





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.

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.

Not long ago a gentleman living in the Fiji Islands wrote asking for the terms upon which he could purchase a lake.

A lady living in England sent out two sheets of foolscap, filled with closely written notes and various decidedly vague "How much does it cost to irrigate?"

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Royal Household, Eggs, Butter, and Fruit.

THOUSANDS WILL BE ATTRACTED BY FRASER

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

Throughout Vancouver Island, and in fact in every British Columbia agricultural district farmers are looking forward, all eyes, for the provincial exhibition of 1909.

There are several reasons why the forthcoming fair should be anticipated with interest but there are two which stand above all the others.

with over five hundred extra stalls for the accommodation of stock raisers it is doubtful whether he will have enough space for the entries.

At any rate it is certain that the best Canada produces in pure bred stock, blooded equines and the finest soil of the British Columbia can develop in the line of fruit, vegetables, etc.

STATE CLOSES CASE

White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The State rested in the Thaw case yesterday and from now on it develops upon Thaw and his attorney, Charles Morchauer, to offset the testimony of the State's alienists who have sworn that Thaw is still insane and would be a menace to the community if released from the asylum at Matteawan.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The body of a white man, unidentified and badly decomposed, has been found at Shady's Camp on the Naas.

The Dominion geological survey party is engaged in mapping the lay-out of the formation up the south fork of Kettle river.

The International Fisheries Commission spent two days on the Naas last week but had nothing to say as to their mission.

Miss Beatrice Seeley, who has many friends in British Columbia, was married in Los Angeles last week to Mr. E. L. Turner, 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 Lalla, was held yesterday and a verdict of accidental death, no blame attaching to anyone.

Provincial Architect Criddle was in Kootenai a few days ago inspecting the site for the new government building there as preliminary to the preparation of plans.

The New Westminster police have a grey coat, a set of false teeth, and an assortment of papers belonging to Mr. Joseph Mullet, who has been reported missing since the 15th of July.

Joseph Mullet has resigned his position as Vancouver waterworks manager and streets foreman, declaring that it would be impossible for him to continue his work with the newly appointed engineer.

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THE TRIAL OF THREE TRUNKS

St. Louis Police Do Not Believe That Kidnaping Arrested in New York Was Harm

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One year ..... \$1.00  
Six Months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .50  
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 not unnatural feeling of the Indians when they see their hunting grounds relicted 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 taught 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 so it stands, but he will doubtless do 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 consumer, 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 a few important facts. One of them is 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 more 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 asked all over the country: Why do not the customs yield enough to meet the public demand? The answer will be that the duties are too high to permit of a sufficient import trade. The next question will be: In 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. There will come about a change. No country in all 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 of 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

can judge, the general opinion seems to be that the shape which Canadian contribution to Imperial defence should take is something that ought to be left in abeyance until after the conference now in session has reached a conclusion. Another paper assails Mr. Borden for trucking to the French element when he accepted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolution. It is easy to get a reputation for being more loyal than other people. All one has to do is to asseverate that something spectacular ought to be done, and leave others to work out how it is going to be done. Mr. Borden is doubtless quite as patriotic as his critics; he probably feels the responsibility of his position more than they do. He would be unfit for the post which he adorns if he accepted the first suggestion made to him on a question of such prime importance as that involved in Imperial naval defence. Westliche Canada Post is a paper printed in German in Vancouver, and it repudiates the idea that British Columbia should assent to the building of a Dreadnought. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, printed in Berlin, quotes from the Vancouver paper with approval, and says that German colonists in Canada will not submit to money being taken out of their pockets to build ships that may fight against the Fatherland. To this piece of impertinent advice we have two answers to make. One of them is that the German inhabitants of Canada are loyal to the Dominion and the Empire, and support whatever the majority of the people of Canada determine upon. Under these circumstances it is not necessary to say what the other answer is. There is, we regret to say, some evidence of a determination on the part of certain newspapers to make a political issue out of the question of Imperial defence. We warn those who are doing so that they are making a great error: whether their course is regarded from the standpoint of patriotism or the lower one of party advantage.

**IN MEXICO**

An election for the vice-presidency of Mexico is pending and feeling is running pretty high. Diaz has been president of that country now for thirty-three years, and he has been one of the most able administrators. Serious complaints are being made in the press against the manner in which affairs are carried on. It is alleged that a perfect carnival of graft prevails, that valuable concessions are granted to favorites, that new men are forced out of public life and that there must be a demonstration of popular sentiment now, before the party in power get its clutches too firmly upon the throat of the nation, for it is feared that revolution will be the result if a change is not soon made. It is said that the President has never permitted a free election. He has been six full terms in office and is now serving for a seventh. He is now nearly eighty years of age, and is said to realize keenly the necessity of providing for a successor. At one time he hoped that his son would succeed him, but this seems now to be out of the question owing to the unfitness of the man for the post. It is expected that the vice-president to be elected will be the real head of the government. Two candidates are in the field. One is the present incumbent of the position, Roman Carrol, the other Bernardo Reyes, formerly minister of war. To the support of the latter all the disaffected elements are rallying. As indicating how bitter the feeling is it may be mentioned that one of the papers supporting Reyes says: "The nation is tired of Diaz, and wishes him to die." Oddly enough the success of the Young Turk Movement has led the younger generation of Mexicans to make demands for greater freedom. Their platform is: A general reform in the administration, a free press, freedom of franchise, destruction of foreign monopolies, the development of Mexico by Mexicans for Mexicans. There has been some rioting in one or two cities, and more is expected, but it is expected that President Diaz will suppress this ruthlessly. The situation is somewhat serious.

There is a little book issued by the Canadian Facts Publishing Company of Toronto, which contains five thousand facts about Canada. Most of the "facts" are fact, but there might have been a little better judgment shown on some points. For example, it seems a piece of carelessness to describe the three prairie provinces as "Western Canada." One of the "facts" stated is that British Columbia has 7,000 miles of coast line; Vancouver Island has that much. But the feature most open to criticism is the department on population. Too much stress is laid upon the number of Canadians who have gone to the United States. Eight paragraphs are devoted to that topic, which seem to us to be eight too many. There is not a single paragraph in regard to the return of Canadians.

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**SEARCHING THE SCRIPTURES**

Jesus had healed a man. Day and the Jews sought to He spoke to them of His mission, for of His address said: "I am the light of the world; he that believeth in me shall not be in darkness, but shall have the light of life; and they are they which will not believe. Many people construe this in read the Bible, but it cannot 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. The New Testament means just their more nor 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 the Bible had been essential to of 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 ity. Even if they did, they sufficient numbers to have use was absolutely out of the same is true of the books of ment, 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 the Hebrew writings, and the translations were common to consider. We seem, therefore conclusion that while the testified of Jesus, Christian did not rest upon the Bible, a been the case for many centuries was individual experience, church authority. Reading a guide to daily life is a common practice.

While the judicious reading of the greatest value, it is in it for the purpose of spells. This has led to the multiplication of some of which have been of questionable character. Fanatical texts and organize societies around them. There deal of bloodshed because of things attached to certain expressions. Christianity does not rest upon set of books. It is nothing force of itself, which would as it is now for the regeneration if every Bible in the world were 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 unsteady do other scriptures to their Therefore he advised his to rely upon their own to "grow in grace." It for them to speculate over that had been written for the might almost feel justified Peter was not himself quite meant sometimes. But of sure, 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 of Christ, that there is success was necessary in preaching the Jews to refer them to poets and prophets had wrong way in which a people Messianic tradition, could the Messiah had come. Instances in which the Apostles churches, spoke of what in the Hebrew scriptures these writings three times Romans and once in his I Corinthians. We are told Thessalonica searched the ly in which study not a them; but speaking as a general reference to the scriptures parts of the New Testament cially addressed to the Christianity depended upon sanction, it would fail to men. Those who scoff at it rests only upon a set of verities of which cannot be lished, mistake its real force they are not without excuse of many ministers of the Neither does Christianity Church, although the exist through many centuries behind it a potent agency get that Islam has lived of virtues less than Christianity sacred book. The proof of tianity is to be found in a profess it, not simply as a as the guiding principle proved by its power of p

# An Hour with the Editor

## 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.

While the judicious reading of the Bible is of the greatest value, it is a mistake to delve in it for the purpose of spelling out doctrine. This has led to the multiplication of sects, some of which have been of a very highly objectionable character. Fanatics seize upon certain texts and organize so-called religious societies around them. There has been a good deal of bloodshed because of different meanings attached to certain expressions in the Bible. Christianity does not rest upon a book or any set of books. It is nothing if it is not a vital force of itself, which would be just as effective as it is now for the regeneration of humanity, if every Bible in the world were destroyed. St. Peter found it necessary to warn the early Church against misreading the Scripture, for in his General Epistle, after referring to the letters of St. Paul, he said: "In which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do other scriptures to their own destruction." Therefore he advised his fellow Christians to rely upon their own knowledge and to "grow in grace." It was not necessary for them to speculate over the difficult things that had been written for their instruction. One might almost feel justified in saying that St. Peter was not himself quite clear what St. Paul meant sometimes. But of one thing he was sure, namely, that there is such a thing as the Grace of God in which a man may grow, if he profits by his own knowledge.

It has been said above that Christianity is a vital force of itself, that carries within itself its own demonstration. It is not necessary to tell a man, who has felt the touch of the Spirit of Christ; that there is such a Spirit. It doubtless was necessary in preaching the Gospel to the Jews to refer them to what their historians, poets and prophets had written. That was the only way in which a people, who held to the Messianic tradition, could be convinced that the Messiah had come. There are a few instances in which the Apostles, writing to the Gentiles, spoke of what had been foretold in the Hebrew scriptures. St. Paul refers to these writings three times in his Epistle to the Romans and once in his First Epistle to the Corinthians. We are told that the Jews at Thessalonica searched the scriptures diligently in which study not a few Greeks joined them; but speaking as a general proposition references to the scriptures are rare in those parts of the New Testament which were specially addressed to the Gentiles. If today Christianity depended upon the Bible for its sanction, it would fail to hold the hearts of men. Those who scoff at writings, the authenticity of which cannot be successfully established, mistake its real foundation, although they are not without excuse in the preaching of many ministers of the Gospel for doing so. Neither does Christianity rest upon the Church, although the existence of the Church through many centuries, proves that there is behind it a potent agency. We must not forget that Islam has lived only a half dozen centuries less than Christianity, and that it has its sacred book. The proof of the lives of those who profess it, not simply as a matter of form, but as the guiding principle of their lives. It is proved by its power of regeneration. It is proved by individual experience. It is proved

by the history of mankind since it was first preached. One may sometimes feel justified in thinking that if there had been less delving into the scriptures to find out therein the secrets of God, and men had been more content to search their own hearts; if instead of hunting for glimmers of truth coming down in an uncertain way from the past, men had opened their hearts and minds to the beams of divine truth; if instead of endeavoring to determine what the imperfect records of what some persons said a long time ago meant, greater effort had been made to find out the experience of contemporaries; if, in short, Christianity had been treated as a living force having its operation in the minds and hearts of people in all ages and all countries and not simply an inference from what some one wrote a long time ago, the world would be much better than it is. It is well to read the Bible, for it is full of valuable experiences, splendid advice and much divine teaching; but the Bible is not the basis of Christianity. It is only a useful adjunct to it. Depend upon it the Gospel which Jesus came to preach is not merely something that is written in a book. It is a real thing, as real in the spiritual world as the attraction of gravitation is in the physical world. It is a real agency that has survived all the misinterpretations of scripture with which its progress has been handicapped. It is steadily rising superior to the thwarting influences of human ignorance and prejudice. In a purer, simpler and more potent form than ever it is about to revolutionize the world.

## CHOCZIM AND VIENNA.

There is no finer figure in the Seventeenth Century than John Zobieski, King of Poland, from 1696 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 succeeded where their operations that it seemed only to be a matter of time before 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, 1693, 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, 1697, he was crowned at Cracow. Contrary to the usual custom of the Poles, his wife, Maria Cassimir Louisa 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 10 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 deed which Catherine of Russia destroyed its independence on the field of Maciejovitsy. 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 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. Wolimer, 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 manifestation 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 836 feet. He also discovered 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. Muschenbroek, 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 analytic 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. Reize 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 Faraday suggested a means of applying it, which was taken up by Steinhall 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 Boursel, of Paris, suggested the transmission of sound by means of a flexible plate operating in connection with an electrically charged wire, and almost simultaneously Reiss 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 built through marsh districts, and roads were built through 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 untutored, 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 command was 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, 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 as 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)

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# 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 soars  
With body of beauty shining soul and thought;  
Divinely fair unveiled before our eyes—  
Some woman, beautiful unspokeably—  
And the blood quickens and the spirit leaps,  
And will to worship bend 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 Begum 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 climacteric 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 Begum," 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 exercise his cares, to find completest happiness in being 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, unspokeably 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 wittingly, 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; shaming 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 reluct-

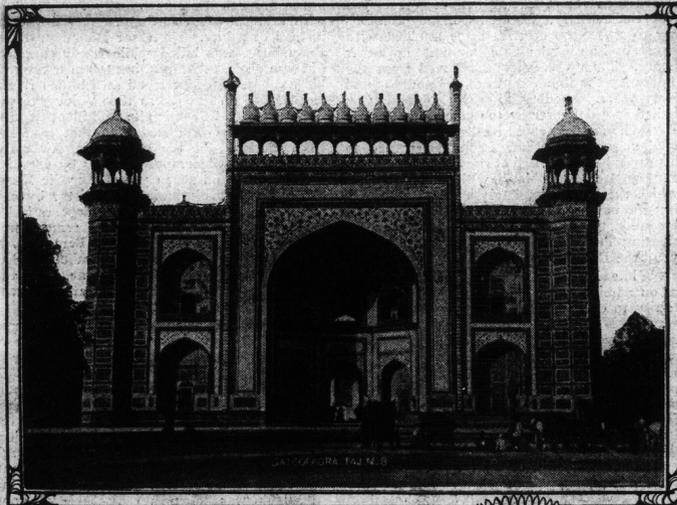
antly from out the radius of its serenely hypnotic spell—for there can be no thought of gross materialism at the Taj—the wonder is that human brain and hands with all the treasures of the world to draw upon, could have accomplished this triumph of an almost god-like genius.

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 of Woman 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 lacework 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 muzzein 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 are imperatively traversed before the outer gates of the Taj gardens themselves are reached, the eye thus being soothed and the mind tranquilized preparatorily—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.

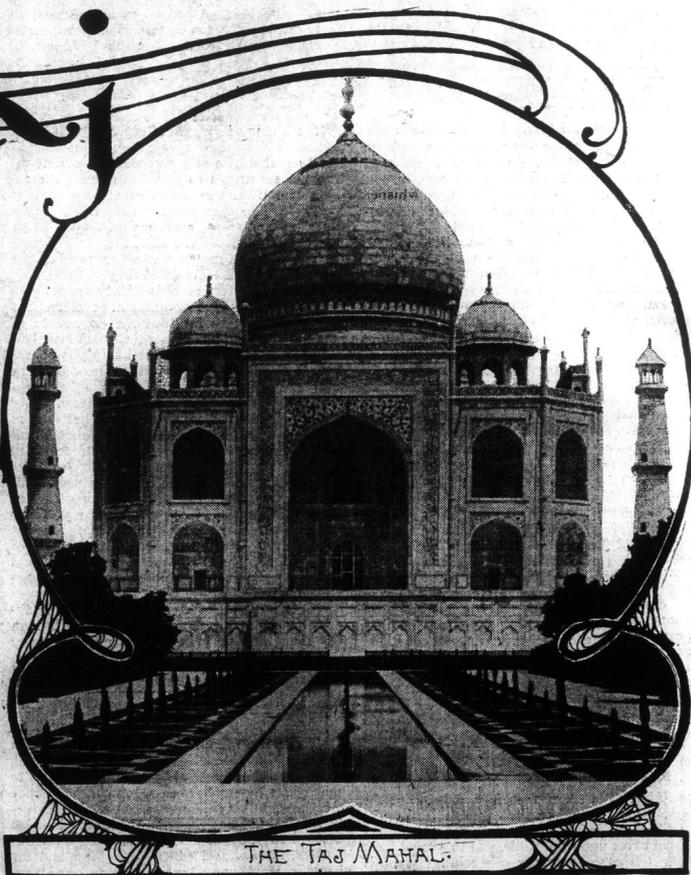
After making the acquaintance of this "miracle mausoleum of the widest world," mention of such material constituents seems quite as incongruous as to discuss the wearing of winter flannels and the price of butter with an angelic visitor from the gleaming spheres.

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 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



MUMTAZ MAHAL THE LADY OF THE TAJ.



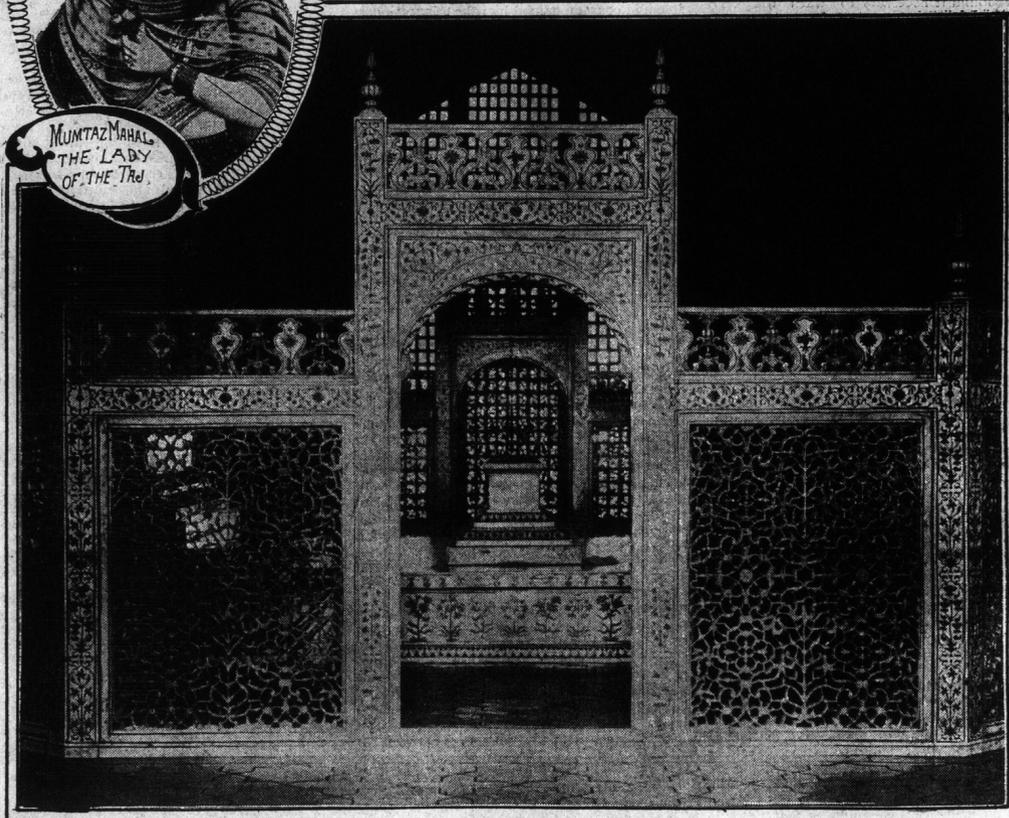
THE TAJ MAHAL.

precious stones as usually are associated with the adornment of beauty or the jeweller's tray, employed as builders' materials on a gigantic scale benumbs 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-



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-

consort: Jasper from the Punjab, diamonds from Golconda, sapphires and lapis-lazuli from Ceyon, onyx from Persia, turquoise from Kashmir and Thibet, agate from Yemen, coral from the Red Sea, crystals from Malwar, garnet from Bundelcund, rubies from Burma—

fit of the passing tourist, but a quotation from the Hudees, or very ancient traditions, which would seem to indicate that the philosophy and teachings of the Nazarene found their way almost immediately to the priests of India—as indeed do all philosophies; while the Koran

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

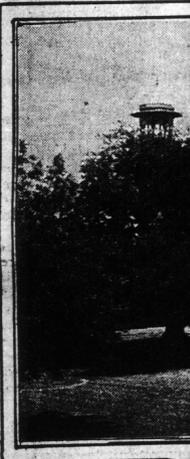
"I grant saith Jesus, upon whom be this world is a bridge. Pass the Over but build not upon it. The In but one hour—give its minutes Thy prayers, for the rest is un-

The shrine itself, despite its monumental grandeur, gives an impression of artistic restraint—of peace and sanctity. The view from here lowers his voice, speaking with reverence and awe as may be: Again the my dominance of the Taj! Altho' of the marvellous echo, which repeats the long-drawn chant attendant priest fully ten a tourist words, few even a spouster throng are vandals of the shrine of the Taj to its curiosity.

Perhaps it is because of the associations woven about this his incomparable queen—the great Shah Jehan's latter-day consolation being the completion of the tomb of his beloved, that the dead king's and forgotten queen are strewn over this land of crumbling monuments of a

Whatever the reason, the queen are nearer, dearer, more people of today than any of the dead kings and forgotten queens are strewn over this land of crumbling monuments of a

MAIN ENTRANCE GATEWAY FROM THE APPROACH.



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

Who of the present day, could create the Taj or create a parallel to it? Where could they erect such an architectural masterpiece? Where the mosaic of genius to study out all the of sound, of cumulative dramatic climaxes as contributory factors?

The peoples of Great Britain regard themselves as high man of India as an inferior slave. The people of America regard the people of America as gross materialists, whose sense based on barbaric force and wholly in augmentation of the of raiment, of adornment, of hoarded wealth. They races, who set themselves, high mental or spiritual discern wealth or its purchase of progressive civilization. They claim to have passed their formative period of development did not fail to produce such the Taj as testimony to the spiritual attainments, far above all accomplishments of the era.

There are those of course something to disapprove even the burden of their complaint is "architectural effeminacy" way they proceed to compare, upon this text, with other classical buildings. The very effeminacy complaining triumph, since the Taj is as the tomb and monument, but also as symbolic of woman's charm. Were it not femininity its purpose.

How to describe the Taj? The task has been essayed as centuries have passed been quite successful. Perceptions in the English is Arnold, although a Persian have more accurately caught quality, which invests the T

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

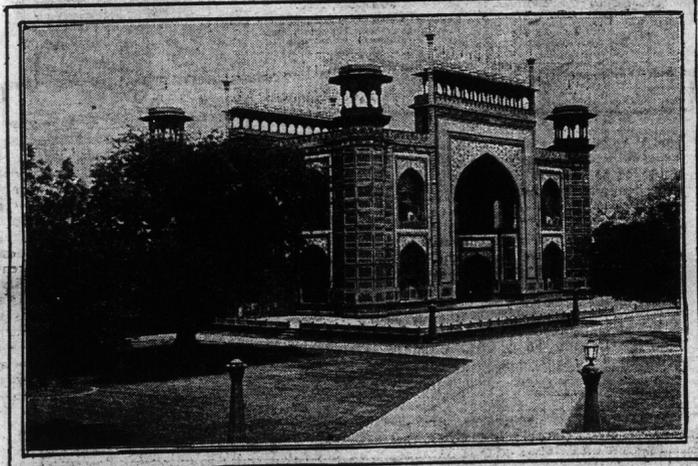
"Thus saith Jesus, upon whom be Peace: This world is a bridge. Pass thou over but build not upon it. This world is but one hour—give its minutes to Thy prayers, for the rest is unseem."

The shrine itself, despite its elaborate ornamentations, 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 chanted note of the attendant priest fully ten minutes after the spoken words, few even among the callous tourist throng 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 Sultana—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



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, Matchless, perfect in form, a miracle Of grace and tenderness and symmetry— Face-pure against the sapphire of the sky— Fascinated 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 onyxes grained, shut apart by screens, The shrine's self stands, white, delicately white, White as the cheek of Mumtaz-i-Mahal When 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 metalwork 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, gold lamps and magnificent candlesticks. A sheet of pearls, valued at several lakhs, was

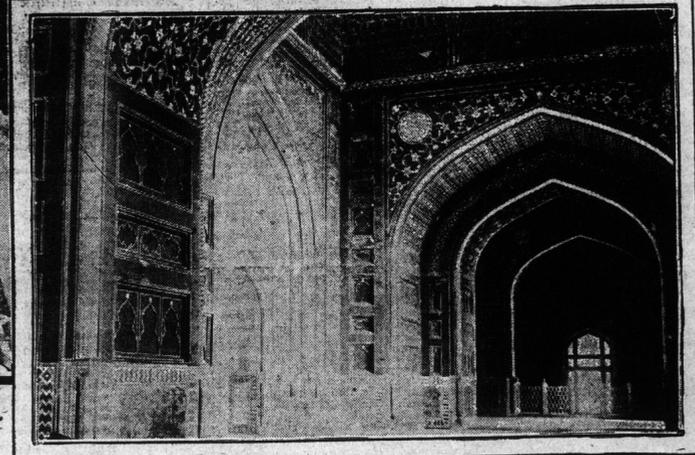
religion from attempting sculpture, as understood in Europe, succeeded in investing their architectural monuments with an extraordinary personal character. There is a wonderful personality in the dignity and greatness of Akbar's tomb; we see the scholar and the polished courtier in Itmad-ud-daulah's. 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.

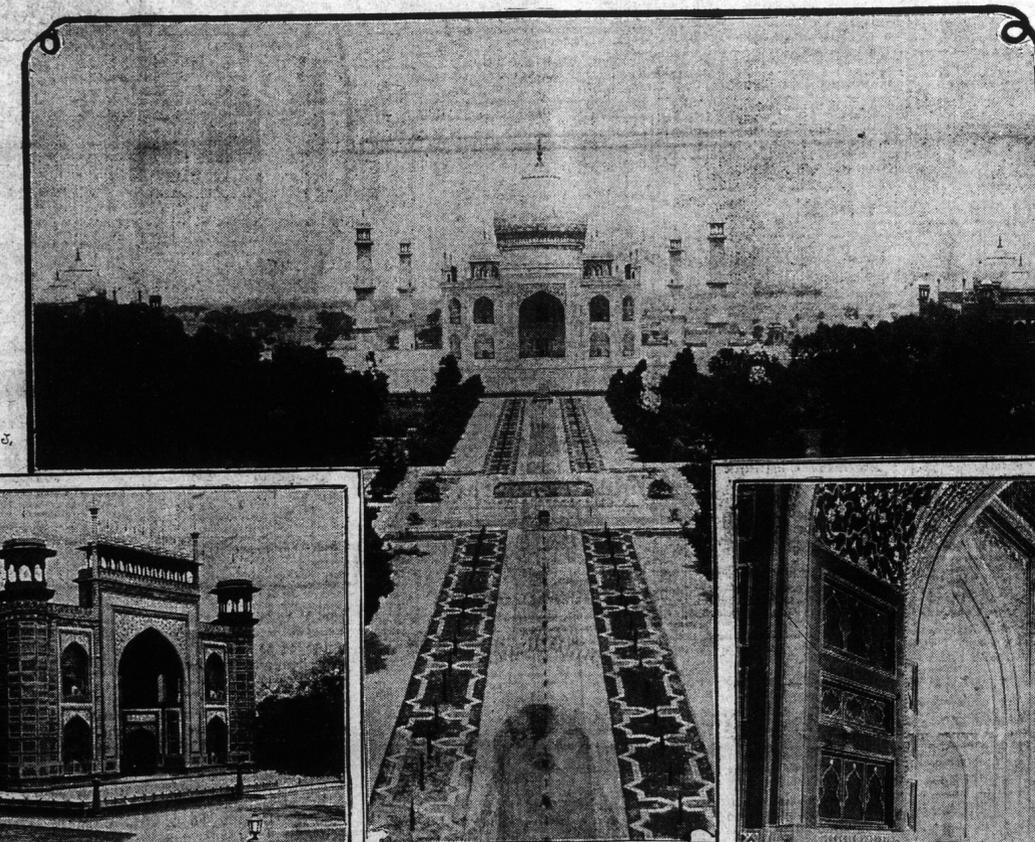
It has also been the writer's fortune—both good and otherwise—to see the Taj under many conditions of time and circumstance and surroundings. Fairest and most appealing of all it is when viewed without human companionship, soaring snow-white under the Indian moon, either from across the Jumna or through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

To see the Taj when tourists chatter as they lunch, monopolizing the marble seats that punctuate the avenue of cypresses—to see the Taj when an iconoclastic guide with iron-lunged glibness 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 SWEEP MOHAMMEDAN PULPIT IN BACKGROUND



THE TAJ MAHAL FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE GATE



one, sardonyx, topaz—and all so employed in foliage and floral scroll that one is lost in spellbound admiration, and quite forgets the costliness of the material. To estimate the number or the jewels employed in these the finest mosaics is quite beyond possibility. In fact, the actual shrine is found a descriptive line, which also has a decorative scheme at the outer end of the tomb by special direction of Shah Jehan himself. It is not a copy of the Koran, as the guides invariably say, but a Persian inscription for the bene-

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 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 America or of Britain regard the people of India, Persia, Arabia, and Central Asia had been attracted to the Mogul court. All the resources of a great empire were at their disposal, for Shah Jehan desired that this monument of his grief should be one of the wonders of the world. The sad circumstances which attended the early death of the devoted wife who had greatly endeared herself to the people might well inspire all his

For informative detail as to the construction of the Taj one may go to a dozen recognized authorities among the Anglo-Indian writers, Mr. E. B. Havell, A. R. C. A., of Calcutta, having brought to bear a genuine affection in writing of this as other masterpieces of Indian architecture. He has so excellently compressed much interesting information that the liberty is taken of here quoting his chapters on the building of the Taj and the intention of the Taj in a just issued book exclusively devoted to Agra and its environs. As to the building of the wonderful mausoleum he says:

It was one of those intervals in history when the whole genius of a people is concentrated on great architectural works, and art becomes an epitome of the age. For the Taj was not the creation of a single master-mind, but the consummation of a great art epoch. Since the time of Akbar the best architects, artists, and art workmen of India, Persia, Arabia, and Central Asia had been attracted to the Mogul court. All the resources of a great empire were at their disposal, for Shah Jehan desired that this monument of his grief should be one of the wonders of the world. The sad circumstances which attended the early death of the devoted wife who had greatly endeared herself to the people might well inspire all his

many of the most celebrated buildings of the world were shown and discussed. It is even believed that one Gerónimo Verroneo, an Italian who was then in the Mogul service, submitted designs for Shah Jehan's inspection, a fact which has led many writers into the error of supposing that the Taj, as completed, was actually designed by him. The design eventually accepted was by Ustad Isa, who is stated in one account to have been a Byzantine Turk and in another a native of Shiraz, in Persia. The master builders came from many parts; the chief masons from Baghdad, Delhi, and Multan; the dome builders from Asiatic Turkey and from Samarkand; the mosaic workers from Kanauj and from Baghdad; the principal calligraphist for the inscriptions from Shiraz. Every part of India and Central Asia contributed the materials; Jaipur, the marble; Fatehpur Sikri, the red sandstone; the Punjab, jasper; China, the jade and crystal; Tibet, turquoise; Ceylon, lapis lazuli and sapphires; Arabia, coral and cornelian; Panna in Bundelkhand, diamonds; Persia, onyx and amethyst. Twenty thousand men were employed in the construction, which took seventeen years to complete, as regards only the Taj itself. The sarcophagus was originally enclosed by a fence or screen of gold studded with gems. This was removed in 1642, and replaced by the

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 Mahabharata, 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 noisily 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, squatted 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.

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 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?"

FOR THE WINNER'S BENEFIT.

A Lancashire commercial traveller made a trip to Scotland, and in Aberdeen was asked by a prospective buyer to subscribe to the prize fund for the local golf tournament. He parted with five shillings, and as he was interested in golf, he remarked that he would like to be kept informed of the progress of the tournament, so that he could look out for the result. "Oh," said the customer, as he picked up the five shillings and placed it securely in his pocket, "ye needna dae that. The tournament was held last Saturday." This was rather a staggerer for the latest contributor to the prize fund, but he retained curiosity enough to inquire who had proved the happy winner. The guileless solicitor for subscriptions was undaunted, however. "The winner?" he said, coyly; "oh, just maesel!"

Lawyer—"You say you left home on the 10th?" Witness—"Yes, sir." "And came back on the 25th?" "Yes, sir." "What were you doing in the interim?" "Never was in such a place."

THE FALSE TOMBS ARE

ATIONS, ARE IN THE CRYPT BELOW

passing tourist, but a quotation from or very ancient traditions, which to indicate that the philosophy of the Nazarene found their way immediately to the priests of India—all philosophies; while the Koran



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# PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

A dangerous bush fire in raging near Elk.

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

A. Rizuto 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.

Hedley 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 piercing the eyeball while he was chopping kindling.

The population of Fernie has increased by more than 1000 since the close 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.

son, Thomas Taylor, Minister of Works, is making a tour of Alberni, Nanaimo, Comox and the Islands districts studying at first hand the requirements in a matter of public works.

A double wedding took place at Fernie Thursday, when Wm. Greiner was wedded to Miss Ida Frey and Gustave Mueller began to the daughter of Miss Gertrude Frey. Rev. Grant tied the knots.

The new Provincial Government wharf at Prince Rupert is being rushed to completion with all despatch, compatible 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 Westwood mine, West Kootenay, where the miners are showing two or three feet in width of high-grade ore carrying good values in grey copper, native silver and antimony copper.

Granbrook's Conservative Association has reorganized with A. E. Watts as president, S. J. Mighton vice-president, G. T. Rogers secretary-treasurer, and Thomas Adams, J. E. H. Connelly, D. Johnston, William Hill and James Ryan, members of executive.

Thomas McVittie has been elected president of the Cranbrook District Conservative Association, the representatives for the several interested towns being: James Ryan and W. Rodina, Cranbrook; J. A. Boyle, Fort Steele; P. Lund, Warden; A. E. Watts, Watsup; Otis Staples, Wyche; James Finlay, Marysville; Ed. Hill, Moyie; M. K. Drew, Kimberley, and W. Macdonald, Kingsgate.

The survey party that had been camped on the summit of the new rail route to Alberni, for a couple of months has been moved to the west end of Cameron lake. A survey for a wagon road around the farther side of the lake will be made immediately, as it is the intention of the railway company to have a suitable road ready for vehicular traffic before construction work is commenced on the Cameron lake section of the E. & N. extension. The present highway will be spoiled by the railway builders.

The Provincial Government has decided to lease a certain amount of waterfront that it owns at Prince Rupert, and for the purpose of mapping out those portions which are to be held by the Government. This decision of the Government will throw open a large portion of the most desirable waterfront in Prince Rupert to industrial and shipping enterprises.

Work on the Provincial Government trails in Alberni district was begun this week. Quoth the "Alberni Pioneer" News: "While walking on the Sprout Lake road last Monday, in company with his niece, Miss Helena Harrison, of Toronto, Rev. T. S. Glasford, Port Alberni, was startled by a large black bear. His skinner dog, which was running in front of him, made a rush at the dangerous looking beast and drove it up a tree. As Mr. Glasford had no gun he took the advice of his niece and allowed the bear to stay up in the tree."

W. J. Dodd, the C. P. R. fireman, who received injuries through an accidental discharge of a revolver he was cleaning, died at St. Paul's hospital, Vancouver, yesterday.

Frank Davis, of Ottawa, aged 28, yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself at Weatham Island Cannery, where he was employed as bookkeeper. The cause is unassigned.

Receipts of Mueh-Wanted Siwash Indian, Ernest Louis, awaiting trial for the murder of the Chinaman, Chew, of Dog creek, has been lodged

in jail at Clinton to await trial on 8th of October. Constable Fitzgerald, of Britton, by whom he was recaptured, receives a reward of \$250 from the Province, and a like amount from the relatives of the dead Chinaman.

**Big Deal for Spot Cash**  
What is probably the largest "spot cash" land deal that has taken place in years in the Provincial Interior has just been consummated, 2,000 acres of land on the shores of Whatsham lake passing from the ownership of F. L. Hammond to that of J. H. Hirsch of Nelson, and F. Grimm and S. W. Morse, of Billings, Mont. The price was \$46,000 and was fully paid at the consummation of the deal.

**Gold Dredging in Kootenays**  
The gold dredge at Goldhill, Lardo river, owned by Philadelphia company, is at last launched and ready for business. It is two years since this dredge was constructed, and repeated delays have occurred in putting it in commission, chiefly due to the unsatisfactory condition of the money market. The experiment will be watched with keen interest, as this will be the first attempt at gold dredging in the Kootenays.

**Hap Pest No Longer Annoys**  
Reports from the Chilliwack valley are that there are no hop flea beetles this year. Last summer this destructive pest did \$100,000 damage to the 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, Nature herself has done. This year the pests are so scarce that the Northern hop growers, 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 in Queen Charlotte city have been induced to go by the white residents, who compensated them fairly for their abandoned boarding house and other enterprises. An English syndicate negotiating for the purchase of the well known copper gold mine at Ikeda Bay, owned by the Japanese firm of Aways, Ikeda & Co. has secured a two months' option, which will expire on September 15th next. The consideration is understood to be in the vicinity 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 shot recently at the Golden Zone mine, has become much more serious than it first appears. After several consultations, Dr. McEwen and Dr. Williams decided amputation above the knee to be imperative, the bullet having shattered upon the bone in hundreds of minute particles penetrating almost every part of the leg and so seriously interrupting the circulation that decay of the limb appeared unavoidable. The patient would 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 uncertain heart action. When put under an anæsthetic to have the bullet removed, Sedich almost succumbed.

**Chinese Hold-up Man**  
Jee Jim Choy, a Chinaman captured on Pender street Vancouver, Saturday night, following a desperate chase in which detectives and private citizens were engaged, was committed for trial by Magistrate Williams yesterday, following a preliminary hearing, on a charge of attempting robbery. Allan Goodfellow was walking home about 11:15 Saturday night, when he was accosted by a man who asked him if he wanted to gamble. Goodfellow said he was inquisitive enough to follow the Chinaman into an alleyway near Pender street, near Westminster avenue, and when the darkness of the alley enveloped him was set upon by Choy, who struck 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 over a handful of bills. Goodfellow clung desperately to his assailant, all the while shouting for help, and the police at the top of his voice. Finally the Chinaman who is a strong, tall man, broke away and ran towards the heart of Clinton street, leaving the heart of Choy, who continued to call for the police. By the time Detectives Scott and McDonald were on the scene, a large crowd of whites was pursuing the Chinaman. The detectives soon overhauled him and took him to jail.

**Lady Smith's Peculiar Laws**  
Referring to the peculiar law case recently dismissed on a technicality by His Honor Judge Harrison, as it is the intention of the railway company to have a suitable road ready for vehicular traffic before construction work is commenced on the Cameron lake section of the E. & N. extension. The present highway will be spoiled by the railway builders.

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time Mr. English had another helper by the name of Armstrong, the man who claims to have been held up on the Cornwall road two days after the murder, presumably by the third bandit who was let out of the boat near the Bonaparte at the old mill. It seems the murderer must have someone to confide in and taking Armstrong into his confidence he told the story of the tragedy and his wanderings since his escape. According to the murder copy which they pulled out of the bushes along the river, the gun that Decker carried was not observed. Decker was partly concealed by the bushes along the river. He also claims that Decker fired first as the dead bandit carried his revolver under a hat thrown over his arm, and that the first shot which struck Decker in the side was caused by the revolver going off as the bandit was falling. After killing Decker the murderer took to the first bench above the town and worked westward getting as far as Spatsizi on the river. From there he trailed to Spences Bridge and tells of many thrilling escapes from the Indian trackers, one time having to wade along the Thompson River to throw his pursuers off the scent. Arriving at Spences Bridge the day after the killing, he worked around there for a few days, before going to English's ranch. From the description given by Armstrong, the murderer is a man about five feet seven in height of French Canadian extraction, stockily built and darker than any he has met at English's for three days the murderer suddenly left for Spences Bridge and it may be, has gone to the North Fork of the Thompson, as Armstrong thought he wanted to see that country. Armstrong, who is of a timorous nature, does not wish to rest the bandit or to impart his story to anyone else who might take action, but disappeared himself within a few days after the departure of the bandit.

**Rish Finds Near Aldermere**  
Full confirmation of the stories of rich veins of copper finds near Aldermere, at the junction of the Bulkley and Telqua Valleys, is given by Charles D. McKay, who has just returned from a month's trip to the north country. Mr. Law has been engaged in opening up a silver and lead property, but has not had time to do so. James Cronin, of Spokane, one of the directors of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, has made most important discoveries have been made of high-grade lead ores, stretching from Hazelton on the Skeena, to Aldermere, 80 miles along the G. F. survey line. Paralleling these lead veins and four miles away in a copper belt of a vein high grade of borate and glance, all veins showing what is known as strong secondary enrichments. The lead-ore averages higher than any found in British Columbia, returning about 200 ounces of silver to the ton of lead-ore. All the veins struck in the trip from two to four feet in depth, of clean shipping ore. The property, in which Mr. Law is himself interested, consists of four claims, having a vein seven feet wide, of which about four feet is of clean ore, and the rest of high-grade waste ore. As yet only one of twelve men is now engaged in sinking shafts and it is hoped that by autumn conditions there will be an important discovery to justify the formation of a large company to develop the property as a mine. In adjoining claims tetrahedra, on grey copper, has been found, which will run 750 ounces in silver and 36 per cent. copper. These are about as high as private citizens have struck. Mr. Law is optimistic over the general outlook for the Hazelton and Aldermere country, and says that he looks to be like the biggest interior British Columbia town on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The resources are rich in coal, timber, and the finest of agricultural land, justly almost and it is felt that one can imagine the future of the country. The richest I have ever seen in this country. Over two tons of timothy to the acre, and a large amount of the coal fields, there is a tract of over 100,000 acres of coal lands already taken up by the Government. It is felt that here this valley is simply a solid coal bed.

**Cement Sidewalks are being put down in Kelowna.**

The Bodie mine at Chesaw has been sold to Minneapolis capitalists.

The Armstrongs' cabbage crop this season is estimated at eighty carloads.

Tomatoes are a big crop and ripening well this season in the locality of Grand Forks.

A Vancouver syndicate has 108 square miles of coal lands staked on the Copper river.

Thirteen carloads of new potatoes were shipped to the Coast from Astorcroft last week.

Mrs. May Shirley, wife of proprietor Pat Shirley, of the Shirley House, Ladner, is dead.

The first Chinese child born in the Okanagan country is the son of Lum Lokan, of Kelowna.

Delta residents are taking steps to forming a Board of Trade, with Ladner as headquarters.

John Oliver and other local Liberal leaders are holding a public meeting in Revelstoke this evening.

J. A. Cuckham's drug store at Golden was burglarized last week, plundered to the value of \$150 being secured.

Mr. E. Brentnall and Miss G. E. Ford were united in marriage last Saturday at St. John's church, Salmon Arm.

There are virtually no peaches this year in the Okanagan country and the trees are putting on a big growth of wood.

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

Movie miners are said to have the largest amount of money in bank of any class of mine workers in America, per capita, of course.

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

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

There are 154 telephones in British Vancouver, and the local system is North Vancouver, and the long distance wires of Cranbrook is raising \$70,000 by de-

ventures for the purchase of the license, works and properties of the Water Supply Company, Limited, of the city.

Salmon Arm residents are vigorously protesting against the alleged breach of faith on the part of the C. P. R. in not making their town a point of call for its express.

P. R. Wallace has succeeded V. C. Brown as assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Vancouver, Mr. Wallace going to the Northern Crown Bank, at Toronto.

Arrested for drunkenness at Vancouver, Harry B. White proves to be a man much wanted in Ladysmith and also in Nanaimo, for confidence operations. An officer is taking him back to Ladysmith, where he has a \$7000 guarantee to make to the law.

George Booth, engineer of the Sovereign Lumber Company's mill at Anawis, was very seriously scalded a few days ago by the bursting of a steam pipe, which was conveyed by special train to Revelstoke hospital, where he is making slow progress toward recovery.

Charles de Barro, a veteran miner of the Similkameen, died recently at Revelstoke, B. C., after a long illness. He was one of the first placer miners on Granite Creek, and struck it rich. He went to South America, where he was in search of bigger diggings, spending most of his little fortune, returning to Granite Creek in broken health, which he never regained.

**Miner Badly Injured**  
One of the miners of the Nighthawk mine near Oroville, was badly injured last week by the fall of a piece of rock, which struck his shoulder, his collarbone and his right arm. He is now in the care of Dr. McEwen at Kelowna and doing well.

**Lakeshore Motor Course**  
Road Superintendent Hamilton Lang states that a perfectly level road eminently suited to automobile traffic will be constructed along the lakeshore between Pentteton and Trout creek during the present summer, to connect with the new bridge at the outlet of Okanagan lake.

**Found Death in the Fraser**  
P. Sagle, a native of the Shetland Islands, from which he came only about two months ago, was drowned last week 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 his boat.

**May Lose Sight by Blast**  
Fred Carlson, a lineman of Aldermere, has been brought to the hospital in Vancouver, suffering through an accident which may result in the loss of his sight. He was injured through the premature explosion of a coal mine workers in America, per capita, of course.

**PRESIDENT WILSON TO INSPECT G. T. P.**  
Montreal, Que., Aug. 3.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the G. T. P., leaves tomorrow on a trip of inspection of the Grand Trunk and Pacific. He first goes to Stratford, and Battle Creek, to inspect the shops thence to Chicago, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, returning east over the Grand Trunk Pacific, from Edmonton to Fort William, and thence by

# Knitted "Norfolks" And "Pony Coats"

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1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

with regard to the probable construction of fortifications at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, where surveys were made some days ago to locate a chain of defences, the plan of which has been submitted to the Minister of Militia and to the Imperial Government.

The investigation of naval matters and Canada's relation to the Imperial navy is but part of Captain von Pustan's mission to Canada. He will write a series of general articles during his stay at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Brandon, Vancouver and Victoria, with regard to local conditions in the Dominion and the opportunities for German trade expansion, in view of the German efforts to secure a firmer commercial foothold in Canada.

A Berlin correspondent of the London "Standard," with regard to the departure of Captain von Pustan, says: "He will write articles as he goes along, describing the conditions of the country, its inhabitants, and particularly the prospects for German trade expansion. These articles will be published continuously in the 'Berliner Lokalanzeiger,' and it is expected that they will do much to open the eyes of exporters and financiers in Germany as to the prospects of doing business in the Dominion."

In addition to this, Captain von Pustan will endeavor to interview as many of the business men as possible in order to bring before their notice the recently formed German-Canadian Commercial League, which is a better commercial understanding being arrived in the near future.

The following will comprise the party of German Pacific devotees who will accompany the president over the G. T. P.: Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, Lady Rivers-Wilson, Miss Evelyn Hutton, London, England; Charles M. Hays, president of the G. T. P. Miss Clara Hays, Montreal; Miss Jean Adams, New York; E. H. Fitzhugh, third vice-president, Grand Trunk; and the following other American officials: John W. Loud, freight traffic manager; W. E. Davis, passenger traffic manager; W. D. Dobb, superintendent motive power; James Coleman, superintendent car department; H. R. Charlton, general advertising agent; J. Alex. Hutchinson, M. D., medical officer; H. E. Deer, assistant secretary, London; D. E. Galloway, secretary to Mr. Hays, and William McWood, former superintendent car department.

At midnight the chief and fifteen picked men of the Seattle fire department came up on a special train. Snohomish also rendered assistance and at 2 o'clock this morning the danger appeared to be past.

Little less than a reign of terror existed in the early part of the night, with reports of fire coming in at frequent intervals from widely scattered localities, and under circumstances that left no doubt they were all of incendiary origin.

The electric light wires were put out of business and the city left in total darkness. The fire was extinguished by the arrival of the fast cruiser, and detonations from the discharge of dynamite used to wreck buildings in the path of the flames.

No loss of human life is reported but at least sixteen horses perished and feeling is very bitter against George Ryan, discharged Great North engineer, who was last Saturday fined \$50 for turning in false fire alarm.

This morning the fire is still burning, and it has been impossible to compute anything more than a rough estimate of the losses. Fortunately the naval station abandoned. He will, however, be much to interest him

for the most part.

In the series of three fires beginning after 9 p. m., the aggregate loss was about \$60,000, and the loss in the subsequent fires was about \$70,000.

Among the buildings destroyed was the Snohomish county court house, worth \$40,000, with insurance of \$25,000.

J. K. Healey's blacksmith shop—\$1,000.

The Northern Transfer Co.'s barn—\$2,000.

Robbins & Oliver livery stables—\$15,000; uninsured.

Old county jail building.

Hies & Newman's carriage factory—\$15,000; partly insured.

Glchrist's warehouse.

Bailey sporting goods house.

Texan pool room.

Eagan & McGraw's saloon.

Foley's umbrella store.

Stewart's millinery store.

Aviator Curtiss.

Menola, L. L., Aug. 3.—Glenn H. Curtiss, the Hammondport, N. H., aviator of the United States in the aviation week events at Rheims, France, during the last week of his month, made three short flights here this evening on Hampstead Plain, in the "Golden Flyer," a new world's record. The machine, which was new to him, was a trial flight two weeks ago. In repairing the machine he was attached with a view to making a new world's record before leaving for Europe on Thursday, but this evening, although the weather was not ideal, he made a flight of 15 minutes, during which he was discovered after three short flights that scales and dirt from the new tank had clogged the gasoline and choked the carburetor. Because of this, the engine ran very irregularly, precluding the possibility of a record. As it was in the three short flights he completely encircled the field, but the longest flight was only 15 minutes. The new tank carried twelve gallons of gasoline, against the three gallons capacity of the old tank, and Mr. Curtiss believes that under favorable conditions the "Golden Flyer" will set a new world's record. The machine will be tried out again at daybreak tomorrow, and either then or on Thursday, before he sails, he will try to make a new flight. The machine which he will use abroad is in New York, ready for shipment. It is similar to the "Golden Flyer."

Not For Police.

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 3.—Rear-Admiral Schroeder tonight refused to surrender David Williams to Ernest Bradford, of the state police, who arrived in Boston today to arrest Williams as a result of the boxing bout held on the battleship Vermont in the state police, on his opponent, Harrison B. Foster, was so injured that he died soon after.

Both men were covered with cuts on the ship, and it was claimed that the bout was arranged to give an exhibition of the new picture machine. Admiral Schroeder stated that the government had instituted an inquiry, and he preferred to wait until that investigation had been concluded before acting further. The fleet was augmented today by the arrival of the fast cruiser, and detonations from the discharge of dynamite used to wreck buildings in the path of the flames.

No loss of human life is reported but at least sixteen horses perished and feeling is very bitter against George Ryan, discharged Great North engineer, who was last Saturday fined \$50 for turning in false fire alarm.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Be-cause home, parents had banished her from home, Julia Fort, 22 years old, went to Genesee Valley Park yesterday afternoon and committed suicide by drowning.

# NOTED GERMAN NAVAL CRITIC COMING

Capt. von Pustan Will Visit Esquimaux to Write Articles for Berlin Newspaper

Captain von Pustan, naval correspondent of the "Berliner Lokalanzeiger," is coming to Esquimaux to make an investigation regarding the situation in the Arctic region, with regard to naval conditions at this port, after a tour through Canada on which he has just started from Germany. Captain von Pustan is one of the most prominent of German writers on naval affairs. The coming of the noted German writer shows how the powers are beginning to look forward to the coming importance of the Arctic device and naval conditions at this port, after a tour through Canada on which he has just started from Germany. Captain von Pustan is one of the most prominent of German writers on naval affairs. The coming of the noted German writer shows how the powers are beginning to look forward to the coming importance of the Arctic device and naval conditions at this port, after a tour through Canada on which he has just started from Germany. Captain von Pustan is one of the most prominent of German writers on naval affairs. The coming of the noted German writer shows how the powers are beginning to look forward to the coming importance of the Arctic device and naval conditions at this port, after a tour through Canada on which he has just started from Germany.

