\$1.75

nder-

August .. \$2.50 August . .. \$3.50 . August . . . \$7.50 August .. \$6.75 o. August

.... \$8.00 Reg. value \$8.75 gular value .. \$11.00

he Cook-Rooms

he Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL L. NO. 172

Officials Say That Work of

Building and Repair Pro-

gresses

well."
"We're doing pretty well," said Lacy
Johnson, superintendent of the shops.
"We turned out one engine on Saturday, we got out three on Monday, and

day, we got out three on Monday, and we hope to get out another today." Toronto, Aug. 12.—About 200 men are now at work in the West Toronto shops of the C.P.R., and 20 more are waiting to be taken on

waiting to be taken on.

North Bay, Aug. 12.—A mass meeting of citizens was held here to ask the government to step into the breach and bring the C.P.R. company and the striking mechanics together.

DEATH OF PIONEER

Archibald McGregor, Who Arrived i Victoria in 1849, Passes Away at Vancouver

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1908

WANT **President** FOR ARBITRATOR

Movement in Montreal to Have
Sir Thomas Settle the

St. John, N. B., Aug. 11.—Frederick
Harvey, gunner in No. 1 battery, Third
regiment, Canadian artillery, on the
way to camp at Petewawa, Ont., was
run over and killed by the Ocean Limited at Cedar Falls, Que.

Ammunition Imported Strike

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—Sir Thomas Tay or, formerly chief justice of Manitoba, will act as judge of the exchequer court of Canada while Mr.
Justice Cassels is inquiring into the affairs of the marine department during September and October. NEW MEN IN ANGUS SHOPS

Collision at Charlotte. Toronto, Aug. 12.—The steamer Kingston, of the Richelieu and On-

tario Navigation company, which col-lided with and sank the steamer. Titania in Charlotte, N.Y., harbor last night, arrived here about an hour late this morning. Captain E S last night, arrived here about an hour late this morning. Captain E. S. Ford, of the Kingston, says that either Capt. Thorp, of the Titania, lost his head, or his steering gear went wrong. The lighthouse lamps were burning and the moon shining brightly, so that Thorp could not have Montreal, Aug. 12.—A movement is on foot here to make Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., sole arbitrator between the striking mechanics and the company. Much satisfaction is expressed over the new satisfaction is expressed over the new aspect of affairs.

There are 1,800 men now employed at the Angus shops, taking the places of the men who have been on strike since last Wednesday. "We haven't got all the men necessary," said Mr. Vaughan, assistant to the vice-president, "but we are getting along very well"

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT WITH HIS AEROPLANE

Stays Up in the Air Longer

Le Mans, France, Aug. 12.—Wilbur, Wright made a splendid flight with his aeroplane here this morning, circling the field five times and remaining in the air six minutes and 50 2-5 seconds. The flight was undulating throughout, with the highest level 90 feet. Among the spectators was M. Kapferer, the engineer of the dirigible balloon Villa de Paris. The flight was timed officially by the aero club of the department of the Sarthe.

London, itely decide not interve the Venez nopolies, owned by ited, of L government of London, itely decide not interve the Venez nopolies, owned by ited, of L government of London.

E. & N. CONTRACT

Dixon & Moore of Vancouver to Grade Second Twelve Mile Section

Beyond Wellington

London, itely decide not interve the Venez nopolies, owned by ited, of L government of the Section Beyond Wellington

Vancouver, Aug. 12.—A ploneer of the aero club of the department of the Sarthe.

The wind was blowing at the rate of ten miles an hour, the greatest velocity since the experiments were at the family residence on Monday evening at the age of 65. Mr. Megreates were unanimous in the farming the strength of the experts were unanimous in the most faw British Columbia in 1849, opinion that the American aero suit where

boat to make the direct trip from England.

The tales of gold in California attracted the late Mr. McGregor to that land of argonauts in 1850, and he later followed the fortune seekers to Cariboo, and then to Idaho and Oregon, always in search of the elusive metal. In the early sixties Mr. McGregor resource for the army book and then to Idaho and Oregon, win made the first official speed trial of his military dirigible balloon between the army book and the same perfect skill as in the previous attempt.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Capt. Baldwin and the first official speed trial to the direct between the control of the elusive metal. In the early sixties Mr. McGregor resource the army book of the army

St. John, N. B., Aug. 11.—Between 3,000 and and 3,500 harvesters left here tonight for western Canada. There were eight trains.

From Japan

A Thousand Chinese Soldiers Mutiny and Join the Rebels

cartridges.
Japanese merchants have protested,

claiming that this cargo belong to them and threaten to make another international incident of the seizure.

The seizure is similar to that of the Soldiers Mutiny

Wilbur Wright Goes Higher and Wu Chow, mutinied yesterday because a comrade had been arrested for gambling.

The mutineers murdered their commander, his clerk and secretary and then attacked a camp of soldiers at On Yung. The loyal soldiers fied to the rooms of the village, and the mutateers nillaged the village.

Vancouver, Aug. 12.—Another con-tract on the Alberni extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway has

BRITAIN'S RELATIONS

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—It is understood that the government will soon announce the appointment of R. G. Macpherson, M.P., as postmaster of Vancouver in place of Mr. Miller, who has asked for superannuation,

Sandwich, Ont., Aug. 12.—The old historic Baby mansion, built about 1790, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. It was in this mansion that the Indian Chief Tecumseh remained as guest of General Brock during the war of 1812. during the war of 1812.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company officials say the report from Fernie that the company might loan Fernie money at six per cent. in order to take over the public utilities owned by the company, was news to them. No such preposition has been received by them.

Steamship Southwark Released. Montreal, Aug. 12.—The Dominion liner Southwark, which ran aground in the Straits of Belle Isle in a dense

Millions is Carried For-

Montreal. Aug. 10.—At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Paulled off Cific railway today a dividend of two Ottawa, ther had south-under under under under last, was declared. An additional payment of one half of one per cent. On the common stock will be paid thereon at the same time out of interest on proceeds of land sales.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 12.—The union of Edmonton and Strathcona is at last in sight. In the council this evening Ald. Lee gave notice of a resolution which contemplates the discussion of the feasibility of union by committees of both cities, with a view of submitting a plan of union which may prove satisfactory to the rate-payers.

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payment of one half of one per cent on the common stock will be paid thereon at the same time out of interest on proceeds of land sales.

The result for the fiscal year to June 30th last were:

Gross earnings, \$71,384,473.

Working expenses, \$49,591,807.

Net earnings, \$21,792,366.

Net earnings of steamships in excess of amount included in monthly reports, \$1,112,759.

Income from other sources, \$1,541,874.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 12.— SHOWERS HELP Owen Sound Laborer Killed.

Owen Sound, Ont., Aug. 12.—Thos. Hyslop, a laborer, was killed yesterday by falling into the hold of the steamer D. C. Whitney. Toronto, Aug. 12.—Several leading insurance men of the city say no increase in fire insurance rates is likely, to follow the Fernie fire without the sanction of the board of underwriters

for British Columbia. John M. Rosamond Drowned Almonte, Ont., Aug. 12.—John M. Rosamond, manager of the Almonte Knitting company, son of Bennett Rosamond, ex-M. P., was drowned in the Mississiant vives. the Mississippi river last night. How

Half is a first production of the first production of

FIFTIETH YEAR

PART OF WHEAT

Present Weather Favorable to Grain That is Not Vet Ripened

HARVESTERS IN DEMAND

nte Railways Are in Position to Handle Crop With Expedition

cutting in southern Manitoba, where land is light, and farmers there are

VENEZUELA'S ACTION

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Dld Matter Once-More Brought to Attention of School Board

Once again the question of the Chinese in the city schools was brought to the attention of the school board at last night's regular meeting by a lengthy communication from Hon. Fred. Peters, who in the past has acted the Chinese boys who, by the action of the board, were at first debarred from attending the city schools. Sub-sequently the board agreed to allow born the privilege of attending school.

On the 4th of September, 1997. I wrote to the superintendent a letter fully setting forth the case we contend for, and I was afterwards allowed an opportunity of addressing the board upon the question. I may further state that I was informed by the late. Mr. Eaton that if the boys in question were to attend some private school and there learn some English they would be in all probability admitted to schools in January, then next.

You will no doubt find on file my letter of the 4th of September.

An action was brought in the name of one of the boys, which failed on certain grounds, which were, first, that the boy's father had gone to reside at Chilliwack after the action commenced, and second, that under the statute we should appeal to the council of public instruction.

Takes Another Ground.

In pursuance of the understanding On the 4th of September, 1907, I

with Mr. Eaton that the boys would be admitted in January, 1908, if they attended private schools (which they did), an application was again made for the admission of the boys who had formerly been refused. On this action a new ground was taken, and on the 8th of January, 1908, a resolution was passed by the board as follows:

"The chairman reports that about twenty-seven Chinese children have applied for admission to the schools. On motion of Trustee Lewis, seconded by Trustee McKeown, permits are imperative, but until the board knows what the council will do in this matter of funds these repairs cannot be made.

Victoria West Improvements

Trustee Riddell, chairman of the

complaines of Distinction Drawn.

these repairs cannot be made.

On motion of Trustee Lewis, seconded by Trustee McKeown, permits are to be issued to the native born children.

Under this resolution it will be seen that a very considerable number of Chinese children whose fathers reside in Victoria and who are liable for the taxes, out of which school expenses are paid, are not allowed to attend the public schools.

Our contention is that under the school act the board of trustees are bound to provide accommodation for all children within school age resident. In Victoria, no matter what their nationality may be. I was given to understand by the secretary of the board after Mr. Eaton's death that some arrangement would be made when the trustees were put in funds by the sale of the debentures authorized by the last by-laws passed by the people, but the matter has dragged on and nothing of a definite nature has been done.

A few years ago the school board provided a separate teacher for Chinese students and although the Chinese students and although the Chinese students and although the Chinese would rather be allowed to attend the ordinary schools, at the same time we signified their approval if the old sytem was reverted to and a separate teacher were provided for the Chinese. I sincrely hope that this whole matter will receive your immediate consideration. It is obviously an injustice that taxes should be taken from the Chinese and that their children should not receive the same benefits as those of any other people.

Complains of Distinction Drawn.

least two teachers as the number of Orientals now attending the city schools was too many for one teacher. There are at present fifty-seven Chinese and four Japanese scholars attending school. He thought that in view of the small number of Japanese, and the fact that they come of the beeter class, it would not be necessary to change them, but it was pointed out that they come of the beeter class, it would not be necessary to change them, but it was pointed out the peak of the peak

class, it would not be necessary to change them, but it was pointed out by Trustee Christie that the board must look to the future and that the meeting, stated that he meeting, stated that he meeting, stated that he meeting, stated that he notes and that notice had been sent to all the schools was brought of the school board regular meeting by a mication from Hon of the past has acted the parents of some of the city schools, who was present at the meeting, stated that he meeting, stated that he notes school boards pointing out the necessity of vaccination, but Superintendent Paul said he had as yet received no such notice. Dr. Wasson explained that he had written to the Vancouver board and the had received particulars of the regulations of the regulations enforced there. Generally speaking the work of medical inspection.

Lengthy communications from the department of education were read, setting forth the regulations for the setting forth the regulations for the setting forth the regulations of the regulations enforced there. Generally speaking the work of medical inspection of the city schools, who was present at the meeting, stated that he notes school bards pointing out the necessarion for two such notice. Dr. Wasson exclusions of the regulations of the regulations of the regulations enforced there. Generally speaking the work of medical inspection of the inspection of the inspection of the inspection and submit it to the board and the hope was expersed by the department that the board would have everything in reading the full term.

The question of the inspection of the first that the board and the hope was expersed by the department that the board would have everything in reading the full term.

The question of the inspection of the first that the board of the fall term.

The question of the inspector of the city schools, who was present at the moley schools that notice had been sent to all the edity schools.

The did an intervent and the city schools.

The did an intervent and the city schools.

The did a

not allowed to attend school though helr fathers are tax payers and he claims that the board is bound to provide accommodation for all children of school age resident in this city; no matter what their nationality may be at the same time, the Chinese would be reverted to, a separate teacher to be provided for the Chinese children.

What Orientals Wait.

Mr. Peter's communication which was tabled until the return of the chairman of the board. The care flay, was as follows:

Mr. Peter's communication which was tabled until the return of the chairman of the board. Trustee George lay, was as follows:

Dear Sir,—Referring to several conversations that we have had with regard to the question of Chinese boys in Victoria to be admitted to the public schools for education without any objection being rate of the board invisces. In 1907, between the month of this pointed out that the board should be paid, was as laid or Chinese boys in Victoria to be admitted to the public schools for education without any objection being rated on the dealth of the chair of the board of school for dealth of the chair of the board of school for each pole of the question of Chinese boys in Victoria to be admitted to the public schools for education without any objection being rated and the more of the point of the chair of the board of school for dealth of the chair of the board of school for each pole of the question of Chinese boys in Victoria to be admitted to the public schools for education without any objection being and the care of the commentation.

Prior to 1907, and I believe in the military point some local mand to the board of schools for education without any objection being and the care of the commentation.

Prior to 1907, and I believe in the military point some local mand to the point of the chair of the board of schools for education without any objection being and the means at the disposal of the work. Trustee McCelly arranged by Joseph Simpson, the latest with the city comments the commentation.

The request of Mr. Grimso

raised on behalf of the board of school trustees. In 1907, between the month of May and the end of August, anumber of Chinese boys all of whom had arrived here from China during the period last mentioned made application for a permit to attend the primary schools in Victoria. Fifteen of them were refused admittance.

On the 30th of August, 1907, the board of school trustees for Victoria passed the following resolution, "that no pupils be admitted to the schools until they can so understand the Engno pupils be admitted to the schools until they can so understand the English language as to be amenable to the ordinary regulations and school discipline." Before this resolution was passed, the late superintendent had Mayor Hall. This matter was brought by passed. passed, the late superintendent had promised me that he would let me know before the matter was considered by the board in order that I might have an opportunity of presenting the case verbally. It appears, however, that the meeting was called hurden the standard manner their intention of getting the full amount authorized under the bylaw and any school. might have an opportunity of presenting the case verbally. It appears, however, that the meeting was called hurderly, and I was therefore not allowed an opportunity of addressing the board before the resolution had by the city from the general revenue. This claim was submitted to the council which refused to entertain it, claiming that if the board desired to Clark drawing instructor, H. J. Pol-

pursuance of the understanding bound to give the board the ful Mr. Eaton that the boys would amount asked for. The matter will b

the same benefits as those of any other people.

Complains of Distinction Drawn.

There is absolutely no reason for the distinction between native born Chinese children and children born in China; the test is and should be, whether or not any particular child is resident in Victoria. I may also further point out that the statute not only makes it compulsory for the school trustees to provide education for all children, but it makes the father or guardian of any child liable to be punished if he does not send his children to school. The best solution of the appointment of a separate teacher for the Chinese children.

It seems to us that this is a matter that should be amicably arranged. It would be a great pity if further littingation is to be engaged in. It will be apparent to you that if the last using of the board of school trustees is adhered to, we will be driven to take further proceedings in the courts, and this time, no doubt, it will go to higher courts of appeal.

Later in the meeting when the question of the allotment of teachers to the various schools was being considered Superintendent Paul pointed out that if the idea of setting aside the Rock Bay school for the Chinese and Japanese scholars was adopted, provision would have to be made for at

Mr. Peters contenus that under the decision of the board there are a large decision of the finance committee for action. In view of the fact that the agreement for the nurchase of one of the

The request of Mr. Grimson, teacher of the commercial course, that he be allowed the use of the class room at the High School in the evenings for the instruction of pupils from whom he would obtain a small fee, was retused, the members of the board being of the opinion that it would not be right to allow school property to be used for private purposes of this nature.

nature.
Miss Sylvester was granted leave of t the absence till January 1, and Miss Ure was appointed to the Kingston street staff at a salary of \$50 per month. Miss Mary Sweet was appointed to the from occasional staff at the salary former-purcht by maid her salary former-

Thanks for their appointment to the

VICTORIA FLOWER SHOW A SCENE OF BEAUTY

The seventh annual flower show of the Victoria Horticultural society opened yesterday to a good attendance, notwithstanding the threatening weather. The scene, as was to be exhall presented a great contrast to its usual bare and businesslike appearance, the harsh outlines and whitewashed walls being softened and shrouded with green foliage and enlivened by the hues of a hundred flowers.

Directly in front of the main en trance was the magnificent contribu-tion of Mrs. Croft, an ordered and artistic mass of paims and ferns, the which was not entered for a prize, but Burton.

of sweet peas, arranged after a fash-ion new to Victoria. There were three large pyramids, the tallest in the cen-tre, from which branched out in all e, from which branched out in an rections bunches of the daintily-tited flower; interspersed were vases of roses, while the whole was fringed trast to the simewhat stilted way in which many of the sweet pea exhibits were arranged on the tables. Next to this stood Mrs. H. R. Beaven's prize-winning exhibit of 18 varieties of sweet peas, perhaps of its kind the finest things of the show. Such magnificent sweet peas have rarely, if ever, been seen in Victoria; in fact, one of the

ludges, with an extensive and recent experience of the English shows, the home of the sweet pea, said that he had never seen anything like them. On the left were most of the cut flowers, a magnificent showing of the cactus dahlia attracting attention among much that was rare and beautiful, while at the end was the exhibit of the Flewins Gardens, which, as usual, was a splendid display of plants, flowers and home-grown bulbs. Down the centre table, following Mrs. Croft's exhibit, are the flowering plants, ferns, and shrubs, with a magnificent giant fern, fer which Mrs. F. Barnard was awarded a special prize, towering in the middle. Around it were arranged the begonias, among which Mr. Wollaston's supreme, with surface down an admirable selection of fuschias and geraniums. These were exceedingly fresh and well flowered.

Petunias, double, 12, not less than 4 colors—1, Geo. Millett; 2, W. Warburton.
Phlox, perennial, 12 varieties, 1 spike each, 1, W. Warburton.
Phlox, perennial, 6 varieties, 1 spike each, 2, spike each, 2, spikes any one variety—1, W. Warburton.
Phlox, perennial, 6 varieties, 1 spike each, 2, spike each, 1, W. Warburton.
Phlox, perennial, 6 varieties, 1 spike each, 2, mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Morrall; 2, wrs. Tucky.
Sweet peas, 1 variety, named—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky.
Sweet peas, pink, 12 stems, 1 variety, named—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky.
Sweet peas, pink, 12 stems, 1 variety, named—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky.
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Sweet peas, pink, 12 stems, 1 variety, named—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky.
Sweet peas, 12 varieties, 1 spike each, 1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, C. W. New powers and home-grown bulbs. Down the centre table, 10 specimens each, named—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky.
Sweet peas, 12 varieties, 1 spike each, 1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky. On the left were most of the cut

PREVEN NOBLEMES

We control of Working and Marked Company of the Control of Working and Company of the Control of Working of the Control of the Co

Begonia, fibrous, specimen-Mrs. F. Nature and Art Combined to Coleus, 6-1, Geo. Millett; 2, F. Transform the Drill Hall-Coleus, 3.—1, Geo. Millett; 2, F. B Prize Winners

Fern, specimen—1, Mrs. F. Barnard.
Foliage plants (Coleus excluded), 12

—2, Geo Millett.
Fuchsias, 3—1, Mrs. D. R. Harris;
2, Geo. Millett. Gerantums, single, in flower, 6, not ess than 3 colors—1, Mrs. D. R. Harris; 2, Geo. Millett. ris; 2. Geo. Millett. Petunias, collection, 6, not less than colors—2, Geo. Millett. 3 colors—2, Geo. Millett.

Plants in flower, 12, not less than evarieties—1, Geo. Millett.

Specimen plant, in flower, otherwise than above specified—1, Miss K. Ellis.

Class B .- Cut Flowers. Antirrhinum, 12 spikes-2, W. War-Carnation, border, collection, in vase or vases—1, W. Warburton; 2, W. F. colors, in vase—1, W. Warburton. Dahlias, cactus, 24 blooms, named— J. C. Newberry; 2, G. Millett. Dahlias, cactus, 12 blooms, named—

J. C. Newberry; 2, Geo. Millett. Dahlias, cactus, 6 blooms, named-C. Newberry; 2, Geo. Millett. Dahlias, show, 6 blooms, named-1 Dahlias, decorative, 6 blooms, name -1, J. C. Newberry; 2, Geo. Millett. Dahlias, single, 6 blooms—1 Ge Dahlias, pompons, 6 plochie, -1, J. C. Newberry; 2, Geo. Millett. Garantiums, 12 blooms, 6 varieties-

shown singly—1, F. B. Pemberton.

Gladioli, 12 colors, 1 spike each, Newberry.
shown singly—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; Poppies, 2, F. B. Pemberton.
Gladioli, 6 colors, 1 spike each, shown singly—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven. Gladioli, 3 colors, 1 spike each, shown singly—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; hown singly—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven;
, W. F. Burton.
Liliums, 1 variety, vase of—1, Mrs.
I. R. Beaven; 2, F. B. Pemberton.
Pansies, 18 colors, 1 specimen each

L. F. H. Wellssten.

Sunflowers, perennial, double, 6 H. R. Beaven; 2, F. B. Pemberton.
Pansies, 18 colors, 1 specimen each
—1, F. H. Wollaston.

Come and See My Delicious Island Fruit

Peach, Plums and Grimes' Golden Drops for Preserving. Per crate \$1.15 to \$1.50 Island Apples, splendid fruit, to look is to buy, per box \$1.50 and .. \$1.75 Pineapples, each 25c and35c Apricots, per basket50c

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR GARDEN

Then Plant KELWAY'S PAEONIES, GLADIOLI **DELPHINIUMS. PYRETHRUMS**

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

Petunias, single, 12, not less than 4 colors—1, Mrs. W. Jennings.
Phlox drummondii, 6 colors, 3 stems each—1, S. Jackman; 2, Miss O'Reilly.
Phlox, perennial, 3 colors, 1 spike each—1, S. Jackman; 2, Mrs. C. W. Naukary.

Poppies, vase of-1, A. Angus. Roses, 6 variettes, shown singly, in vases—1, S. Jackman; 2, D. S. Tait.
Roses, 3 varieties, in vase, own follage—1, S. Jackman; 2, Mrs. O. Weiler.
Salpiglossis, 4 colors, 3 spikes each, in vases—1, Mrs. Tenant.
Stock 3 colors, 3 spikes each in vases—1, colors, 3 spikes each in vases—1, colors, 3 spikes, each in vases—1, colors, 3 spikes, each in Stock 3 colors, 3 spikes, each in

Sunflowers, perennial, double, 6 blooms, in vase—1, Mrs. Tenant; 2, GRANT—On the 9th inst., to the wife of Harold Grant, of 617 Craigflower Road, a son.

Pentstemons, 12 spikes—1, W. Warburton.

Perennials, hardy herbaceous, 12 raffeties—1, W. Warburton.

Petunias, double, 12, not less than 4 Sweet peas 5 variables.

Sweet peas 6 variables.

Sweet peas 6 variables.

Sweet peas 6 variables.

Sweet peas 6 variables.

Mrs. Adouble, 6 blooms, in vase—1, Mrs. Tenant; 2, GRANT—On the 9th inst., to the wife of Harold Grant, of 617 Craigflower Road, a son.

SAVAGE—August 6, 1908, to the wife of R. W. O. Savage, a daughter.

Petunias, double, 12, not less than 4 colors—1. Geo. Millett; 2, W. Warburton.

Phlox, perennial, 12 varieties, 1 spike each—1, F. B. Pemberton.

Phlox, perennial, 6 varieties, 1 spike each—1, W. Warburton.

Phlox, perennial, 6 varieties, 1 spike each—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky.

Sweet peas, 6 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each, named—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky.

Sweet peas, 6 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each, named—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Sweet peas, white, 12 stems, 1 variety, named—1, Mrs. Morrall; 2, Mrs. Tucky.

the invitations given them, as apert them, as apert the invitations given them, as apert the invitations given them, as apert them, and as a transportation of the second of th

Births. Marriages. Deaths

ROBERTSON—At Victoria, on the 11th inst., the wife of Alistair I. Robert-son, B.C.L.S., of a son—still-born. JAMIESON—At 803 King's Road, on the 11th inst, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. 11th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, twin sons. All well. BEVAN-PRITCHARD—On the 11th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Bevan-Pritchard, a son. Foreign papers please copy.

MEE-On August 8, Pleasant street, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Mee, a son.

BUDDEN-NEWSON — August 5, at Christ Church, Vancouver, by the Rev. C. C. Owen, Edward Walter Alfred Budden to Nellie Conyers Newson, of Victoria.

COTT—Florence Faulkener Scott, well beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chaffee, drowned at Everett, Wash., July 30, 1908, aged 22 years and 8 months. A native of San Fran-

WATER FROM

Friday, August

Province and Railw Settlement as of Its Divi

RETAINS STRATE

British Columbia Divided Into Fix Placed Advan

The main features

come to between the

railway regarding the Prince Rupert, were n terday after an order bodying the same had cisely. This agreen come of protracted tween the governmen Tate, the solicitor Grand Trunk Pacific. The difficulties are tribution of the water of which the province the act passed at the to get one-third in triban 1,000 feet wide. than 1,000 feet wide. in the interests of the anxious to have these points so that ready ways be obtained by ous parts of the various parts of the na railway company on wanted its holdings to possible in one block terminal facilities ge more conveniently as managed when they into several sections. said yesterday, in dis rangement arrived a was not so anxious front, but it was be was the proper place and for executive a reasons the corporation ittle cut up as pos After personal investor, and after taking best sources, including had visited the ground ment have come to visider a fair agreement They have succeeded ing the public interessame time have taken tion the position of the pany which required portion of the waterminal purposes. In the government took of fact that nowadays a large city, and specia of a seaport, requires facilities in the way yardage and so forth to fact which has in r ract which has in recemphasized over and practically every line both in Canada having had to buy areas at enormous experience, having a fourth townsite, has an additional every warting to do an experience when the control warting to do an experience was a second townsite, has an additional every warting to do an experience was a second townsite, has an additional every warting to do an experience was a second to the control of the contro

Frontage on M Frontage on Mc
In the settlement as
government have suc
taining, just inside th
limits of Prince Rupe
piece of water frontag
as Morse creek. This
feet long and is unus
situated, being especia
a large wharf, as in fra
ated what is probably
of anchorage in the ha
The Grand Trunk
2,480 feet adjoining,
another strip of provin 2,480 feet adjoining, another strip of provin plece is 1,500 feet long immediately west of will and main buildings of will be located. Bey the Grand Trunk Pat with 6,440 feet of wate will be located the soulidings and yards giving direct commun.

not wanting to do an per the growth of the great railway system e present at any pendent for its pro

contrary the executive right policy was to gimate encouragement fup of the place, and the building up of a

point, for the great

Adjoining this is the block of all the gover it is 1,500 feet wide, will be worth an immoney as it runs back P. track into the centre portion to be of the portion to be of the contain many valuable ultimate disposition has not yet determined sold, reserved or leaser advisable when the the Next comes a long s of railway property, is 1,000 feet of govern a strip of 3,000 feet b railway, and last of a 3,000 feet long, the province, which runs rigidity limits. This is the of the government rean be held, should it visable, by the gove purpose of offering ind other railroad to putline, or for some other purpose of the company o

On computing the aby the company for a minal facilities it was the railway had receiquired, that the gover short some 23 acres of land to which they we has been made up, the ing the province land proper in lieu thereof the province gets in quarter interest in the blocks for school purble found indicated three small shaded province also receives school purposes, which the small semi-circuplan, while the remail by a strip of land fift plan, while the remain by a strip of land fit tent, tapering in shas shaded in on the plan pointed out here that reserve shown on the land be valuable property.

It may be pointed the government allow

The Home of

the Dress

Beautiful

and Exclusive

er crate \$1.15 \$1.50 50 and .. \$1.75

h Grocery

ROVE LADIOLI.

ler Early to formation. RNI, B. C.

es, Deaths

nd Mrs. All well. -On the 11th inst., evan-Pritchard, a please copy. easant street, to nst., to the wife 617 Craigflower 908, to the wife a daughter.

incouver, by the Edward Walter

listream, on the tterson, a native and 61 years of

on the 9th inst., te of Cowichan),

wo boilers, 54in. s.; 1 engine 14 x ne 10 x 14in., all 2 Colonist. all vn sheep, pure rams. Address sox 799, Victoria.

ulars from own-farms having ent. Address W. teefer St., Van-jy29

s Lord Fremier Charm, pairs not , Cloverdale, B.C. TFIT FOR SALE ts taken. J. Du-

igust. 1908.

fic Standard, for for height serve water from low

level of the low-h month of the alf a foot lower ch the soundings of Victoria har-

-The municigrowing apace plying its resi-ate facilities are These include water supply, istly, gas. The at the present a from the B. C. er company for to supply gas
The details of
but these will

-A tour of At-order to report he northern Incompleted by A. ndent of Indian lumbia. He was A. E. Green, in-ools in this pro-n as a pioneer WATER FRONTAGE PRINCE RUPERT

contain many valuable city lots, whose ultimate disposition the government has not yet determined. They may be sold, reserved or leased as seems most advisable when the time comes.

Next comes a long strip of 6,600 feet of railway property, following which is 1,000 feet of government land, then a strip of 3,000 feet belonging to the railway, and last of all a solid block 3,000 feet long, the property of the province, which runs right down to the city limits. This is the largest of any of the government reservations and can be held, should it be thought advisable, by the government for the

visable, by the government for the purpose of offering inducements to any

Gunner C. Fairail, of the Fifth regiment sprise equally advantageous to the public.

Exchange Acreage

On computing the acreage required by the company for their proper terminal facilities it was found that when the railway had received what it required, that the government would be short some 23 acres of the amount of land to which they were entitled. This has been made up, the company granting the province land in the townsite proper in lieu thereof. In this way the province gets in addition to its quarter interest in the townsite three blocks for school purposes, which will be found indicated on the plan by the small shaded squares. The province also receives a block for high school purposes, which is marked by the small semi-circular block in the plan, while the remainder is made up by a strip of land fifteen acres in extent, tapering in shape, which is also sinded-in on the plan. It may also be pointed out here that the government fesery shown on the plan, projects into two worst and the regiment and no money of the government allowances.

Gunner C. Fairail, of the Fifth regiment was fined \$5 yesterday by William Dalby, J. P., for absenting himself went was fined \$5 yesterday by William Dalby, J. P., for absenting himself without leave during the annual trail that he acreage permission from Sergt, Lorry, his section commanding officer, Major Hibben, that he had stated to the police that he had sentenced to Walla Wall At that time he had stated to the police that he had sentenced to Walla wall at the regiment had no proper in lieu thereof. In this way the province gets in addition to its quarter interest in the townsite three blocks for school purposes, which will be such as the plan by the small semi-circular block in the plan, while the remainder is made up by a strip of land fifteen acres in extent, tapering in shape, which is also had the regiment had no money of his on hand, so Fairall paid his long that the regiment had no money of his on hand, so Fairall paid his long that the regiment had no money o

be valuable property.

It may be pointed out that none of the government allowances of land are less than the 1,000 feet stipulated in the act, while most of the allotinents considerably exceed that figure, so cents per bushel.

Post for Mr. Monteith

Toronto, Aug. 11.—It was stated unofficially at the parliament buildings to the most of the allotinents considerably exceed that figure, so cents per bushel.

It may be pointed out that none of fall wheat was delivered here yesthe government allowances of land terdsy. It was a forty-bushel to the parliament buildings that morning that Hon. Nelson Montelth, minister of agriculture, would be made agent-general for Ontario in London, Eng.

the railway on the other hand, on one occasion has accepted less than its stipulated 3,000 feet. The waterfront lots are not less than 150 feet deep.

In addition to the allotments of land the order-in-council referred to contains a number of valuable stipulations calculated to safeguard the public interest in a number of import-

Province and Railway Arrive at Settlement as to Manner of its Division

RETAINS STRATEGIC POINTS

lations calculated to safeguard the public interest in a number of important particulars which would otherwise become urgent with the growth of the city. For instance the railway agrees to permit the province to cross the railway with streets leading down to the waterfront from all the government blocks, and also to permit the construction of a street leading down to the water through the middle of the 6,440 foot block belonging to the railway company on which the railway company com

MILITIAMAN FINED

Gunner Fairall, of Fifth Regiment, Punished for Absence Without Leave

SECURES HIS FREEDOM

Crown Offers no Opposition to Province's Right to Reversion-Writ of Habeas Corpus Being Granted

Settlement as to Manner of Its Division

RETAINS STRATEGIC POINTS

British Columbia's One-Third Divided Into Five Sections Placed Advantageously

The main features of the agreement from the Company has been advantageously and the Company has defined and

The control of the co

SUBMIT QUESTIONS TO THE FULL COURT

ary Interest in Indian Reserves to Be Settled

Old London Physician Dead
London, Ont., Aug. 11.—Dr. Woodruff, the oldest physician in this city,
died today of heart failure, aged 78.
He is survived by a brother at St.
Catharines.

Cuban's Suicide in Toronto. Cuban's Suicide in Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—A Cuban has Gooper, a traveler for the Brock comanged himself to a tree in High-park, pany, has died of typhoid.

The chill of the cool autumn evenings is already here and so are

NEW FALL

our pretty and cozy new Fall Blouses in wool, challis, cashmere, lustre and velvet both in whites and colors, either self or striped. fashioned in the very latest cuts. Prices from\$2.75

Raincoat Reduction

We have made some very striking reductions in our raincoats and automobile coats. These are new goods, not last season's. You should secure



The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. Gov't Store

Ready-to-Wear

for Ladies

and Children

Victim of Typheid.

the claimed to have commended overgrame and the was been much firm one market then that it was when he undertook to resume his career of crime on this side of the boundary.

When White was arrested here he claimed to have come from I add to the claimed to have come from I and the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the property of the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the claimed to have come from I and the property of the prope

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Grand Trunk rallway traffic earnings for the first week of August totalled \$794,562, as against \$915,430 for the same week a year ago, a decrease of \$120,862.

Premier Whitney's Mission Toronto, Ont., Aug. 11.—Sir James Whitney left yesterday for England to study emigration conditions. Hon. Nelson Monteith follows a week later.

WORK OF R

PROVISIONS ARE

Coal Company's

Winnipeg, Aug. 11 assistant to Wm. Wh president of the C.P this morning from

B.C., in connection

aster there.

Mr. Peters said tha
lated in the newspan

the least exaggerate his life had he witned of destruction.

souls, there are 12 homes standing. All no shelter except for have been supplied a shacks that are being up. The relief work.

up. The relief work all are working with ergy. Everyone, from men, have spent all lieving the sufferers,

lieving the sufferers, ple are beginning trouble.

"The beauty of however," Mr. Peter that there has not be of intoxication since men there do not

men there do not ad and so there is none a large consignment.

the consignee does reered until after the tled condition and condition and condition and condition are conditions.

again proper.
"Apart from the l

of the law having be police are well organing a tent for the interest of the subsection of the subsect

the engineer of th went out.
"All the women a town that could be f

the train of box cars from the yards. The to start, but the end that his own wife an

haps in great need. train shouting her response. Finding t unavailing he sadly that he must save the their and mill

to say that the con

to run fve train

on that day about paid out. This thought, buy food and after that day s to be purchased by

KING AND EN

German Repor

Cronberg, Aug. 11 rived here at 9 o'c at the station by E at the station by Er his suite. The King ed each other on b the most cordial r

monarchs had been other's suites, the entered an open au driven to the Fri where they had a lunch

lunch. Sir Charles Hard the British foreign Janisch, of the Ge fice, and Sir Frede British ambassador

HAVE FR

King Edward

"Out of a populati

Help-Good O

Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

LORD ROBERT'S VIEWS.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts ad dressed the veterans of the Ottawa valley on the occasion of his recent visit to the capital of the Dominion. It is not necessary to repeat his ex-pressions of approval and satisfac-tion in regard to the things he saw in Canada. His views as to the duty

office and the production of reach control of the c

cannot be too prompt to act upon the advice of Lord Roberts and prepare every able-bodied man to fight, if need be, for the defence of his country.

A WEST COAST ROAD.

The Colonist has been asked to say something in regard to the need of a road from the head of Ucluelet Arm to Clayoquot. We are not very well informed as to the nature of the country such a road would traverse, but are told that it is not specially difficult. The road would be very advantageous to residents of Clayoquot and vicinity, because it would enable them to reach Alberni without the necessity of going out upon the open ocean. From the head of Ucluelet Arm to the head of Alberni Canal is approximately forty miles, and the water route is well protected by is unds, so that a small steamer could make the trip at any season of the year with no discomfort to its passengers. When the rallway is extended to Alberni his would be taken by all any season of the year with no discomfort to its passengers. When the rallway is extended to Alberni his would be taken by all any to the runder of the control of the winter and the roads are better able to handle traffic over that section than the roads are better able to handle traffic over the total grain over the would be taken by all and the roads are better able to its passengers. When the railway is extended to Alberni this would be the route that would be taken by all passengers and mails for Quatsino. It would also be used to some extent by the residents of Nootka Sound, al-

pressions of approval and satisfaction in regard to the things he say a control that things he say a control that the passes of canadian in a military way are more important. The key-rote of what he said was that "it is absolutely casential for the safety and welfare casential for the proper development of the passes as if such a road is really essential for the proper development of the decay of the eminence of the Nother land, is left that they had failed in this decay of the eminence of the Nother Long Beach accessible to tour the fact that they had failed in this decay of the eminence of the Nother Long Beach accessible to tour the fact that they had failed in this decay of the eminence of the Nother Long Beach accessible to tour the fact that they had failed in this would approve the same and being exposed to the open locase. It receives the impact of a tremendous wast storms is indescribable. There is undersy porsonal sacrifices that were needed to ensure the security of their years and the carried out systematically between the earned out

A DISCARDED PLATFORM.

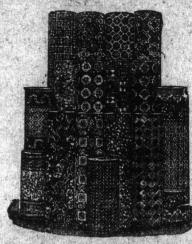
this country an idea that any service interferes with business, and the instances have been only too nutries the nutries that the instances have been only too nutries the instances have been only too nutries the nutries that the instances hav

BITTER WATER TO

many other stories clustering around the names of by-gone leaders of men, it may by this time have acquired a somewhat apochryphal tinge. He then proceeds to tell us what a very ex-

dian questions with a little more regard to the fact that our problems unimportant as they may seem to its eyes, are really the outward ths eyes, are really the outward the eyes, are really the outward demonstration of a great nation-building process. They are serious problems, and we submit, that they ought in a treated seriously, even in a

Stacks of Linoleums



We can show you stacks of magnificent Linoleums and Oilcloths in all the latest and most exquisite art designs, imported direct from the very foremost factories; Stains, Nairns, Grenwich Inlaid tile. etc., not a few odd remnants, obtained through jobbers but stacks of it purchased at lowest cash prices straight from the factory, which accounts for the high quality and low prices.

INLAID LINOLEUMS, 6in. wide, in tile and classical design, per square yard \$2.25, \$1.60, PRINTED LINOLEUMS, 6in. and 12in. wide, tile and floral designs, per square yard, \$1.00,

OILCLOTHS, better grades then ordinary, 6in. wide, per square yard 50c, 40c, 30c

LINOLEUM BATH MATS, 60c, 75c, \$1.25 OILCLOTH MATS, 36x54.....\$1.00

BEAUTIFUL CARPET SQUARES

The genuine Kensington Art Square is vastly superior to the many imitations offered-it is all wool, closely woven in beautiful art designs. You will find them most durable and inexpensive. Here are a few sizes and prices of our celebrated Kensington Art Squares:

2½ yds. x 3 yds. \$11.00 3½ yds. x 4 yds. \$21.00 3 yds. x 3 yds. \$13.00 4 yds. x 4 yds. \$23.50 3 yds. x 3½ yds \$15.00 4 yds. x 4½ yds. \$26.00 3 yds. x 4 yds. \$17.50 4 yds. x 5 yds. \$29.00 Crossley's Diamond Squares

7ft. 6in: x 9ft. \$10.00 | 12ft. x 10ft. 6in \$20.00 9ft. x 9ft. \$12.00 | 13ft. 6in. x 10ft. 6in. \$22.50 10ft. 6in. x 9ft. \$16.00 | 13ft. 6in. x 12ft. \$24.00

Four Leaders in Krypton Art Squares 3 yds. x 3 yds. \$19.00 | 3 yds. x 4 yds. \$24.00 3 yds. x 3½ yds. \$22.00 | 3½ yds. x 4 yds. \$29.00

Finest Brussels Art Squares 10ft. 6in. x 9ft. **\$21.00** | 11ft. 3in. x 12ft **\$32.00** 12ft. x 9ft. **\$24.00** | 11ft. 3in. x 12ft. 6in. **\$36.00**





Finest Household Linen

We sell the finest linens from the foremost looms in the world, at prices that will compare most favorably with those asked b most houses for much inferior qualities. We purchase direct from the largest factories, in large quantities for spot cash which accounts for the remarkably low prices. Our linen department is on the second floor, you are cordially invited-

All to match same pattern.

Completeant

All to match same pattern.

SIDEBOARD COVERS, drawnwork, 18 x 72, each ... \$2.50

SIDEBOARD COVERS, drawnwork, 18 x 72, each ... \$1.75

TRAY CLOTHS, drawnwork, 20 x 30, each ... \$1.50

All to match same pattern.

TABLE AND TRAY CLOTHS, 1 por dozen ... \$1.75

TABLE AND TRAY CLOTHS, 1 por dozen ... \$1.75

TABLE NAPKINS, 16 in. by 17

In., per dozen ... \$1.50

LINEN D'OYLIES, 4 1-4 inch round, dozen ... \$9.00

LINEN D'OYLIES, 4 1-4 inch round, dozen ... \$9.00

TABLE NAPKINS, 18 in. by 20 in., per dozen ... \$2.50

REED LINETTE WILLOW



For the Diningroom and The Den

We cordially invite you to inspect our important new arrivals in Reed, Linette Fibre and English Willow Chairs and Settees, we want you to be comfortable this fall in the most artistic and cosiest of all chairs, and at small prices, too.

Look for the RED TAG REDUCED PRICES in our Third and Fourth Floor Showrooms

HOMES HOTELS CLUBS

> THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA B.C.

MAKERS --OF--FURNITURE ANDOFFICE

FITTINGS That Ara British ambassador had a long converse. The King and thued their private to is affirmed, however and German officit proposals of any sestimation. The vain the political sentalking over of the by King Edward and representatives German foreign of King Edward left Austria, after a scastle, at which be and King, Prince a rich Karl of Hesse cess of Greece and sonages of their su Emperor William a lengthy conferen

Emperor William a lengthy conferent Hardinge.
Berlin, Aug. 11 Cronberg corresponwas agreed betwee King, that King a state visit to B accompanied by Queorrespondent also sovereigns discusse uation, with most. The Tageblatt the view of Lond King Edward and have discussed the programmes at Cr have discussed the programmes at Cr

CAUGHT IN

Dawson, Aug. 1 rey, an oiler of dredge No. 1 is do an accident. His the roiler machine drawn in. The machine the only off

nificent e latest importfactoraid tile. btained urchas-

nt from for the 52.25, \$1.60 \$1.00

.....25¢ 35¢ ...\$1.00

inen

the world. ase direct spot cash Our linen invited-

h lace edge, RS' LINEN, nicely em-45 in., at,**\$1.25** nicely emin., at, each\$1.75 in. by 17 \$1.50 in. by 18 \$1.75 in. by 20**\$2.50**

the groom hd Den

Fibre and most artis-

MAKERS -OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Ara

Bette?

WORK OF RELIEF AT BURNED CITY

F. W. Peters Describes Conditions as He Found Them at Fernie

PROVISIONS ARE PLENTIFUL

Coal Company's Pay Day Wil Help—Good Order Being Maintained

tled condition and conditions are once again proper.

"Apart from the liquor there is no lawlessness, not a theft or a breach of the law having been reported. The police are well organized, and are using a tent for the station. Cells are not required, as there are no prisoners to use them.

"The people are all being well fed,"

ing a tent for the station. Cells are not required, as there are no prisoness to use them.

"It is been me all being well feel and there is no fear of shortage of food, among the towns which helped greatly Cranbrook comes first, but it is hard of the Armanian massacres he was not in a political and there is no fear of shortage of food, among the towns which helped greatly Cranbrook comes first, but it is hard of the Armanian massacres he was not in a political and the politic

possible for the man there to hear his cries for a time. When he finally arrived Lowrey's leg had been grounded to a pull nearly a foot above the knee. Others were summoned to assist. Low-rey retained consciousness and directed the operations.

Finding it impossible to extricate the leg, he pulled his own knife from his pocket and gave it to Donald Hardy, who amputated it immediately. A doctor arrived soon and found the arteries had been closed from crushing occasioning. Ittle less of Police Are Suspicious of Intentions of Loungers in Tothe arteries had been closed from crushing, occasioning little loss of blood. Lowrey never whimpered, but eighteen hours afterwards he died from the reaction and nervous shock. He was 35 years old and has a mother in Cornwall, England, and relatives in Victoria and Montreal. His wife lives in Fairbanks.

MINISTER RECALLED

FROM WASHINGTON

NO CHANGE IN MONTREAL

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Goes to His Summer Home at St. Andrew's

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—F. W. Peters, selected to Wm. Whyte, second vice-resident of the C.P.R., arrived home his morning from a trip to Fernie, itc., in connection with the recent disterest. Air. Peters said that the facts as related in the newspapers were not in the least exaggerated. Never in all is life had he witnessed such a scene of destruction.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Mohmed Ali Bey Gets Message

—Young Turk Partizan they been growing larger daily, and there is a suspicion that the loungers are looking for trouble. Today the police dispersed the crowd to prevent interference with the workmen.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Mohmed Ali Bey, the Turkish minister to the U.S., the U.S., the Turkish minister to the U.S., the U.S., the Turkish minister to the U.S., the U.S., the Turkish minister to the U.S., the Turkish minis

Washington, Aug. 11.—Mohmed Ali Bey, the Turkish minister to the U.S.,

Mashington, Aug. 11.—Mohmed All Bey, the Turkish minister to the U.S., today admitted that he had received a message from his government recalling him from his post here. His recall and a few small shacks that are being rapidly rushed inp. The relief work was splendid, and all are working with tremendous energy. Everyone, from miners to clergy-men, have spent all their time in relieving the sufferers, and now the people are beginning to forget their rouble.

"The beauty of the whole thing, however," Mr. Peters continued, "is that there has not been a single case of intoxication since the fire. The men there do not admit liquor at all, and so there is none used. There was a large consignment on the way, but the consignee does not want it delivered until after the town is in a settled condition and conditions are once again proper.

"Apart from the liquor there is no

NORTHERN FIRES

Great Devastation Around Whitehorse
—Hard Struggle to Save the
Mine Buildings

Special Sale of Turkish and Other Towels

Of course you are going to take advantage of these exceptionally low prices for good Bath Towels. It is an excellent chance to get them very cheap—the best values you could possibly get for your money. You won't find any such good qualities elsewhere at these astonishing figures:

	Unbleached Turkish, Red Stripe. Regular \$1.80 dozen. Sale, per dozen	
	Bleached Turkish. Regular \$1.65 dozen. Sale, per dozen	2
	Bleached Turkish. Regular \$2.00 dozen Sale, per dozen	
	Bleached Turkish: Regular \$3.00 dozen. Sale, per dozen	0
1	Bleached Turkish. Regular \$4.20 dozen. Sale, per dozen 1	0
	Bleached Turkish. Regular \$4.80 dozen. Sale, per dozen	0
100	Bleached Turkish. Regular \$6.00 dozen. Sale, per dozen 4.68	

Bleached Turkish. Regular 75c each. Sale

Bleached Turkish. Regular 85c each. Sale

Bleached Linen Turkish. Regular \$1.25 each. Sale

Bath Mats. Regular \$1.00 each. Sale

75

Don't Forget our Tremendous Bargains in Curtains and Draperies

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



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

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Application For Stay of Execution Reveals Complicated

saying that he wanted to see the color of the defendant's money saying that he wanted to see the color of the defendant's money, characterizing the conduct of the defendant in connection with the whole transaction in the strongest terms. He also cited authorities to show that the course he proposed was in consonance with the usual practice, as he was willing to give his undertaking, and, if necessary, security, for the repayment of the money if the defendant won in the higher court. Mr. Taylor quoted an unanimous judgment of the court of appeal in England in which Lord Esher, M.R., and Lindley and Lopes, L.J.J., held that there was and could be no general practice in such matters, but that the court should in each case exercise its discretion in accordance with the circumstances of the

The control of the co

We're Handing Out



pleasing flavor. The big black

OFF THE JAPANESE COAST

Weir Line Steamer Last Here in June-Chartered By Waterhouse

(From Wednesday's Daily) Cable advices from Shimoneseki Japan, announce that the Weir line steamship Suveric has been in colli-sion with the Hamburg-American line steamship Numantia, in the Straits of

world, having been the hero of the incident in which he worked the ship Trafalgar single-handed into an Australian port when but a youth, and with the other officers disabled by illness. The Suveric was here in June and entered the drydock June 2, leav-

Chinese crew attacked the night watchman and a serious riot followed, a number being wounded. The Numantia is a steel screw freighter of 4,371 tons and was built by W. Grey & Co., of West Hartle-

pool, for the Hamburg-American line th the vessels are modern freight ers of the best type.

Tenders for Sea Wall Tenders for Sea Wall.

The city is calling for tenders for the supply and placing of piles along that portion of the shore line at Ross Bay cemetery, where a retaining wall will be built to stop the steady wearing-away of the bank. Tenders must be in by 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

OFFICER IN VICTORIA

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir James Erskine, Revisits This

SUPPORT PROMISED

EARLY START ON MILL BAY ROAD

Work Will Commence Next Louis Chamberlain Victim of Protection of Forests and Re-Month-Grades Cut Down Materially

which was considered impracticable by some, is not only possible but that it will open up a district, heautiful scenically and rich agriculturally. The grade will be cut down so as to render it easy traveling for horses or automobiles. The present road over the Sooke hille only can be traversed by either of the class of vehicles referred to with great difficulty but the new route will be comparatively level. new route will be comparatively level immediately after he left on a short there being no more than a seven per holiday intending afterwards to spend

steamship Numantia, in the Straits of render it comparatively easy for thes Shimoneseki, just off the town of the ranchers to reach the city, both short Shimoneseki, just off the town of the same name.

Both steamships were compelled to put back to the Japanese port in a damaged condition. The Weir line steamship, which has been operated by Frank Waterhouse, in conjunction with the Boston line steamships, Tremont and Shawmut, between Manila, Victoria and Puget Sound ports, was bound to this port when the disaster occurred.

The steamship Suveric, of the Weir line, is, in command of Capt. O. N. Shotton, a young man, who has already made his mark in the shipping world, having been the hero of the

MINISTERS GO NORTH Hons. W. J. Bowser and Dr. Young With A. E. McPhillips, to Make Tour

(From Wednesday's Daily) ing it June 4, and holds the record for being the largest steamer ever docked here.

Her last voyage to this port was an eventful one, for though punctuated by protracted delays, she yet made a profitable run of it all. While docked at Tacoma, on her last visit here, the Chinese crew attacked the night watchman and a serious riot followed, a number being wonnded.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, Dr. the Hon. E. R. Young, minister of education, and A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P. for the Islands, will sail north on Saturday evening next on a visit to the Queen Charlotte islands and at Prince Rupert. They will visit Jedway, Prince Rupert, Port Simpson and Port Essington in all probability and in several places meetings will be addressed.

Mr. Bowser expects to get a first

Mr. Bowser expects to get a first hand acquaintance of the needs of the district from a police, and Dr. Young from an educational standpoint.

The party will be absent for about

DISTINGUISHED NAVAL

SUPPORT PROMISED

LOCAL HORSE SHOW

Forty Entries From Seattle Secured For the Provincial
Exhibition

(From Wednesday's Daily)

After visiting Seatile and other
Exhibition

(From Wednesday's Daily)

After visiting Seatile and other
the British Columbia Agraciumal as assistion, retained yesterday. He was
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VICTORIA STUDENT DROWNED IN EAST

Boating Accident on Con-

cent. grade at any point.

It is reported that some of the property owners through whose holdings the line of survey has been drawn have signified their intention of demanding heavy recompense for the right-of-way which will be required. In view of the fact that the road will render it comparatively easy for the spect for the memory of the deceased. early last evening, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased

IN TOWN OF FERNIE

Board of Health Emphatically Contradicts Alarmist Re-

As alarmist telegrams regarding the possibility of an epidemic at Fernie continue to be sent out, chiefly from Vancouver, the provincial health authorities wish it to be distinctly under-Wancouver, the provincial health authorities wish it to be distinctly under the continuous wish it to be distinctly under the sile of the situation which affords and any systematic gauging of all sources of supply for the storage of thost water on a break which will prove the sile of water on a break which will prove the sile of water on a break which will prove the sile of water on a break which will prove the sile of water on a break which will prove the sile of the s

tary regulations which have been put in force, there does not appear to be any danger of an epidemic of any kind.

Revisiting Victoria after fifty-five open AIR FETE OF Ears, admiral of the fleet, Sir James

CONVENTION TALKS ON WATER PROBLEMS

gulation of Water Supply Discussed

may be maintained intact forever; and further, that better means be adopted for preventing forest fires. for preventing forest fires.

It was suggested that the penalty in the brush fire act should be increased, and one half of such penalty should go to the informer giving evidence resulting in conviction. An increase of the fine to \$500 for each offence found supporters.

At the convention this afternoon it was more by I.S.

At the convention this afternoon it was moved by J. S. Dennis, and seconded by Mr. Carruthers, of Kelowna: Onded by Mr. Carruthers, of Kelowna: One of their enterprise that they cent out of their enterprise that they could possibly put in their pockets. Charles Wilson, K.C., Vancouver, attention was directed to the urgent necessity for the enactment of necessity for the enactment of necessity are mendments to the existing law in British Columbia relating to the use of water for irrigation to overcome the present difficulties in extending irrigation system, named after Lord Grey, in White Valley. There will be a banquet in the evening, a the present difficulties in extending irrigation developments; and whereas this convention notes with pleasure the statement of the chief commissioner of lands and works that the government of this province is now giving consideration to the matter of amending the existing law to remove these difficulties.

At the evening session the convention to the matter of amending the existing law to remove these difficulties.

At the evening session the convention of this convention the most urgent need of the province today is the enactment of a simple and comprehensive law, under which the sources of water supply for irrigation may be used to their fullest extent in extending irrigation development; and to that end the government should in proper legislation make provisions which will clear all streams of existing records that are not being used, provide for careful and systematic gauging of all sources of supply for the storage of flood water on a basis which will protect those constructing expensive works necessary, to conserve this water, and provide the needed staff of competent government officials to administer the law after it is engated.

The Oronaca on Saturday.

At the evening session the convention, the convention recommended that the provincial government greate water municipalities. The Dominion and provincial government he extend and hydrographical and hydrographical surveys, as had been done on the prairies, in order to ascertain the extent of watersheds, amount of water available and quantity of irrigable lands.

The provincial government was further recommended to provide in its proposed legislation at next session adequate protection for owners of stored water in conveying the same to lands.

A motion in favor of the government was lost by a vyte of 20 to 26.

The Oronaca I and the convention the convention and provincial government was further recommended to provide in its proposed legislation at next session adequate protection for owners of stored water in conveying the same to lands.

Wagers Are Made on His is convention to their formes of supply for irrigation works was lost by a vyte of 20 to 26.

The Oronaca II and the convention to the convention and provincial government was further recommended to provide in its proposed legislation at next session adequate protection for owners of supplied to t

rates in conformity with the legisla-tion east of the Rocky mountains, rather than government ownership.

Price Ellison, M.P.P., spoke at length and warmiy urged the govern-ment to take up these enterprises directly, as the security furnished by the land so improved was more than ample, and both residents of the lo-celity, the programs of the locality, the province at large and the government itself through the enlargegovernment itself through the enlargement of taxation receipts would be immensely benefited. He knew that this was the general feeling of the farmers of the Okanagan Valley, and the expenditure of even four or five millions upon undertakings so enormously beneficial would be a mere mously beneficial would be a mere The new roadway, connecting Victoria with the Mill Bay district, will be completed early next year, providing radiated with high honors from the present plans are carried through as proposed. Yesterday the last members of the summer over the supervision of Dennis Harris, haves offer the supervision of Dennis Harris, haves the present plans are carried through as proposed. Yesterday the last members of the summer over the supervision of Dennis Harris, haves offer the supervision of Dennis Harris, haves offer the supervision of Dennis Harris, haves offer the supervision of Dennis Harris, haves the morning session of the irrigation convention, on motion of Mr. Pooley, of Kelowna, seconded by Mr. Wolfenden, of Armstrong, it was resolved:

Whereas it is of vital importance for protection from floods in spring and the expenditure of even four or five was, seconded by Mr. Wolfenden, of Armstrong, it was resolved:

Whereas it is of vital importance for protection from floods in spring and burght in summer that the forests on the content importance for protection from floods in spring and burght in summer that the forests on the summer over the content in protection from floods in spring and burght in summer that the forests on the summer over the way as an even the content in the summer over the content in protection from floods in spring and burght in summer that the forests on the summer over the content in protection from floods in spring and burght in summer that the forests on the valled while boating of the throughting deared the summer over the content in prote

through through irrigation been advanced in value to two millions, and said his company was now considering the obtaining of money in the east to reach further sources of supply of water, which they would abandon if the government took up this business. If however, they carried the project through the people could depend on

steamer trip down the Okanagan lake on Thursday and will possibly hold a meeting on board. The delegates re-turn to their homes on Saturday.

At the evening session the con-

RedJacket Pumps "So Easy to Fix"

For Sale by The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Victoria. B. C. Agents

Note the Variety in Our Fruit Menu

If you want the finest fruit, send to us. We endeavor to supply the best, domestic or foreign, at lowest market prices. Fresh Plums, blue, green or red, per basket.....40c Pears, 3 lbs.......25c Bananas, per dozen.....30c Oranges, per dozen.....35c Lemons, per dozen......25c Grape Fruit, per dozen.....\$1.00 Cherries, per lb., 15c and......20c

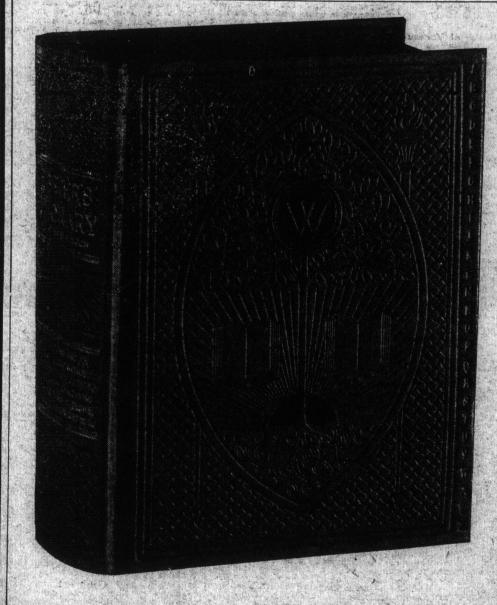
DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-Date Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels.: 52, 1052 and 1590

and Senkler. It was rumored today that Mr. Senkler might retire, or rather, as he has never sought the BE LIBERAL CHOICE nomination, that his friends hingh her press his claims. In that event the nomination of Mr. McInnes would be a certainty, as it is conceded that other possible competitors for the Liberal honors have really no chance of success worthy of consideration.

On Thursday night the executive of the two Liberal clubs will confer and fix an early date for the nomination recetting.

Here Is Your Chance



A Splendid Webster's Dictionery

Leather Bound

Patent Thumb Index

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year for

This Dictionary contains 1,574 pages, 1,500 illustrations, and an appendix of 10,000 words, supplemented with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume, Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc., etc.,

INCURABLE

LOOKED FOR DEATH

"Gentlemen,-The da are not all past and "Gentlemen,—The da are not all past and I complete recovery, fron inevitable death, is pra acle. I suffered from a tion and Dyspepsia f years. I could not tak fearful distress and I a skeleton as the result ing. I could not do any came so run down an could hardly walk. I w two experienced docton pronounced my case he incurable, and I looke death in a short time. the doctors but after up I tried many reme ments but got no bett "At this time my so try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and set of taking these wo I was better and gradu cine completely cured large number of boxes, en, and now I am ent weight."

weight.
"I am now so well to my farm and bought land. I make this statily for the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, and the sake of ham convinced that 'Franco's land, and 'Franco's

ily for the sake of ham convinced that 'Fri wonderful remedy that mach trouble where cerything else fail."

(Sgd) Henr The doctors were a Speers had what we heart." Indigestion completely upset the sious gases were formed the walls of the stome example the heart. against the heart.
"Fruit-a-tives" imm
thened the stomach, in gestion and regulate. There were no poisor gases remained in the heart was no longer the pain and fluttering "Fruit-a-tives" is posizes, 25c and 50c. If not both, write Fruit-a Ottawa.

MINERAL (Form Certificate of Im NOTICE

Jennie Fractional Mine ate in the Victoria on Bugaboo Creek, F TAKE NOTICE that Free Miner's Certifics acting for myself and N. Anderson, Free Mi No. B2833, intend, si date hereof, to apply to corder for a Certificat ments, for the purpose Crown Grant of the ab "And further take no under section, 37, mus before the issuance of improvements." Dated this 29th da

Corrig C Select High-Class BO or BOYS of 8 to 15 year well-appointed Gent well BEACON HILL limited. Outdoor sponsors Life or Property Examinations.

Principal, J. W. CH

The Co BUSIN VANVOUVER, B

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., P. H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A. L. M. ROBERTS, Greg H. G. SKINNER. Pitm

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AMPED Relief of Crow's

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Entirely Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

entlemen,—The days of miracles not all past and I feel that my lete recovery, from what seemed table death, is practically a mir-I suffered from severe Indiges-Dyspepsia for nearly two could not take food without erienced doctors. They both a case heart failure and a short time. I not only had tors but after they gave me ied many remedies and treat-but got no better. his time my son asked me to

dit-a-tives,' and from the out-taking these wonderful tablets better and gradually this medi-impletely cured me. I took a umber of boxes, perhaps a doz-now I am entirely cured and gained over thirty pounds in

m and bought 200 acres more make this statement voluntar-I make this statement voluntar-r the sake of humanity, and I myinced that 'Fruit-a-tives' is a rful remedy that will cure sto-trouble where doctors and ev-presses fail"

thing else fail."

(Sgd) Henry Speers, J.P.
The doctors were all wrong. Mr.
The doctors was a wrong.
The doctors was a wrong as a wrong as a wrong as a wrong as a wrong a walls of the stomach and pressed walls of the stomach and pressed into the heart. gainst the heart,
"Fruit-a-tives" immediately strengnened the stomach, insured sound distion and regulated the bowels,
here were no poisons—no noxious
ases remained in the system, and the

heart was no longer irritated. Then the pain and fluttering stopped. "Fruit-a-tives" is put up in two sizes, 25c and 50c. If your dealer has not both, write Fruit-a-tives, Limited,

(Form F.) Certificate of Improvements NOTICE

Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situ-ate in the Victoria Mining Divison, on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District, TAKE NOTICE that I. Thos. Parsell, Free Miner's Certificate No. B23086, acting for myself and as agent for L. N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B22833, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section, 37. must be commenced before the issuance of such certifiate of Improvements. Dated this 29th day of July, A.D.

Corrig College

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Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentieman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria A743.

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of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality. Trunks and Valises always on hand.

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NOTICE

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Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES

English Enamel and American

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

TAX COLLECTOR AFTER STREETS COMMITTEE SALMON CURING PLANT

Revenue Tax is Not Paid Shortly

son.

The magistrate said it looked as if the alien labor law was being violated by the proprietors of the fish curing establishment, as Mr. Adams' evidence would indicate that the employees were hired on the other side and then sent here to work. He further remarked that the tax was one that must be paid, although on the evidence before him he did not see how the defendant could be made personally responsible, but suggested that the collector had his remedy against the plant.

plant.

Mr. Carter: "I have, determined to adopt that way of collecting the tax, if the money is not paid within a reasonable time. There is a sheriff in this city and I shall put him in charge, if the tax is not paid."

The case was then adjourned until Thursday to give Mr. Adams an opportunity to communicate further with Mr. Weiss.

REGATTA WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY

First Series of Races Under Auspices of Reorganized Yacht Club

The new club quarters having been formally opened, members of the Victoria Yachting association intend losing no time in bringing off a few aquatic events under their auspices. They feel that as the greater part of the season has been taken up in getting settled, it would be advisable to take advantage of what remains of the summer to enjoy the sport for which they are organized. Largely with that object in view a regatta is announced to take place next Saturday afternoon. According to those in charge of the ar-According to those in charge of the arrangements the programme will not be devoted exclusively to yacht races, nor will it include only motor beat contests. As even a distribution as pos-

MACHINERY DEPOT'S RECOMMENDS WORKS

R. Carter Will Put Sheriff in if Will Undertake Government Street Improvements on Certain Conditions

(From Tuesday's Daily)

R. Carter, the provincial revenue of collector, is having a hard time trying to collect the revenue tax from the contributing one-plant. If years a summout will be the contributing of collector, is having a hard time trying to collect the revenue tax from the contributing one-plant. If years a summout will be the contributing of constructing the new buildings to collect the revenue tax from the contributing one-plant. If years a summout will be the contributing of constructing the new buildings to collect the revenue tax from the contributing one-plant. If years a summout will be the contributing of constructing the new buildings to collect the revenue tax from the contributing of constructing the new buildings to collect the revenue tax from the contributing of constructing the new buildings will be the contributing of constructing the new buildings will be the contributing of the contributing of constructing the new buildings will be the contributing of the contributing of constructing the new buildings will be the contributing of the construction of Government street, from the new structures the contributing of the contributing of the construction of Government street, from the new structures the contributing of the contributing of the contributing of the contributing of constructing the new buildings will be the contributing of the contributing of the contributing of constructing the new buildings will be the contributing of the contributing of the contributing of the contributing of constructing the new buildings will be the contributing of the contributing of constructing the new buildings will be the contributing of constructing the new founds, the contributing of th

Recommended that the petitioners be informed that the council is agreeable to have the work carried out under the local improvement plan, the property owners interested, in addition to giving the land for the purpose of straightening the street, to pay half of the total cost and the city the other half. Will Not Do Work.

2. Re petition of John Turner and twenty-three others, desiring that the following streets, and portions of streets be opened and graded, viz.: Cook, May, Oxford, Cambridge, Chapman and Linden.

Recommended that the petitioners be informed that before any work of improvement can be undertaken on

improvement can be undertaken on these streets a thorough system of surface drainage will have to be provided, and in view of this and the fact that there are few, if any, houses erected on said streets, the council cannot, at present, see its way clear to grant their request.

3. Recommended that Mr. W. H. Langer he informed in answer to his 5. Recommended that Mr. W. H. Langley be informed in answer to his enquiry as to whether the council intend having the pavement on Langley street repaired, that it is the council's

street repaired, that it is the council's intention to have all the paved streets in the city repaired.

4. Recommended that the superintendent of parks and boulevards be empowered to remove any trees on Mears street, which, in his opinion, are not in proper line, or are otherwise unfit to remain standing.

5. Recommended that the communication from the local manager of the B. C. Telephone company, for permission to trim certain trees on Rockland avenue, in order that, the company's wires may be placed in proper line, be referred to the public parks board with power to act.

Cemetery Line

atternoon, we of the creating of the complete construction of the

NEW PLANT UNDERWAY

-to Cost Twenty-Five Thousand

Logan, resigned. Mr. Hodson, who is now on his way to Victoria to assume his new position, is a son of the former livestock commissioner for the Dominion, F. W. Hodson of Ottawa. Ha is thoroughly up in his profession and is a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural college, and has a vast amount of experience in his profession.

The utility of the department was thoroughly proved under Mr. Logan's regime and his work, especially in regard to milk-testing, etc., and dividing up the various districts for the inspection of livestock has placed the province in the forefront of all the different provinces of Canada in this connection.

Mr. Hodson has reached Calgary on

OTTAWA MINISTERS TO LEAVE CAPITAL

Will Pay Visit to Their Respective Provinces—Election Possibilities :

Ottawa, Aug. 102-The cabinet ministens will separate this week for a fortnight or so, after a final meeting of council on Tuesday.

Hon. Messrs, Fielding and Sir Frederick Borden will go to Nova Scotia, Hon. William Pugsley to New Brunswick, Hon. William Pugsley to New Brunswick, Hon. William Templeman to the Pacific Coast, Hon. Frank Oliver to Alberta and the Ontario and Quebed ministers will each visit their respective constituencies.

BARRISTER CRITICIZES PROPOSED AGREEMENT

Will Be Fire Proof Throughout Gives City Council His Opinion of Oak Bay Water Proposals

The draft agreement was as follows: Draft Agreement.

Agreement made this — day of —, one thousand nine hundred and eight, between the corporation of the City of Victoria, British Columbia (hereinafter called "the City") of the one part; and the corporation of the District of Oak Bay, hereinafter called "the Municipality") of the other part: Whereas, the Municipality claims that as the City possesses a statutory monopoly of all water sources from which the Municipality can practically obtain a supply, to the exclusion of the Municipality from any rights therein, there should be imposed on the City a corresponding obligation to supply the Municipality with water; Witnesseth:

Witnesseth:

I. That the City hereby acknowledges and assumes an obligation to supply and agrees to supply the Municipality with water in reasonable quantities, at a reasonable price, of the best quality that for the time being the City may be in a position to supply, and under reasonable conditions generally.

2. All diferences between the parties hereto arising hereunder shall be settled by arbitration pursuant to the provisions of the arbitration act.

It is hereby declared to be the intention of this agreement to assure to the Municipality, its residents and ratepayers, the same treatment by the City in the matter of water supply as they would be entitled to and would receive if the Municipality were a part of the City.

In witness whereof, etc.

Gak Bay Wants Action.

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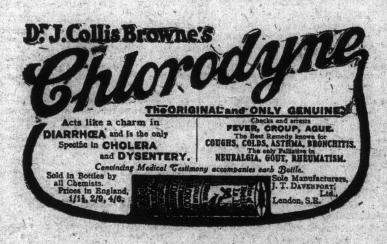
Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG

Northern Interior of B. C.

will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeen River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

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



On Sale Saturday and Monday, August 8th and 10th

REFRIGERATORS

REGULAR PRICE \$40.00.....\$30.00 14.50..... 11.00 12.00..... 9.00 11.00..... 10.00..... 7.00

And complete the misses of the control the control that was a control that the control that

IE old order changeth and giveth place to the new." The old, old law is being exemplified in very rapid fashion just lately on Vancouver island in general, and not the least so in Alberni. A few years ago Alberni was regarded by those who took the trouble to

think about it at all as an out-of-the-way little country settlement and few visitors thought it worth their while to undertake a journey to it, unless it might be a party of sportsmen looking for virgin hunting ground. But the occasional visitor who came and saw, whatever might be his or her ideas concerning the remoteness or otherwise of Alberni's future greatness as a commercial and agricultural centre, invariably went away from it impressed with its natural loveliness and infected with its peculiar charm, which has ever given it a character and individuality different from the other settlements on the island.

a long stage drive behind indifferent horses, or a day's sea voyage in not the most comfortable and rapid of ocean-going vessels. It was somewhat of an adventure to the ordinary traveler; he might find himself compelled against his will to spend long hours in the silent woods trying to keep himself warm while the driver of His Majesty's Mail tried various expedients to induce a baulky horse to resume its progress over "the mountain" or walked into the town a few miles more or less to get relays to help pull the stage through the snow that was all too apt in the winter time to fall thick on the summit between trips, and to catch him with a heavy load too much for the strength of the cattle.

Now all this is changed, the word of a great corporation went forth, the C. P. R. saw the natural wealth of the district, the timber alone was a forest of wealth, the mounber alone was a forest of wealth, the mountains were proved to contain vast store of the result of their labors and the natural wealth of their chosen land of promise. he situation was one of great geographical importance, the commerce of the whole country with the Orient was growing by leaps and bounds, and the advantages of Alberni as a sea port were apparent to everyone who studied them; the railway had to come, and will soon now be an accomplished fact. Alberni the old will lose something of its old-time romantic character but it had to be, "the old order changeth and giveth place to the new," the march of progress cannot be stayed, and the little community of struggling pioneers, who originally looked upon the country and saw that it was good, and had the courage of their convictions, are coming into their own, and a city is in the making that is speedily going to develop-into one of the big cities of the Pacific coast.

Optimists ever, even in the days when "they could not give their land away," the Alberni folk have seen their optimism justified and can afford to smile now as they look back on days of early struggle and hardship, lightened as they were by the good-fellowship and social ties of their little clan. Such is the magic of the steel rail. Shrewd business men have been getting in "on the ground floor," for, with the coming of the iron horse, the future of this region is assured. The friendly rivalry of the "Old" and the "New" town will soon be a thing of the past. The Old town, situated on the bank of the river a mile or two above the navigable head of Alberni canal, and the New town on the salt water where the railway will have its terminus and the largest steamers can berth, will soon be linked by a chain of buildings stretching along the waterfront for more than a mere mile or so. The motor car has made the trip through some of the pick of Island scenery and also some of the pick of Island timber,the finest left on the Pacific coast,—a quick and pleasurable undertaking for the most delicate, and the place offers new attractions to everyone, the business man and the investor no less than the sportsman, who here will find a perfect Eldorado, and the tourist and artist and in fine every lover of majestic and varied scenery on land and water.

It is easy to be enthusiastic about the future of this place for those who know it, and who have long realized that all it needed was transportation facilities, and the newcomer is quite easily convinced for reasons that must be obvious to those on the spot.

Before many years are over our heads there is going to be more than one town on the west coast, but Alberni will be the first and probably always the biggest, being as it is so contrally situated and within such easy distance an immense business

of the east coast also. Financial panic in the world's big markets may cause a temporary set-back, but the world is progressive and the world is smaller than it used to be and the parts of it are becoming better known to each other. Capital is beginning to realize the great attractions that Vancouver island has to offer; it wants its timber, it wants its agricultural produce, it wants its minerals and it wants them now just as soon as it can get them opened up. The trade with the awakened east is growing in importance every day./time is getting more and more an object to the traveler and the merchant, the All-Red route grows nearer and nearer to the goal of realization. and less and less to be a dream of great-thinking, patriotic minds, and the shortening of that route by a day or even a few hours will make a mighty difference.

Natural wealth, geographical situation, unrivalled harbourage, for any sized vessels, proximity to abundance of coal, apart from other minor commercial advantages and the magnificent attractions it offers to the touristand the sportsman cannot fail to make Alberni Getting into Alberni until recently meant, one of the great coast cities of the near future.

That Alberni has a peculiar charm, of its own, none, who have ever been there in the good old summer time, would ever be likely to dispute. Its situation at the head of the long arm of the sea, which winds through steep wooded mountains into the heart of the Island, until it gives place to a wide fertile valley, where good soil and a genial climate combine to yield a liberal reward to the industrous farmer, who is not afraid to put his own hand to the axe and plough, bordered on the one side by the Beaufort range, and branching off into smaller valleys on the other, enclosing great lakes of surpassing loveliness; tempting places to the sportsman and the artist, and surround ed by vast tracts of giant timber, foreground of The wild beauty of the overland route was there, as it is today, but such contretemps as this were all too frquent, and it needed a certain amount of hardihood to take the trip in winter.

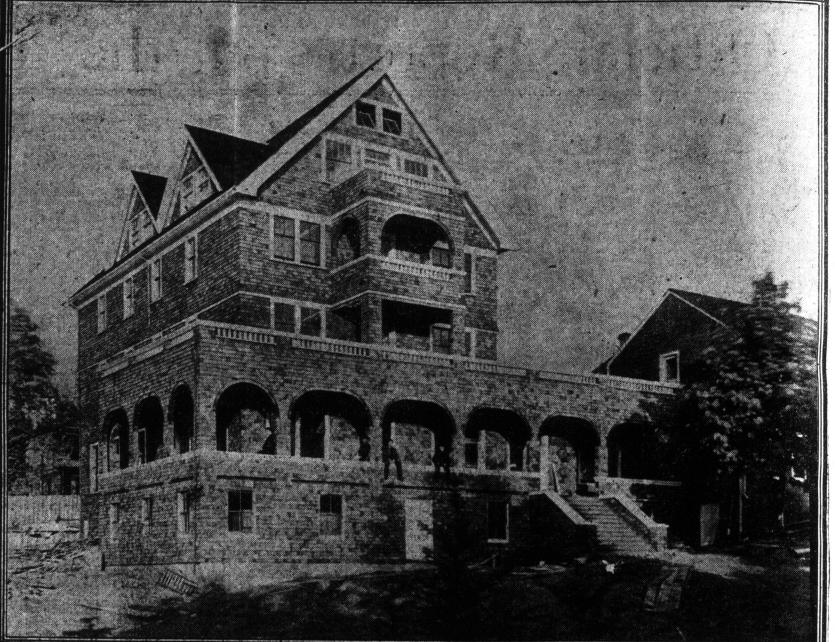
et by vast tracts of giant timber, foreground of blue waters and green herbage, background of great snow-capped mountains, guarding the wonder that the pioneers of Alberni looked upon the country and saw that it was good. wonder they could see beyond the years of toll. inseparable from the conquest of the virgin forest and the want for a time of modern means of quick transportation to afford a market for

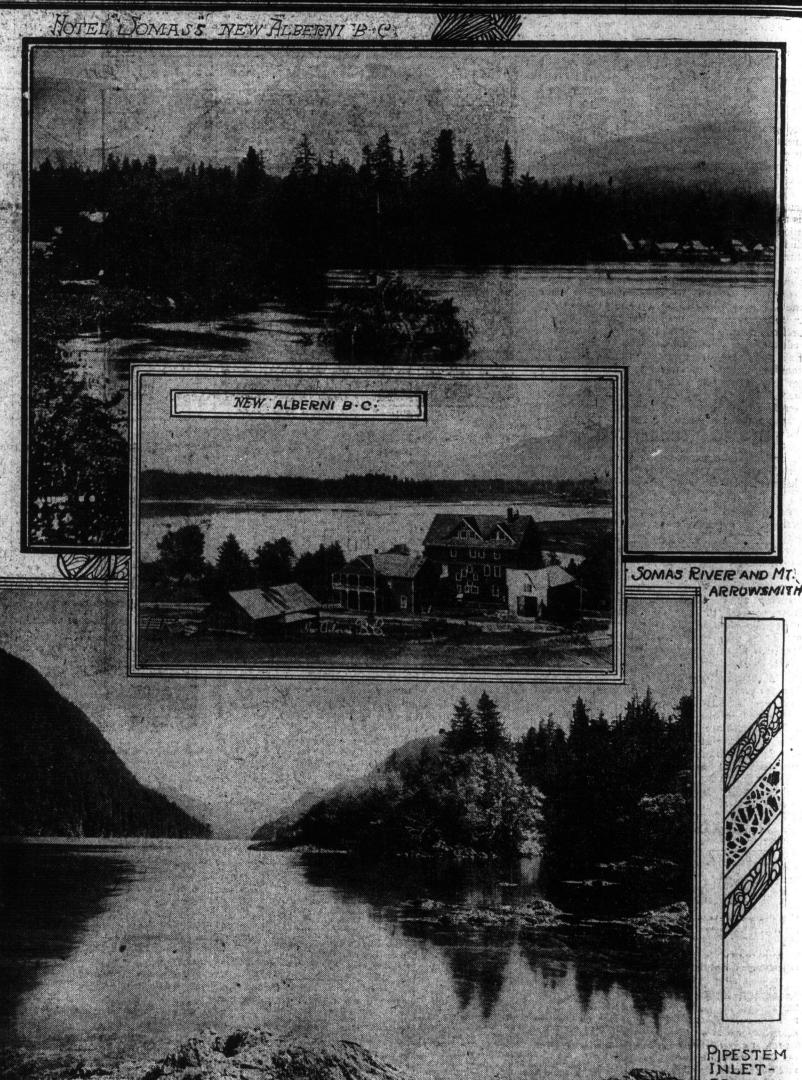
The scenery of Alberni district is amigu even for this province, and as undoubtedly th physical characteristics of a country, as much as its climate, have a great influence in moulding the character of its inhabitants, so it comes about that the settlement has long been famous for its bon camaraderie and its cheerful optim-

The charm and romance of the old world and the charm and romanced of the new world are very different. Each has much to offer in its own way but the ways are very different. It is not the Bay of Naples of which they say "See the Bay of Naples and die." I have seen the Bay of Naples, and can be thankful that I still lived to see Alberni, its harbor, its mountains, its wide luxuriant valley and its cool transparent lakes. Naples is magnificent, and the sight of Vesuvius with the recollection of its terrible history is awe-inspiring; but the average Neapolitan is dirty, and his bay when I saw it was none too clean; the boatload of seedy musicians, twanging guitars and mandolins, not forgetting at frequent intervals to hold out the inverted umbrella for the coppers of some ocean liner's passengers. loses picturesqueness by comparison with the silent cances load of British Columbia's aborigines, and Mt. Arrowsmith, magnificent as Vesuvius, has none of the latter's cruel horrors to its discredit.

Commercialism is to the fore in these days. "We cannot live on scenery," is the common remark of the business man "who is not here for his health." True enough as far as it goes but labor is lightened by beautiful and healthful surroundings, and the business man who locates in Alberni, and there will be many of them in the near future, will find there abundant recreation ready to his hand, side by side with abundant opportunity for the exercise of his business capacity, for Alberni, from being a peaceful little hamlet is going to become a mighty city. Commercial depression, which has disturbed the money centres of the world is passing, the wise men are coming out of the east, wise because they are leaving the east to bring their capital and energies to the west, where opportunity is knocking at the door.

There are no less than five or six ship yards in Victoria and this is becoming our most important industry. It is only natural considering the large extent of sea coast Canada has on the Pacific and the ever increasing carrying trade to all parts of the world, particularly to the Orient, the more and larger ships must be built in the future than in the past, and that the repairing and refitting alone, must become





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An introduct tion for war of have very great! not versed in the and is immediate tions as the rel and Russian ba tween a regular army. It is tru are unravelled three volumes, abled to start ledge of these index to each remedying this index can only quate attempt. is none the less lack of literary The condemnat conveyed by sil poured out in of expurgation concealed in the

Behemoth ar the parable for deprived of a c in these volume natural element supremacy over fact and its exp past history, but as warnings for by the spectate of similar attrib

BARCLAY

SOUND

Official Reports on the Russo-Japanese War

N a series of articles the London Standard is reviewing the official reports of the British officers in the field during the Russo-Japanese war. The first is as follows: Ruthless, relentless economy

Friday, August 14, 1908

is the policy at present prescribed to the War Office, so it may be assumed that this is the reason why the official history of the Russo-Japanese war has taken the particular form in which it s presented to the British public. Had it been modelled on the more literary pattern of the German official account of our own South African war, for instance, a more readable hronicle would have been produced. Still, this series of direct statements of fact from the pens of those British officers who were privileged to be present in the actual cockpit forms a very vivid record of a great military tragedy. For the advanced student ample material is provided by the detailed narratives of the various writers and the excellent and care-

fully prepared maps and plans.

Official histories should, however, aim not only at the instruction of the higher ranks, but should equally tempt the novice to the study of the science of war. It may be doubted whether these uncollated reports, most of which assume a complete knowledge of the military organization of the two antagonists in their readers, will afford sufficiently attractive fare to the weaker appetites of junior officers un-less driven to its assimilation by examination exigencies. What a labor of leve it would have been for the late Col. G. R. F. Henderson to bind together and illuminate with his wonderful power of pen the disconnected and occasionally inharmonious chapters into one continuous narrative. We hope that private en-terprise may still carry out so valuable a work.

Meanwhile, but little fault can be found with the copious and often admirably expressed reports themselves. Word-painting is conspicuous by its absence. Comment is withheld. Praise and blame must be sought between the lines. A succession of well-ordered and matter-of-fact chronicles; some essays on the military systems of either combatant; graphic descriptions of the more important topographical features—each separate document with the covering letter of the senior officer who forwarded it—such is the official commentary on the recent war drama of the

It goes without saying that it is no unexpurgated edition of the official post bag which is no published for the first lipe. Consideration for the feelings of our allies has no doubt distated the suppression of laint praise or direct criticism. A generous desire to spare the vanquished friend has equally certainly expunged occasional passages which might have punged occasional passages which might have caused old wounds to smart afresh. Indeed, the absence of skilful editing betrays the fact in more than one incomplete sentence and broken thread in other places than where a tell-tale line of asterisks confesses to a hiatus. But there are more noticeable errors which should not have escaped the attention of the revising eye. For instance, where one report states that the Japanese soldier carries a weight of 56 lb. in full marching order, another loads him with the still more crushing burden of 90 lb. Numbers are not given with invariable accuracy. On page 39 of the third volume there appears to be a discrepancy of ten thousand bayonets in the total strength of the Japanese field army south of Mukden.

While one officer discourses or the advantage to the Russian artillery of having for years employed smokeless powder, not only on active service, but at peace manoeuvres, another report, on tactics, alludes to the disad-vantage under which the Russian guns labored in not employing smokeless powder. There are frequent instances in which a report commencing as a personal narrative suddenly lapses into the third person, with no indication as to the identity of the informant referred to. These may be comparatively small points, but such slips should not mar the accuracy which is expected of an official history.

An introductory chapter on the organization for war of the opposing armies would have very greatly assisted the reader who is not versed in the text-books on the subject, and is immediately concerned with such questions as the relative strengths of a Japanese and Russian batallion, or the difference between a regular and reserve unit of the latter army. It is true that most of such questions are unravelled before the conclusion of the three volumes, but the student should be enabled to start equipped with a useful knowledge of these matters. A thoroughly good index to each volume would go far towards remedying this shortcoming-but the existing index can only be characterized as an inadequate attempt. The lesson from Manchuria is none the less distinct because conveyed with lack of literary finish and in cumbrous form. The condemnation of military faults which is conveyed by silence can be as biting as that poured out in winged words, and no amount of expurgation can disguise the bitter truth concealed in these letters from Manchuria.

Behemoth and Leviathan have ever formed the parable for opposing monsters who were deprived of a common arena for battle. Yet in these volumes we see Leviathan leaving his natural element and gradually establishing his supremacy over Behemoth on land. Both the fact and its explanation are now matters of past history, but they lose none of their weight warnings for the future in their narration the spectators of the duel. The struggle may be repeated by another pair of gladiators similar attributes. Will the verdict again torious Japanese had shepherded the scattered

be in favor of the island race? The means of ensuring success, humanly speaking, cannot be more plainly recognized than in the record of

this great struggle. The Russian army, solid and immobile as Behemoth, trusting only to its crushing weight of numbers, has been overthrown. Japan has transferred all the matchless strength and agility of Leviathan to a fight on shore. How was the miracle accomplished? Many and various have been the explanations. The teaching of the German, Meckel, in the art of war, bushido, relentless cunning, an infinite capacity for taking pains, imitative adaptability—all these have been in turn assigned as the reason for Japan's astounding victories. Still, one after the other, the British officers' reports from the seat of war convey the same message; mind has defeated matter-long preparation

Russian forces into the neighborhood of Liao-Yang Russia had no chance of escaping the fate of those who make themselves "weak everywhere." By this time continual retirements and invariable defeat had affected the

Russian morale. It is interesting to note how few battles were fought by the Russians for military reasons. The fight on the Yalu, the abortive expedition under Stakelberg for the relief of Port Arthur, the affair of Hei-Ku-Tai, the whole of the fighting on the Sha-Ho were engagements precipitated entirely for political reasons, and, as we are told, more for the sake of diverting the attention of the Russian nation from internal matters than in the hope of achieving a useful military purpose. There remain the battle of Nan-Shan, the fighting around Port Arthur, and the long-drawn

The discipline of the men was excellent. There is no more enduring patient being, I believe, than the Russian soldier. He does not grumble or criticise, and bears all the hardships, many

of criticise, and bears all the nardships, many of them unnecessary ones, which are incidental to a campaign, with fortitude. He was severely tested in 1904." And again:

The infantry soldier "is a quiet, well-behaved, good-tempered, easily-led, and easily-disciplined man. . . . His courage is beyond suspicion, and even very heavy losses do not appear to affect his morale. His strong appear to affect his morale His strong point is stolid endurance rather than brilliant dash . . . Taken all in all, the Russian soldier when joining as a recruit is second to none, though the finished article may be behind the trained soldier of other Powers."

For Russia's antagonists the reporting officers have nothing but praise. Far superior

were so good that nothing had to be borrowed or purchased from the shore.

In the field the Japanese organization, and especially the General Staff work, appears to have been equally conspicuous for its excellence. On every occasion, and with all their armies, the reports speak of the precision, accuracy, and absence of fuss with which the staff work was conducted.

THE WESTERN LAND OF PROMISE

Following is the first of a series of articles to appear in the Standard of Empire by a new contributor whose intention it is to settle in British Columbia:

"To traverse climes beyond the Western Main. Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around And Niagara stuns with thundering sound."

So says Goldsmith in his "Traveller," and, for our part we shall soon be West, far more West than the "wild Oswego." Boer rule, or the financial depression, or what you will, has caused us-three married men, with our families-to leave the Transvall, where we had spent some years, and after many confabs we

have decided to try luck in British Columbia. We have selected British Columbia in preerence to the older portions of Canada as it appears to us to offer more scope for our energies, and we are being joined by a fourth friend at Montreal, where he journeys from one of the eastern states of the United States of America. He is a farmer, the only one of our party, as I am a civil engineer and estate agent, and the other two men are respectively a civil engineer and a prospector who has been farming in the Transvaal, with fair success, al-

though not enough to keep him there.

However, we are all used to work, whatever it may be, and I have no doubt that we shall succeed in winning a modest competence, perhaps even better, in the land where we are going to, where we shall not hesitate to risk some small amount of capital in a fruit farming

That is our ultimate aim and end, but we are determined to get thoroughly acquainted with the local conditions before we invest in any land. This will, of course, delay us somewhat, but in the end we think we shall gain, as we shall be able to choose our ground with care and deliberation, and, moreover, we shall see the possibilities of other sources of income which we shall need until our trees come to maturity.

If we had a large capital it would not be necessary, perhaps, for us to consider this question, but as our available resources are quite modest we must pay a good deal of at-tention to mixed farming and, indeed any source of revenue that may be available, the more so that we are all married and have fam-

The last few months we have devoted to collecting information about Canada from every quarter. Both the Government offices and our friends in Canada have been laid under contribution, and our stock of literature and es of letters would fill a large box.

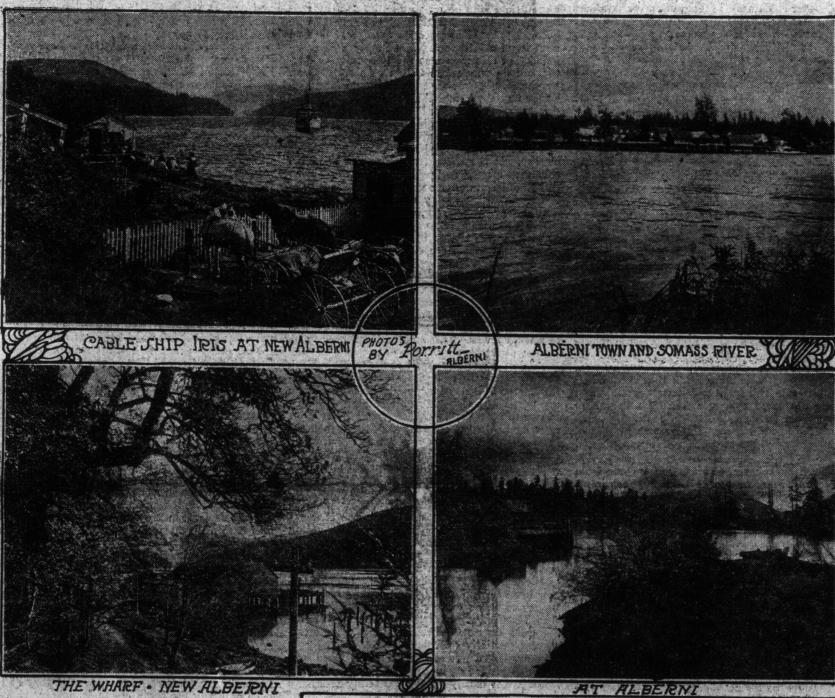
From this mass of information we have strained out a few salient facts, chiefly as to the right sort of clothing and the best gear to take out, and we have got together the following impedimenta for each family: Corduroy suits, rough strong boots, thick underwear strong tweed skirts and coats, plenty of flannel underclothing. The children have jerseys and serge skirts, and thick clothing for the winter.

In the way of gear my wife and I are taking out our linen, silver, cutlery, some few favorite books and small pictures, and then we have a gun, revolver, saddle, and bridle. A good stock of useful carpenters' and shoemakers' tools is included, and with these two thermometers, a lactometer, small microscope, camera (No. O. Kodak), a box sextant, Absey level, and a few other useful instruments occupying but little space.

The engineer is taking his instruments and drawing materials with him in addition to clothing and a few other effects, and the prospector, who is on the water coming home from South Africa, will probably take with him much the same as we do.

We are despatching our heavy baggage ahead by goods train consigned to the ship This is cheaper, and saves a good deal of worry. Our great query is the question as to which class we ought to travel by from Montreal, whether it should be "Colonist" or "Tourist." First class is, of course, out of the question. I am inclined to try "Colonist" for the sake of the difference in the fares, but the rest of the party favor the "Tourist." At the Canadian Pacific Railway offices, for it is by the Caradian Pacific Kailway that we shall travel, the officials seem surprised at any one travelling other than first. No doubt we shall find that they have an excellent reason for their surprise but from the literature issued by the company it is really difficult to gather why any one should travel other than "Colonist," or, it very "finicky," by "Tourist."

However, these doubts and knotty points will all be settled when we reach Montreal. Whatever happens, we all feel that we are taking a wise step in going out. We all have our ambitions, and we feel that the air of a free and progressive colony is much better suited to their growth and fruition than the moribund, if more exciting, political atmosphere of the Transvaal; so, although the expense of moving and the annoyance of breaking up our homes were great, yet we are confident that the future will more than repay us for these tem-porary drawbacks, and that in a few years we shall look back and wonder whether we were really in our senses when we questioned the wisdom of leaving South Africa.—Walter



has triumphed over the carelessness of conceit. liujitsu, the brain-applied skill of the weak, has been victorious over mere brute strength.

Japan throughout the campaign had but one controlling mind—one set and steadfast purpose-to achieve victory. To this the manhood, the resources, and the soul of the Japanese nation were all devoted from the moment the first transports left the inland sea till the last shot had been fired eighteen months later. Russia, on the other hand, spoke from the outset with a multitude of voices, was distracted by a multitude of aims. Neither policy nor strategy was considered in relation to the military situation or requirements. Policy dictated at St. Petersburg was distorted by the Viceroy of Manchuria and imposed its paralysing fetters on Kuropatkin at the seat of war. Strategy was made to oscillate in sympathy with politics. The opening battle of the war is a conspicuous instance of the same-treatment applied to tactics. General Zasulich was torn by conflicting instructions. From the commander-in-chief he had received orders not to become seriously engaged on the Yalu, but to retire fighting a rearguard action. The Viceroy had told him to stop the Japanese advance on that river at all costs. When the commander is attempting to reconcile such contradictory instructions the extent of the apanese victory is scarcely to be wondered at. Not even the Russian general plan of campaign escaped the influence of vacillating purpose. Col. Waters, who had been military attache

"I was told that the original Russlan plan of campaign, which was definitely approved by the Emperor in January, 1904, was that the Russian army should first of all be concentrated in Northern Manchuria and not assume the offensive until sufficient numbers had been assembled in that region. Harbin was manifestly the centre to be selected. This plan. after having been definitely decided upon as the best on under the circumstances, was entirely reversed prior to the arrival of General Kuropatkin in the theatre of war."

Thus the sound plan of initial concentra-tion was abandoned—the Russian forces were dispersed over a vast area, and suffered the natural consequence of continual defeats in de-tail. Until the concentric advance of the vic-

battles around Liao-Yang and Mukden as in intelligence and training, the Japanese purely military combats. To these heavy drawbacks in the direction of the campaign the writers add much which reflects on more direct and personal control on the field of battle. "A house divided against itself cannot at St. Petersburg, and was attached to the Russian army in Manchuria, reports as folstand," and this dangerous condition appears to have been the rule rather than the exception among all the staffs of the Russian army at the front. Strong corroborative evidence of a similar state of things within Port Arthur has recently been given by a book written by a Russian, and seems to have been largely responsible for the premature surrender, which receives the rare distinction—in this official history-of direct condemnation. The very unsatisfateory system of appointing officers, the perfunctory attention to training in peacene, and a universal prediction in favor of purely defensive tactics, whether in the case of an army or a battalion, are other causes which are mentioned as contributary of the Russian debacle. Against all these drawbacks there seems but one merit to assign to the Russian army—the magnificent qualities of the rank and file, of whom Col. Waters writes: "The general physique was very good

RESIDENCE OF G. A. SMITH

seem to have at least equalled the Russian rank and file in individual courage, tenacity, and power of enduring punishment. The Japariese officer is unsurpassed in professional keenness, in qualities of leadership, and in single-minded devotion to the cause of the army and the nation rather than to personal and individual distinction. But it is as exponents of strategy, as masters of tactics, as models of foresight and trained preparedness that these volumes reveal the leaders and general staff of the Japanese army. Where even the divisional general on the Russian side scarcely had a copy of the inaccurate survey of the country, which had been in their control for nearly a decade, every Japanese officer appears to have had an excellent map of Man-churia. From the date of the first landing at Chemulpo all the Japanese arrangements and movements appear to have run with the regularity of clockwork. Of the actual landing, Commander Wemyss, R. N., writes:

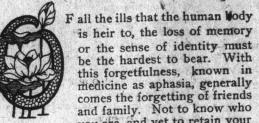
The organization for the landing of about 21,000 men was, I consider, most perfect. . . . The arrangements made for landing the troops

ET-RCLAY

AND MT.

HFIMEWO

Loss of Identity-Cases of Dual Personality



is heir to, the loss of memory or the sense of identity must be the hardest to bear. With this forgetfulness, known in medicine as aphasia, generally comes the forgetting of friends and family. Not to know who you are, and yet to retain your

other faculties, is as if you had died and were yet alive to mourn for your lost self, for if you lose your sense of identity, who then are you? Followed to its final and logical conclusion, the question naturally arises, "Is not memory or the sense of self, or ego, that which makes me myself, as distinguished from my fellow crea-

A man may be accidentally struck on the head by a brick falling from a building, and upon regaining consciousness he may find that he has forgotten that he was Sam Smith, married, two children, et cetera. Who, then, is he? And what has become of Smith? Would he be responsible for his acts as Smith, before either God or man, having no idea as to who he cirher was in the past, or is in the present? These are not merely idle questions, for they touch the very foundations of our religious and social life, and they are of almost daily occurrence. Nearly every day some fresh case of aphasia is reported to the newspapers. One of the most interesting of these cases was that of a woman picked up at sea.

One morning the American ship Tornado was about 50 miles south of Madeira, when the mate saw a ship's boat a half cable length off the port bow, says a writer in the Washington Post. In the bottom of the boat were two human figures, one of whom was a woman, and all around the boat the sea was alive with sharks. They were diving under the craft, running their noses against it, and seeking in every way to upset it. Had it been a frailer craft it would not have withstood their attacks. The mate called the captain, who at once ordered one of the men to go over the side and get the occupants of the boat on board. The man had been dead at least 24 hours. As the woman was being lifted on board she groaned. She was greatly exhausted from want of food and water, but there was still life enough to build hope on. She responded so well to treatment that she fell before long into a deep sleep. She slept 50 hours, being fed at intervals, which did not really awaken her. The long sleep fully restored her to life, but those rescuing her were doomed to disappointment if they expected to hear her story. for she had no story to tell. She could remember nothing of the past, not even her name. If you have ever read Clark Russell's books, you will remember two such incidents in his stories. You may have set these down as sailors' yarns,

but such things do happen. The woman awoke to find herself aboard a strange ship, with strange men about her. She was handsome and well formed, English in looks and speech. She wore no jewelery and had nothing about her by which she might be identified. When asked how she came to be at sea with a man in a ship's gig-whether she had lived in England or elsewhere-she could tell absolutely nothing, not even her name. She began life anew when she opened

her eyes in the cabin of the Tornado. The captain was puzzled what to do with the woman. She strongly objected to being left at Figal, as the captain proposed. She said she would be alone and with strangers, with no money and no way to make a living. It was finally decided to carry her to the port to which the Tornado was bound. Captain Clark gave the story of finding the woman to newspapers, so that first and last it must have been printed in hundreds of papers and read by thousands of sailors, but no one came forward with any information that would throw any light on the subject. To make a romance of this incident, the captain of the Tornado fell in love with the woman, and she returned the sentiment. They would have been married at the end of a few months, but they did not dare run such a risk. Captain Clark fully believed that she was a married woman, and that sooner or later her husband would turn up. As for her, the past was absolutely dead. would not have remembered her husband, if she had, indeed, a husband, had he stood before her. After two years had passed and no one had come to claim her or any knowledge of her, Captain Clark married her. They went to live in Wilmington, N. C. Captain Clark shortly afterwards quit the sea and set up in business as a ship chandler.

One evening, four years after the wedding the captain of an English ship called on Captain Clark in the way of business to purchase some supplies. Something happened to be said about the Azores, and the stranger at once began a sorrowful story. He said his name was Burke. Six years before, while he was at the Azores, his wife attempted to return to the ship which was anchored a short distance off shore, in the face of a squall, and her boat was upset and the occupants lost. No trace of the boat or its occupants could ever be found, but there was no doubt they had perished in the storm. Burke was nearly crazed with grief, and was taken down with an attack of brain fever, which kept him in bed for many months. The story was not half told before Captain Clarke knew that his wife's real husband stood

Whether he would have suppressed the truth, or have boldly told it, no man but he can tell, for he was not put to the test. The climax was a curious one, but in keeping with

at Clarke in a puzzled sort of way as he told his story, perhaps having some intuition of the truth, when the fastenings of a small anchor hanging from a beam overhead, broke, and it fell, striking him on the head and killing him instantly.

Not a word of what had happened was told to Mrs. Burke, or Mrs. Clark, whichever she was. Who was she, if you please? Was she not Mrs. Clark, as much as she was Mrs. Burke? Here is a fine question for the logicians. Could she have been held accountable for bigamy, either by God or man, had Burke lived? When she woke to life on the eventful day that she was rescued from the sea, did Mrs. Burke come back to life, or was a new soul born into the world, to become known afterward as Mrs. Clark? So far as she herself knew she was perfectly innocent of any wrong in marrying Clarke. No crime could be imputed to her, for the essence of all crime lies in the intent, and her fore-knowledge of her previous marriage was necessary. In the case that you decide that a new soul was born into this twenty-year-old woman, what became of Mrs. Burke's soul, pray? Did that leave her mortal body when she lost memory and sense of identity as the little boat was being carried hither and yon by varying winds and tides? These questions seem to strike directly at the roots of our religious theories, as well as our social

Captain Clarke told his wife nothing until ten years later, when the mystery was explained to her. She had absolutely no recollection of the name of Burke or of the name of Burke's ship. The past was so completely dead to her that she refused to agree that she could ever have been Mrs. Burke. She lived happily with her husband, Captain Clark, to a good old age, but never at any time did any recollection come to her of her life before she opened her eyes on board the good American ship-Tor-

The foregoing story would supply the most finicky of novelists with a plot, yet the tale is true in every particular.

Nor are these cases of aphasia uncommon. The one recited is unusual, in that the woman retained the ability to speak and write, and knew the usual things known by a person in the middle walk of life. Her mentality was impaired in no other particular, except that of her memory of her own self and her people and

Such an aphasia, or hiatus, may come from score or more causes. Overindulgence in alcoholic liquors, a blow on the left side of the head just back of the temple, if it causes any break in the blood vessels of the second cerebral convulution; the pressure of a piece of bone upon certain nerves, and many other causes may give rise to the condition of aphasia. Most often this aphasia takes the form of inability to write or make written words: it is then called agraphia; if an inability to speak, it is called amnesia, of which halting speech and stuttering are mild forms.

Another interesting case of aphasia was that of Dr. Henry H. Cate, of Lakewood, N.J., who left his home in a business trip to New York in April, 1903, disappeared, and was found the following August by his sister-in-law, Mrs. John S. Wilkinson, of No. 266 Grand street, New York, at the Morgan House in Poughkeepsie, where he had registered under the name of "G. Foster." He had been located by a photographic reproduction circulated by his brother Masons, and Mrs. Wilkinson, whose home at Newburg was not far from

Poughkeepsie, was called upon to identify him, which she did readily enough, declaring "G. Foster" to be her brother-in-law, Dr. Henry H. Cate, of Lakewood. However, the past was an absolute blank to the doctor. He denied ever having known Mrs. Wilkinson, and with dignity resented her familiarity in addressing him as Harry. In vain she went over the story of his past life, recalling to him his courtship days, his wife, his children and his home, as wass as the circumstances of his arrival in New York with \$3,000 in his possession, his registering at the Hotel Albert, and his disappearance with the money, asking him if he had any remembrance of losing his pocketbook in front of an uncompleted building, as well as many other incidents which might throw some ray of light into his clouded brain, but he continued to the continued to ed to deny that he was Dr. Cate. Nor could he tell then who he was, more than to say that he was "G. Foster," and that he used that name because "it was as good as any," and he had seen it on a billboard. His family was satisisfied that this man was the long-missing doctor and he was taken to his own sanitarium. From there he was sent to the Inter Pines Sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y., where one October day six months after his disappearance his

emory came back to him. When questioned about his experiences he said: "It is all coming back to me now as clear as day. It is as if a terrible pall, which has shrouded me for so long had suddenly been lifted, and I am once more in possession of my faculties. What agony I endured while wandering over the country, unable to make known my identity, unable to formulate a connected sentence in my poor brain, no one will ever know. But now I am confident it is all over. and I will soon be as well as ever. It has been coming on gradually, this improvement. I knew it some time ago, but was afraid it was only temporary, and kept silent. Yesterday while poring over a work on materia medica, I suddenly came to myself, realized who I was and what I was. This sudden intelligence was

almost overpowering. "I left home last April to go to New York city to attend to some business affairs, carry- my turn for the better." ing \$3,000 in bills of large denominations on my person. I stopped at the Hotel Albert, Eleventh street and University place. That evening I called upon a former patient in West 57th street. We spent a pleasant evening, recalling old incidents, and I took my leave shortly after 10 o'clock. From 57th street I strolled down Fifth avenue to 42nd street, and then walked through to the Grand Central station. From there I don't remember just the course I took, but my last impression is that I was standing upon the edge of an excavation watching the workmen, who were laboring by the light of torches. As I turned to leave the scene I heard men run up behind me, and one brain and saw a meteoric shower. Then-well I went I do not know, but some time afterward I partially rallied, and was told by a stranger that I was in Kansas City. I had four \$50 bills pinned on the inside of my vest, so I think it was hardly probable that my assailants robbed me.

"I left Kansas City, dimly recognizing that I was in the West, but had no recollection of my name, family or friends, nor of any of the old ties, and the strange part of it all is that I did not care. I was happy and free as a bird. How I lived or how I managed to get from

town to town I don't know, but no happier creature ever lived than I. The next faint spark that glimmered in my brain was when I was in Indiana. I was tramping it, It was some time during the summer, and I found myself one warm afternoon sitting on the banks of a small stream in my usual happy and care-free condition. As I sat there I heard the sound of childish voices, I found a party of children picnicking. They were singing 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River,' and it was this simple old air that brought me to the first realization of my deplorable condition; brought to me the first real desire to know my name and find my fam-

"The bitterness and sorrow of the thing overwhelmed me, and I lay upon the turf and sobbed like a child. Oh, how hard I tried to force my poor old brain to respond to my will and declare itself, but it would not. For a time I though I would go completely mad, but then the old apathy settled down over me again. I forgot the endearing ties of family and loved ones and struggled on the same happy, light-hearted wanderer. After the little scene in Indiana I can remember nothing until I arrived at Richfield Springs, N. Y. I registered at the hotel, but by what name I do not know except that one of my initials was G. Somehow, during the time I was away, I had the letter G. firmly fixed in my mind, and would never fail to insert it in my name, no matter what fictitious name I gave. This, I think, was due to the fact that my cuff buttons

were engraved with the letter G.
"At Richfield Springs I grew ill, and left there to make my way to Poughkeepsie, where I grew worse and was taken to a hospital. It was there that I was discovered by a brother Mason, and the rest you know. My family was

"I am told that I was taken to Newburg and to Lakewood, but I have no recollection of it. Since coming to Goshen I have read some, and I believe that it was coming in contact with my books that have been my companions for so many years, and the constant associa-tion with Dr. Seward that finally brought about

Dr. Cate was 44 years old at the time of his seizure, and had never before been ill. He was a highly educated and cultured man, and regarded in his profession as an authority. After his recovery in Dr. Seward's sanitorium he returned to practice in Lakewood.

Speaking of Dr. Cate's case, Dr. Seward. his physician, who is one of the most successful neurologists in the state, said: "While in many instances it was been a very peculiar one, Dr. Cate's case, in my opinion, has been a typicas case of asphasia, save for the fact that he has not been deprived of speech. His condition was evidently brought about by a clot on the brain, superinduced by a blow on the base of of them shouted 'Quick! Quick!' I felt a ter- the skull. When I say a clot, I don't mean a rific blow behind my ear, just at the base of the clot as the term is generally understood by the laity. I mean that the force of the blow prothen I started my aimless wanderings. Where duced a bruise on the brain substance, which caused an extravasation of the serum, or watery portion of the blood, on the brain. This condition existed until nature, assisted by rest cure and hygienic treatment, absorbed the extravasation and released the pressure that had

been clogging the brain channels.
"Under similar conditions we find different results in different patients. Some are afflicted with manifold delusions, while others, as in the case of Dr. Cate, have a singular affection. The affect of such a clot on the brain as I have described is exactly similar to that produced

by overwork of the brain, or nervous system, or by over indulgence in alcoholic liquors. The blood becomes thin and infiltrates into the brain substance." What becomes of Dr. Cate, or of Dr. Cate's

soul during those six months, from April to October, 1903? Such a question might be answered by the psychologists and the theologs, but it is doubtful On July 21, 1904, one Frank McCullough was found by a policemen. The officer diagnosed

the case as one of jag and thought it so bad that

he decided to summon an ambulance. "Jag?

Nothing of the kind," said the ambulance sur-Arriving at the police station, the sergeant insisted on taking the man's pedigree, and wanted to know how he was going to get it if the man had lost his memory, as the surgeon

"Oh, that's easy," Dr. Pease remarked Now, I'll press my thumb against his forehead and he'll get a glimpse of himself for a second. Be quick now. When I give the signal, ask

The doctor put all his strength into the pressure on the man's forehead.

"What's your name and address?" the sergeant yelled

"John McCullough, Ireland," was the response, and the light of memory faded away. George H. Wood was accused of the murder of one George Williams on a country road near Watchung, N. J., but he claimed he had no recollection of the act. He did not deny it, however, for he said he did not remember. The Jersey authorities scouted this plea, and Wood was put on trial, convicted and hanged.

Augustine H. V. Covey, of No 98 Morgan avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., could not remember marrying his second wife. In fact, he was afraid he had married many times. He was not sure. For himself, he said: "I was reared in California. Most of my time, I believe, has been spent in the army. I was to have married the woman you call the first Mrs. Covey on Feb. 22, 1900. The only thing I remember from Feb. 21st until March 10 or 11, I think was being hailed by a friend, who asked me what I was doing in Boston. I didn't know I was in Boston. I returned to Brooklyn and was married. Soon after that I seemed again to have dropped into mental oblivion. I heard a voice yelling. 'What are you doing in the army here in California?' and found myself in that state, and in the Eighteenth Infantry.

They told me I had been in the army a year.

They told me I had been in the army a year.

They told me I had been in the army a year.

Any way, there was some kind of a trial when I went to prison. I don't know when, or to what prison, or for how long. I do remember that a Dr. Gibson of the army was the first man to say I had a 'double personality,' and he was mightily interested in me, I think. Oh, yes. He was from Portland, Ore.

"No, I don't remember the names of my wives. I don't remember being arrested this

When told he had been held in default of \$2,000 bail, Covey laughed and remarked:
"Two thousand dollars? Didn't know any-

thing about it. That's funny." He was then asked if it were not probable that during "lapses of memory" he had married many women. The prisoner looked serious-almost painedand replied:

"Yes, that is extremely possible. I don't remember any others, but there might have been some. And I want to say right here that I don't femember anything about threatening a woman with a revolver or anything about Central Park. I do remember joining a New York regiment, however."

While these cases of aphasia can be cited without number, a case where one body carried ten different personalities is rather more unusual. In April, 1905, the London Lancet published an account of an extraordinary case of multiple personality.

The patient was a girl, thirteen years old, who developed 10 different varieties of abnormal personality. She came of healthy parents, and was herself healthy in both body and mind until she suffered from an attack of influenza. Then the changes of personality began to manifest themselves, some complete, others incomplete, some sudden, others gradual in appearance. In some cases the patient was totally, and in all partially, ignorant of her life during other states. Accomplishments, such as drawing and writing, as well as the normal faculties, were present in certain states, but were lost in others. While in a blind condition she developed the faculty of drawing by sense of touch alone, which sense appeared to be enormously increased in delicacy.

Her character and behavior in some states differed widely from what they were in others. The duration of these different personalities varied from a few minutes to ten weeks. Her normal state grew gradually less frequent and of shorter duration, and finally disappeared altogether. The various stages lasted about three years altogether, until ultimately a particularly abnormal condition or state was reached in which she has remained. She continues intelligent and able to work, but is utterly oblivious to any of her previous con-

These questions of dual personality are not the figment of Robert Louis Stevenson's imagination, in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, as many seem to think, but are real questions arising from cases which come into the hospitals every day. The doctors contend with only the physical side of the question, leaving the ethical and spiritual aspect to those who make psychology their special study.

About the Road and Dust Problem

HAVE often urged that all the land is available I am quite prepared to con-bodies interested in the future of automobilism should now devote to be made through my estate near Slough, their attention to this great question, the road question, and to nothing else," writes Lord Montagu in his paper The Car. "It is the question of our day both from a public and automobile point of view, and if it is not tackled seriously will prove an insuperable obstacle to the advancement of automobilism, and may even lead to reactionary and unfavorable legislation from our point of view.

"It is in this spirit that I say that, good as the intentions of the R. A. C. may have been with regard to the 2000 Miles' Trial, the energy, time, and expense involved were not worth it. Every nerve ought to be strained to try to solve the problem of making a cheap and dustless road. It has been proved already that practically the only difficulty is one of cost. But how much more costly a bituminous road would be over a series of years is not yet proved. And, naturally, it goes without saying that it would take a long time to convert all the dusty roads of this country into dustless ones, let alone the question of the expenditure of money involved. But, first of all, it must be demonstrated to the general public, not only to road engineers, that dustless roads can be made. This is the urgent need of today.

"The programme therefore that I advocate is as follows: First of all, let a road be built across some public or private land leading, say, from one main road to another, or from one point on one main road to another point over which nothing but motor vehicles should be allowed. This experimental piece should be max was a curious one, but in keeping with constructed at the expense of motor associathis strange tale. Captain Burke was looking tions and individual motorists. If no other

leading from the Bath road towards Eton, Datchet, and Windsor, which could be an alternative road to that already existing. This road, of course, would be confined to motor vehicles only.

"A second demonstration should be made by carrying out some such proposal as was submitted to the Surrey County Council and favorably considered by them some two years ago, namely, that some six miles on the Ripley road should be laid with dustless material at the expense of those interested in the question. The guarantors of the expense would then receive the usual grant made by the Council in respect of the cost of the road for a period of not less than five or seven years. These two propositions are practical, and can be carried into effect for comparatively little money, the first by an expenditure of something like £1,000 to £1,500, and the second at an expense of, say, £6,000. The results would not only be of value in this country to every road user and motor-car manufacturer, but to every road engineer all over the world.

"As it has been said so often before in The Car, remove the dust nuisance and the antipathy to motor-cars and the protests against their use would soon diminish to a vanishingpoint. If, in addition, the small minority who drive to the common danger could be eliminated, or their career made very difficult, we could wait in piece with the certainty that Parliament would shortly remove the speed limit upon roads, and that the populace would cease to have any feeling whatever against the new form of locomotion. It is on the road and its making that we should all concentrate

our consideration. It is on the road and its making that our future depends. The rest is as nothing."

DECLINE IN ITALIAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Italian emigration to America has practically ceased. Only 4,429 Italians emigrated to America during May, while 31,539 emigrants returned to Italy. During the first five months of the present year the number of departures for America was 32,025, and that of repatriations 91.116.

Comparing these figures with those for the corresponding period of last year, the departures show a falling off of 137,124, and the repatriations an increase of 71,297. A consequence of this state of affairs is that the money which the emigrants used to send to Italy, and which until recently was calculated at \$70,000,-000 yearly, has stopped coming, while at present there are about 200,000 returned emigrants in Italy without work. No remedy is suggested for this growing evil.

GEESE AS GOLD COLLECTORS.

A French report from China describes a curious way the inhabitants have of obtaining gold. Large flocks of geese are kept to work the gold fields. Periodically they are tested, and those found to be of a certain weight are killed and their crops emptied of their contents. In this way an average of \$350,000 worth of gold is obtained annually, all of which is shipped to Pekin. These geese killed are afterwards dressed for market, and fetch from 14 to



WITH THE

SUCCESS AND



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of those fail business there is no good easier to make a and selling poultr groceries or hardw It is an indispu

have been success would have been s er business that the seems easy for others to succeed Some men seem l seem destined to f for the failures in not all of them a judgment and ordi exercised.

One of the mo is lack of preparat time and money al ting himself for al take up the breedi a thought of the to success in this successful breedin cial standpoint-i seem to think. studious effort, th above all a carefu powers of the inte man is endowed. study fits himself who while others quagmire of defeat the hilltops of suc long and loud.

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two or three yearsing up the breedin sary that he famili of the business, as practical experience ed with careful stu in the best poultr first year should h aration, and any, should at the end a fund of knowleds in caring for his fl on a profitable bas are all right in the very poor foundat profitable business thing more subs tried, failure-proc exerience of other No man knows a try, but even the learning new less lems arise almost o

One of the har poultryman to lear The person who business in the pofalls all along the takes that will ups lamities that will he hoped into defe he has gone very pathway conceal which he will occ ally tread, and if (firmness of chara age) he will give t men who possess never fail of succe

to master them.

HOW TO PROP

Good prices are

fowls, and this showho have plenty tion to this branch districts, fattening ters," who buy up borhood and subn in many parts of t fessional fatters, the market by the them without any the matter of fee have eaten fowls t generally found th have gone through remembered that not mean that the fat; only that the improved and ma of meat is to be in

There are so able for the table t miserable little o which will not lay may be fed. Ther than a cross between dian Game hens, The Langshan, to quantity of meat i is the Houdan, be breeds. The Ply Rhode Island Red

pingtons.

To fatten fowl

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

RAISING

fail sooner or later, and

there is no good reason why it should be any

casier to make a financial success of raising

and selling poultry than selling dry goods or

have been successful in the poultry business

would have been successful in almost any oth-

er business that they might have taken up. It

seems easy for some and impossible for

others to succeed at anything they undertake.

Some men seem born to succeed, while others

seem destined to fail. There are many causes

for the failures in the poultry business, most if

not all of them avoidable if a little foresight,

judgment and ordinary business acumen were

is lack of preparation. A man who will spend

time and money almost without measure in fit-

ting himself for almost any other calling will

take up the breeding of poultry without even

a thought of the preparation that is essential

to success in this as in any other calling. The

successful breeding of poultry—from a financial standpoint—is not child's play, as many

seem to think. It means good hard work,

studious effort, the best of management, and

above all a careful exercise of the God-given

powers of the intellect with which the average

man is endowed. The man who by careful

study fits himself for the task before him is one

who while others are floundering around in the

very poor foundation upon which to build a

thing more substantial, i. e., practical, time-

tried, failure-proof methods founded upon the

exerience of others who have been successful.

No man knows all about the rearing of poul-

try, but even the veterans in the industry are

learning new lessons every day. New prob-

lems arise almost daily, and it takes hard study

poultryman to learn is to accept defeat calmly.

The person who is easily discouraged has no

business in the poultry yard. He will find pit-

falls all along the pathway; he will make mis-

takes that will upset him; he will meet with ca-

lamities that will change the victory for which

he hoped into defeat; in fact he will find before

he has gone very far that the roses along his

pathway conceal great big sharp thorns upon

which he will occasionally and semi-occasion-

ally tread, and if he hasn't plenty of grit

(firmness of character, pluck, fortitude, cour-

age) he will give up in despair. But there are

men who possess this kind of grit, and they

HOW TO PROPERLY FATTEN FOWLS

fowls, and this should tempt poultry keepers

who have plenty of space to give some atten-

tion to this branch of poultry culture. In some

districts, fattening is carried on by special "fat-

ters," who buy up the chickens in their neigh-

borhood and submit them to a regular diet. But

in many parts of the country there are no pro-

fessional fatters, and the chickens are sent to

the market by the farmers and others who rear

them without any preliminary preparation in

the matter of feeding. Those, however, who

have eaten fowls that have been fattened have

generally found them superior to those that

have gone through no preparation. It will be

remembered that the term "fatted" does

not mean that the fowl is to be loaded with

fat; only that the quality of the flesh has to be

improved and made tender and that quantity

able for the table that there is no excuse for the

miserable little chickens still too often seen,

which will not lay on flesh however well they

may be fed. There is no better fowl for eating

than a cross between the Dorking cock and In-

dian Game hens, or from the sexes reversed.

The Langshan, too, is an excellent bird, with a

quantity of meat in the right place, and so also

the Houdan, besides many other first rate

reeds. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes,

Rhode Island Reds, Brahmas and also the Or-

There are so many breeds of fowls suit-

Good prices are to be obtained for fine table

never fail of success.—B. C. Poultryman.

One of the hardest lessons for the amateur

long and loud.

to master them.

One of the most common causes of failure

It is an indisputable fact that those who

business

groceries or hardware.

E SIMPLE LIF



system, or uors. The into the

Dr. Cate's pril to Ocbe answerlogs, but it

illough was diagnosed so bad that cei. "Jag? ulance sur-

ne sergeant igree, and to get it if he surgeon remarked

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98 Morgan remember he was le was not reared in elieve, has e married Covey on remember I, I think asked me n't know I oklyn and med again n. I heard ing in the myself in Infantry.

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of abnory parents, and mind influenza. began to others inlual in apwas totaler life dursuch as normal states, but condition g by sense d to be en-

ome states in others. ersonalities eeks. Her equent and ppeared alted about tely a parstate was She conbut is utious con-

ity are not nson's im-Hyde, as estions are hospitals th only the g the ethiwho make

To fatten fowls, they are confined in coops feed, but as the energy is built up in the cow put in deliberately."

of meat is to be increased.

or pens, and fed at regular periods on a fixed diet. When first shut up they are fasted for about 12 hours to give them an appetite for the SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN POULTRY new treatment. They are fed three times a day at stated times. The food usually consists of soft meal, corn meal, pea meal, barley meal or HERE is no use in denying the ground oats. This is mixed to a thin state with skimmed milk and given in a wooden fact that a large number of those who take up the breeding of trough fastened to the front of the coop. At the end of about a week, the food is made poultry fail to make a financial thicker; some beef or mutton fat is added, the success of it. The same is true quantity of which is gradually increased. No of any other business that might water is required and grain is not necessary, be mentioned, as is proven by though some fatters give boiled barley for the the commercial reports, which last feed at night. Some flint grit is provided. show that over ninety per cent The food must never be given when stale or who go into the mercantile

KEEP THE BIRDS CLEAN

then replaced in the coop and tried again.

sour. If a bird appears not to thrive during

the process it should be turned out in an open

run without food for twenty-four hours, and

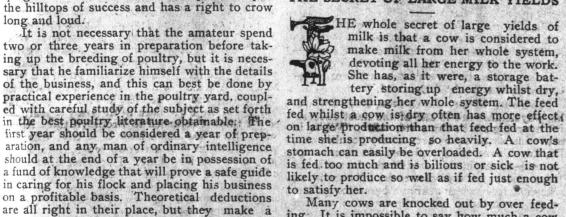
Lard rubbed on the skin of the breast, vent and head is the common remedy for lice in small chicks. A good treatment for full grown stock is a dip made of two and one-half ounces of Creolin diluted in one gallon of water (hot.) Let it cool before using. Hold each bird under water for one minute, allowing only its head to remain above. Give the head several duckings before removing. The roosts and nest boxes should be washed with the same solution with an extra ounce of Creolinand carbolic acid added. If you have a spray pump, fill the cracks with the same solution. Good hot whitewash, to which some carbolic acid has been added, will also kill the lice.

POULTRY NOTES

When chicks are droopy, instead of hunting for poultry tonics, look for lice. The combination of hot weather and lice will sap the vitality of the most robust chick.

AROUND THE FARM

quagmire of defeat and failure, is perched upon THE SECRET OF LARGE MILK YIELDS



Many cows are knocked out by over feeding. It is impossible to say how much a cow should have to produce the best as so many profitable business. The amateur needs someviduals. A cow when she first freshens must be considered as an individual. Owing to the tax of motherhood her stomach will not be so strong and she must be fed very judiciously for a couple of weeks. Considering the demands of motherhood in itself no little tax upon the cow besides producing heavily, we see how absolutely essential it is to give a cow the very best care and feed at all times. It is necessary we expect good work from the cows to fit them for the work.

Two Months Required to Recuperate.

A cow should be dry two months or more yearly and whilst dry is the time to feed her for the next year's work, to strengthen her up. This is an essential point in managing dairy cows. But it is not followed. Not well enough understood what a tremendous tax it is upon a cow to produce milk yearly? If we want say 7,000 lbs. of milk from a cow consider that she s providing 2,800 quarts of milk equal in value that many pounds of beef. How important it is to recuperate her system. Furnish her with energy for the next year's work whilst dry. Is this often done? On the contrary cows are dried up often not to feed them up and recuperate them but to save feed on them. The result is a poor cow, poor in energy, weak, when she should be strong. So long as the present system or lack of system prevails we

cannot hope to get large yields. A cow to give large yields must be bred ith the inherent ability to devote her energy milk production. The ability is of no use unless she has the energy. This can only be secured in a good measure whilst the cow is dry. It is well known cows do not give the same quantity of milk each year. It will depend upon what fettle she is in when freshening. Sometimes a cow will not get in as good condition as we would desire It may be that the pasture has been poor and the cow has run herself down more than we made allowance for. She may have milked so heavily she has not recuperated properly. But the greatest cause of a poor condition is that no attempt has been made to put her into condition. Hence low production is sure to follow.

Thin Cows Require Two Years to Get in

Shape. Is is well known by some dairymen who are considered good feeders, that it is necessary to feed a cow that has been in poor hands two years to get her system strengthened up so that she will be able to do her best work. She will likely give considerable more the first year of good feeding, but it takes two years to bring her to her maximum production. This shows that the milk does not come directly from the some cases it looks as if the excessive salt were

she is stronger and is able to do greater work.

Of course it is important that a cow should be fed well when she is producing else she will draw more largely upon her bodily energy and when she has depleted her system she will have to shrink in her milk flow. However, it is always injurious to feed a cow too much or overload her stomach. We want cows that are constitutionally strong, and we must do all we can by judicious feeding and care to keep the cow in as good fettle as possible.

But, since with the very best care and feed we can give a good cow, she will draw upon her system and deplete her energy, it is necessary to have her dry long enough to replace this energy. It is because this is not done and cows are fed so poorly whilst dry that we see such poor results. There is no use of a man asking for a ration when a cow is fresh. A man needs to know how to feed her whilst dry as well as all the year round. The best way to teach that is to show the tremendous energy that the milch cow expends in producing milk.

FITTING DAIRY CATTLE FOR SHOW

Each year one sees new faces in the show ring. As the judges perform their work, the eager look of expectancy on those faces proclaim them to be amateurs. The time to commence a little fitting being now at hand, a word as to "how" may not be amiss. The first and perhaps the most expert work

is selection. In these days of keen competition nothing but the very best need be taken into consideration. Indeed after the "very best" is selected there is danger of the prizes going to an inferior animal that has been better fitted. In speaking of fitting, we do not altogether mean fattening. A dairy animal need not necessarily be a very fat animal. On the other hand, the time has passed when a dairy animal, in order to be a good one, must be a skimpy one. After we have selected the herd that we think are among the best, the next step is a little extra feed. A good pasture is essential with plenty of shade and running water. Bring the cattle along gradually, getting them accustomed to grain feed. Not too much at first. Bran and crushed oats and a little linseed meal or ground flax, a little at a time is all that could be desired. Bring the cattle up to a full ration by degrees.

The greatest difficulty the young showman has to contend with is the danger of over feeding and getting the cattle "off their feed." This can be avoided best by commencing to fit in time, and not feeding too much at first. Always see that plenty of succulent fodder is given along with the grain feed a month at least before the show season is on, the cattle should be inside most of the time, in cool well lighted and ventilated stables. If let out for exercise at should always be at night. Keep them in the stable in day time out of the heat and away from the annoyance of flies.

Through grooming every day, washing with soft warm water and an occasional sponging over with thick sour milk or buttermilk will give that mellowness of skin that adds so much to their handling qualities.

If we are showing Ayrshires, fashion decrees that the horns get a good deal of attention—scraped with glass, rubbed with sand paper and oiled until they shine like a mantel ornament. We are old fashioned enough to think that this does not do this noble breed any credit. We hope to live long enough to see a judge with back-bone enough to give the red ibbon to an animal not so adorned, providing other things are right. However, for the present we must do "as they do in Rome" if we expect to receive any attention from the officiating judge.

Training our show animals is another feature of fitting that should not be neglected. They should all be well halter broken-trained to lead. Above all train them to stand still. Nothing taxes the patience of a judge more than to have to run all around the ring in order to get his hands on a wild creature. This may seem a useless waste of time, but when all the animals in a class are evenly matched, a very little turns the scale, and that "very little" may easily consist in some of the points above mentioned.

DEFECTS IN BUTTER

In a recent interview the dairy inspector at New York city gave some information about butter inspection that may be of value to Canadian butter makers. He said:

"The defects that are most common at present are sour and summery flavors and curdy character. The extreme heat that has prevailed in many sections has made it difficult to keep down the temperature of the cream, and considerable of the butter gives evidence of over-ripened cream. This is the cause of much of the trouble, and will be during most of the summer. If it was merely a question of controlling the temperatures in the creamery, many of the butter makers would stay by their cream vats, but a great deal of the cream is shipped in too ripe, and it is impossible to fully overcome that difficulty

'A great many of the creameries are pasteurizing at too high a temperature, and this produces a spongy, light-bodied butter, as well as an oily flavor, though I am inclined to think that the latter is mostly where the cream arrived quite sour. Occasionally I run across a creamery that is very heavily salted—so salty, in fact, that it tastes like brine when one bites into it. There is positively no excuse for this. If by accident too much salt got into the churn it can be washed out and made usable: but in

THE DENTITION OF SHEEP

It is the common practice of sheep farmers to judge the age of sheep by their teeth. Indeed, the age of sheep is very seldom given in years and months, but by the number of permanent incisor teeth. The test of a sheep's age by its front teeth is not always exact, but it is the most convenient. The early maturing breeds exhibit greater precocity in dentition than ordinary sheep fed exclusively on pasture. The sheep, when dentition is complete, possess thirty-two teeth, eight incisors in the front lower jaw, and six molars on either side in the upper and lower jaws. This is the ordinary ruminant, arrangement, and as in the ox, the dental pad forms the opposing surface on the upper jaw. At birth, the arrangement of the incisor teeth of the lamb is peculiar. Professor Brown says: "Generally the whole temporary set of teeth may be recognized, but only in outline, as they are nearly covered with the gum. The central incisors are most advanced; and next in order come the laterals, leaving the middle and corner teeth considerably below them. Very often the cutting edges of the third and fourth pairs are through the gum, but occasionally none are visible. In a short time, however, they make their appearance, and by the time the lamb is a month old all the temporary incisors are well up, and there are three molars on each side of the upper and lower

Except where great accuracy is required in determining the age of an exhibition animal, the molar teeth are rarely taken into consideration, but from the time of the perfect eruption of the temporary teeth at the age of one month to the cutting of the first pair of "broad" teeth of central permanent incisors, at the age of from twelve to fifteen months, the only changes which will guide the examiner are those which affect the molar teeth. At three months the first permanent molar, the fourth in situation, is cut, and is to be recognized by its recent appearance in comparison with the tooth immediately in front of it-the third temporary molar-which shows signs of wear.

During a period of five or six months from the cutting of the fourth-molar there is no change, except in the growth of the teeth, and of the jaw, which results in leaving a space behind the fourth molar, which at about the age of nine months is occupied by the fifth molar. The temporary incisor teeth are remarkable for their small size and whiteness, but are not so noticeable as when they, at fairly well ascertained periods, give place to the larger permanents which are more adapted for the harder work of feeding on roots and stronger herb-

The first pair of broad teeth, or central permanent incisors, are usually cut soon after one year old, and are well up at fifteen months. The permanent teeth are formed within the sockets in the jaw some time previous to the eruption, and it is their pressing against the root of the temporary incisors that gradually causes their absorption. At eighteen months the sixth permanent molar is cut, and the recent appearance which this tooth presents is of drivers who will have their teams in good better evidence of this age than can be obtained from the incisors.

Occasionally, in very forward mouths, the second pair of broad teeth will be cut at eighteen months, but in other cases there will be no sign of their appearance until the sheep is approaching the age of two years. There is always room for doubt whether the sheep is eighteen months or two years old, but between these ages there are important changes in the

molars which supply the information.

The sixth molar begins to protrude at eighteen months, and shortly afterwards the two anterior temporary molars give place to the temporary teeth, and the third temporary molar is a mere shell covering the top of the permanent teeth.

The presence of six broad teeth may usually be taken to indicate 2 1-2 years old in ordinary sheep, but Professor Brown says, that "These teeth may be looked for in many sheep which are entered as not exceeding two years old, and no objection can be made on this ground, although the third pair of incisors are not under ordinary circumstances, present before two years and three months.

"Some difficulty may arise in the mind when finding these appearances in sheep which are in adjoining pens, or even in the same pen. But in such circumstances no hesitation need be felt in accepting the evidence of the molars and disregarding that of the incisors."

The cutting of the corner incisors, or fourth pair of broad teeth, takes place on an average, about nine months after the laterals are in the mouth, and may be taken as an indication that the sheep is over three years old. But in some cases the corner teeth do not appear until the. animal is nearly four years old, so that there is a possibility of an error of nearly a year where the corner incisors alone are taken into consideration. No difficulty, however, is experienced in deciding whether the corner incisors represent three years or four years, if the state of the other incisors is taken into ac-

At four years old the six broad teeth will show signs of wear, the middle and laterals showing well-marked tables in the place of sharp-cutting edges, and the central incisors especially worn hollow on their upper surfaces; while the recently cut corner incisors, supposing their eruption to have been delayed, will present a marked contrast to the rest of the teeth that have suffered from attrition.

After the sheep becomes full-mouthed there is no method of judging of the age with unfailing accuracy, for the teeth rarely remain perfect for any length of time, and particularly in-

the case of sheep folded on roots, some of them becoming broken or lost, and the sheep is then said to be "broken-mouthed."-Ex,

HANDLING THE FARM TEAM

Considering the important part which the farm team plays in the success or failure of the year's operations, its care ought to receive a good measure of consideration. A team that is always in condition to do a good day's work is a most efficient aid to success on the farm, hence it will pay well to give considerable attention to their care. Horses are as different in disposition and character as are men, and unless we study their dispositions and temper we will not be able to treat them intelligently. What would be all right for one animal might ruin another of a very different disposition. You can yell at the lazy, sluggish horse, or even use the whip when it seems necessary and it will not make him worry and fret. Put the spirited animal on the plow and give him that sort of treatment and you will have him prancing and covered with lather in a short time. A' prancing horse with head up and pulling at the bit may look pretty, but he has no place in the economy of the farm. The fretting will do more to exhaust the animal than all the work he will accomplish.

Just call to mind the different farmers of your acquaintance and the condition of the teams they drive, and you will have an object lesson on the subject of handling the farm team. One man will have a team with an excellent framework but not much covering to it, the team looks bad and make an unfavorable advertisement for the driver. Another will have his team in good flesh at some seasons, when there is not much work to be done, but as soon as hard work begins at any season they fall off rapidly in flesh and are soon a sight not pleasant to contemplate. The last class of drivers are usually strong men who can stand hard work and they push the team without pausing to consider that on the plow, harrow, etc., the team has a great deal the hardest end of the job. Every farmer knows it is not the easiest sort of a job to follow a good team behind a harrow all day, over mellow soil, even with the lines to help along a bit. A floating springtooth harrow does not run as slick as a greased pig, in fact it pulls mighty hard, as anyone can soon find out by a short trial, yet I have seen drivers pushing a team at a fast walk hour after hour, the feet going fetlock deep at every step. Such drivers deserve to be put under task-masters and driven as were the Israelites by the Egyptians, till they learn what weariness is. Even at a slow walk it is hard work for a team to draw a spring-tooth harrow over mellow soil, and to push them to a fast walk is cruel. The team cannot protest if muscles ache and they grow weary to the point of exhaustion, hence we ought to be considerate and thoughtful. We may not get our crops in quite so quick, but we will have more self respect and our team will be in better condition to take care of the crops after they are in, which is often fully as imporcondition at all seasons, yet still accomplish a great deal of work. These men are thoughtful and know a horse can get tired. A few minutes' rest at the end of a long furrow will give the team a breathing space and send them off fresher for another bout. A long rest may not be needed; a minute or two at a time will make a great difference in the condition of the team at the end of the day.

I do not believe in doping with drugs, continually for every real or fancied ill. If the animal is treated right and properly fed, nature will attend to the matter of health in most cases. I have more faith in the virtues of a "bran mash" than in sulphur or saltpetre, only don't wait till the horse is sick before you give the feed of bran. The "ounce of prevention" is cheaper than the drugs and chemicals of the 'pound of cure." Clean, well ventilated stables, good grooming, and careful feeding, with an occasional feed of some laxative like bran or middlings, especially when the horse is on dry feed and not having active, daily exercise, will usually keep the horse in good health. If the horse really gets sick, then call a veterinarian to attend it, instead of some neighbor quack, who knows no more about the internal arrangement of a horse and its needs than he does of a watch; the former is the more delicate and should not be meddled with by ignorant per-

Use common sense in driving the team on the wagon. A light team will stand considerable fast travel, because they are built that way, but take heavy draft horses and drive them hard and they will not be valuable for long. I have seen heavy teams rendered nearly worthless by fast driving, when they ought to have been in their prime, so far as age goes. I have seen a farmer snatch up the lines and send a heavy team off at a full trot-or faster-and drive at a full run when going to the field with a hay rack on, just to "scare" some timid hand who was riding. The farmer who changes from light, active horses to heavy draft animals must change his ideas in regard to driving, or he will ruin his team, that is if he has been accustomed to drive fast. There is pleasure in driving a big, fine team that is able to easily handle a large load, but such a team should be taught to walk fast, and should seldom be driven at any other gait than a walk, and never faster than a slow trot.

Last, but not least, be kind to your team, as to all animals; a horse can appreciate kindness as well as a man, and a team that is treated with kindness and consideration will do better work than one that is abused, kicked and cursed. An ugly horse usually has an ugly driver.

"The Written Word"—An Interesting Short Story

E devoured his breakfast quickly, disdaining the pot of marmalade which an obsequious landlady had put on the table for him.

This to the observant proclaimed his nationality, and if it didn't the fact that his hair was parted exactly in the middle, and that the socks showing above his shoes were bizarre in character, revealed it. Between mouthfuls of toast he read assiduously from a small volume held in his right hand. The volume was bound in red morocco, and its pages were, in fact, the pages of a young lady's diary. He had picked it up on the hard high road half-an-hour before, as he returned from an heroic early morning tussle with the exceedingly wily trout, with which the gurgling stream a couple of miles away abound-

He had looked first for a name and address, but failing to find them, he began to dip into the entries, hoping to discover a clue.

So far he hadn't discovered it, but he had lighted upon other extraordinary exciting and absorbing matters, so much so that he sat there reading, utterly oblivious, in the interest of the thing, that the pages were never intended for an alien eye. There had been one entry, for example, made three days ago with an indelible pencil. It ran as follows:

"The American has been fishing again this morning. I know he is American now for certain, because he said, 'Gee, that's a bully one' to himself when he landed an extra-sized trout. Besides, he doesn't fish English. I like his face more and more. He's straight and he's got a nice laugh. I willed him to look at me, but he wouldn't. I wish I knew him—I will know him somehow, as sure as my name is Isabelle Norris

The man at the breakfast table stopped. Here, at any rate, was a clue-a sufficient clue, too. He must not read another word; it would be clearly dishonourable. He rang the

Say, Mrs. Briskett," he said, when the landlady appeared, "is there a Miss Isabelle Norris in your neighborhood?"

Mrs. Briskett, who was given to grandiloquent language, and uncertainty in the pronunciation thereof, launched forth at once "An individual of that cognomen do reside in this locality. Are you acquainted with her,

"Not yet, but I'm going to be," said the American briskly."

"You'll find that she inhibits Kerry Villas -on the right hand side beyond the post office,

"Thank you, Mrs. Briskett." He ran upstairs at once and changed from his fisherman's garb into a calling suit, and with characteristic impulsiveness was ringing determinedly ten minutes later at the neat door over the portals of which the address Mrs. Briskett had mentioned was inscribed. "Miss Isabelle Norris at home?"

"Yes, sir." The neat maid looked a trifle surprised, but she admitted him at once into a drawing room as neat as herself. "Mr. Meredith P. Soames, from Washing-

ton, would like to speak with her." "Yes, sir," said the maid still more hesitatingly now, for she scented furniture polish, or perhaps plate polish. "Did you wish to see Miss Norris about—about anything particular,

Meredith P. Soames smiled the nice smile described in the diary.
"Yes," he said, "I wish to give something into Miss Norris' own hands-will you tell her

that, please?" The maid disappeared, and three or four minutes elapsed. Mr. M. P. Soames spent them in adjust-

ing his already perfectly adjusted tie, and in smoothing his unimprovable hair before the He was distinctly nervous and distinctly

flurried now that it came to the point. The occasion was embarrasing. To have to confess to a young and lovely girl (he was quite sure she must be young and lovely) that you have discovered exactly what she thinks of you, and that those thoughts are flattering is, to say the least of it, disquieting.
"Wish I'd mailed it," said Mr. Soames to

himself, pulling out the diary and looking at it uncomfortably. "Guess this isn't good form-not good British, form anyway-to intrude. Only-only-well, I'm going back next week, and she wants to know me.

There were footfalls in the hall outside. Mr. Soames turned red, then white, then red again. What would she do? Suppose-? At this point there entered suddenly a very severevery angular-lady in a black and white print frock, who certainly was fifty-five, if she wasn't more. Mr. Soames' savoir-faire forsook him entirely—he left her to begin.

"Good morning, I'm afraid I haven't the honor-" she said in an inflexible voice, which plainly implied that the honor wouldn't have been a very overwhelming one.

"Pardon," stammered the American. "Guess there's been some error. I wanted to see Miss Isabelle Norris."

"I am Miss Isabelle Norris." Now at this the breath of Mr. Soames was well night taken from his body. That for intuition—that for romance and preconceived

He had felt that the Isabelle Norris of the dairy would be fair and girlish, and oh! many other things besides!

And this-this study in the antique had called his smile sweet-had said she would get to know him, had willed him to look at her, race. But in spite of the exposure to infecand had watched his fishing from some tion, not everyone becomes ill of tuberculosis.

nymphlike retreat! Oh, it was absurd, pathetic, laughable, tragic!

All this Mr. Soames thought, and more. The comfort was that in respectable clothes she obviously did not recognize him again. To hand her the diary and tell her the truth was manifestly impossible. He absolutely had not the courage. He would post it anonymously later on; for the present he must save the situation somehow.

A sudden inspiration flew to his aid. To account for his presence he would be a person who sold things-something which Miss Norris would not be likely to buy, and when she had curtly dismissed him-he was certain she would curtly dismiss him-he would get away as quickly as possible. What should he sell? What-what? Ah! his new stylo! Miss Norris did not look at all like stylos, but like sharp-pointed, old-fashioned steels. Acting upon this intuition, he smiled the ingratiating smile of the tout.

"You must excuse my liberty in calling so early," he began, "but I wondered if you'd

any use for an article like this." He whipped out the pen, and, without giving Miss Norris time to reply, began to run breathlessly through its salient points, and to explain its superiority over every other pen on

He seized a blank sheet of paper, and began to write his name furiously all over it. He waved the paper before Miss Norris' sedate

To his confusion, instead of ordering him to leave. Miss Norris' face assumed an ex-

"Ah!" said she, "I've heard of these things. Now tell me exactly how long they write without refilling?"

She put on her spectacles, and examined

the stylo with the air of a connoisseur. She asked innumerable questions-all of which Mr. Soames, who knew rather less of

stylos than he did of sky-rockets, was much bothered to answer. Finally, she demanded

The American had given seven dollars for it in New York. It was the only pen he had ever found to suit his peculiar handwriting.

He quoted ten shillings in extreme dismay.

"It's a great saving in work," said Miss Norris. She took the pen from him, tried it slowly, asked a dozen more questions, and finally extracted a purse. "As it happens," she said, affably, "I want a birthday present for a near relative—something really useful. Now

this-" she positively smiled on Mr. Soames. Mr. Soames smiled uneasily back, then took the half-sovereign, and left Kerry Villas poorer by a particularly satisfactory stylo-pen, but richer by ten shillings and a lump of experi-

He went home, put the diary in an envelope meaning to post it in the town that afternoon, and returned sadly to his fishing.
"This is an unregulated island," complain-

Mr. Soames to himself; "You go out meaning to pose as a hero of romance, and come back having sold the only pen you can

He cast his fly artfully upon the water and waited, but his usual patience had forsaken im—he felt restless and unsettled.

The fly danced off, carried by the current to a little island in the centre of the stream filled with trees and undergrowth. All at once a trout took the fly, and Mr. Soames leant forward-his disappointment for the nonce forgotten in the excitement of a bite. But he was never destined to land that trout, for it was flirting with the bait, and at the precise moment when he should have hooked it securely, there was a loud cry and a splash, and a girl's slight form crashed through the bushes which fringed the island, and fell heavily into the dark, deep pool sacred to trout. Mr. Soames would have been angry if he hadn't ing after her.

Perish all trout! There the water in agony. was a life to be saved!

Mr. Soames shook himself like a spaniel.

"Only at Kerry Villa. What's the matter?" "Say, you've no relatives of the name of belle Norris?" Mr. Soames positively

grasped the girl's damp arm in his excitement. Yes, an aunt—do you know her? But it's my name, too!"

Mr. Soames sat down on the bank again, and motioned the girl to sit down too. "We'll start in a moment," he said, "but I'd just like to ask you something, Miss Norris. Tell me." said he, "whether you or your aunt dropped a diary-a red morocco diary-half-way between here and Beverton early this morning?"

"I had to find your name, you know. The girl got up and began to walk quickly. 'I think it was very wrong of you," she

been too frightened. The pool was seven or eight feet deep—the girl's arms were beating

He threw down his rod and plunged in and in rather less than two minutes was panting on the bank; while a girl of not more than nineteen sat beside him, wringing water from her golden brown hair and sodden pink frock. "Oh! thank you so much," she said, raising big blue eyes to his. "I—I slipped. I'ye got a little wuzzy over on the island, where I read and write. I was chasing a butterfly when I Oh! I hope I haven't given you cold or

cally, "but what about you?"
"Oh! I never take cold, thank you."

"Still you ought to be getting home, don't you think? Are you domiciled far from here?"

said-"dishonorable-

"Guess I'm all serene," he said philosophi-

The girl was scarlet. "I did," she whispered. "Oh, you have

"I have," said Mr. Soames smiling bright-

"I'm very penitent," said Mr. Soames, walk-

"Where is it?" she asked, not deigning to look round, but holding out her hand. "I took it this morning to your aunt-

The girl stopped and regarded him with horrified eyes. "Oh! you didn't, you didn't! She'll be fur-

"She won't. She's real affable about you, Besides I didn't give it her. It's your birthday soon, isn't it? You're going to get a topng present, Miss Norris—you see!"
"What do you mean?" she asked, relief

and bewilderment struggling in her voice. "See here, may I call tomorrow and explain things? We ought not to wait about now."

"Aunt won't let you in—she hates young

"Still in common gratitude—L saved your life," observed Mr. Soames artfully.

Miss Norris smiled. "So you did—I'd forgotten—she's very just—well, I'll tell her, and we'll try. Here's the garden gate, and I don't even know your name.'

'Soames-Meredith P. Soames, of New York City. Good-bye, Miss Norris!"
"Good-bye!" she said.

The next morning Mr. Soames duly presented himself. He was received by Isabelle Norris the elder. She was grateful, but not very

"I have to thank you for your presence of mind and kindness, Mr. Soames," she said with dignity.
"I should like to mark my sense of what

you have done in some way," hesitated Miss Norris. "I-I will take half a dozen of your excellent pens, and try and prevail on my friends to purchase-

"Good gracious!" said Mr. Soames-the pen episode had slipped his memory—"that is I'm afraid I-I-couldn't undertake to supply such a demand."

"But surely as an agent for the firm-"That was fun," said Mr. Soames with a sudden daring.

Miss Norris drew herself up till she seemed to be in danger of cracking. "Fun," she said in a very ominous voice.

"Wal," said Mr. Soames desperately, "I really came to interview your niece, and being a stranger I didn't like to say so when you appeared. I—I—if it's not too rapid for this continent, Miss Norris, I should like an opportunity of knowing your niece beyond that afforded by hauling her out of a river hole. I-I-don't need to hawk pens, thank goodness; my father's Selway Soames, you've heard of

Miss Norris had. Selway Soames and his millions received frequent notices in Society

Her manner changed perceptibly. "I-this is all very extraordinary," she said, "but if what you say is true-and you look straightforward—there can be no objection to your

alling on Belle occasionally. "Not much, 'occasionally' about it; my time short," said Mr. Soames, with the smile aforesaid. "I go back to America next week. See here, Miss Norris, you cable my father tonight—on receipt of return cable guarantee-ing my respectability I come in every day till I sail in a week's time. Then if your niece's sentiment towards me at all resemble mine towards her, I go back to America engaged-

Miss Norris was opening her mouth to reply how it was, when Isabelle came in. Mr. Soames rose, and greeted her gravely.

"Your aunt and I have been talking some, Miss Isabelle," he said. "I'll leave her to fix matters with you, and run around tomorrow morning for the result. My dad lives in Madison Avenue, Miss Norris-he's in 'Who's Who,' because he's got a little place in London as well. 'Dives, New York,' is sufficient for cabling purposes—good-day!" He shook hands with both, and Isabelle the younger went with him to the hall.

At the door he drew a red morocco book from his pocket, and put it into her hand. "Permit me to restore your property," he

"I'm sorry I read it, you know-or ought to be-but anyhow I confessed. You'll forgive me, won't you?" "If you'll forgive me," she said. "Miss Isabelle, what is there to forgive?"

He beamed at her radiantly-understanding was in every line of his face. "Then that tumble was merely by way of keeping your word about getting to know me,

Meredifh Soames' eyes were very eloquent. "I—I can swim," murmured Isabelle.

"Wal, it was great, Miss Isabelle-great. want to see your island and the wuzzy and

where you used to watch me fish-may I?" "I don't suppose we shall ever meet again," she answered dismally. "Aunt will never-"I don't know," said Mr. Soames, looking unfathomable; "you wait and see."

And wait they did. Only Miss Norris the elder did not trouble to cable to millionaires of fathers, but took Meredith's honest eyes and disarming smile on trust.

And at the end of the week he boarded the Adriatic looking so pleased with himself and the world in general, that sea-sick voyagers, remarking his radiance, turned greener than even the Atlantic warranted with envy. Isabelle Soames always writes her diaries with a special stylographic pen. - She says she writes more clearly with it than any other.—Chris Sewell in M.A.P.

Telephones and Consumption HE scate recently raised with regard The death rate from all causes for London may to the assumed danger lurking in be placed at something around 15 per 1,000, so

the transmitter of the telephone is the transmitter of the telephone is not a new one, but it is further development of a fear which has caused misgivings for several years, says the London Times. On the supposition that various germs of disease probably collect in the receiver and transmitter of the instrument, at all events in public call offices, some medical and other alarmists have thrown out suggestions that antiseptics, both in a dry state and in solution, should be applied for the safety of the telephone-using public. The recent dictum goes one step further, inasmuch as persons affected with advanced stages of the it is now an established fact that tubercle back disease cough and spit in the streets and in closilli, the causal micro-organisms of consumption, have been found-alive and in robust condition—in the instrument. It is quite nat-ural, in view of such a find, that a feeling of alarm might seize hold of the more nervous element of the inhabitants of this city. A glance at the registrar general's annual returns will reveal that the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption in England and Wales has steadily diminished from 30 per 10,000 in 1853 to 11.5 in 1906. It can be shown that this is due to improvements in the sanitary conditions of both urban and rural districts, to the better detection of the disease, which permits of large numbers of those suffering from phthisis being taken care of, and to the increased percentage of cured cases, In large cities, where the increase in the telephone traffic has been most marked, the decrease in the death rate is very striking.

There is no doubt that the best method of stamping out an infective disease is to destroy the infective agent, and thus to remove the possibility of infection. An example of this may be cited in rabies or hydrophobia, which, thanks to the protective measures introduced and carried out with rigour, has now disappeared from England. Tuberculosis, however, is a very different disease from rabies, and the wide distribution of the germ offers great difficulties to any measure aiming at the extinction of the species. If it were possible to seggregate all persons suffering from ascertainable tuberculosis, not only of the lungs, but also of all other organs and tissues, it might be feasible to control the bacilli which these persons scatter about them, and a wholesale destruction of all tuberculous cattle might lead to a complete conquest of the ubiquitous tubercle bacillus. That this must remain an idle dream is shown by the mere fact that close on 40,000 persons die each year of phthisis and many of these suffer from the disease for several years. Mention should be made of the observation of a famous pathologist, Naegeli, who found that 96 per cent of the persons dying between the ages of 18 and 30 years showed some signs, however slight, of this disease, while 100 per cent of those dying after attaining the age of 30 years revealed signs pointing to past or

present infection. These facts present the subject of consumption and its danger to the public in a special light. It will be seen that everyone has a chance to become infected at a comparatively early age-nay more, must come into contact with this tiny devastating enemy of the human

that out of each 150 persons dying, about 11 in odd corners of this city, in the dust on books and shelves, in the streets, in trains, organism, with its extraordinary resistance against the harmful effects of the elements, save light, continue to menace the inhabitants of the metropolis. But why is it that persons exist, not in twos or threes, but in thousands, who are scarcely scathed by its ravages? In Dr. H. Timbrell Bulstrode's excellent report to the local government board on sanatoria for consumption and certain other aspects of the tuberculosis question (published this year and already commented on in the Times), ample evidence is adduced to show that the tubercle bacillus is but one factor in the causation of disease. There appears to be a something which renders a man either susceptible or resistant to the disease. The prevalence of tubercular disease proves conclusively that man is not highly immune, at all events in the condition in which he finds him-

self in this country at the present day. Natural immunity, if it exists at all, cannot be held to be a stable condition. Experiments, like the one carried out by Moller, who attempted to immunize himself against the effects of the germs, and then, in order to ascertain whether he had succeeded or not, injected a quantity of living bacilli under his own skin, but without any effect, prove nothing. It has since been shown that Moller's method of immunization is insufficient to protect susceptible animals; and it must be regarded that his apparent immunity may have been due as much to his own innate power of resitsance as to the artifically acquired power. But the real reason of his escape from a rapid death is probably to be sought in a much more gradual process. Years of dealings with tubercular persons would have had the effect of raising this heroic experimenter's inborn resistance against the disease.

However, facts which can be observed every day prove that many persons, although not immune against a disease in the sense that, under the most unfavourable conditions, they are incapable of becoming infected when in the enjoyment of a good standard of health, are able to resist the further action of an invading microbe. In other words, a person in good health, well fed, and not "out of sorts," can speak through the telephone of a public-call office, can inhale a few hundred tubercle bacilli, and not experience any inconvenience. The bacilli try to gain an entrance into the body, be it through the lungs themselves, or through the circulating blood. The astutest observ-ers of tuberculosis, and those who have studied the disease most deeply, hold varying views as to which method of entrance is the most common. Some would have the world 'ical nor justified. La Britain

believe that swallowing the bacilli is the usual method. From inside the bowel the germ, so to say, worms its way into the structures lying. tle invaders could be routed before they had time to multiply.

First a small degree of protection is offered by the scavenger action of the tonsil, which tends to catch up stray bacilli and hold them ed places, so long will the causal micro while a more powerful agent sets to work. But even-when these sentinels in the throat fail to catch the intruder, other protective agents are on the look out, and eager for the fray, pounce on the unwary bacillus and annihalate it. During the past decade or two, much has been learned of the protective forces directed against the invading germs of disease. It has been long known that the small white blood globules have a neat little trick of eating bacilli up. Metschnikoff laid great stress on this means of freeing the body of such invaders, while within more recent times, Wright has attempted to show that the greater part of this eating-up power of the white blood corpuscles, or leucocytes, as they are called, is due to a substance which exists in the serum or fluid part of the blood. This substance he called opsonine. Again it has been shown that other dissolved substances, having a peculiar ferment-like nature, can act on bacilli, killing them, or massing them together into clumps or dissolving them. Other substances have, by indirect biological means, been demonstrated to exist, which have the function of destroying the products or poisonous substances manufactured by bacilli. It must, however, be pointed out that, while these various effects on bacteria can be observed and traced definitely to blood serum or blood corpuscles, the cause of the phenomena cannot be separated and their existence as substances has only been surmised. Be this as it may, there is ample explanation for the fact that the inhalation of the bacilli of tuberculosis from the transmitter of the telephone under ordinary conditions does not lead to illness.

Germs, undoubtedly, cause disease, but those who work most constantly with them learn that these germs have to be present in considerable quantities, and that they have to gain an entrance by unusual means if they are to constitute a source of real danger to a healthy person The mortality of tuberculosis has decreased steadily during the past half of a century, although it is, indeed, doubtful whether the chances of infection have diminished at all during the same time. The surroundings of the populace have been rendered more healthy and sanitary, the people themselves have thereby been rendered more resistant toward the disease and the proportion of infections which do not lead to a fatal termination, has materially increaed.

To keep a telephone clean must, from aesthetic as well as sanitary reasons be regarded as desirable, but to be scared by the discovery of a few hungry tubercle bacilli is neither log-

RECOLLECTION



primary object search for mineral. remains in the m amount of minera occasion, to tell the walked all over w famous Eugene m claim and left it for er later comers cover right on our t very nice-looking ing indeed of B but the wealth and game that wa countered before four months outin over was some wonderful, especial a newcomer fairly out from the Old The trip eml

quite a large stret

country, and as we

dependent for the

part on what we

shoot or catch for main course of meal, it was som a relief to the nev er to discover comparatively thing it was the camp supplied fresh meat and Every little creek good for a dis tasty little brook and the pot of bean seldom without a g or fool-hen to add ish to this nouri and sustaining, somewhat tiring it the prospector's fare. We covered in trip a good many ered enough adven acting appetite of t and we seemed to trip to stock a armed with both . the former might not that there was but that it was eas with the rifle, as when flushed and on the ground at yards. Even if we frequently have reg as in this country numbers, and thou two with a charge to adopt the met more experienced p shooting of fool-he out gunning for fo pocketful of shells, when you start out you never know w when you have lo excited,-it won't,your gun up agains carefully until you stick, not too long the fool-hen carele striking distance, a the neck. Should and there are no ro or you are so bad : out before you hit shoot him out of remember that ther in the woods, a

cartridges." Extraordinary sound to everyone this peculiar and to fact that this was ority of the foolwere killed.

It seems to be a

for the hardy pros his gun to have s country with an rations in the shap pines, I never tack these latter, but m they were exceller his special recipe, used while I was ever, this was due easier handled me Four kinds of ground ruffed grouse, pra country near Fort fool-hens; three ki tail, mule deer and luck with, though seeing two; once hadly scared pros had just seen the Kootenays pass wi preferred to remai pany of ourselves name of the 50-100 derfoot of the part Old Country.

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

By Richard L. Pocock)

OME years ago before the Crow's Nest Pass line was built, in company with one other man, I made a trip primarily for the purpose of prospecting through the country in East Kootenay where at the moment of writing the fire-fiend is working such awful havoc. As I say the

orimary object of the expedition was to walked all over what soon after became the creek, where the huckleberries were the most suspicion of the feeding deer which had made and will be of value in drawing the attention famous Eugene mine without even staking a plentiful and the most luscious of any place for the next range of hills before the rifle of sportsmen to the attractions that this part claim and left it for oth-

er later comers to discover right on our trail a very nice-looking showing indeed of Bornite. it the wealth of fish and game that was encountered before the four months outing was over was something wonderful, especially to a newcomer fairly fresh out from the Old Coun-

The trip embraces quite a large stretch of country, and as we were dependent for the most part on what we could shoot or catch for the main course of each meal, it was somewhat a relief to the newcomer to discover what a comparatively easy thing it was to keep the camp supplied with fresh meat and fish. Every little creek was good for a dish of tasty little brook trout, and the pot of beans was seldom without a grouse or fool-hen to add a relish to this nourishing and sustaining, but somewhat tiring item of the prospector's bill-of-

fare. We covered in that trip a good many miles of forest and encount- I have yet struck in the course ered enough adventures to satisfy the most ex- of fairly extensive wanderings. acting appetite of the most aspiring tenderfoot, All the fishing tackle I could and we seemed to see enough game on the trip to stock a managerie. We were well armed with both shotgun and rifle, though the former might well have been left behind, not that there was no opportunity to use it, but that it was easy enough to obtain grouse which I christened "The Proswith the rifle, as they nearly always treed pector's Fancy," and which when flushed and often afforded sitting shots would probably have scared a on the ground at a range of only a few yards. Even if we had no gun at all, we could frequently have regaled ourselves on "chicken" as in this country the "fool-hen" occurs in great aid of a pole cut at the water's numbers, and though at first I killed one or two with a charge of shot sitting, I soon came to adopt the method recommended by my more experienced partner whose advice on the shooting of fool-hens was as follows: "When out gunning for fool-hens don't take a whole pocketful of shells, they are heavy to carry when you start out load your gun if you will, you never know what you may see to shoot; when you have located your bird, do not get excited,—it won't,—take your time, and lean your gun up against a handy tree, look round carefully until you have selected a nice long stick, not too long to be unhandy, approach the fool-hen carelessly until you are within striking distance, and then let him have it in the neck. Should he happen to be in a tree and there are no rocks handy to throw at him, or you are so bad a shot that the supply runs out before you hit him, it may save time to shoot him out of the tree with the gun, but remember that there are no ammunition stores in the woods, and do not waste your

cartridges." Extraordinary though this advice must sound to everyone who is not familiar with this peculiar and toothsome bird, it is a serious fact that this was the way in which the majority of the fool-hens bagged between us' were killed.

It seems to be a special provision of Nature for the hardy prospector who is out without his gun to have stocked this rich mineral country with an abundance of emergency rations in the shape of fool-hens and porcupines, I never tackled the job of cooking these latter, but my partner assured me that they were excellent if cooked according to special recipe, which however he never used while I was with him. Possibly, however, this was due to the unstinted supply of easier handled meat that fell into our hands. rour kinds of grouse we killed, blue grouse, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken in the prairie country near Fort Steele, and our friends, the fool-hens; three kinds of deer we saw, white ail, mule deer and caribou; bear, we had no ick with, though often hot on their trail, and eing two; once on the trail we met a very lly scared prospector indeed, who said he just seen the biggest grizzly of the otenays pass within a few feet of him and preferred to remain for a while in the company of ourselves and Betsy Anne, the given name of the 50-100 Winchester which the tenderfoot of the party had brought out from the

RECOLLECTIONS OF A KOOTENAY

At one time we were camped for a day or had been promised, and brought his elbow at us in no apparent alarm, having exchanged two at a natural soda spring, where the cariinto play and roused the sleepy veteran into visits with us. Then there was meat in camp bou were wont to come in numbers for the water, which by the way made excellent bannocks without the aid of Dr. Price. The mosquitoes were extraordinary (that is where the coast scores so over the interior), but so was the fishing, and we tried a variety of waters before the season was over.

when we were in their neighborhood and had to obtain this article of diet, and even the little mountain creeks never failed us. Perhaps earch for mineral, but the chief thing that the most extraordinary half-hour's fishing I occasion, to tell the truth there was none; we one evening after coming down Irishman's

action, who departed cussing with Betsy Anne while the youngster took his beauty sleep.

About 7 a. m. the hunter returned with no deer, but a very swollen nose and a flow of sweet-sounding language, that would have staggered a Billingsgate fish wife.

Yes, he had seen a deer, a fine buck feed-The Kootenay itself and the fine St. ing on the hillside, and had got within about Mary's river always yielded a fish course fifty yards of him and taken a careful aim at the part of him that looked the biggest at a AN APPRECIATION OF BRITISH a mind to take the very little trouble necessary range at which he could (as I know) have easily hit a condensed milk can, and without alarming his game had pulled the trigger only to hear that click which most of us have heard remains in the memory is not the large ever remember was in the river flowing out of on some occasion or other of bitter recollecamount of mineral that was staked on that Moyie lake. We had just struck the river tion when we have forgotten to put a cartridge in the breech. The click roused the

and to spare.

Mountain goat were also seen on this trip but we did not fancy them for food and did not want them, so took no trouble to try and bag one, though the tenderfoot found it hard to curb his desire to try for a head, but owing to the difficulties in the way of packing it out, had to exercise his soul in patience.

COLUMBIA SPORT

Writing in the current number of Outdoor Life, W. H. C. Taylor has a long article describing the sport that is to be obtained in this Province; apart from a few unimportant errors the account is a good and a clear one

of the world has to offer them.

We quote the portion of the ar-

Island: "There is much sport

to be found on Vancouver Isl-

Princess Victoria. This island

well supplied with game and

there is fine fishing in its

streams. The greater part of the

Island is unexplored, hence is

almost unknown. On Vancou-

ver Island is the only part of

British Columbia, and upon

some of the smaller islands in

the Gulf of Georgia, where the elk may be found. The other

game are the black tailed deer.

wolf, wolverine, panther, black

bear, lynx, raccoon, beaver, fox,

Of the game birds there are

the blue and ruffled grouse, the

English pheasant, ptarmigan,

snipe, plover, swan, Carolina

and Virginia rail and blue quail,

sand hill crane, pelican and

ducks and geese of different va-

rieties. The Mongolian pheas-

ant has recently been introduc-

ed and appears to thrive well.

naimo.

It is found from Victoria to Na-

wherever there are flat mar-

Qualicum, thirty-five miles north of Nanaimo.

Nanalmo is a first class central location from

which to start. The train can be taken to

Duncan's or Chemainus for pheasant shooting,

also to Saanich, where the birds are prob-

ably more plentiful than any other part of

the island. A steamer runs daily from Van-

couver, also a steamer from Nanaimo to

way, forty miles from Victoria to Duncan's,

which is located on the Cowichan River, and

lies at the foot of Mount Provost. This river

is celebrated for its fine trout fishing. Here

they have fine shops, where one may procure needed supplies, and it is a rendezvous for fishermen and hunters.

by the town, are favorite resorts for anglers.

To reach Cowichan Lake, twenty-two miles

Somenos and Quamichan lakes, both near

One takes the Esquimalt & Nanaimo rail-

Comox and way ports.

Ducks are to be had

mink, otter and martin.

ninety to one hundred and sixty pounds; for does, from sixty to one hundred and forty pounds. The latter are allowed to be shot, but are not permitted to be sold.

A great many elk may still be found in the central part of the island. The assistance of the local Indians is usually desirable to take them. They are procured by hunting parties, starting either from a point on the west coast or from Campbell River on the east coast. Bull elk may be shot. Some are very large and run up to 1,100 pounds live weight. Their average weight is from six to nine hundred pounds. For the most part, the elk may be met and killed on the gravel bars of the rivers, by which one may find his way to the interior of the island, or they may be found in the swamps adjacent to those streams, as they haunt the river bottoms.

Black bear is the only kind found on the island; they are mostly found along the streams, as they haunt the river bottoms.

> Black bear is the only kind found on the island; they are mostly found along the streams during the fall, while the dog salmon are plentiful. Panther are numerous. One ranchman at Beaver Creek, twenty miles of Nanaimo, shot eleven one season which were attracted by his flock of sheep. The timber on the island and the hills abound with game, while the ponds, marshes, bays and harbors are filled with water fowl.

The sea fishing is "immense." On Maple bay, three miles east of Duncan's, one has fine sea fishing. There is fine salmon trolling from June to November. In the waters in and about Vancouver Island there are five species of salmon and many kinds of trout, differing according to the locality found both as to size and color. but inhabiting both salt and fresh water, which will rise to the fly and exercise all the skill of the expert angler.

About the mouths of Seymour or Capilano creeks, about an hour's run across the bay ticle that deals with Vancouver from Vancouver, one can find a good day's sport, as at low tide one may catch trout weighing several pounds. In the latter part and. To reach it one must of the summer and early fall, for a period of take that charming four-hour several months, one may troll in the bay for sail on the palatial steamer, the salmon. They will not rise to a fly, but a great many may be taken in a half day weigh-

is 285 miles long, having an ex- ing several pounds. treme width of about eighty In deep sea fishing, the halibut, cod, sea miles, said to be about the size of bass, sturgeon and dog fish afford fine sport, Ireland. It has a mountain chain and some have been known to be able to seextending north and south, is cure a shot at a seal, porpoise, and the sea otter, whose pelt is valuable.

The halibut grounds are toward the north end of the island, also at any point up as far as Skagway. A good halibut ground is in Queen Charlotte Sound. Three steamers are now in commission by one halibut company, and one by another. These vessels each have a number of dories which are used to take the fish, which are caught by hand lines. The catch amounts to from 200,000 to 500,000 pounds a trip. Several smaller independent halibut concerns are fishing in American waters north of Vancouver Island. They leave from the Evans-Coleman and Evans wharves in Vancouver.

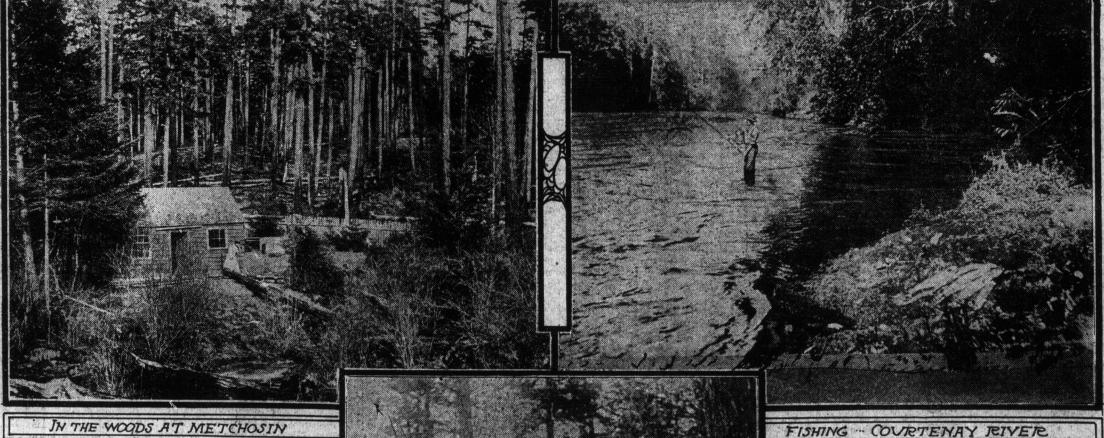
It is said that the most delicious sport is the spearing of the great cod in the kelp beds of the sea, as they rise to a lure, and require great skill in eye and hand.

There are good hotels on the island at Victoria and Nanaimo. At Duncan's there are the Quamichan, the Strathcona and Koenig's at Shawnigan lake, the Goldstream at Goldstream, two at Cowichan lake, the Sydney at Sydney, and at Chemainus, Comox and Cumberland. In places where no hotel accommodation can be had, the farm accommodations are fairly good. Good ranch accommodations can be had at Qualicum, and as a last resource one may camp.

The city of Victoria being entirely sur-rounded by the calm waters of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and having an inlet of the sea running through the heart of the city, there are few places which have finer facilities for aquatic sports. All of the towns in the province have their athletic and lacrosse, football, cricket, golf, tennis and hunting clubs, and when situated where the same can be had, their rowing, yachting and fishing clubs. The Vancouver Yacht club has a fleet of more than sixty fine vessels, and there are many fine boats at Victoria.

The British Columbia coast for hundreds of miles north of Vancouver island is one of the great virgin hunting spots of the globe. One may travel for days without meeting a white man. The islands along the coast have numerous black tailed deer, bear, and white goat. In the winter these animals seek these islands to escape the depredations of the packs of wolves which infest the mainland.

west, one must stage it; there are good hotel All of these localities are reached by the coasting steamers which leave Vancouver, and make all of these points readily accessible to the hunter and angler. accommodations to be found there. Deer are plentiful on the island, but rather smaller than on the mainland. The average weight for the dressed carcasses are, for bucks, from



raise was a short line and a few hooks. With the aid of a grouse feather and a fragment of red cotton pocket handkerchief I tied a fairly decent looking fly self-respecting old Country trout out of its wits, but which flicked onto that stream with the edge gave us no less than sixteen fair-sized trout in half an hour, the water was literally boiling with rising trout at the time, which were feeding on a hatch of fly as nearly similar to the English May-fly as anything

I have yet seen in this country. The larder was rather low ust then, and after cooking a liberal supply for that evening's supper, we cached the remainder in a depression on the bank and covered them with cool green grass, meaning to cook them in the morning and take them on the trail with us; but we reckoned without the Lord of the preserve and his family, who had their playground in the immediate vicinity; the otters lifted our cache and left us not a single fish, which entailed a delay of quite twenty minutes in the morning to catch a second sup-That was before the rail-

road was built; if the fishing is still as good as it was then what splendid sport could be loaded. To add to his chagrin the the Moyie folk must enjoy whenever they have the mind to!

There was the usual allowance of amusing and disconcerting incidents on the trip, sometimes the laugh on the tenderfoot and once at least on the old timer. It was near the beginning of the outing and we had fixed a camp which was intended to be permanent for quite a time and we wanted meat in camp; as a favor the greenhorn was allowed the privilege of making the first attempts to secure it, and being over-eager of course met with no success. After a day or two the old timer decided that it was time to go out and bring in the necessary supply of meat, and remarked the fact as casually as if there were a butcher's shop just round the corner. The junior modestly acquiesced and was informed of the senior's plans to get the meat; he intended to rise at the extremely early hour of sunrise and would be back with the deer by the time the unsuccessful and humbled junior had the beans and coffee ready for the

At the appearance of the sun's first rays next morning, the hunter's snores showed no sign of a break in their regularity, but the junior, though unsuccessful himself, wanted to see the game brought into camp that he we saw a bunch of these fine animals looking

PREADY FOR BEAR shy lands, at river mouths, and also

On another occasion we started on a trip up a mountain, an afternoon's climb from camp in order to try for a caribou, which we were told by a brother prospector met in the wilds we could hardly fail to find on this particular mountain. We took nothing with us except the rifle, and a couple of bannocks, a frying pan, and some salt. Sign was there in abundance, but never a caribou did we see that evening, and after the climb the bannock we divided did not seem over-satisfying, by any means while the mosquitoes just belwo the snow-line I shall never forget. The cold was bad enough, being as we were, without blankets, though luckily there was plenty of dry wood where we built our fire and tried to sleep. The next morning the hunt was renewed with the same disappointing absence of results, and it was a weary and disgruntled pair that trudged disconsolately into camp, but our disappointment as speedily turned into rejoicing, as within a hundred yards or less of the camp we had left to go in search of them.

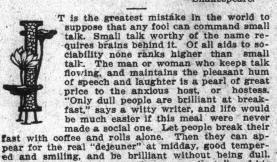
veteran had stumbled against a nest of yellowin many bays and harbors. Brant geese are . jackets in the bush on his way back to comp met with in large flocks at different points, which had seriously spoilt the hitherto ornamental character of his most prominent feasuch as at Nanaimo, Englishman's River, twenty-five miles north of Nanaimo and at

Friday, August

Fancies and Home Circle Chat

THE ART OF SMALL TALK

"As is common for the younger sort to lack discretion"



The definition of a bore as "a person who talks of his diseases when you want to talk of yours" is witty but a little belated, as "diet" has long replaced disease as fashionable topic of conversation. The conscientious vegetarian is having his day. People will discuss the rival merits of a meat and vegetable diet quite happilly for hours. The right diet gives woman almost rival merits of a meat and vegetable diet quite hap-pily—for hours. The right diet gives woman almost as much anxiety as a new hat. Food is not a subject to joke about, so the new conversation is not so much witty as earnest. It is not informed with much beauty either or with that spirit of contempt for prac-tical details which gives the conversation of some people a tinge of poetry. Wiseacres tell us that the worth of talk can be measured by the proportion of worth of talk can be measured by the proportion of the abstract to personalities. All very well, but the abstract is not half so interesting. After all what is so amusing and enthralling as humanity? Talk about so amusing and enthralling as humanity? Talk about people, palls less than any other, and even if a little gossip is indulged in it surely need not be ill-natured? The "self-styled truthful person" is a terror to her friends. When you hear a person boast "I always say what I think," you can rest assured that person will carry a sting wrapped up in the cose leaf of "frankness." To be told for example "How plain you're looking today dearest," though alas! probably guite true is not consoling, now is it?

you're looking today dearest," though alas! probably quite true is not consoling, now is it?

Also, that many truths which might have been thought and might have been said by the self-styled truthful person have been overlooked. A true philosopher has said, "The wings of some lies will help waft you to heaven, while the leaden feet of some truths will drag you down to hell." There is no virtue in a painful truth if it is unnecessary to utter it. Many times alas! it is only too impossible to avoid it, but every time that you honorably escape it is a white mark in your favor. A just and kindly woman is naturally truthful, but the instant she begins to parade her "frankness" beware of her! parade her "frankness" beware of her!

The ultra frank woman is a perfect curse to her friends. To be strong minded is a grand thing, but how seldom is it found when not allied to stubborn-

The best type of small talkers have a knack of suiting their talk to the people whom they happen to be with, but this requires the greatest tact. Shy, quiet and rather slow witted people, who cannot achieve small talk look with envy on people who are proficient in the art. Mentally they search for any topic. Topics of the day, as a rule, are the safest, and easiest to handle. Some people resort to the unfair method of asking questions and take a mean advantage in asking personal questions.

vantage in asking personal questions.

This is simply catechism. At first it amuses you This is simply catechism. At first it amuses you, then you get annoyed. Always fight shy of the habitual questioner. It should certainly be the ambition of every woman who wants to be popular in whatever part of the world or whatever society she may find herself placed in to acquire that most useful art-successful small talk.

MARRIED

Marriage they say is the topic of the day and hour. A topic that is safe to interest, however treated. Of course it is. What is so important as marriage?

Yet marriage and its probable consequences are a bit out of favor just now. Eligibles are scarce, though the number of backelors increase; maidens are not beckelors increase; maidens are not provided call say but are certainly the number of bachelors increase; maidens are not exactly what one would call shy, but are certainly less prone to wed than were their elders. The marrying age becomes more and more extended. Between the two marriages become fewer and fewer. This is no laughing matter in the interest of the world! What then is wrong? Why is the marriage mart so dull? Why do hostesses declare it is no use giving balls and parties? If girls do not care to range themselves and men will not come to dance and talk with them, and eventually propose, what is the good of giving entertainments? Say what one will, it is to give our marriageable girls an opportunity of meeting eligible partners, that the galties of the London season exist; that maidens are introduced and made to eligible partners, that the galties of the London season exist; that maidens are introduced and made to look their best. The fact is (and great the pity) men put off marrying until middle age and then become so used to bachelordom that they end by never finding a wife at all. She would be nothing but a worry to them. Year by year the bachelor becomes more and more fastidious, more and more selfish, more wedded more fastidious, more and more selfish, more wedded to his own ways. And girls?—They fill their minds with other aims and interest than marriage, and have no desire, or wish to lose their freedom. For a long time they have been advised to do this, and now they have taken their advisers at their word. The hymeneal altar has not the irresistible attraction for them that it once possessed. Have we, then, lost the ideal in marriage? It is to be feared that the ideal marriage will never be compassed by those who have let the golden moments slip away; the happy time of one's young life when it comes so easy to love, and it seems so natural and so simple a matter to merge two lives in one, though too early marriages prove as a rule a decided failure. Yet again, putting off the marriage period leads to all sorts of make shifts; old men marrying baby-wives. Those are the incongruities which arise from people not marrying each other at the right age, at the right time, as they were certainly meant to do when first the earth went spinning, a trifle faster than it does now. Marriage is as old as the hills, yet it comes ever new to those who engage trille faster than it does now. Marriage is as old as the hills, yet it comes ever new to those who engage in it. Just as one may be getting a little tired, and weary of one's life the chance comes. Could any plan have been devised at the beginning to make human life enjoyable? But marriage without love will give back nothing but shadows, dust and ashes. "Oh! 'tis love that makes the world go round," says the old come. Have we stown too worldly now for love too. song. Have we grown too worldly, now for love, too calculating? The light of the sun will die away in time we know. Chill as the moon and just as bare, and desolate will English hearths be if love goes out of fashion, and modern men and girls cease from marrying and being given in marriage.

FASHION'S FANCIES

It seems at the moment the idea of everyone to get away for a holiday. The "beau ideal" holiday in the eyes of some people can only be taken at a comfortable house in the depths of the country far from the madding crowd, and the whirl of the automobile fortable house in the depths of the country far from the madding crowd, and the whirl of the automobile—a paradise where old clothes will be permissible and where one can have as much of one's own company as it is possible to endure! Others go to have a gay time, some again go from a stern sense of duty and trust to a strict regime to entice back the looks and the health which they imagine they have lost. In the matter of travel clothes, my sympathies always go out to the middle-aged lady who likes to do her family justice, but who declines to wear light clothes, because she thinks she looks big in them. For her use there is always some pretty variation of dark blue alpaca, and this year a striped kind is especially charming. For the sake of coolness a Ninon blouse would be chosen, with a touch of finted lace at the neck or perhaps she might like to possess several lace and net "gilets" which can be renewed without washing the entire blouse. Dark grey alpaca also looks very nice, but should have an adroit touch of pervenche blue introduced in the form of a piping either to the vest, or the buttons so as to remove any suggestion of dinginess. If one is going to a smart visiting resort, it is necessary to take a blue serge cost and skirt one or more white-serge coats and

skirts, linens, cotton frocks, and anything in the shape of lingerie frocks. In one way Frenchwomen can teach us a very good lesson. You will never see her unsuitably garbed, wearing a Paris frock at the seaside for example, but she will be garbed in something which has been specially designed for the needs of the seaside, and an al fresco holiday. The linengown interlet with lace, the little loose coat of shantung, a large hat with an ample brim, over which can be thrown an immense sun-protecting veil, plenty of clean smart linen and buckskin shoes for her light gowns—by these signs is the well dressed woman -by these signs is the well dressed woman

I should like to plead particularly for the travel dress of children. The less they have on, the happier they are, and mothers really should allow them to revel in the liberty which the unspoilable cotton frock alone gives. For quite small children knickerbockers, alone gives. For dute small children knickerbockers, a blouse, and a large sun hat is the ideal attire for the sands, and smocks and Princess dresses are easily run up, and can be made to look very charming without expending much time and trouble upon them. While for Sundays what is more attractive than a clean muslin frock and a broderie hat decked with gay satin ribbon?

clean musin frock and a broderic hat decked with gay satin ribbon?

A great revolution has taken place in the last few years in the matter of bathing costumes. At one time smart and pretty dresses were only to be seen in France and America, but now Englishwomen take as much interest in devising the creation of dainty gowns as their neighbors. After all the bathing dress offers endless opportunities for the enthusiastic seanymph, and as a smart chic gown adds considerably to her charms she is naturally induced to consider this garment an essential item of her summer outfit. The best materials for bathing dresses are serge (of a fine soft, but strong make), alpaca, and mohair. These fabrics do not shrink, or retain the water, or cling uncomfortably close to the figure as twill, galatea and other cotton goods, or soft silks are apt to do. In selecting a bathing dress it is always well to choose one that is practical and comfortable, as well as picturesque. The bathing wrapper too, is well in evidence. They are invariably made of Turkish towelling, or blanketing, though in some instances they are composed of the same material as the costume.

It is not becoming to have a bathing costume made

It is not becoming to have a bathing costume made with floppy sleeves or cut too low in the neck or fitted with floppy sleeves or cut too low in the neck or fitted with too short a tunic skirt. A simple, yet charming model comprises a blouse and tunic and knickerbockers of navy serge trimmed with bands of navy foulard, spotted with small red dots. The blouse is gathered into foulard bands, which go over the shoulders, across the back, and front. These bands exactly fit so that there is no fear of their failing away from the shoulders when in the sea. The small puff sleeves are gathered into bands of foulard, the exact size of the arm. The blouse and knickers are made in one, and the tunic skirt is put on afterwards. A foulard band finishes off the waist. With the blouse and knickers made in one there is never any fear of the knickers separating at the waist.

fear of the knickers separating at the waist.

Now is the time when the beach and paddling have great charms for the children, and as their enjoyment depends upon their clothing nothing should be allowed to interfere with their freedom. Let fine clothes be dispensed with, and let the girls wear simple serge, tunics and knickers or jerseys with knickers and re-movable skirts, or pinafore costumes, and they will be as happy as the day is long, playing about. Most of the children's sea-side dresses are made of linen, checked zephyrs, lawn, batiste, nun's velling, serge, and cashmere. The one keynote where children's ass is concerned is absolute simplicity, and it is al-ys well to remember this.

----INFLUENCE OF HOME LIFE

Patriotism, self-sacrifice, noble ambition are these Patriotism, self-sacrifice, noble ambition, are these wanting in the youth of the present generation? It is thought so by many and an eminent divine has been blaming this state of things to the lack of guidance and training in the modern home. He seems to think that parents who have high ideals themselves, somehow fail to pass them on to their children to leaven their minds with their own goodness. Certain it is that the altruistic professions are being starved; certain also that among the rank and file of England's values man there is not now the same districertain also that among the rank and file of England's young men there is not now the same disinterested love of their own country there once was Numbers of them now prefer the role of critic to that of performer, like looking on at the work of others better than entering the arens on their own account, are content to be fought for father than fight for themselves. This is not how England's greatness was accomplished. Where is the fault? Are parents really to blame? As regards "training" experience has always shown that deadly failure is brought about in homes where parents lay down the law too strictly, preach too much to their children, and try too earnestly to form their characters. Some families are absolutely ruined in character by too much "bringing up." It is the over-strict disciplinarian (as we all

absolutely ruined in character by too much "bringing up." It is the over-strict disciplinarian (as we all know) who has sons who turn out wild.

In home life there is but one lever that is strong enough to mould and influence the characters of its children. It is example. Example is so sincers, so honest, good advice and homilies alas! may miss fire, rules may be detested and evaded; bonds that are tied too tightly will be broken away from on the first opportunity; but the influence of the whole tone and atmosphere of any home will never fail of its effect, the example of parents never ceases to be followed unconsciously but inevitably.

There are fathers who have seldom given a reproof to their sons or put the rules of life that guide them into words, but have nevertheless passed on to their sons, and daughters, and to those around them the impress of their own goodness, truth and honor. Such sealing is indelible. The point seems to be not so much, do modern parents train their children sufficiently, as are modern fathers and mothers capable of exercising the best influences? In homes where selfishness and love of ease are rampant it is hopeless to look for high ideals, and nowadays there are so many of these homes. What everybody wants, and expects is to be comfortable, and to be comfortable only, is not certainly a very high ideal. Let us hope we are passing through a phase merely—and shall come out all right again on the other side. There are still plenty of families where old fashioned sternness is tempered by modern gentleness. There is nothing wrong in the disposition of our boys and young people, but as long as ease, comfort, luxury, and enjoy-There are fathers who have seldom given a reple, but as long as ease, comfort, luxury, and enjoy-ment are made the first considerations in the home life, so long will the enervating influences be reflected by the rising generation, and the characters of our young girls and boys will suffer.

FASHION IN FOOD

A Fashionable Dinner The following menu is composed of the newest and most called for dishes of the present London season. It is suitable for a smart dinner party of eight to fourteen persons, and is delicious in the extreme. It

is as follows: Menu du Diner Luxette a la St. James,
Consomme a la Tolede,
Filets de Sole au Vin Bianc,
Selle de Mouton.
Oeurs de Pluviers Boullis,
Bavaroise a la Rubanis,
Croutes a la Finoise,
de Violette a la Monta

Creme de Violettes a la Monte Carlo.

Dessert.

Space will not permit me to give the recipes for all of these delightful dishes. I will, however, give one or two of the more complicated ones.

Luxette a la St. James Cut some raw cucumber into slices about one inch thick, and with a plain round cutter stamp of the outer skin, also stamp out the seeds with a small cutter, place the rings on a plate on ice, so as thoroughly to cool them, and then when ready fill up the centres, by means of a forcing bag and pipe, with a pures of luxette prepared as below; arrange here

and there little sprigs of tarragon, and place in the centre of each a small radish. Serve on a dish on a paper, as an hors d'oeuvre.

Luxette Purce

is prepared as follows:
For six to eight people, take half the contents of a jar of luxette, and mix with it half a gill of strained gravy, in which two sheets of gelatine have been dis-solved, half a gill of stiffly whipped cream, and a few drops of carmine, stir till setting, then put into a forcing bag and use at once.

Filets de Sole au Vin Blanc

Note—As sole is unobtainable here, flounders would have to be substituted.

Take a nice large fresh flounder, remove the fillets, free them from hone and skin, beat them out with a cold wet chopping knife, season the skin side with a little coraline pepper, and salt, and fold the fillets into kite-shapes, the side not seasoned being uppermost.

being uppermost.

Place these on a well buttered saute pan, sprinkle them with strained lemon juice, add two or three tablespoonsful of cold water, cover the fillets with a buttered sheet of foolscap paper, and cook in a moderate oven for from ten to lifteen minutes, when the fillets should be perfectly firm and white.

Dish up the fillets en couronne and pour over them a good white wine sauce prepared as below. They may, if liked, be sprinkled with a little lobster coral or coraline pepper, or, better still, a little finely

or coraline pepper, or, better still, a little finely chopped truffle. They must be served very hot. The following is the recipe for the

White Wine Sauce

Chop up the bones and put them with the trim-mings from the flounder in a perfectly clean stew-pan with two finely sliced onions, a bunch of herbs pan with two finely sliced onions, a bunch of herbs (bay leaf, thyme and parsley), six or eight black and white peppercorns, a little salt, and add to them one-half pint of the very best white wine, and half a pint either of good white fish stock or white mush-room liquor; bring them to the boil, thoroughly skim, and then simmer gently for twenty minutes.

Put into another stewpan, 2 1-2 ounces of butter and 2 1-2 ounces of flour, and fry together without browning, then add three-quarters of a pint of the prepared fish liquor, and the liquor in which the fillets were cooked, and a gill of cream.

Stir all together till it boils then writes through

Stir all together till it boils, then wring through the tammy, re-warm in the bain marie and use.

Bavaroise a la Rubanis

Bavaroise a la Rubanis

Take one pint of good freshly-made strong tea, put into a clean stewpan, in the bain marie, and dissolve in it rather more than one ounce of gelatine, then stir it into a basin on to the yolks of three raw eggs, and three ounces of castor sugar; return the mixture to the stewpan and stir it in the bain marie again until it thickens, tammy it, then leave till cool and mix with half a pint of stiffly whipped cream, half a wine-glassful of the best brandy, and about eight drops of Vanilla Essence. Stir well together, and pour into a pretty fancy jelly mould, which has previously been lined about an inch thick with red colored lemon jelly. Put aside till well set, then dip it into hot water, pass a clean cloth over the bottom to absorb any moisture, and turn out the bavaroise on to a dish. Garnish daintily with a compote of bananas, or other ripe fruits may he used. Serve for a fancy sweet. This really is a perfectly delicious pudding, and I am sure will be greatly appreciated by all who try it. The greatest care must be taken in its preparation in order to get a really good result.

Here is the recipe for the

Red Lemon Jelly For one quart of jelly peel four lemons very thin, then cut them in halves, squeeze out the juice into a sauceman, with ½-lbs. of cane sugar, a little piece of cimamon, four cloves, and about eight drops of carmine, break two raw eggs, put the whites and shells in the pan with the other ingredients, take a fork or a whisk and mix them all together, then add one quart of hot water and 1½ ozs. of gelatine, put it on the stove, and when it boils mass it through a telly have of hot water and 1½ ozs of gelatine, put it on the stove, and when it boils pass it through a jelly bag, warmed by pouring about a quart of boiling water through it. When a little of the jelly has passed, see if it is clear, and if not put it back again, and continue doing this until it runs quite clear, and then use for the bavaroise as instructed. It can easily be seen that this recipe by itself is a very delicious lemon jelly. And if not used to make another sweet, saffron yellow should be used instead of carmine, and the mixture after being passed till perfectly clear through the jelly bag should be poured into a pretty mould, and when firmly set turned out into a pretty fancy dish and garnished with whipped cream and glace cherries. cherries.

Note—Yet another variety can be obtained by the addition of a little good sherry, when the jelly would then be known as "Wine Jelly."

Croutes à la Finnoise

Croutes a la Finnoise

Take some little rings of toasted bread, cut about quarter of an inch thick and two inches wide, steep them in warm butter, mask with mushroom puree by means of a forcing bag and large rose pipe, and in the centre of the mushroom puree piace a little mustard cheese cream; brown with a hot salamander, sprinkle over a little rsw finely chopped green parsley, place the croutes on a hot dish on paper, garnish with picked well washed watercress and some sliced raw red radishes. This is the savory and a more delicious one it would take a long time to find.

Mushroom Puree

Mushroom Pures
is made like this: Take five or six well washed fresh
mushrooms (if it is impossible to obtain these use
very good bottled ones, well washed free from their
liquor), chopped finely, put them in a stewpan with
one ounce of butter, a dust of Coraline pepper, a little
salt, one finely chopped eschalot, a teaspoonful of
chopped green parsley, and 1-2 oz. of glaze. Stir till
boiling, then mix with three or four tablespoonsfuls
of freshly made white breadcrumbs. Simmer it down
for a few minutes, then use.

Mustard Cheese Gream

Mustard Cheese Gream

Put into a stewpan 3 ozs. of finely sliced Cheddar cheese of Groyere cheese, a teaspoonful of English mustard, two tablespoonfuls of good thick cream, and a dust of coraline pepper, stir till melted, then use at once. Then the bacon should be prepared as follows: Cut the slices very thinly, then fry them crisply, drain them on a pastry rack to free them from fat and use. The savery should be served very

Creme de Violettes a la Monte Carlo

Creme de Violettes a la Monte Carlo

Take one quart of single cream, sweeten it with 4 ozs, of castor sugar, and flavor it with the seeds taken from the insides of two split Vanilla pods, 1 1-2 gills of rosewater, one large tablespoonful of Marascheno liquer, and one tablespoonful of Vanilla Essence. Pound 1-2 lbs. of crystalized violets into a pulp, and mix with the cream. Add enough Damson blue to color to the desired shade (mixing the color to a smooth paste with 1-4 of a pint of milk, and rubbing it through a tammy cloth before adding it to the above mixture), and pour in the charged freezing machine, freeze it to the consistency of a thick hatter, then put it into a mould, and freeze again for two and a half to three hours, and then turn out on a plate on a dishpupe. Garnish with spun sugar, sprinkle this over with more of the crystallised violets and serve Have some Cheltenham wafers handed with this.

Half a pound of cane sugar to 4 of pint of water. Boil to the crack i.e. when the sugar presents a bub-bled appearance on the top. Then spin and use.

With such a dinner as this, sherry (at the soup), then champagne, liquers (with the cones) and port with the deseart should be served.

POT-POURRI

Among the prettiest and most fashionable presents in evidence just now are dainty boxes of many forms gold or silver, china or enamel, ivory or tortoiseshell, gold or silver, china or enamel, ivory or tortoiseshell, gold or silver, China or enamel, ivory or tortoishell, yet having all the same mission, that of holding the charming mixture of scented flower petals and herbs known as pot-pourfi, which from its hiding place may send out continual sweetness.

Our great-grandmothers in their more leisurely lives found time to distil delicate scents from the many plants which were, and are still, ready to yield up their freesure; but we rarely pause to remember

up their treasure; but we rarely pause to remember such occupations now, and so miss many of the quiet, restful pleasures that would keep our twentieth century nerves in better order. The return of the pot-pourri to favor may be welcomed for old sake's sake, as at least taking our minds back to more reposeful days as well as for the sake of its own sweetness; and we may hope that gifts of pot-pourri boxes will act as a charm to bring back into pourri boxes will act as a charm to bring back into our drawing rooms something of the sweet, restful summer time of a day that is past. The making of pot-pourri is a simple matter and may be commenced as soon as any sweet-smelling scented herb and flower that grows among us should find a place in the jar, each being added in turn as the year rolls on. A good method of preparing it is to mix and crush together an ounce each of sweet orris, nutmeg and cloves, gum-benjamin and storax, and put a little of this mixed with a handful of crushed bay salt, at the bottom of a large china jar. As the various sweet herbs and flowers come into season and reach perfection they may be added in layers. and reach perfection, they may be added in layers, each layer being sprinkled with salt, the spice mixture being used also until all is put in, when crushed salt alone will suffice. The best flowers and herbs are roses, violets, pinks, scented verbena, myrtle, mignonette, rosemary, sage and thyme, and a few bay leaves and orange flowers add greatly to the scent. The flowers should be picked when dry and free from stalks and leaves and the herb cut up; the thinly-pared yellow rind of a lemon and a

the thinly-pared yellow rind of a lemon and a Seville or other orange cut into pieces make a good addition to the jar. Some people prefer to prepare a rose-leaf pot-pourri, using only various roses, together with the spices, and in any case more roses may be added than other flowers, the rich red variety being, of course, the best for the purpose. The mixture must be stirred with a stick or a wooden spoon, now and again, and at the end of the flower season, or when the jar is full, should be closed down for a month, and it may then be distributed among the pot-pourri boxes, or kept in a large jar, and uncovered and stirred when its fragrance is desired. Some of the lars and boxes are provided with onen Some of the jars and boxes are provided with open filigree covers, through which the perfume continually finds its way, or the pot-pourri is put into small ornamental boxes or small china vases, which are distributed about reception rooms, spreading fragrance all round. A small quantity of pot-pourri for filling a few tiny boxes may be made by drying the petals of roses, violets, heliotrope and other ing the petals of roses, violets, heliotrope and other flowers, crumbling them up and sprinkling with a few drops of oil of lavender, attar of roses and eau de cologne, and a little grated nutmeg and grated lemon rind may be added if liked. This mixture could also be used for seemt sachets or for filling tiny bags with, which, placed within hat-linings, will give a suggestion of fragrance to the hair of the weater.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

The Importance of "Little Things." How few people ever seem to consider the importance, whether in joy or sorrow, pleasure or discomfort, of little things. For instance, when we lose one near and dear to us, it is not the sight of the man's fine house, or his valuable horses, nor the woman's diamond tiara or her priceless sables, which bids the ready tears start again. No! It is, perhaps, but a special cushion, in a special chair, or the pathetic glasses, through which the owner will never

Just the "little things." And so sometim life's pleasures, one may look forward eagerly and plan carefully for what may be but disappoin after all; yet another undertaking, which has per chance been rather dreaded, may turn out full of pleasant surprises, the "little things" which make real enjoyment. And more and more does the fact impress me that there is no more precious mundane gift for the youngsters who have still the hill of experience to climb, still the battle of life before

them, than that of teaching them to understand the importance of "little things.

For which of us do not know "grown-ups" soured For which of us do not know "grown-ups" soured and discontented, because always reaching out for the big (and for them maybe impossible) turns of Fortune's wheel, while carelessly treading underfoot the humble flowers of happiness, with which nearly every path in life is—it may be sparingly, it may be lavishly, bestrewn. Think of the daily joys of Nature—No! This is a furnishing article, and I really must hie me indoors (we will view Nature's beauties through grettily curtained windows!) Well even indoors, nay perhaps pre-eminently there, do we see what a difference, so-called "little things" make in beauty and in comfort.

To me the very first foundation for a loveable home is to be determined to leve it! Taking it for granted then, that we all love our homes whether they be large or small, let us look round and see in what way we can improve them.

home is to be determined to love it! Taking it for granted then, that we all love our homes whether they be large or small, let us look round and see in what way we can improve them.

"For verily the summer with its glorious light and sunshine is the disenchanting time of year within the house! When the things which looked "as good as new" in the actual winter now show unexpected signs of "change and decay."

Personally, I have always noticed how the first bringing on of spring flowers seems to emphasise the shabbiness of "little things" in a room. And with the advent of summer and all its glories in flowers and sunshine this effect is only accentuated. And how easy it is to "lidy up" in these haleyon days. Those who began to be haus-fraus in the sixtles know the deplorable lack of everything pretty which did not cost a fortune.

What weuld they have said then to being able to buy no end of pretty curtains, with velvet medallions and embroidered borders, in every pretty shade for such sums as five dollars, and so on per pair! They would, in those days, have been offered (and that at far greater cost!) marone reps, trimmed with sour yellow gimp! What would they have said to moire 50 in. in lovely colors for absurdly cheap prices and good enough for anything that wants renewing so often as cushions, at any rate, where a higher priced tabourette is deemed too expensive?

Yes! Those who have dreary ugly rooms now-adays, do so of malice prepense, unless, of course, they are, unhappily, in the iron grip of poverty. Just now, when the Summer Sales are all in full swing, no end of dainty and charming "little things" can be picked up at the most reasonable prices.

In houses of small pretensions (it is not so easy to meddle with the rooms of a big house) there is a real joy in a change of curtains for summer, not of course, the "lodging house" change of muslin or net curtains instead of serge ones. But the replacing, say, of the sombre velvet curtains, which are so cosy in winter, by those of gay cretonne, until the end

be, that it has a most disastrous effect on stuffs cannot be denied.

Far from a "little thing"—as to effect, and importance of choice—may be called new loose covers, and how, in a room they really suit, they enhance its beauty and effect. Personally, I do not care for them everywhere. I have, more than once, seen them wreck the sembre dignity of a hall, and ruin the austerity of an oak panelled study—the latter, partly, be-it-said, because a flippant Watteau cretonne had

been chosen, all "wreaths and ribbons," instead of the dignified yet bold "Jacobean Linen" which looks so like old needlework. The choice of cushions seems a very "little thing!" And yet what horrors of in-

conguity these eyes have seen perpetrated.

Oriental embroidered cushions on a sofa covered with Louis XV. patterned cretonne (wretched commingling of East and West!) dismal corduroy velvet cushions in a shade even darker than the dark green velvet Chesterfield; tapestry "picture" cushions in the Taniers style in flowery arm chairs and so or! renders style, in flowery arm chairs, and so on! Well! readers mine, a "little thing" to remember about chintz or cretonne covers is, that the cushions either match or (what I personally prefer) be of self-colored moire in one of the predominant shades of the cover-

But should your furniture be upholstered, say, with rose, blue, or fresh green velvet stripe, then let the cushions—unless you like them to match—be of some lovely "centre design" pearl or cream ground tapestry, or brocade bordered with silk tassel fringe match the covering. Of course for the cushions or sombre velvet Chesterfield much would depend or

the style of the room.

But I hold that cream ground cushions, with some very rich centre design backed with damask, and edged with fringe in the tone of the velvet can never

It is the like "little things" that make or mar a home, so far as the artistic sense, and daintiness and pretty effect are concerned. Therefore if we wish our homes to have a charm for others (for nearly all our homes to have a charm for others (for nearly all homes be they dowdy or dainty have a charm, or should have, for their owners), and to be a greater pleasure to ourselves let us look after the "little things"—and perhaps we shall find that the great ones will look after themselves!

BEAUTY HINTS

The beauty of the hands should receive the attention of all women who take a pride in themselves, as nothing marks the refined woman so much as the white and shapely hand.

In hot weather, like the present, the hands suffer a great deal, for while everyone wants to be out of doors as many hours of the day as possible, only the thinnest of gloves can be worn, and on many occasions it is quite out of place, nay, almost impossible, to wear any at all.

So redness, freckles and sunburn soon spoil the poor hands and make them feel dry and hard. But by 'taking care" all these blemishes can be prevented and the hands kept comfortable and in perfect con-

The following is a very good method of treatment: At night wash the hands well, either in thin, well-boiled and strained oatmeal gruel, or in warm water, to which a cup of milk has been added (the former is the better of the two), and after thoroughly drying them, rub into them some good cream, such as oatine or any other good skin food. (I should recommend oatine personally; this is a fairly new preparation, at least it is new to this part of the globe; but I have an idea that it is obtainable here now). In the morning after the usual bath rub some more skin food into them, working it into the skin until no trace of it appears to remain on the

Before going out of doors repeat this part of the treatment, and finally dry off with violet talcum powder (a most delicious preparation also put up by the manufacturers of oatine), and the hands will keep nice and cool and keep free from freckles, etc. I am quite sure these oatine preparations will be greatly appreciated by all who have occasion to use them; they are sweetly scented and very pleasant to the touch, and, what to many is a very great boom, although in every way excellent, they are by no means expensive, being put up in various sizes, though I believe I am right in saying that the larger sizes contain about three times the amount of the smaller, though by no means three times the price!

A very good shampoo is as follows: Begin by washing the head, using the yolks of two eggs beaten up in a little hot water. Then add half a tea en up in a little not water. Then add hair a tea-spoonful of Scrubb's cloudy ammonia. Rub the mix-ture well into the scalp and hair and rinse again and again with hot water until all trace of sham-poo has disappeared. This thorough rinsing is neces-sary in order to obtain a good result—in fact, it is

essential to success.

The following is also very excellent to well rub into the hair night and morning: One ounce of vinegar of cantharides, five drachms spirit of rosemary, one drachm of glycerine, four ounces of orange flower water, and four ounces of rose water.

The head should never be washed with soap and water every day. Neither do I believe in cutting and singeing; leave this severely alone, say I. Wash your head once a month with the foregoing shampoo, use night and morning the above lotion, and be sure to keep your brushes and combs scrupulously clean. Then, unless something is radically wrong, your hair should be in the very nicest condition.

I believe if more people knew the value of olive oil both as a food and as a medicine, fewer people would need to constantly call in medical aid. It must be perfectly pure, and the best way to be sure of this is to obtain it from a chemist.

If some people took three or four teaspoonfuls every morning, they would feel twice as healthy as they do.

as they do.

A good way to take it is either in a cup of coffee or mixed with a little lemon juice, or a very enjoyable way to take it is poured over a peeled and sliced tomato—this is really very good. Too much stress cannot be laid either on the beneficial effect of commencing one's breakfast with

fruit.

And in this country, especially here in this province, where fruit is in such abundance, surely there can be nothing to hinder everyone from commencing the day with fruit in some form or another.

Raspberries are a delicacy for breakfast—or a peach—and so on; there is surely one fruit out of so many to suit each individual taste, and if one does not like, say, plums, perhaps he may enjoy cherries or vice versa. It is anyway an excellent habit to acquire.

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

From Shadow to Sunshine From Shadow to Sunshine
I learn as the years roll onward,
And leave the past behind.
That much I have counted sorrow
But proves that our God is kind;
That many a flower I longed for
Had a hidden thorn of pain;
And many a stony bypath
Led to fields of ripened grain.

The clouds but cover the sunshine
They cannot banish the sun;
And the earth shines out the brighter When the weary rain is done,
We must stand in the deepest shadow
To see the clearest light;
And often from wrong's own darkness
Comes the very strength of right.

- Is this to thee a weary day,
 A day that passeth slow,
 A day that burdeneth thine heart
 With some new weight of woe?
- Be patient. Know thou that this day
- Is in life's lengthening chain A necessary link between Joys nast endyloys to come ag

CURRE

There is a report the and the United States France wants meat an Sttes would like cheape made some time ago but it has not yet been

There is a big strik The men did not think company, and the com are unreasonable. It mechanics were thrown men in the United Sta

The Emperor William King of Sweden. He is in the Hohenzollern, and sailed out to meet him. sonages nothing would As it is, all the world

A very sad occurre woman missionary in In whom are doctors, have loved by the women who Those who remember the spirit of religious

Canada has a great are coming. It is said take up land in Saskat in large numbers into make good Canadians, British birth show the

The students at our well at the examinati to their teachers and should be very proud all remember that the chool is to make good, fine thing, but chara

In Paris, France, trades unions planned a a stop to the work of called out the troops, needed. Most of the The cause of the inten some workmen in a

A new enterprise has River valley. The linen one and much money ha n Ireland, which is not and manufacture flax in Port Haney. Many peo ployment if it proves the Lower Mainland flax ca

Japan has shown he nation can learn self-go wonderful than the plataken among the nation wishing for peace, the to win for their country. power. Though suffering great war with Russia building a fleet which

This year the fruit have received good price have packed it better th it has been sold or sho lence. The fall fruit is said to be a good crop, fruit farm should make can about the care and farmer is so good as the farm and the same grower. There is a kna much more easily lea in after years.

A number of emine country in the world resee if steps could not be among the nations. The King Edward and by the must always be ready good man should try to of you who study histor days do not go to war did even fifty years ago when nations will not l very far away.

There has been a quish admirals, Lord Char Scott. While the nava sea were going on, Lo which Sir Percy Scott of it would bring the Arg lision. There has been decided that there was Scott did right to refus thought there was risk. think, it would be the to obey orders no mat time of peace lives sh carry out a manoeuvre

The government of G make a law which will I places in that country, public house keepers by and written against thi unjust and useless. gathering of nearly 400,0
Hyde Park to show Mr.
England really want hit
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Count Zeppelin has travel very swiftly and time. From early morni on her way from Lake Rhine valley to the cit the stern old barons walls still stand on walls still stand on to thought, could they he speeding along above he have called to the more to protect them by pra-emy against whom the The airship was wrecke Zeppelin has shown tha as well as he can

It is reported that the heat are injuring the sp greater part of the crop spreater part of the crop that was sown last fall-large and well filled. I will be on its way to th you read this, it is to b showers will have refre that the ears will yet who make great fortur who make great fortun work very hard and to They must learn when CURRENT TOPICS

There is a report that the governments of France and the United States are about to make a treaty.

There is a big strike in the C. P. R. workshops, ne men did not think they were fairly used by the mpany, and the company consider that the men

unreasonable. It would be a pity if Canadian hanics were thrown out of work when so many

The Emperor William of Germany is visiting the

A very sad occurrence was the killing of a man missionary in India. These women, many of

nom are doctors, have made themselves much be-red by the women whom they teach and wait upon.

the spirit of religious hatred may have been again

Canada has a great many foreigners, and more are coming. It is said that 200,000 Hungarians will

se who remember the Indian Mutiny fear that

up land in Saskatchewan. Germans are coming arge numbers into Alberta. Will these people good Canadians, we wonder. That depends much on the example the young Canadians of

The students at our High school have done very

well at the examinations. They owe their success to their teachers and to their own diligence. They should be very proud of their school. Yet we must

all remember that the most important work of a school is to make good men and women. Learning is a fine thing, but character is far better.

In Paris, France, the men who belonged to the trades unions planned a great strike which would put a stop to the work of the country. The government

called out the troops, but their services were not

needed. Most of the men have returned to work. The cause of the intended strike was the killing of some workmen in a labor riot at a plaze named

A new enterprise has been started in the Fraser River valley. The linen industry is a very profitable one and much money has been made in this business in Ireland, which is noted for the fineness and beauty

of its linen. A company has been formed to grow and manufacture flax in the Fraser River valley near Port Haney. Many people will find profitable employment if it proves that on the splendid soil of the Lower Mainland flax can be profitably grown and

Japan has shown how very quickly an Eastern

Japan has shown how very quickly an Eastern nation can learn self-government. Nothing is more wonderful than the place this island kingdom has taken among the nations of the world. So far from wishing for peace, the Japanese seemi determined to win for their country a foremost place as a war power. Though suffering yet from the expenses of a great war with Russia they are so report says

reat war with Russia, they are, so report says, adding a fleet which will be the third largest in

This year the fruit growers of Vancouver Island have received good prices for their small truit. They have packed it better than ever before and wherever it has been sold or shown it is noted for its excellence. The fall fruit is not yet ripe but apples are said to be a good crop. Every boy who lives on a fruit farm should make it his business to learn all he can about the care and management of the trees. No farmer is so good as the man who has grown in an

farmer is so good as the man who has grown up on the farm and the same is, no doubt, true of the fruit grower. There is a knack in doing most things that is much more easily learned when we are young than

A number of eminent men from every civilized country in the world met at London last week to

see if steps could not be taken to put an end to war among the nations. They were entertained both by King Edward and by the government of Great Britain. The Premier of England, Mr. Asquith, made a speech, in which he said that although governments

must always be ready to defend the nation, every good man should try to bring about peace. Those of you who study history know that nations in these

days do not go to war for as slight causes as they did even fifty years ago; yet it looks as if the time

when nations will not learn war any more was still

There has been a quarrel between the two Brit-

There has been a quarrel between the two British admirals, Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Percy
Scott. While the naval manoeuvres in the North
sea were going on, Lord Beresford gave a signal
which Sir Percy Scott disobeyed because he thought
it would bring the Argyle and Good Hope into collision. There has been a trial, and the judges have
decided that there was no danger, but that Sir Percy
Scott did right to refuse to obey the signal since he

thought there was risk. During a battle, one would think, it would be the duty of the inferior officer

to obey orders no matter what might happen. In time of peace lives should not be risked, even to

The government of Great Britain has promised to make a law which will lessen the number of drinking places in that country. Not only the brewers and public house keepers but many others have spoken

and written against this change which they declare is unjust and useless. On Saturday week a great gathering of nearly 400,000 temperance people met in Hyde Park to show Mr. Asquith that the people of

England really want him to make a change in the laws that make it so easy for men and women to become drunkards. If the price of the strong drink,

which does no one any good, were saved to the country, the old age pensions could easily be paid. That is too much to hope for yet but it may come some

carry out a manoeuvre successfully.

try the old age

The Emperor winds of Germany is visiting the King of Sweden. He is on one of his yachting trips in the Hohenzollern, and their Swedish Majesties have salled out to meet him. If these were not royal personages nothing would be thought more natural. As it is, all the world will wonder what the visit

has not yet been signed.

on in the United States are idle.

instead of which looks ions seems ors of in-

fa covered uroy velvet dark green nions in the o on! Well! nber about hions either self-colored the cover-

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n this provsurely there other. akfast—or a fruit out of l if one does njoy cherries ent habit to

> Count Zeppelin has shown that an airship can travel very swiftly and keep up its speed for a long time. From early morning till late at night she sped on her way from Lake Constance along the lovely Rhine valley to the city of Mayence. What would the the stern old barons who built the castles whose walls still stand on the banks of the river have thought, could they have seen the strange object speeding along above hamlet and city? Would they called to the monks to come from their cells protect them by prayer and psalm from an enairship was wrecked; but what matter? Cou Zeppelin has shown that man can move through the air as well as he can make a path through the sea.

It is reported that the want of rain and the great t are injuring the spring wheat, which forms the ater part of the crop of the prairies. The wheat it was sown last fall is now ripe and the ears are and well filled. In a few days Alberta wheat be on its way to the mills and elevators. Before ead this, it is to be hoped that cool winds and ers will have refreshed the drooping crops and the ears will yet be well filled. The farmers make great fortunes by their wheat have to very hard and to spend many anxious hours, must learn when they have done their utmost

to leave the rest to Him who sends the dews and the showers and whom even the swift lightnings obey. Wise people tell us that in these days we have too much to eat and drink, and that we would all be better if we lived more simply. In other countries famines are common, but in Canada we have learned to trust that there will always be wheat enough, not only to supply us with food, but to buy fine houses and many luxuries. Perhaps we have been too sure and have been spending too much money in building fine cities and expensive public works. ce wants meat and the people of the United would like cheaper wines. Such a treaty was some time ago between France and Canada,

In Turkey the Sultan has always ruled without asking the help of his subjects. For many years the nations of Europe have interfered when they considered that the Christians were being oppressed, and some states were given a king and government of their own. Last week we saw that the province of Macedonia was to have a parliament and that the Christians were no longer to be persecuted. The Sultan's Mahommedan subjects were, however, believed by the outside world to be quite satisfied to be ruled by one man. They have, indeed, been known to kill a sultan, but it was only to submit to another in his stead. It appears now that there is a large part of the nation who desire to have a voice in ruling themselves. It is rather hard to understand the despatches, but it seems that the Sultan has promised to give Turkey a parliament. In the case of Russia and Persia, the granting of a parliament of Russia and Persia, the granting of a parliament did not bring freedom to the people. It took the English nation many hundreds of years to learn to

ABOUT PEOPLE

GE FOR THE YOUNG F

The Childhood of Florence Nightingale There is scarcely a boy or girl in the country, even amongst the smallest of little folks, who has not heard of the name of Miss Florence Nightingale.

Today she is a dear old lady of eighty-eight, living very quietly in a tall, grey London house with area railings, the kind of house you all know quite well. It is close to Hyde Park, and when Miss Nightingale was able to come on to the balcony she could see the fine carriages driving past and all the great royal nne carriages driving past and all the great royal processions when they passed through the Park. Now, her sight is failing, and she cannot take much interest in what is going on. But all the world delights to honor her, and she is the favorite heroine of our country. She did not lead warriors to battle like Joan of Arc, or go out with the life-boat to rescue shipwreeked people like Grace Darling, but her work was quite as heroic, and has had more important results.

During that terrible Crimean War, more than fifty During that terrible Crimean War, more than fifty years ago, Florence Nightingale left her beautiful home to go out to a far-away land to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers who were dying by hundreds because there was no one to care for them. You could not understand the horrors and dangers which she faced in those crowded military hospitals nor the great work which she and the nurses whom she took with her accomplished. Her example roused people all over the world to look after the sick and suffering and it is because of Miss Nightingale's efforts that all

mistress had brought her, and would put her nose in-to her pocket to find the apple or carrot which she

knew would be there.

The birds and the young lambs and all living things about the country-side trusted Florence—she was so tender and kind to them; and even nimble Mr. Squirrel did not dart up a tree when she came down the beech avenue, for he had learned to understand that nuts were mysteriously dropped in the path as she came along, and he and his family and friends were on the alert when her straw hat came in sight, and doubtless in squirrel language called her "fairy-godmother."

Some years later, Florence Nightingale added to her other pets a tame owl. Once, when she was travelling in Greece, she found a poor little owl which had fallen out of his parents' nest, high up in some ruins. She carried the little thing home and tenderly cared for it until-it grew strong and well, and brought it back with her to England. She named it "Athena," after Athens, the city of its birth. Under her training the bird became a most interesting domestic pet, and sometimes went with its mistress on visits, and was made the subject of a little illustrated book for was made the subject of a little illustrated book for private circulation in the family. In a drawing of Miss Nightingale by her sister, a representation of an

owl is on the pedestal by her side.

It was Florence Nightingale's fondness for animals that first led her to learn something about nursing the sick. When she was a little girl of nine or ten she used to ride about the downs, near her Hampshire home, along with the parish clergyman, a great friend

He used to come from Boston, his home, down to the beach every summer with his owner, Mrs. Aldrich. She was very deaf and Rax used to be "ears for her," she said. When any one went to the cottage to call, Rax would inform his mistress of their pres-ence by barking loudly, and if she didn't go to the door at once, he would go where she was and bark louder still, as much as to say, "Hurry up, they will be tired waiting."

He seemed to understand that he must look out for her very carefully, and always followed her wherever she went.

wherever she went.

At night when he went upstairs to bed it was his custom to go to the bureau where the pocket-book was kept and bark till she gave it to him, then he would take it in his mouth and go upstairs and lie down with it under his paws till his mistress came up to bed. No one could get it away from him but his mistress, either.

One night his mistress sent him upstairs, and, as usual, he had the pocketbook between his teeth. When she was ready to go to bed she went out into the kitchen where the stairs led up to the chambers, and said in an ordinary tone of voice, "Rax, bring my pocketbook down here, I want some change for the milkman," She waited a moment and then said, "Are you coming?" As she spoke the words she turned around and there was Rax with the pocket-book.

book.

I was a frequent visitor at the cottage, and often did the errands for Mrs. Aldrich at the store. When I went to inquire if I could do anything for her, Rax would jump up and put his paws on the bureau and bark and whine till he had the pocketbook, then he would come to me and ask, as well as a dog could, if he could go to the store with me.

One night Rex was lying on the foot of his mistress' bed as usual and, although apparently asleep, yet was on the alert for any disturbance.

Just then there rang out on the air the old bell, clanging wildly the alarm for fire. Rax heard the noise and rushed downstairs, but was driven back by the cloud of smoke which was pouring up the stairway.

by the cloud of smoke which was pouring up the stairway.

He jumped around wildly and barked loudly trying to arouse his mistress, but she was a heavy sleeper and did not awaken. Then he quickly jumped onto the bed, and gently put his paw on her face. She started up quickly and realizing her danger hastily threw some wraps on and opening the window tried to crawl out on the roof. Rax was there before her; and, jumping down to the ground, ran around the corner of the avenue as quick as his four paws would carry him. By this time the firemen came rushing along, and, guided by the dog's frantic movements and barking, rushed to the room, and in a few minutes had rescued Mrs. Aldrich from the burning cottage.

They soon had the flames extinguished, and found that there was not much damage done to the cottage. Rax was the hero of the hour, however, and seemed to understand what he had done, as he went to his mistress and lapped her hands and face and looked at her with those expressive eyes. All agreed that if it had not been for his efforts Mrs. Aldrich would have been burned to death.—Every Other Sunday.

H. A. LOWE ... AGE 13

MAUDE CHICISTIE FAGE 12

GERTY BIRRDY

AGE 12

rule themselves, and still they are making many blunders. We should not be surprised that the tyrants of other lands do not give up their power of thout a struggle, or that the people do not know how to use their liberty.

Every one has been very anxious about the health of Lord Roberts, who left for England on Thursday. The General was not able to visit any city west of The General was not able to visit any city west of Ottawa. Although not feeling well, he reviewed the South African veterans and drove through the streets so as not to disappoint the people. Before many of your fathers were born, Lord Roberts led the British troops who helped to put down the terrible mutiny in India. Few of the soldiers and scarcely any of the generals who served in that war are now alive. For forty-one years General Roberts served his country in India, making her name loved as well as respected. When nine years ago the people of the British Empire were sick with anxiety as they saw the spected. When nine years ago the people of the British Empire were sick with anxiety as they saw the war in South Africa mismanaged and their countrymen in danger; when some even began to fear that the Boers would be able to resist the British forces with success, then the General, old in years but young in hope and energy, was sent for. His presence wrought wonders, and from that time forward there was no doubt that in the end Great Britain would be victorious. While we would not forget the credit to Lord Kitchener, whom a grateful country rewarded with the position of commander-in-chief of the British army, the love both of soldiers and people was given to the good old veteran, whom the war had robbed of his only son. We may all hope that death, which he has feared so little, will leave him to spend a peaceful old age. to spend a peaceful old age.

The coal mining city of Fernie, in East Kootenay, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Many of the homeless people were carried to Cranbrook and others to Nelson by the trains. Help has been sent from all directions, but it will be long before the people of Fernie will be as comfortable as they were before the fire devoured their homes. The boys and girls of Fernie will never forget the terrible night when the fire swept through their town, while the flames leaped and roared in the woods around them. No one knows even yet how many lives were lost, though there are not so many as was feared at first. Nothing that strangers can do will lessen the sorrow of those who saw their loved ones suffer the most terrible of all deaths, and the horror of the hours when they feared that escape would be cut off will never be The coal mining city of Fernie, in East Kootenay, feared that escape would be cut off will never be

rgotten. But all more fortunate people should see to it But all more fortunate people should see to it that the citizens of Fernie shall not suffer for want of shelter, food or clothing. When things go well with us we are apt to grow selfish and careless. So few of us have ever been cold or hungry or have been forced to wear shabby or insufficient clothing that we are not ready to make an effort to help those who are in want. Money has been sent by Victoria and many cities in Canada and the United States city of Snokane was among the first to see Victoria and many cities in Canada and the United States city of Spokane was among the first to supply tents and food. The little city will, no doubt, be rebuilt, and before winter the schools will be reopened. Could not the school children of Victoria undertake to provide the pupils of the Fernie schools with warm stockings and mittens before the winter comes? The sympathy that does not make us does something is not worth much.

rounses to attend to them.

Florence Nightingale had a most delightful childhood. She was born in the city of Florence, May 12th, 1820, and for that reason her parents gave her the name of Florence. It was quite a new name then, but after she became a heroine so many people christened their baby girls "Florence" that it has become almost

their baby girls "Florence" that it has become almost as well known a name as Mary.

She did not remain long in the city of her birth, as her parents returned home to England to live on the family estates, her father being a wealthy landowner. She had an only sister, a little older than herself, who was called Parthenope, which is the classic name for Naples, where she was born. However, she was called "Parthy." for short. The two sisters were devoted to each other, and were brought up with great care by Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, who were very devoted to each other, and were brought up with great care by Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, who were very very anxious that their little girls should become good, kind and clever women. They did not go to school, but were taught at home by a governess, and their father superintended their studies. Their mother brought them up in a very simple and domestic manner and encouraged them to be kind and thoughtful to the poor and suffering.

Florence Nightingale's childhood was spent at Lea. Hurst, Derbyshre, and Embley Park, Hampshire, two of the most beautiful country homes which you can imagine. Her schoolroom at Lea Hurst looked over one of the most pictiresque views in the Peak Country, hills and woods and streams all mingling in the landscape. There were no rallways when Miss Nightingale was young, and she went with her parents and sister from one home to another at different

Nightingale was young, and she went with her parents and sister from one home to another at different times in the year by coach, or else drove in the family carriage with post horses, which were changed at the inns en route. It must have been very jolly to go through the beautiful country in that romantic fashion. The sisters also galloped about the lanes on their ponies, and led a happy, healthy, open-air life, with many things to interest them.

with many things to interest them.

Florence was very fond of mothering her dolls, and when they were ill, and I am sorry to say they often had the measles and the whooping-cough, she was a most attentive nurse, and put poor sick dolly to bed with the utmost care. She was also passionately fond of flowers, and had a little garden of her own which she tended. The woods of Lea Hurst were full of beautiful wild flowers, and you can imagine how eagerly she looked for the first primroses and bluebells. I have never seen such quantities of bluebells anywhere as in the woods of Miss Nightingale's old home.

Many years afterwards, when our heroine lay ill Many years afterwards, when our heroine lay ill with fever in a hospital hut on the heights of Balaciava, during the Crimean War, the sight of some wild flowers brought by a friend to her bed-side—probably they spoke of her childhood's home—seemed to give her new life, and from that hour she began to recover. She always likes to have a profusion of flowers in her rooms, and it is largely due to her influence in the past that the wards of our hospitals are made gay and bright with plants and flowers.

When a child Florence Nightingals had seemed.

When a child, Florence Nightingale had many pets, but a particular favorite was Peggy, an old grey pony past work, which spent its declining years in the paddock at Lea Hurst. It was just like the future Queen of Nurses to pay special attention to the aged and infirm pony. Peggy's ears pricked up when she heard Florence's merry voice in the garden, and she

the poor people in our hospitals, and the dear little children who are there too, have such nice kind of her father's. This gentleman had studied medicine nurses to attend to them.

in his youth, and was a very kind friend to the sick poor. Florence often rode with him on his rounds, carrying on the saddle of her shaggy pony a basket of delicacies for the sick, and in this way her heart was trained to sympathy with those who suffered. When in after years there was illness in her own family, Florence Nightingale proved herself a most devoted nurse, and gradually she was led to make sick nursing the study of her life, and visited hospitals at home and abroad to learn how the sick should be treated and what reforms were necessary for their comfort. She was always studying, observshould be treated and what reforms were necessary for their comfort. She was always studying, observing and learning, and when that terrible war broke out and our soldiers were perishing by thousands, Florence Nightingale was the one woman in England who was fully competent to take control of the hospitals where the wounded lay. From her earliest childhood God had been preparing her for this great work.

work.
Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale took a great interest in Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale took a great interest in the school children of their districts, and Florence and her sister used to help in the annual School Feast at Lea Hurst. It was an eagerly anticipated event and took place in the summer. The children assembled at the schoolhouse in the village of Lea, and walked in procession carrying bunches of flowers and sticks wreathed with garlands, a band provided by Mr. Nightingale leading the way. Tea was served in the fields at Lea Hurst, and Florence and her sister were very busy helping to amuse and entertain their young guests. After tea the boys and girls danced to the playing of the band and had all kinds of fun and frolic, in which their young hostesses were quite ready to take a part. When the sun began to go down Florence and her sister ran back to the house, for they had some important work to perform. A table was set out at the top of the terrace lawns which sloped down from Lea Hurst, and all kinds of toys and pretty things were arranged upon it. As the sloped down from Lea Hurst, and all kinds of toys and pretty things were arranged upon it. As the children came trooping up from the field each boy and girl received a present from the hands of the young ladies, and so the happy day closed.

Few people can look back on a happier childhood than Florence Nightingale, and very few have made such good use of their opportunities. She grew up a most accomplished young girl, and devoted her talents to the cause of humanity.

Like all truly great people, she is very modest and retiring, but still she cannot escape the honors which her noble life has earned. Last November the King appointed Miss Nightingale to the Order of Merit, a distinction which has only been conferred upon some

distinction which has only been conferred upon some of the wisest and greatest men of the day, and in March she received the Freedom of the City of London. And now with the gratitude of the whole world laid at her feet, Florence Nightingale waits in the evening of life for the "Well Donei" of the Master.—Sarah Tooley in Little Folks.

DOG STORIES.

Rax Rax was one of the most intelligent dogs I ever

Now you may wonder what his real name was, and will laugh when I tell you it was "Borax." Wasn't that a strange name for a dog?

He was a nice, clean-looking dog, all white, with very expressive brown eyes.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS.

Go-ing Out To-day I've re-al-ly, tru-ly tri-ed
To do what I was told;
And Nurse, at an-y rate, declares
I've been as good as gold.

I've learn-ed my les-son, sew-ed my seam, As well as play-ed my scale; And have-n't slap-ped my doll-y once, Or pull-ed the kit-ten's tail.

Pve said "Yes, please" and "Thank you," and I have-n't bang-ed the door, Or made the ve-ry least-est spot Up-on my pin-a-fore,

And now I'm in my hat and coat (I've earn-ed a treat, you see), And put-ting on my gloves be-cause I'm go-ing out to tea

-A. L. Harris. "T-am-no use at all," sigh-ed Snow-y.
"Why, dear?" ask-ed Moth-er Sheep kind-ly.
"Be-cause I can't do an-y-thing. I can't fly like
Mr. Lark, or swim like Miss Fish, or even run like
Dash, who looks af-ter us," and Snow-y look-ed

Dash, who looks af-ter us," and Snow-y look-ed read-y to cry,

"I like you best as you are," an-swer-ed Mo-ther Sheep; "try to be con-tent, dear."

Snow-y sigh-ed and ram-bled off to the hill-side, He had not gone very far, how-ev-er, before he heard, a faint "Be-a-a!"

He lis-ten-ed. "Why, it is Mo-ther's voice," he cri-ed, and ram back as quick-ly es ev-er he could. Ve-ry soon he came to a deep pit, and, on peep-ing ov-er the edge, saw Mo-ther Sheep ly-ing at the bot-tom.

Ve-ry soon he came to a deep pit, and, on peep-ing ov-er the edge, saw Mo-ther Sheep ly-ing at the bot-tom.

"Oh! Snow-y, I am so glad you have come," she said; "I fell down here, and can-not get out."

"What can I do?" ba-ad Snow-y pi-ti-fai-ly. "I can't come down to you."

"Ba-a as bud-as you can," call-ed Mo-ther Sheep.

"You can do that."

So Snow-y ba-ad with all his might, but no one seemed to hear.

At last the shep-herd and Dash, hunt-ing for the lost sheep, heard him and came hur-ry-ing up.

He ti-ed a strong rope to a tree, and then, climbing down, fas-ten-ed the o-ther end round Mo-ther Sheep. Then he climbed up and pull-ed her gent-ly to the top. She did not like it a bit, and was ve-ry glad when she was safe-ly on the grass. Then the shep-herd put her ov-er his shoul-der, Dash brought Snow-y, and they all went home.

Mo-ther Sheep re-cov-er-ed and told Snow-y how proud she was of him.

"If you can-not swim, or run, or fly, you have a good voice," she said, "and if you had not kept calling I might nev-er have been found. If you prac-tice well you will be ab-le to Ba-a ve-ry loud."

So Snow-y set to work and prac-tis-ed so well that he soon had the loud-est voice in the whole flock.—F.M.H.

WITH THE POETS

Some Puzzlas

It has always been a puzzle to me
What sallors sow when they plough the sea.
Does coffee go with the roll of a drum?
And why is speaking likeness dumb?
What was it that made the window hlind?
When a storm, is brewing, what does it brew?
Does the foot of a mountain wear a shoe?
How long does it take to hatch a plot?
Has a school of herring a tutor or not?
Have you ever perused a volume of smoke?
Can butter be made from the cream of a joke?
Who is it fixes the teeth of a gale?
To a king who reigns why shout "Oh hail!"
With a powder puff is one's mind made up?
Does a saucer go with a misery cup?
Can you fasten a door with a lock of hair?
Did a bitter wind ever bite you, and where?
Who is it that paints the signs of the times?
Does the moon change her quarters for nickels and dimes?
What tune do you play on the feelings, pray?
And who is it mends the break of day?
And say—I'll admit this is quite absurd—
When you drop a remark, do you break your word?
Can a rope be made out of ocean strands?
Have the silent midnight watches hands?
Can you cut a log with a wise old saw?
Does the cup that cheers cry, "Hip, hurrah?"
Can money be tight when change is loose?
Now what in the name of thunder's the use
Of going through college and taking degrees
When we're posed by such plain little problems as
these? Some Puzzles

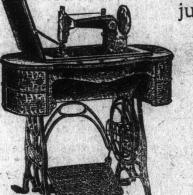
L. Pratt.

Many Odd Lots on Sale Friday

Special Demonstration of the Spencer Sewing Machines for Today

Many that have tried and are using the Spencer Sewing Machines can testify to their merits, but for the benefit of those to whom the machines and their good qualities are unknown, we will today have demonstrations by an expert in the sewing machine business. These machines represent the very best that

brains, money and experience can produce. They have stood the test for many years, they will last a lifetime, they are easy running, simply constructed, and sightly; made of the best materials, in the best possible manner. These features, with the extremely moderate prices at which they are sold, make them ideal machines. If you don't want a machine now, just have a look at these any way, you may need one some day, and it would be well to know



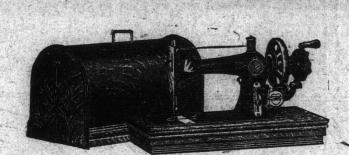
The spencer No. 44. Price \$30.75

A better machine than this one cannot be built at any price. It embodies all the improvements applied to sewing machines in the last quarter of a century, and is fully equal to any machine on the



The Spencer No. 24. Price \$28.75

This machine is one of the none-better make, and has all the modern improvements, noiseless, easy running, tool steel parts, ball bearing stand and automatic belt replacer are some of the features.



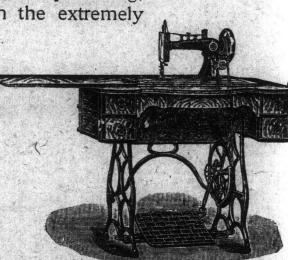
The Spencer Hand Machine. Price \$15.00

The machine is a wonder for the price. Has the latest triple-action hand gearing. Will do similar work to foot-power machine. Fitted with self-threading shuttle and automatic bobbin winder. Guaranteed for five years. Made with walnut base and bent walnut cover. Made of only the best materials in the best possible manner.



The Spencer Vindex. Price \$23.75

This machine is one of the best values. How such a good one can be made to sell at this price is a marvel. Everything that is new in the machine line is embodied in this model. It is a hard one to beat.



The Spencer Paveway. Price \$17.50

A wonderful machine this one, when the price is considered, and it is fitted with all the newest laborsaving devices and practical conveniences, such as tension release, automatic bobbin winder, positive feed, new style take-up and self-threading shuttle. The cabinet is built of oak and the stand is light and very

Friday Will be 25c Day in the Women's Underwear Dept.

To make room for new stock we will clean ip a number of odd lines and broken sizes in Women's Undervests, Combinations, Corset Covers and Drawers. No such values have been offered at this price this season, not even during our great sale last month. Come pre-pared to see extraordinary bargains. You will not be disappointed.

75c Natural Wool Undervests 25c WOMEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDER-VESTS, very fine and soft, just the thing for wearing as the weather gets for wearing as the weather gets cooler. Reg. price 75c. Friday 25c

75c and \$1.00 Combinations 25c WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS, fine lisle and

40c to 65c Corset Covers, 25c WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, fine ribbed cotton, long and short sleeves, good quality well finished, regular prices 40c

35c to \$1.00 Undervests 25c WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, cotton, lisle and silk and lisle, long sleeves, short sleeves, sleeveless. Some trimmed with washing lace, others with crocheted trimmings and silk ribbon. Different weights and sizes and some of the best underwear we have ever offered at this price, regular 35c to \$1.00 qualities, Friday

40c and 50c Drawers for 25c WOMEN'S DRAWERS, fine ribbed cotton, some lace trimmed, lines that sold for 40c and 50c, on sale Friday

The Balance of Our 25c and

35c Summer Muslins at 5c

Even if you don't want to make up another muslin dress this

year, there is next summer to look forward to, and this offer-

ing should interest you. The final clearance of the balance

of our summer muslins takes place on Friday at this price,

cheaper than the cheapest print, and yet some very choice muslins are included. It seems a pity to sell them at this price, we never carry over goods of this kind from one season

to another, that is the reason why we always have the

newest and best, and that is the reason why you can buy

Clearance of Men's \$1.50

and \$1.75 Shirts at 75c

A clearance of Men's Shirts of all kinds, diting and tennis

shirts, fancy cashmere shirts, solt outing shirts, in white,

fine flannel shirts, and a big assortment of fancy print

shirts in pleated bosoms and other styles in all colorings and designs. Regular prices \$1.50

A Sale of Samples of Fall Wearables for Men

Men's \$18.00 to \$20.00 Suits for \$13.75 Men's \$12.50 to \$17.50 Overcoats for \$9.75

These samples are the complete selling line of a large Eastern manufacturer, one of the best in the business. All these garments are the very newest styles, made up on the latest ideas that give the distinctive, clear cut smartness that every well dressed man desires. They are, of course, made only of the very newest and most up-to-date cloths. It is a well known fact that sample garments are always finished with the greatest possible care. This particular line of garments are always perfectly tailored and these samples have a finish and style that cannot be excelled by



New Fall Suits, worth \$18.00 to \$20.00, for \$13.75

These suits are made up in both single and double-breasted styles, the now considered absolutely correct, also with the new cuffs. The cloths used are the very newest, principally dark colorings. Some very pretty effects, mainly in the brown shades. Being samples the

New Fall Overcoats. worth \$12.50 to \$17.50 for \$9.75

In this large and varied assortment will be found coats of all kinds and styles. They are of the favorite Chesterfield and fall length styles, and are made up in the best cravenettes and a handsome assortment of fancy tweeds. Remember these are samples, insuring the most perfect making and finish. Regular \$12.50 to \$17.50



Everybody is enthusiastic concerning the values offered in our Furniture Sale. There is no doubt whatever about the values being among the best, if not the very best, that we have ever offered. It is easy enough to make a statement like this in an advertisement, but we can back up every word of it with the bargains we can show you in our Furniture Showrooms on the third floor.

\$70.00 Cheval Dressing Bureau and Washstand \$50.00 CHEVAL DRESSING BUREAU and WASHSTAND to match, very handsome colonial de-\$77.00 Drawingroom Suite Friday \$53.00

\$75.00 Bureau and Washstand \$60.00 MAHOGANY BUREAU and WASH-STAND to match, bureau, Duchess style, with four small drawers on one side and four larger ones on opposite side, bevel mirror 46 in. by 21 in., one long drawer forming base. Reg. \$75.00. Friday ... \$60.00

\$57.50 Drawingroom Suite, Friday \$32.50 DRAWING ROOM SUITE of five pieces, upholstered in green tapestry. Suite comprises I settee, I arm chair, I rocker, 2 reception chairs, finished in the birch mahog any. Regular value \$57.00. Friday \$32.50

\$4.50 Bedroom Chair \$2.65 BEDROOM CHAIR, made of solid birch mahogany with caned seat, regular price \$5.00. Special Friday at 4.. \$2.65

\$5.00 Mahogany Rockers \$2.65 BEDROOM ROCKERS, made of birch mahogany, with caned seats, Colonial design, regular price \$5.00. Friday \$2.65

I settee, I armchair, and I focker, finished in the birch mahogany. Regular value DRESSING BUREAU and WASHSTAND, in quarter-cut oak, very handsome design with carved and shaped frames and stand-

DRAWING ROOM SUITE of three pieces,

upholstered in silk brocade, suite comprises

ards and serpentine fronts. Bureau has

two long and two short drawers, plate

mirror 32 inches by 211/2 inches. Regular price \$65.00. Friday \$45.00 \$5.00 Bedroom Rockers \$2.65 BEDROOM ROCKERS. solid quarter-cut golden oak bedroom rockers, with box seat caned, regular price \$5.00. Friday . \$2.65

Friday Will be 50c Day in the Shoe Department

Friday will offer for wonderful values for this price, lines of slippers for men, women, misses and boys, also boots for children and infants. No doubt you will think that because the price is low that these lines are not desirable, but you will be agreeably surprised when you see what you can buy for this price.

Women's 75c and \$1.00 Slippers 50c WOMEN'S VENETIAN AND CARPET HOUSE SLIPPERS. Reg. 75c and \$1.00. Friday 50¢

Youths' \$1.00 Slippers for 50c HOUSE SLIPPERS, sizes 11, 12, 13, 3 and 4 only, reg. \$1.00. Friday 50¢

Men's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Slippers 500 MEN'S LEATHER AND KID HOUSE SLIPPERS, 10 and 11 only. Reg. \$1.00 and \$1.25. Friday 50¢

Misses \$1.25 and \$1.50 Slippers 500 MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE KID

Infants' 90c and \$1.25 Boots 50c INFANTS' TURN SOLE KID BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. Reg. 90c to \$1.25. Friday 50¢

Children's \$1.25 Boots for 500 CHILD'S STOUT PEBBLE BUTTON

Final Clearance of Women's Blouses

A final cleaning up of all our odd sizes and blouses that are slightly soiled or mussed in handling. Some splendid bargains are to be had by acting promptly and getting first choice, many of the lines being ones that we have only two or three left and we have cut the prices in the most emphatic manner. Women's Blouses in muslins, both plain and

Final Clearance of Women's Wash Skirts

We still have a few washing skirts that we have marked at these "hurry out" prices. We will have plenty of days yet that they can be worn and they will keep until next year anyway. These are nearly all in white linen, although some have colored figures, their prices would not pay for the materials alone, not considering the making.

Values up to \$2.50 Friday \$1.45

Values up to \$3.75 Friday \$1.90

Values up to \$5.50 Friday \$2.90

\$45.00 Bureau and Washstand \$30.00 BUREAU and WASHSTAND, mahogany, British plate mirror 33 in .x 30 in., regular price \$45.00. Friday \$30.00

\$24.00 Dressing Bureau \$14.75

PRINCESS DRESSING BUREAU, in the

25c and 35c muslins on Friday at

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

began here last night spent the night in am hension of more trouble but not stilled, by the p

VOL L. NO. 173

BARBAROUS

Capital of Illinois

By White Men's

AGED NEGRO MA

Race Hatred Arous sault and Murd

of Savage

From this time on al quent. Camp Lincoln, number of the fugitive number of the fugitives ed, reported the appears and asked for more sol Young after consultation of the consultation of the came with two additional guard the negroes were the new arsenal.

Spaulding, a suburbamiles distant, where the colored miners, informe or that the blacks we retails after the colores. retaliatory measures. (promptly despatched a

These were samples ing messages constant commanding officer. Had at first seemed m quate, melted so fast in detailing that it became further reinforcements. Governor Deneen respond out the second regime and ordering the "Figin of that city to hold its for a call, too.

The situation of the pitiful. Adjutant Gene night estimated that ne dred colored people halast night by train alon being without sufficient railroad trip, went to the city by trolley, and to tramp across countr. "I carried a colored and five children and belonging to the family the route today," said a ductor. They had a los some potatoes in a bas. Governor Deneen feposition in which the and rowdies has placedity. His abhorrence ment of negroes and his to bring about a condiforder, if it takes ever in the state, is shown sent out by him today. Start of the Springfield, Ilis., Augmen were killed, an was lynched, more than persons were injured houses occupied by neged last night, as the tempt of a mob to lyn had assaulted a white a night of riot, arson the state troops were governor. One thous including three compacity and companies ton, Declara, Peoria, it ac, are parading the feared other riots will Mrs. Hallan was ass sro, While the woman step of her house on a awaiting the return the man broke into the her into the rear yar asheriff, charged with