably translate each Persian inscription for the bene-

contains many poetical prece-
Christ which are not found
Bible. This quotation reads:

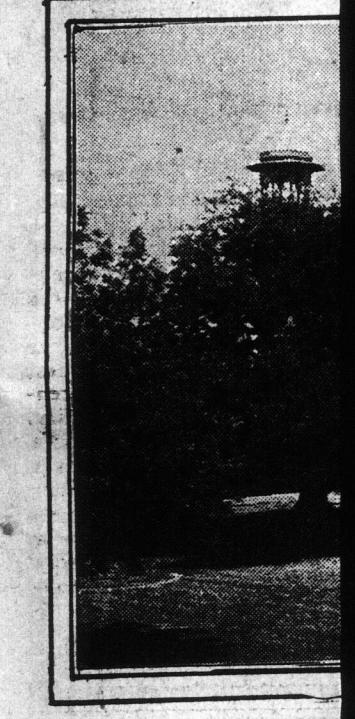
"This world is a bridge. Pass over but build not upon it. This is but one house—enter another.

These sayings, for the rest, despite impres-
and artistic restraint—the
peace and sanctity. The ve-
sion here lowers his voice
speaking with reverence and
as may be: Again the mys-
dominance of the Taj! All
of the marvellous echo, which
repeats the long-drawn chime
attendant priest fully ten
spoke words, few even a tourist throng are vandals of
the shrine of the Taj to satisfy
curiosity.

Perhaps it is because of
societies woven about this
his incomparable queen—
great Shah Jehan's latter
long years his own son's
only consolation being the com-
his palace-prison of the tomb
completed for his beloved
deceased request that he be
to the Jasmin Tower, his
boudoir, so that his eyes
last upon that snowy dome a-
delicate minarets, out-
sharpness against the deep sky.

Whatever the reason, Sh-
queen are nearer, dearer, m-
people of today than any of t-
dead kings and forgotten qu-
are strewn over this land
crumbling monuments of a-

MAIN ENTRANCE GATE
FROM THE APPROXIMATE



peoples whose craftsmanship
art eclipse the kindred accon-
western world so utterly an-
comparisons are grotesque.

Who of the present day,
sures of the world to draw
cate the Taj or create a para-
ture? Where could the
to erect such an architectur-
nail or beam or screw or sout-
mer? Where the mosaic we-
ter genius to study out all t-
of sound, of cumulative dra-
climax as contributory fa-

The peoples of Great Britain regard themselves as high man of India as an inferior race. The people of India, regard the people of America as gross materialists, whose sole basis is barbaric force and wholly in augmentation of raiment, of adornment, of hoarded wealth. They races, who set themselves high mental or spiritual de-
scorn wealth or its purchase of progressive civilization. They claim to have passed magnificence; while their formative period of da-
did not fail to produce suc-
the Taj as testimony to the spiritual attainments, far or-
allel accomplishments of America.

There are of course
something to disapprove eve-
burden of their complaint is
architectural effeminacy
way they proceed to compar-
ously, upon this text, with
other classical buildings.
the very effeminacy compla-
ing triumph, since the Taj is
as the tomb and monument,
but also as symbolic of w-
charm. Were it not femin-
its purpose.

How to describe the Ta-
The task has been es-
pens as centuries have pass-
been quite successful. Per-
cription in the English is
Arnold, although a Persi-
have more accurately caught
quality, which invests the T-

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

contains many poetical precepts attributed to Christ which are not found in the Christian Bible. This quotation reads:

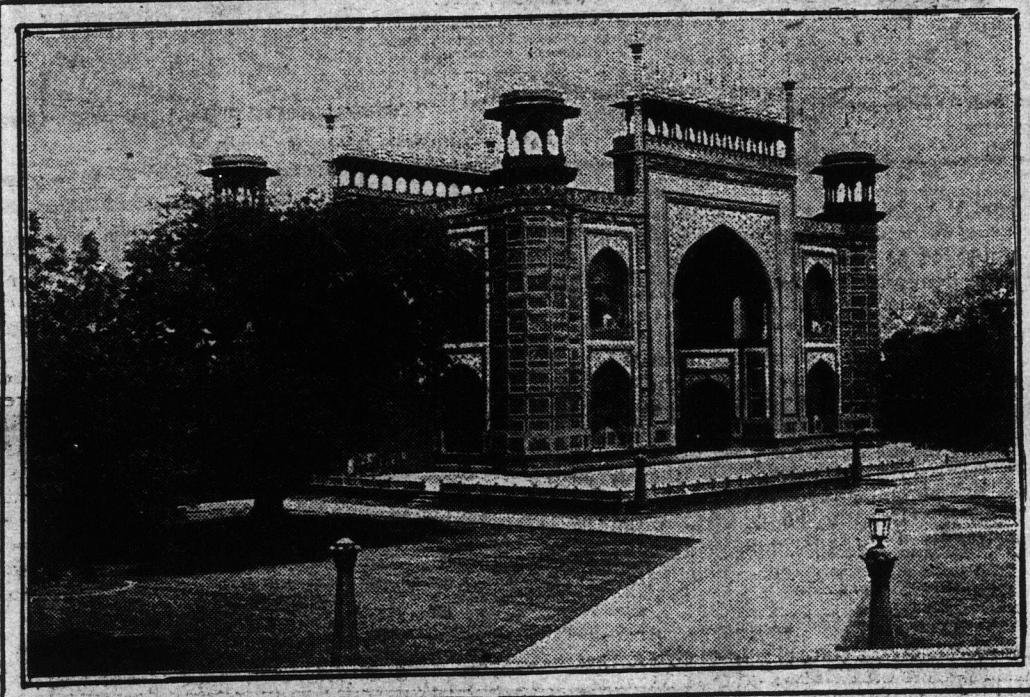
"This saith Jesus, upon whom be Peace: 'This world is a bridge. Pass thou over it, but let not thy eyes be fixed upon it; for it is but a passing hour—give thy minutes to thy prayers, for the rest is unseen.'"

The shrine itself, despite its elaborate ornaments, gives an impression of simplicity and artistic restraint—the atmosphere is of peace and sanctity. The veriest boor unconsciously here lowers his voice to a whisper, speaking with reverence and as infrequently as may be: Again the mysterious hypnotic dominance of the Taj! Although one is told of the marvellous echo, which multiplies and repeats the long-drawn chant of note of the attendant priest fully ten minutes after the spoken words, few even among the callous tourist strong are vandals enough to profane the shrine of the Taj to satisfy mere vulgar curiosity.

Perhaps it is because of the romantic associations woven about this royal lover and his incomparable queen—of the pathos of great Shah Jehan's latter days, during nine long years his own son's prisoner of state, his only consolation being the contemplation from his palace-prison of the tomb he had already completed for his beloved Sultanah—of his deathbed request that he be borne once more to the Jasmin Tower, his Mumtaz Mahal's boudoir, so that his eyes might look at the last upon that snowy dome and those supporting, delicate minarets, outlined with cameo-sharpness against the deep blue of the Indian sky.

Whatever the reason, Shah Jehan and his queen are nearer, dearer, more human to the people of today than any of the countless other dead kings and forgotten queens whose tombs are strewn over this land of memories and crumbling monuments of a glorious past—of

MAIN ENTRANCE GATEWAY OF THE TAJ
FROM THE APPROACH WITHOUT



one, sardonyx, topaz—and all so employed in foliage and floral scroll that one is lost in spellbound admiration, and quite forgets the extent of the costliness of the material. To estimate the number of the jewels employed in these the finest temples of the extinct art of Florentine mosaic is quite beyond possibility. Not a single jewel of the actual shrine is found a descriptive line, which also has a decorative scheme at the outer face on the tomb by special direction of Shah Jehan himself. It is not a copy of the Koran, as the guides invariably claim. A Persian inscription for the bene-

tions. Yet Sir Edwin's lines are better than long-drawn columns of statistical prose, prose being as utterly foreign to the subject as darkness is to light:

"The gaze lights
On the great Tomb, rising prodigious, still,
In form, 'a miracle,
In grace and tenderness, 'a symmetry—
Pearl-pure against the sapphires of the sky—
Instinct with loveliness!" * * *

And, again, as the poet stands beneath the great dome and within the wonderful screens of alabaster to very softly say:

"Here in the heart of all,
With chapels girded, shut apart by screens,
The shrine's self stands white, deathly white,
With in the chamber, Mumtaz Mahal.
Shah Jehan let fall a King's tear there.
White as the breast her new babe vainly pressed
That ill day in the camp at Burhanpur.
The fair shrine stands, guarding two cenotaphs."

subjects to join in their Emperor's pious intention.

According to the old Tartar custom, a garden was chosen as the site for the tomb—a garden planted with flowers and flowering shrubs, the emblems of life, and solemn cypress, the emblem of death and eternity. Such a garden, in the Mogul days, was kept up as a pleasure ground during the owner's lifetime, and used as his last resting-place after his death. The old tradition laid down that it must be acquired by fair means, and not by force or fraud. So Rajah Jey Singh, to whom the garden belonged, was compensated by the gift of another property from the Emperor's private estate. Shah Jehan next appointed a council of the best architects of his empire for preparing the design for the building. Drawings of

present exquisite screen of pierced marble. The Taj also possessed formerly two wonderful silver doors. Austin de Bordeaux, a French goldsmith, who was employed by Shah Jehan in making the celebrated Peacock throne, may possibly have executed some of this metal-work in the Taj; but there is no evidence worthy of consideration to support the common Anglo-Indian belief that he designed or superintended the pietra dura, or inlaid marble decoration of the building, which is entirely of the Persian school. These silver doors were looted and melted down by the Jats in 1764.

Besides the lavish expenditure on the building, lakhs of rupees were spent in providing the richest of Persian silk carpets, golden lamps and magnificent candlesticks. A sheet of pearls, valued at several lakhs, was

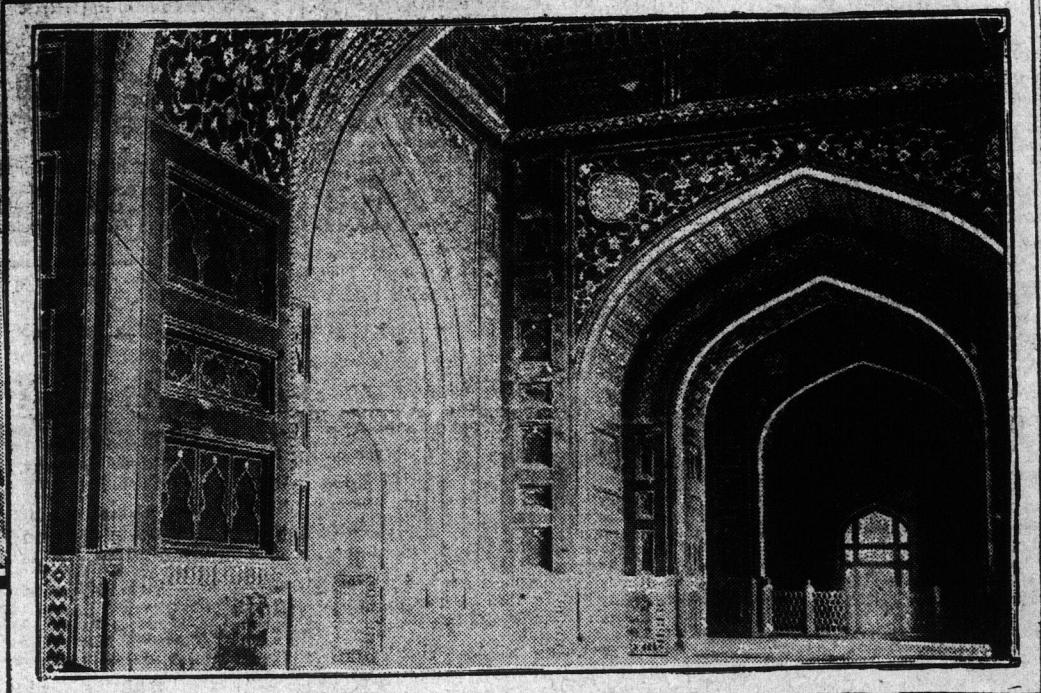
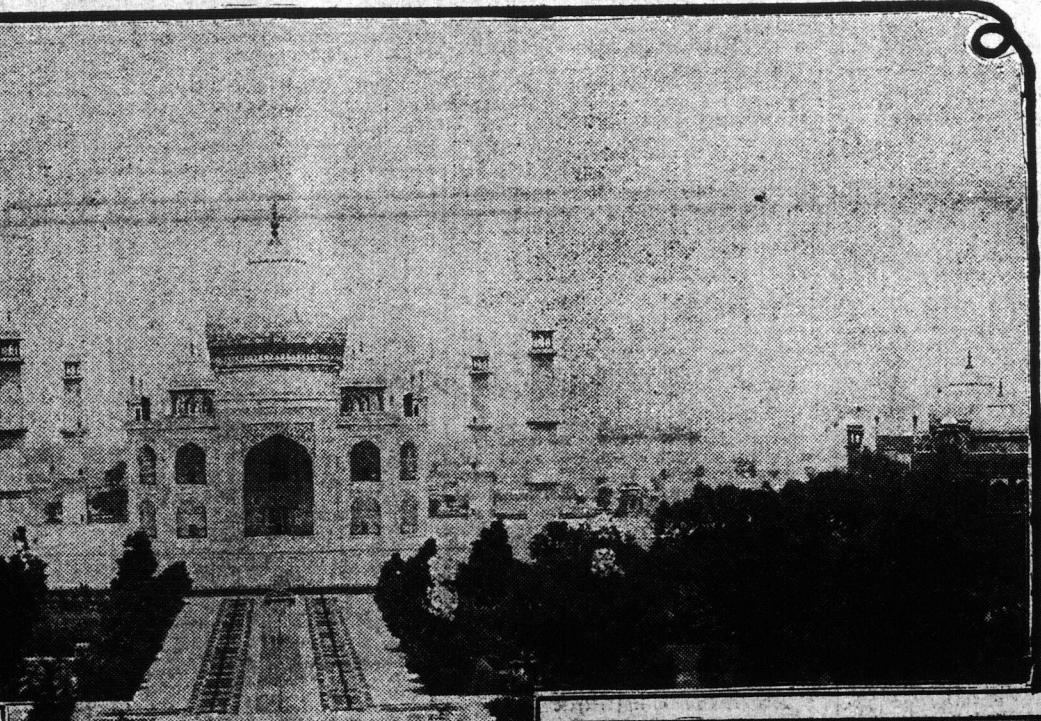
religion from attempting sculpture, as understood in Europe, succeeded in investing their architectural monuments with an extraordinary personal character. There is a wonderful personality in the dignity and greatness of Akbar's tomb; we see the scholar and the polished courtier in Itmad-ud-daulah's. But the Taj carries this idea of personality further than had been attempted in any of the Mogul monuments; it represents in art the highest development towards individualism, the struggle against the restraints of ritualism and dogma, which Akbar initiated in religion. * * *

It was the writer's good fortune to see the wonderful sheet of pearls which Mr. Havell refers to, during a flying visit to Baroda in December last, it being now one of the treasures of His Majesty the Gaekwar of Baroda, with the exception of the Nizam of Hyderabad perhaps the richest man in the world.

It has also been the writer's fortune—both good and otherwise—to see the Taj under many conditions of time and circumstance and surroundings. Fairest and most appealing of all it is when viewed without human companionship, soaring snow-white under the Indian moon, either from across the Jumna or through the gateway frame, as the incomparable terminal of the court of fountains.

To see the Taj when tourists chitter as they lunch, monopolizing the marble seats that punctuate the avenue of cypresses—to see the Taj when an iconoclastic guide with iron-lunged gibness reels off statistics that are a desecration of the place and subject—to see the Taj when English-whining pedlars pluck at one's coat tails even within the sanctuary to offer souvenir postcards or photographs or models in ivory or plaster, even in confectioner's materials, is quite enough to fill one with sense of shame and full understanding of the

INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE SUPPORTING MOSQUES OF THE TAJ. THE WALLS AND CEILINGS IN BLACK MARBLE AND SILVER. MOHAMMEDAN PULPIT IN BACKGROUND.



THE TAJ MAHAL
FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE GATE

peoples whose craftsmanship and architectural art eclipse the kindred accomplishments of the western world so utterly and completely that comparisons are grotesque.

Who of the present day, if given the treasures of the world to draw upon, could duplicate the Taj or create a parallel poem in architecture? Where could the workmen be found to erect such an architectural marvel without nail or beam or screw or sound of saw or hammer? Where the mosaic workers, or the master genius to study out all the effects of light, of sound, of cumulative dramatic and pictorial climaxes as contributory factors in his plan?

The peoples of Great Britain and America regard themselves as highly civilized—the man of India as an inferior and a non-progressive. The people of India, on the other hand, regard the people of America or of Britain as gross materialists, whose so-called progress is based on barbaric force and evidenced almost wholly in augmentation of luxuries of food, of raiment, of adornment, of environment and of hoarded wealth. They deny to the white races, who set themselves over the dark, as high mental or spiritual development. They scorn wealth or its purchases as constituents of progressive civilization or of happiness. They claim to have passed the era of flaunting magnificence; while they aver that even in their formative period of dazzling display they did not fail to produce such master-works as the Taj as testimony to their lofty mental and spiritual attainments, far outranking any parallel accomplishments of Europe or of America.

There are those of course who can discover something to disapprove even in the Taj. The burden of their complaint is that the composition is "architectural effeminacy," and straightway they proceed to compare it, disadvantageously, upon this text, with the Parthenon and other classical buildings. Surely, however, the very effeminacy complained of is a crowning triumph, since the Taj is designed not only as the tomb and monument of a great Sultanah, but also as symbolic of womanly grace and charm. Were it not feminine it would miss its purpose.

* * *

How to describe the Taj? The task has been essayed by countless pens as centuries have passed. Yet none has been quite successful. Perhaps the best description in the English is that of Sir Edwin Arnold, although a Persian poet is said to have more accurately caught the mystic spirituality, which invests the Taj and its associa-

tion. Yet Sir Edwin's lines are better than long-drawn columns of statistical prose, prose being as utterly foreign to the subject as darkness is to light:

"The gaze lights
On the great Tomb, rising prodigious, still,
In form, 'a miracle,
In grace and tenderness, 'a symmetry—
Pearl-pure against the sapphires of the sky—
Instinct with loveliness!" * * *

AN AXE TO GRIND

When I was a little boy, says Benjamin Franklin, I remember, one cold winter morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he; "will you let me grind my axe on it?"

Pleased with the compliment of "fine little fellow," "Oh, yes, sir," I answered; "it is down in the shop."

"And will you, my man," said he, "patting me on the head, "get me a little hot water?" How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettleful. "I am sure," continued he, "you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen; will you just turn a few minutes for me?"

"Pleased with the flattery, I went to work; and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school bell ran, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and the axe was not half-ground.

At length, however, it was sharpened; and the man turned to me with "Now, you little

rascal, you've played truant; be off to school, or you'll rue it!"

"Alas!" thought I, "it is hard enough to turn a grindstone, but now to be called a little rascal is too much." It sank deep into my mind, and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers, methinks, "That man has an axe to grind."

THE PICTURE SPOILT

"My darling," said a fond mother, who believed in appealing to children's tender feelings instead of punishing them, "if you are so naughty you will grieve mamma so that she will get ill and have to lie in bed in a dark room and take nasty medicine; and then she may die and have to be taken out to the cemetery and be buried, and you—"

The child had become more solemn, but an angelic smile overspread his face at his mother's last words, and, throwing his arms about her neck, he exclaimed—"Oh, mamma, and may I sit beside the coachman?"

made to cover the sarcophagus. This was carried off by the Amir Husein Ali Khan in 1720, as part of his share of the spoil of Agra.

It is said that Shah Jehan had intended to construct a mausoleum for himself opposite to the Taj, on the other side of the Jumna, and to connect the two by a great bridge. The project was interrupted and never completed, owing to the usurpation of Aurangzib, shortly after the foundations were laid.

The Taj has been the subject of numberless critical essays, but many of them have missed the mark entirely because the writers have not been sufficiently conversant with the spirit of Eastern artistic thought. All comparisons with the Parthenon or other classic buildings are useless. One cannot compare Homer with the Mahabarata, or Kalidas with Euripides. The Parthenon was a temple for Pallas Athene, an exquisite casket to contain the jewel. The Taj is the jewel—the ideal itself. Indian architecture is in much closer affinity to the great conceptions of the Gothic builders than it is to anything of classic or renaissance construction. The Gothic cathedral, with its sculptured arches and its spires pointing heavenwards, is a symbol, as most Eastern buildings are symbols. The Mogul artists, being prevented by the precepts of the Muhammadan

basis of native opinion concerning western "civilization."

The last time I was there the English-speaking guide within the shrine gave me a faded rosebud which had fallen from the tomb, where every morning through these scores of years the natives, still loving Mumtaz Mahal, have strewn a wealth of blossoms.

I put the flower in my pocket book—poor bruised and faded souvenir of remembrance.

And I gave the guide a rupee after he had noiselessly ushered me through the octagonal gallery known as Shah Jehan's promenade.

As I went out into the brilliant sunshine some unlucky impulse led me to step again to the sandalwood doorway for a silent farewell to the illustrious dead.

The Christianized guides were shaking dice for the rupee, squatting on the floor of the stately tomb, at their feet their smoky official lanterns, fed with Standard Oil.

Poor Shah Jehan and beautiful Mumtaz Mahal! May you sleep well!

THE BIRTH OF NATIONS

(Continued from Page Four)
of the chase. These two peoples seem to have been less than barbarians and to have come rather under the heading of savages, for war and bloodshed were their chief delights, and their religion consisted of a sort of demon-worship.

It was to aid them against the inroads of the Picts and Scots that the Britons called to their assistance the Saxons, a Teutonic tribe, and famous for their skill and valor in war. After many battles the people of the north were driven back within the confines of their own land.

During the ninth century the race of Picts seems to have entirely disappeared. The two great northern tribes went to war with one another, and peace was only established after the two nations had become one under the first king of all Scotland, Kenneth Macalpine. Ancient history and tradition tell us that when Kenneth who was formerly king of the Scots only had subdued the Picts under their king Wrad, he caused to be killed every man, woman and child of the Pictish race. It seems hard to believe that any monarch, barbarous or civilized, would consent to such wholesale slaughter, but from the time of Kenneth's victory over Wrad, no more is spoken in Scottish history of the once mighty tribe of Picts and all trace of their very language is utterly lost.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

8

**News of the World Condensed
For the Busy Reader**

Drowned in the St. Lawrence.
QUEBEC, Aug. 4.—The river claimed a victim this afternoon about 3 o'clock, when Joseph Lavigeur lost his life.

Accidental Drowning.
TORONTO, Aug. 4.—Donald McConnell, aged 13 years, was accidentally drowned yesterday opposite Victoria park.

Wrights Go to Russia.
ODESSA, Aug. 4.—The Odessa Aero club has arranged with Wilbur Wright to give an exhibition here on October 3.

King Manuel to Visit England.
LISBON, Aug. 4.—King Manuel has accepted an invitation from King Edward to visit England in the early autumn.

Aftermath of Orgie.
TORONTO, Aug. 4.—Samuel Reilly is in the general hospital and will likely die as a result of having cut his throat while on a big tear.

Bequeathed to Holy See.
ROME, Aug. 4.—The will of the late Don Carlos, the Pretender to the throne of Spain, leaves to the Pope property of art and money to a total of \$2,000,000.

How Education Pays.
TORONTO, Aug. 4.—Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, says the school inspectors report that teachers cannot get anywhere in Ontario at salaries of \$400 per year.

A First Order.
PLAINFIELD, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Although he knows little about aviation at present, Howard Colby has ordered an aeroplane from Wright Bros., to be delivered in two months, the price being \$5,000.

Fierce Forest Fire.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 4.—A bad forest fire is raging in the Shawangunk Mountains, Ulster County, and apprehension is felt for several summer residences unless the fire is brought under control.

Railway Agreement.
TORONTO, Aug. 4.—The Grand Trunk and the Northern Ontario railway made an agreement, to run 21 years, by which the two railroads will exchange their passenger traffic, yard room and other facilities are interchanged at North Bay.

Cars for Women Failures.
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Capt. McAdoo abandoned his failure for cars for women in his tubes recently, and the public service commission refused to grant the application of several women reform leaders, representing for similar cars in the New York subway.

The Jump That Saved.
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—By a quick jump, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dickinson and their daughter narrowly escaped with their lives this afternoon, as the automobile in which they were riding was plucked up by a steel girder of the Erie express bridge and hung over. All received painful injuries.

The Prisoner's Chance.
TORONTO, Aug. 4.—Police Constable Bond of No. 2 District, dropped dead in the detective office yesterday. He had just brought a suspect to the office and was waiting for an officer when he fell to the floor, expiring instantly, from heart failure. During the confusion the prisoner escaped.

Bad for the Clothes.
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Two hundred of the 30,000 garments which were sent on strike in the garment industry have been taken to a tailor shop yesterday in an effort to force 75 employees to join their ranks. A general fight followed, and the police reserves were called out to restore order. Battered heads were numerous, and several arrests were made.

Quebec Village Fire.
CALUMET, Que., Aug. 4.—A disastrous fire in Greenfield village destroyed five wooden houses. D. Williamson, general store; H. Laurin, post office and general store; Mrs. Laughren grocery; Miss Kelly, linear store; and La Victoria block, occupied as a jewelry store, and shoe shop, were burned. The origin of the fire was the explosion of an oil stove. Loss \$25,000.

Elevator Stock Transferred.
WINNIPEG, Aug. 4.—It is the current report in grain circles today that the control of the elevator stock has passed into the hands of the Peavey Elevator Company of Minneapolis. The Northern Elevator Company own about 175 elevators in Western Canada, and this includes the good will of the business. The price paid for the reported control of the Northern is said to have been over \$1,000,000.

Situation in Barcelona.
BARCELONA, via Spanish-France Frontier, Aug. 4.—Barcelona is quiet, but the popular dissatisfaction demands the liberation of the prisoners taken during the fighting. Troops still patrol the streets, but otherwise life is almost normal. The number of victims of the disorders is in excess of the official figures announced. The gunboat *Temeraire* has arrived here with numerous prisoners.

Laten in Roof Fires.
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 4.—A fire on the roof garden of a hat of a pretty girl traveler in the union station yesterday brought out the fire companies, and after a long struggle amateur firemen delayed a fast train, and destroyed about \$30 worth of finery. The young woman, en route to New York, rushed into the station for something to eat, and, buying her change, she snuffed her hat too close to the cigar lighter, and in an instant it was a mass of flames. A waiter sent in a fire alarm.

Suck My Shoot.
UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Complaining that he had for months been continually persecuted by members of an opposition family, a man attempted to shoot himself, which culminated in an unsuccessful effort to kidnap him last night. Rev. Father Suck today appeared in the city court and made arrangements to have the man held in jail, granting the permit City Judge O'Connor said: "Take it, father. Keep your gun loaded and don't be a bit backward about using it to defend yourself should you again be attacked by any of these ruffians."

Hayfield Fatality.
KINCARDINE, Ont., Aug. 4.—Samuel Irwin, of Greenock, was killed yesterday by being thrown in front of the knives by his team starting suddenly.

President Moyer Re-Elected.
DENVER, Aug. 4.—Charles H. Moyer and C. F. Mahoney have been re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the Western Federation.

Traps Get Sockeys.
PELHAM, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Three hundred and nine thousand sockeye salmon have been received by the canneries here and at Anacortes during the past twenty-four hours.

White Man Lynched.
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4.—George Johnson, a white man, held for the killing of a farmer named J. W. Moore, was taken from jail by a mob on Monday evening and lynched.

Japanese Editor Knifed.
HONOLULU, Aug. 4.—Mori Mani, delegate of the Japanese Legation, was stabbed and fatally wounded. Shibus of the "Hawaiian Shimpo," which has been opposing the Japanese strike programme.

Cloudburst the Cause.
MORELOS, Mex., Aug. 4.—A cloudburst is blamed for the wrecking of the dam across the San Juan river, as a result of which two men were killed, three injured, 5 houses swept away, and property loss of \$600,000 occurred.

Japanese Cabinet Resigns.
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—Premier Pierce of the St. Louis, Mo., million-dollar corporation, has resigned to take a position in the Virgin Islands. Rickett Burrows, of Anacortes, has succeeded him.

Domestic Tragedy.
BELLINGHAM, Wash., Aug. 4.—The Bellingsham brewers are obliged to close down, as the water supply is adjudged unfit for the manufacture of beer.

Magnate Married.
TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 4.—Henry Clay Pierce, the St. Louis, Mo., millionaire, was married here yesterday to Miss Virginia P. Rickett Burrows, of Anacortes, Ills.

Love's Hiccup Way.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 4.—Inseams and overreaching jealousy induced Mrs. W. A. Findley on Sunday to shoot her husband dead and then to take her own life by swallowing cyanide of potassium.

Danish Cabinet Resigns.
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—Premier Pierce of the St. Louis, Mo., millionaire, has resigned in consequence of the superannuation scheme for its military defence scheme being withheld. The resignation has been accepted.

New York and Kentucky Day.
SEATTLE, Aug. 3.—New York and Kentucky day was observed yesterday in celebration at the A. Y. P. E. Governor Hughes of New York was the chief speaker. He will remain in the city until Wednesday.

Automobile Peril.
SEATTLE, Aug. 3.—Mrs. H. M. Young received fatal, and her husband serious injuries through the wreck of an automobile in which they were riding, the machine becoming unmanageable and dashing down one of the steep, hilly side streets.

Colvert's Body Recovered.
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Percy Woodruff, an aeronaut, who figured in several sensational balloon ascensions in the East, was drowned yesterday in the Hudson, off Yonkers. Michael Durkin, a companion, was also drowned. Three others were saved.

Kidnappers Are Caught.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Joseph Rocano and Samuel Furste have been arrested in connection with the kidnapping of Grace and Alfonso Viviano, aged 10 and 5 years, respectively, who are held for \$25,000 ransom. No clue has been secured to the whereabouts of the children, but they are not thought to have been harmed.

Killed at the Desk.
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4.—Wm. Mitchell, a graduate of Brown university this year, was killed yesterday by a high-tension plug of an electrical circuit, a ceiling and fell upon him while he was at his desk in the office of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing company. The iron had been stored in a room over the office.

Florence Roberts Weds.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The marriage is to take place during the next few days of Florence Roberts, widow of Lewis Morrison, the emotional actress, and Thurlow Bergen, her leading man, whose wife Constance Ferguson, charged with kidnapping and commissary of petty robberies were taken into the woods by a mob yesterday, given a brief trial with a jury of twelve, condemned and shot to death.

Too Realistic.
MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—One boy was badly burned and another slightly injured at Curtaur, a Montmorency suburb. Both are playing Indian, and said the children to a stake, afterwards building a fire round them. It was placed too near and their clothing ignited.

Chicago Car Strike Threatened.
CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A strike involving 11,000 men is threatened, as a result of differences between the street railway company and its employees. The company has refused to demand an increase in the wage scale. The iron decide to strike, it will result in immense monetary loss and a complete paralysis of business.

Robbing C. P. Freight Cars.
BRANDON, Aug. 4.—Charles Hunter, David Lambert and Charles Cowell have been arrested here as principals in a series of robberies from C. P. cars extending over a period of six months. The C. P. car, as it so suffered, it is believed through the operations of the same gang. The railway companies' losses run into thousands of dollars.

Tariffs and Trade Treaties.
BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The German Commercial Treaties Association has memorialized the Chancellor for the appointment of a German trade commissioner to Canada, and has offered its services to the Canadian government. The tariff, received to a circular addressed by the association to a large number of firms trading with Canada, whom such an appointment is considered highly desirable. At the same time, the tariff war is of far greater importance. For normal relations between Germany and Canada are restored, no very great results are to be expected from the appointment of a trade expert.

Wealth Finds an Owner.
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The wealthy man, whose initials are G. L. W., which was found on the excursion steamer City of Worcester, on July 9, was claimed today by Mrs. Grace Livingston-Whitney of New York. The boat contained \$2,755 in new bills, two gold watches, two diamond rings and other valuables. Mrs. Whitney was given possession of the boat and returned after she had paid the amount of money it contained, the numbers of the watches and the other details. George Washington Lincoln, who sold the boat to the man, who found the handbag, was rewarded with a present of one of the new \$100 bills.

Scurvulous Publication.
ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 4.—Two men were arrested her last night charged with selling copies of "Free Speech," a Moncton publication, part of which was large bundles of the paper were also seized by the police. The paper for weeks past has contained many scurrilous attacks on prominent citizens, hence the action. At this afternoon's session of the city

council a bylaw was unanimously passed making it a misdemeanor to print, publish or circulate any scurrilous nature. A move to legalize boxing bouts of 15 rounds was killed by the council today.

Notice.
OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—Benjamin Prince of Bathurst, Sask., has been appointed to the Senate, vice the late Senator Parley.

Bradbury Reprieved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Millionaire William Bradbury, convicted murderer, has been granted a reprieve of one month.

Pioneer Seafarers Dead.
SEATTLE, Aug. 3.—Many Charles Prosch, a pioneer resident of Seattle, where he has been resident since 1871, is dead.

Notice.
WINNIPEG, Aug. 3.—Four thousand Indians of the city celebrated their national holiday at a picnic at River Park today.

Chilly Celebrants.
CAUSO, N. S., Aug. 3.—A distressing accident occurred here yesterday, when a three-year-old boy, Clarence son of Harry Fanning was burned to death.

West Indian Reciprocity.
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The "Morning Post" remarks that an important movement toward the West Indies reciprocity with Canada, a royal commission has been appointed to further, it may be checked again by the threat contained in the Payne tariff law.

Notice.
W. B. ALLEN, A. G. McClinty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

Notice.
TAKEN NOTICE THAT I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Cassiar District, B.C.: Commencing at a post planted northwest corner, running 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of starting, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek in a northerly direction.

L. W. MCCLINTY, A. G. McClinty, Agent.
June 30, 1909.

Notice.
TAKEN NOTICE THAT I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Cassiar District, B.C.: Commencing at a post planted northwest corner, running 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of starting, situated on Taitan River, about 4½ miles from bridge in a westerly direction.

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RIVALS

hundreds of New Suits and signs for early Fall wear; these pieces of the tailor's art, and

SUIT

main from our Special Sale produced prices. If you are looking here it is!

& CO.

EFORM

Victoria, B. C.



QUALITY STORE

Buying

SERIES

can save you money. Mail or our best attention.

YOUNG

VICTORIA, B.C.

TWINE

per lb..... 15c
..... 13½c

orders will take a dis-
of 1c per lb,

ware Co., Ltd.

631 Yates Street

P. O. Box 683

Do You Know
"Cherokee"?

A very pretty, new Indian song. Many say it is better than "Nanapee." By the same composer.

Come in and try it over
on one of our pianos

Fletcher Bros.

The Music House,

1231 Government Street.

STUMP-PULLERS for sale and for hire. Contracts taken, no matter how small. Let us give you an estimate. Also let us remove your trees. We have a road, Victoria. Phone L-1781.

WANTED—Teacher for Glenora School. Salary \$50.00. Apply Mrs. Vaux, Duncan.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

PROVINCIAL NEWS
TOLD IN FEW WORDS

A dangerous bush fire in raging near Elk.

Rykers has been declared a part of entry for live stock.

A. Rizzuto has the contract for Fernie's new fire hall at \$10,480.

Bishop McDonald is to visit Comox toward the close of the present month.

An Orange lodge has been organized at Creston with Andrew Miller as worthy master.

Hodley is rapidly advancing a very business-like campaign for the celebration of Labor Day.

Ore shipments from the Granby mines for the first half of the year show a slight falling off.

The Rossland Board of Trade has cordially endorsed the petition for a bridge across the Columbia at Trail.

Rev. J. W. Williamson has been appointed general secretary of the British Columbia Sunday School Union.

Watson Bros. well known ranchers of Creston, East Kootenay, are establishing a canning factory at that place.

Stephen Moore, of Fernie, has lost an eye through a splinter flying up and striking the eyeball while he was chopping kindling.

The population of Fernie has increased by more than 1000 since the fire of one year ago and there are at least 300 more resident families than in August, 1908.

All the interior boards of trade are endorsing a resolution passed by the London, Ont., Board of Trade, asking that the boiler-inspection law be made uniform throughout Canada.

The body of Angelo Christopher, a Bulgarian, drowned off the Lulu Island bridge on Dominion Day has been recovered. Christopher leaves a widow and four children in Bulgaria.

Mon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Works, is making a tour of Alberta, N.W.T., Comox and the Islands districts, studying at first hand their requirements in the matter of public works.

A double wedding took place at Fernie Thursday, when Wm. Grefen was wedded to Miss Ida Frey and Gustave Mueller became the life partner of Miss Hermine Frey. Rev. Grant conducted the knots.

The new Provincial Government wharf at Prince Rupert is being finished to meet the demand for a wharf capable with sound workmanship. It is to cost \$70,000 and be completed by the 1st of October.

A big strike is reported to have been made on the Westmount mine, West Kootenay, the vein uncovered showing two or three feet in width of high-grade ore carrying good values in grey copper, native silver and an timonic copper.

Cranbrook's Conservative Association has reorganized with A. E. Watts as president, S. M. Miller vice-president, G. E. Rogers, secretary-treasurer, and Thomas Cavin, A. Leitch, H. Connolly, D. Johnston, William Hill and James J. Ryan, members of executive.

Thomas McVittie has been elected president of the Cranbrook District Conservative Association, the representatives for the several interested being: James Ryan and W. Hollings, Cranbrook; A. Doyle, P. Steele, P. Lund, Wardner; A. E. Watts, Watrous; Ottis Staples, Wycliffe; James Flinley, Marysville; Ed. Hill, Moyle; K. M. Drew, Kimberley, and W. Macdonald, Kingsgate.

The survey party that had been camped on the summit on the main road to Alberni, for the purpose of mapping the lake, has been moved to the western end of Cameron lake. A survey for a wagon road around the farther side of the lake will be made immediately by His Honor's engineer, at Ladysmith, in which the corporation was sued for by Mr. Hatchett, a solicitor, and amply nurse, the "Chronicle" states that although His Honor held that the case could not proceed under the summons, the plaintiff's claim is in full, and he will proceed with his proceedings under a fresh summons.

The objections taken by the court were all the while shouting for help, and the police at the top of his voice. Finally the Chinaman who is a strong tall man, became aware, and ran towards the east of Chinatown, closely pursued by his victim, who continued to call for the police. The police Detectives Scott and McDonald joined the chase a large crowd of whites was pursuing the Chinaman. The detectives soon overhauled him and took him to jail.

Ladysmith's Peculiar Laws

Referring to the peculiar law case recently dismissed on a technicality by His Honor's engineer, at Ladysmith, in which the corporation was sued for by Mr. Hatchett, a solicitor, and amply nurse, the "Chronicle" states that although His Honor held that the case could not proceed under the summons, the plaintiff's claim is in full, and he will proceed with his proceedings under a fresh summons.

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Find Death in the Fraser

P. Cagin a native of the Shetland Islands, from which he came to the coast last week, was drowned last night while bathing near Steveston. He was swept away by the strong set of the current before his companion, J. Goodland, could come to his assistance with them boat.

Kamloops is moving actively in an effort to secure construction of a telephone line from that city to Grand Prairie.

Moyie miners are said to have the largest amount of cash in bank of any coal mine workers in America, per capita, of course.

Mr. James Williamson, a well known and esteemed resident of Cumberland, died at the Union and Comox hospital on Friday last.

The body of a dead man, supposed to be deceased O'Neill, was found recently at the rear of a building on Macphail's ranch, Otter Valley.

There are 154 telephones in North Vancouver, and the local system is being connected with Vancouver city's system and the long distance wires.

Crabron is raising \$70,000 by de-

in jail at Clinton to await trial on 5th of October. Constable Fitzgerald, of Lytton, by whom he was recaptured, receives a reward of \$200 from the Province, and a like amount from the relatives of the dead Chinaman.

Big Deal for Spot Case

What is probably the largest "spot cash" loan ever that has been placed in years in the Provincial Interior has just been consummated, 2,000 acre of land on the shores of Whatshan lake passing from the ownership of R. H. Parker, the son of R. H. Parker of Nelson, and P. Grimm and S. F. Morse, of Billings, Mont. The price was \$46,000 and was fully paid at the consummation of the deal.

Gold Dredging at Goldhill

The gold dredge at Goldhill, Lardo river, owned by a Philadelphia company, is at last launched and ready to commence operations. Two years ago this dredge was constructed, and repeated delays have occurred in putting it in commission, chiefly due to the poor condition of the machinery market. The experiment will be watched with keen interest, as this will be the first attempt at gold dredging in the Kootenays.

Hop Pest No Longer Annoys

Reports from the Chilliwack valley are that there are no hop beetles this year. Last summer this destructive pest did considerable damage to hops in the Chilliwack valley, and at Agassiz, and every effort was made to exterminate them, but unsuccessfully. What man's ingenuity failed to accomplish, itself has done.

This year the pests are as scarce that Mr. Parker, who came from Berkeley, California, Agricultural college to study the insect, has been unable to secure specimens to experiment with.

Bloodless Eviction of Japanese

Without riot or collision, the Japanese residents at Queen Charlotte city have been induced to go by the white residents who compelled them to leave their abandoned boarding house and other enterprises. An English syndicate negotiating for the purchase of the west coast of Vancouver Island, Ikeda Bay, owned by Japanese firm of Awaya, Ikeda & Co. It has secured a two months' option, which will expire on September 15th. The consideration is understood to be the sum of \$200,000. The property is one of the best known on Queen Charlotte Islands. During four years operation 35,000 tons of copper ore has been shipped to smelter.

Golden Zone Shooting Serious

The condition of M. Sedich, the miner who was shot recently at the Golden Zone mine, has turned out much worse than was first apparent. After several operations, Sedich, and Dr. Whiting, decided amputation above the knee to be imperative, the bullet having shattered upon the bone in hundreds of minute pieces. The bullet remained in the leg and so seriously interrupting circulation that decay of the limb appeared unavoidable. The patient did not, however, consent to amputation, and another feature which possibly reconciled the doctors to the alternative of permitting matters to take their course was the patient's exceedingly certain knowledge of the wound under an anesthetic to have the bullet prodded out almost as easily as Sedich almost succeeded.

Chinese Hold-up Man

Joe Jim Chin, Chinaman captured on Pender street, Vancouver, Saturday night, following a desperate chase in which a detective and private citizens engaged, was committed for trial by magistrate yesterday. Following a preliminary hearing on a charge of attempting robbery, Allan Goodfellow was walking home about 11:15 Saturday night, when he was shot in the back. He told him it was to make him want to gamble. Goodfellow said he was inquisitive enough to follow the Chinaman into an alley on Pender street, near Westminster avenue, and when the darkness of night covered the scene he was up by the Chinaman who followed him with a blow on the neck. Choy put his hand in Goodfellow's pocket, the latter testified, but couldn't get his hand out again after it was closed. He then took him to the Chinese hold-up man, who wanted under an anesthetic to have the bullet prodded out almost as easily as Sedich almost succeeded.

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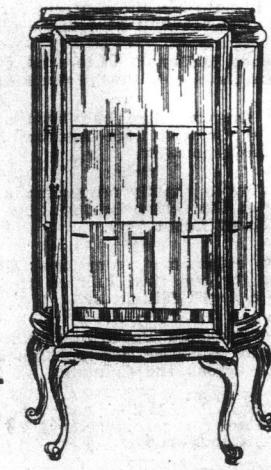
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