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VOL. L. NO. 373.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1910.

FIFTIETH YEAR

FREIGHT TRAINS ON GRAND

Traffic on Lines in New England Reported to Be Largely Restored — Freight Train Reaches Portland

WABASH TRAINMEN RETURN TO WORK

Vice-President Fitzhugh and Union Officials Take Widely Different Views of Situation

BOSTON, July 23.—Conditions on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railroads in New England have improved so markedly in the past 24 hours, according to the officials, that passenger and freight trains of every description are being moved. Tonight a freight train of 17 cars, all loaded with pulpwood, reached Portland, and it is announced that Sunday excursions will be run tomorrow from Portland. Reports of slight disturbances have been received from some points, but in each instance the police had no difficulty in coping with the situation.

Opinions Vary
MONTREAL, July 23.—Vice-President Fitzhugh, of the Grand Trunk, said this morning that the backbone of the strike of conductors and trainmen has been broken. The company, he said, was now in a position to state that it had all the men needed to resume its full traffic service, both passenger and freight.

Wabash Men Work
ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Wabash railroad announced today that a number of trainmen operating over the Grand Trunk rails, who withdrew from work temporarily in sympathy with the Grand Trunk workmen, have resumed their positions. General Superintendent Miller said the freight and passenger schedules are now being maintained.

Navy and Empire
LONDON, July 23.—Goffrey Fleness writes to the Graphic about the imperial naval question, declaring that it is imperative that the British Empire be kept together. He says, "The Empire is not a collection of islands and continents, but a single entity. It is the duty of the British government to maintain its integrity and to defend its interests against all enemies."

Killed by Lunatic
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23.—George Cretty, today shot and instantly killed Mrs. William Shepherd, wife of the passenger agent of the Boston and Maine railroad. Cretty is the father of Mr. Shepherd's first wife and has made his home with Mrs. Shepherd. For the past year he has shown signs of insanity, and a week ago the Shepherds had him examined by a physician, who ordered him removed to an institution. Mrs. Shepherd was 41 years of age and was survived by a husband and a son. Cretty is 70 years of age.

FIRES CHECKED BY HEAVY RAINS

Danger Practically Passed in British Columbia and Neighboring States—Total Loss Will Be Great

SPOKANE, Wash., July 23.—Heavy showers during the last 48 hours have checked the forest fires that were threatening towns of Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia, and for the present practically all danger is passed.

No accurate estimate of the loss by the fires of the last ten days can be made at present. Two lives lost near Colville, Wash. The loss of timber probably will run into millions of dollars. Several days ago it was estimated that 3,000 men in this state were giving some of all of their time to holding the fires in check.

FOUNTAIN, Ore., July 23.—Reports from all sections indicate that the forest fires which raged on the North Santiam a few days ago are now burning slowly. A large force of men are at work.

In Idaho the Pine creek fire continues to rage with unabated fury. The fire has doubled back and has crossed the east and west forks of Pine creek. A light wind has aided the flames in their advance into the timber.

Several hundred men directed by forestry officials are fighting the fire.

RUMOR MAKE OF WILD STORM

Scores of People Fall Victims to Fierce Cyclone That Swept Over District Near Milan, Italy

HAVOC IS WROUGHT IN SEVERAL TOWNS

Factory Buildings Collapse and Bury Workmen—Dwellings Unroofed and Telegraph Lines Levelled

MILAN, July 23.—A terrific cyclone swept over the district north of Milan today, doing great damage to the towns of Soriano, Rovellana and Comas. It is estimated that about 25 persons were killed and many wounded. The victims included several workmen employed on the railway.

Germany and Canada
BERLIN, July 23.—The Commercial Treaty Association submits that the Canadian agreement with Germany trade, and comments that it is more liberal than any other treaty which reaches a definite tariff agreement with Canada, which would at least assure the most favorable treatment of the Canadian intermediate tariff.

SEEK CRIPPEN IN THIS COUNTRY

Detectives Think That He and Miss Leneva Are on Board Sardinian on Way from Havre to Montreal

LONDON, July 23.—Scotland Yard believes that Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and Miss Leneva are on board the Sardinian, which left Havre for Montreal on July 18. It is variously reported that the police are trying to find out whether the Sardinian is carrying the fugitives.

SPORTS ARRANGED FOR ANNUAL PICNIC

At the annual Conservative association picnic which is to be held at Sidney, August 13, a programme of sports will be carried through as follows:

1. Child, boys and girls under 13—25 yards dash.
2. Girls under 12—50 yards dash.
3. Boys under 12—50 yards dash.
4. Married ladies—50 yards dash.
5. 100 yards open.
6. Boys under 16—100 yards dash.
7. Single ladies—75 yards dash.
8. 220 yards open.
9. Three-legged—100 yards.
10. Needle and thread race—Lady and gentleman.
11. Highland sing, boys or girls in costume.
12. Sword dance, boys or girls in costume.
13. Pipe competition, marches.
14. Medals preferred for these if possible.
15. Young men over fifty years—50 yard dash.
16. Married men any age—75 yards dash.
17. Human wheel barrow race—25 yards.
18. Bandmen—100 yards.
19. Relay race—one mile. Teams of four.

Arrested on Murder Charge
Chief Constable Sargent Petrie has advised the Superintendent of Provincial Police of the arrest, near Jaffrey, of Epino Franco, an Italian navy, who is charged with the murder of a competitor and fellow worker on the railway Dominion Petrie. The crime was committed at Jaffrey at about 11:30 p.m. on the 18th instant.

Ottawa Victory
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—The Ottawa cricket club eleven defeated the Merion cricket club today at Havreford by eight wickets. The Canadians will begin a two days' match on Monday with the Germantown cricket club.

DANGER PASSES WITH HEAVY RAIN FALLS

A telegram yesterday morning to Premier McBride from Chief Fire Warden Caldwell, in charge of the fire-fighting forces in the Slokan, reads:

INSURGENT ROIT IN NICARAGUA

Forces of Madriz Government Said to Have Defeated Provisal Army in Fight Lasting Nine Hours

MANY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Protest against the action of the State department of the United States in refusing to recognize the order of Dr. Madriz, provisional president of Nicaragua, declaring Bluefields a closed port, and in refusing further to take seriously the recognition of this order, was made today by Corry M. Stadden, counsel here for the titular government in Nicaragua.

TWO DEAD, SIX MISSING

Result of Flood in Bisbee, Arizona, Caused by Cloudburst—City in Darkness

SUFFRAGETTES INSIST ON BILL

Organize Great Procession in London and Hold Meetings in Hyde Park—Colonies Are Represented

LONDON, July 23.—This has been another field day for the suffragettes. In the morning, crowds of women from all parts of the empire gathered in the streets, gathered at the historic meeting place at Hyde Park and passed resolutions, and a determination to continue the struggle for the franchise.

REMARKABLE FEAT OF THE DRIVER

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., July 23.—C. S. Bragg, the amateur driver, who has defeated Barney Oldfield, took by sheer grit this evening one of the most daring automobile races ever seen at Brighton Beach.

SOLDIERS KILLED BY GUN EXPLOSION

Sergeant and Ten Enlisted Men Victims of Accident at Fort Monroe—Breach Block Blows Out

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A report has reached the War Department that Sergeant Hias and ten enlisted men were killed in an accident at Fort Monroe. Further unofficial reports are that the accident took place in the De Rousseau battery, and was caused by the blowing out of a breach block.

ALBIONS SUFFER DEFEAT AT NANAIMO

NANAIMO, July 23.—The Nanaimo Cricket club defeated the Albions of Victoria here today by an innings and thirty-three runs. Albion one hundred and thirty and Albion (first) fifty two, (second) forty-five. In the local W. Waugh, twenty-six, J. Waugh twenty-four, Hindmarsh, twenty-four and Arnold, twenty-two were the leading scorers.

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HOMELESS ONES SUFFER GREATLY

People of Campbellton Exposed to Much Hardship Through Thunderstorms and Heavy Rainfall

COMPULLED TO SLEEP IN WET CLOTHING

Outside Assistance Needed to Relieve Present Suffering and Allow of the Rebuilding of the Town.

SEARCH IN VAIN FOR YACHTSMAN'S BODY

The Seattle yacht drift, with Mr. Connors, her owner, and others on board, reached port yesterday morning from Jarvis Inlet where those on board were engaged in searching for the body of Charles S. Wiley, of Seattle, who was reported to have been lost on July 11th in a creek emptying into Jarvis Inlet. Mr. Connors offered a reward of \$500 to stimulate Indians to search for the body.

CONTEST BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND MR. EMERSON ENTERS NEW PHASE—COURT ORDER COVERING BOOM OF LOGS

VANCOUVER, July 21.—Northbound to Eden Island, the scene of operations of the Emerson Lumber Company on the part of the government and the lumber company are two officers of the court who are in possession of a boom of logs, the ownership of which is claimed by the lumber company, and which was seized by the government two weeks ago. Sgt. Murray left Vancouver by the regular steamer last night. The deputy sheriff went away at noon on the tug.

MADE REPORT ON PRINCE RUPERT TRADE

Officials of the Blue Funnel Line Return from G.T.P. Port Among Passengers of Prince Rupert

Steamer Prince Rupert, of the G.T.P., returned to port last night from Stewart and Prince Rupert with sixty passengers, including Capt. Bartlett, of the Hot Line, Bellefleur, and A. F. Haines, Pacific coast agent of the Blue Funnel line, who were despatched by Prince Rupert to investigate the harbor facilities and trade conditions to make a report by cable to Alfred H. C. C., which firm is said to be considering the despatch of steamers to Prince Rupert. The steamer returned to Seattle at midnight and will have tomorrow on another trip north, a good complement of passengers has been booked.

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MUCH DEPENDENT ON CROP OF CORN

James A. Patten Gives His View of the Financial Situation on Eve of His Departure for Europe

NEW YORK, July 22.—Battering his declaration that he would never again re-enter the speculative arena and declaring that in his opinion the crux of the financial situation lay with the grain crop, particularly corn, James A. Patten, the erstwhile cotton king, sailed today for Europe on the steamer Kronland. He was accompanied by his partner, William H. Bartlett, of Chicago, and by William L. Cough of Boston.

"It seems the crux of the financial situation this fall," said Mr. Patten, "depends on the crop of the corn crop. It is short, wheat is short and hay is short. Now if corn fails the country might have a period of dull times. A great deal depends on the drought. The entire corn belt has had a serious deficiency of moisture since March."

Insurgents Claim Victory
BLUEFIELDS, July 23.—Advices received at the insurgent headquarters today from General Jervis Wilby, the latter's belief that the success of the revolution in the interior hangs upon the outcome of the present campaign being brought down river from Chilivack.

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th. of New Y. al promoter of & Alaska Rail at the last session, arrived from London, with Premier's approval of the project may be briefly

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armed from London, agments with one rative banking in- underwrite our have two parties the field, and we will actual construction I estimate that on 000 a mile, and its plete. Associated detaking is Harold of Henry Villard, from Pacific.

Gregory, of the New Brunawick, arrested yesterday probably known by reputation, to Hicker living in this a man of more than powers, a lawyer of abstract law. Canada sustained a physical health after his elevation of the kept strong, and hislytic mind and his tual honesty would ces invaluable. In im at the Bar that a logic of his ar- ies, out of sev- This quality made al practitioner, for investigation into a little sentiment the life in an ceased gentleman Justice Gregory of

Capitano is buying native chiefs of a line for the red Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

PLANS GOVERNMENT

Company Project- to Fort George w With Hon. ride

President of the Alaska Rail- work concern which a 800-mile railway thery via the Yukon had which had a long interview of the transporta- tional British Col- few is understood line outcome, Mr. to present in- from from Caribou project, together with Government.

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FIRE SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED

Light Rains in Kootenay District Aid in Checking Progress of Flames—Nearly All Fires Under Control.

TOWN OF SANDON NOW QUITE SAFE

Weather Conditions Indicate Further Rainfall—Official Notices Show Heavy Loss of Lumber Companies.

If "no news is good news," then the fire situation is at least reassuring, for yesterday's official advices from the threatened districts contain- ed no suggestion or statement of fresh disaster. Everything possible in the way of the united forces of the govern- ment, the C. P. R. and the Great Northern to quell the fire and to in- sure a minimum of damage to the property of the Great Northern, with headquarters at Spokane, was wired yesterday that that railway would give every possible assistance until all danger ceases.

The question of North Vancouver municipality securing control of all timber limits on the lower upper reaches of the Capilano, Lynn and Seymour rivers is the subject of a bill introduced in the House of Commons today. The bill is introduced by Mr. Balfour, and is intended to give the municipality the right to purchase the timber limits on the lower upper reaches of the Capilano, Lynn and Seymour rivers.

Mr. Balfour supported the proposal of the chancellor of the exchequer. He said it would be folly to try to run a monarchy on a principle which is not appropriate to a republic. In his opinion the money spent for the court was not wasted. If they refused to support the crown in a decent and dignified way, they had better alter the whole system. The cost of the crown, he said, represented an incomparably small percentage of the wealth of the country. He ex- pressed the hope that the house would approve the government's proposal.

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Would Remove Embargo. LONDON, July 22.—At a meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce in London last September, the Hull chamber will propose the removal of restrictions upon Canadian cattle.

R. B. Angus President. MONTREAL, July 22.—At a meeting today of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, R. B. Angus was elected president in place of the late Sir George Drummond. Vincent Meredith, of Montreal, was elected director.

Coming to Canada. LONDON, July 22.—Fourteen Boy Scouts sailed on the Canada on July 23. A body of Free Trade members of Parliament will spend their holidays in Canada under the leadership of J. A. Simon, Liberal member for Walthamstow, D. Selborne, former secretary to Lord South Africa, sails shortly for Canada as private secretary to His Excellency Earl Grey.

Children Killed. OLEBAN, N. Y., July 22.—An auto driven by Max Lang and carrying four little children was struck by a Lake Shore trolley here yesterday noon. Irene Meder is dead; Lina Heath is dying from a fractured skull; Garrett Henan and Marion Heath are badly hurt, but will live. Lang is badly bruised and confined to his bed. He had taken the children when the accident happened. The automobile turned turtle and the children were thrown under it.

Break in Cornwall Canal. CORNWALL, Ont., July 22.—The steamer Phoenix struck the upper gates of lock sixteen, Cornwall canal, about noon today, and carried them away into the lower level. This break let loose one mile and a quarter of water, eight feet deep. It is supposed that navigation will stop for a couple of days at least. The rush of water overflowed at Spokane, and water street was flooded to a depth of about two feet, as was also the eastern part of the town in the neighborhood of the canal.

Attack is Made on Civil List. LABOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS THINK PROVISION PROPOSED FOR ROYAL FAMILY HIGHER THAN IT SHOULD BE.

LONDON, July 22.—In the Commons this afternoon Chancellor Lloyd George moved resolutions for the pay- ment to King George of a civil list of £470,000 sterling annually for main- tenance of the royal family and up- keep of the royal palaces.

Mr. Balfour, labor leader, representing the Blackburnians division of Glas- gow, moved an amendment reducing the amount to £250,000 sterling. Mr. Barnes said he believed the proposals of the chancellor would be regarded by any outside body of intelligent men as outrageous. He expressed the opinion that the view would be taken of the proposal as a whole, and that the public should be consulted.

Mr. Balfour supported the proposal of the chancellor of the exchequer. He said it would be folly to try to run a monarchy on a principle which is not appropriate to a republic. In his opinion the money spent for the court was not wasted. If they refused to support the crown in a decent and dignified way, they had better alter the whole system. The cost of the crown, he said, represented an incomparably small percentage of the wealth of the country. He ex- pressed the hope that the house would approve the government's proposal.

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RAILWAY STRIKE RIOTS BREAK OUT

Mobs in Montreal and at Several Other Points Attack Train Crews—Station is Partly Wrecked.

VAIN ENDEAVORS TO GET ARBITRATION

Both Parties to Dispute Hold to Former Positions—Some Extension of Train Service Reported.

MONTREAL, July 22.—The end of the fourth day of the strike of the Grand Trunk's conductors and trainmen sees but little prospect of a settlement in sight. The attempts of Hon. Charles King, Minister of Labor, to secure a cessation of hostilities by a suit merely in a reiteration by both of the parties that they are willing to arbitrate have so far failed.

Mr. King did not find his communication or that received from the representatives of the men satisfactory. He answered to the minister whether or not they would accept of an arbitration, telling them so, putting it in the following words: "I am representing one of the parties to the present dispute, you will be willing to refer the existing differences to arbitration, providing a board of arbitration mutually acceptable can be secured and the necessary expenses incidental to such a board be met by the Government."

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The local police force finally managed to clear the streets of arrests were made.

Trouble at Other Points. NEW LONDON, Conn., July 22.—A crowd of women and boys today attacked strike breakers at work in the Connecticut Valley freight yards at East New London, and some one in the crowd fired a shot. The police were summoned and arrested two men, but these were later released as they were unable to prove that they were not concerned in the expected that extra police will be put on during the strike in the yards to prevent further troubles.

LANSING, Mich., July 22.—Two hundred business men of Charlotte sent a telegram to the state railroad commission today asking that body to arbitrate on the lines of the alleged incompetent trainmen, asserting that the strike breakers do not know signals nor wear uniforms, and that the general traveling public is in danger.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, July 22.—Starting this further disaster would follow that of last night, when strike breakers manning Central Ver- ictoria, and freight trains were attacked, a large number of de- tective were scattered through the local yards today. One of the strike breakers was arrested this afternoon for a strikingly bright in the face out for a ride and the railroad authorities "disarmed" all the strike breakers.

Sir Wilfrid at Melville. MELVILLE, Sask., July 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party held a meeting here this afternoon, which was largely devoted to the meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier received a reputation for a grower, who urged the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and also said that American settlers objected to the naval policy of the govern- ment, but that the Hudson Bay Railway and the naval policy would be carried out of the G.T.R. and the Hudson Bay Railway. Other speakers were Hon. C. O. R. Ham, F. F. Pardee and Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan.

Big Prizes Won by Vancouver. WESTMINSTER CUP NOW PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN BOUT—OKANAGAN RIFLEMAN SUFFERS FROM AN ERROR.

VANCOUVER, July 22.—The feature of today's B. C. R. shooting events was the Westminister Cup, a match between Capt. Bout and the Rifleman. The Rifleman, who was a member of the Okanagan Rifle Club, was a member of the Okanagan Rifle Club, and was a member of the Okanagan Rifle Club.

Mr. Murdock, of the trainmen, replied: "I answer yes, and believe that our position in the matter has been fully outlined in previous correspondence." To this, however, the following was attached: "It is understood, however, that the two points of view would be taken of the proposal as a whole, and that the public should be consulted."

Mr. Murdock went on to point out that this was the final decision of the committee, which they arrived at prior to their departure from Montreal. He said that it was ridiculous to suppose that the Grand Trunk would for one moment consider submitting such a vital question to arbitration in the recent case to a board of arbitration composed of former heads of the two organizations.

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IMPROVEMENTS

It is the correct thing to complain of the way in which things are done in this city; but to be absolutely honest, it must be confessed that there has been a great deal of improvement in the last few years. Now there is not the least necessity for any of our municipal authorities to look in the glass to see if his halo is on straight, for none of them have yet qualified for municipal sainthood, but there are some things that are very good. The impression produced, when one lands at the C. P. R. wharf and goes along Belleville street to the city, is very good. When we see what it is like now, we can better understand how badly most strangers used to be impressed before the improvements were made. Contrast in your memory the Causeway, the Empress hotel and the ornamental grounds with the old James Bay bridge and the noisome tide flats. You would hardly think it was the same place, would you? It is hard to realize that only a few years ago carts used to be employed in carrying mud from Government street. One does not need to have lived in Victoria very long to remember when Broad street was like an ill-kept country road. In a year from now, if no more snags are encountered, you will stand at the south end of Douglas street and try to realize what it looked like in the year 1910.

To go a little further afield, if you have not been on Linden avenue recently, and do not have any occasion to go, postpone your visit for a few months and prepare for a very pleasant surprise. There are many other illustrations of progress and improvement and in most places those who undertake them are not satisfied with their first efforts. The spirit of improvement is like the measles. It is very catching and you can have it twice or oftener.

BANK DEPOSITS.

Mention was made in the Colonist yesterday that the amount of money in the Canadian banks to the credit of Victoria depositors is upwards of \$20,000,000. How much of this money is loaned by the banks upon business paper we do not know, but we should be surprised to learn that more than a third of it is in the hands of depositors elsewhere in Canada, and assisting business men in other places to promote the several enterprises in which they are engaged. Of course it is available for use here, but apparently not through the banks, for there is no disposition shown by those institutions to increase their local loans and discounts. This is, of course not a matter over which the bank managers have any but a slight control, for the policy of all the banks is settled by the head office. We are not mentioning these things in any spirit of complaint so far as the banks are concerned. They have a right to manage their business in their own way, and it will have to be conceded that they do so in a manner that except in exceptional cases, makes for the solidity of business. Moreover it is to be remembered that the banks are custodians of the deposits, not owners of them. Their position is to a certain extent that of trustees, and they would be highly culpable if they put out the money of others upon ventures that are largely speculative, even though they seem to promise certain profits for those who invest in them. Almost every instance of bank failure is explainable on the ground that deposits have been loaned upon securities that have been largely speculative. Therefore while many people express more or less indignation because such a vast sum of Victoria money is used elsewhere than in Victoria, it is unwise to lay the blame upon the banks. The responsibility lies upon the depositors themselves.

What we would like to see is a more enterprising spirit upon the part of those whose money the banks hold. Yesterday a property owner in Victoria, when asked to name a price for a certain building, quoted just four times as much as he gave for it a very few years ago. This appreciation is by no means exceptional. Interest in it arises from the fact that it discloses a rapid appreciation in value, and this shows that there has been great progress in the community and a confidence that this progress will continue. We therefore venture to suggest to the people, whose money the banks hold, if they might not advantageously consider the investment of a part of it in enterprises that would employ labor, and thereby add to the importance of this business centre. We often hear people complain that capital is slow about coming in, but the bank returns show it to be already here, only it is owned by our own people. This is as far as we can very well go. We write in the hope that the owners of some of these millions may think a little along this line, and see if they cannot discover means whereby Victoria money can be used more largely in enterprises directly for the advantage of Victoria.

OTHER TRANSCONTINENTALS

The Hudson Bay and Pacific railway project has been revived. A year or two ago it attracted some attention in this city, when the late Col. May, of Seattle, was endeavoring to interest New York capital in it. Indeed he was meeting with a very great success when his work was interrupted by a paralytic stroke from the effect of which he never recovered, although he thought for a time that he would be able to go on with his work. To talk with Col. May about the country from north of all existing railways was very inspiring. He knew much about the land, for he had visited many parts of it, and he had no patience with any one who did not believe it to be the most valuable unexploited field on the continent. If the men, who have revived the project, have his enthusiasm and fund of information, it need surprise no one to be told that they have succeeded in interesting capitalists. We think it may be taken for granted that a railway will be constructed along the route proposed by Col. May either by the company, which he originated, or some other.

In passing it may be mentioned that another railway, the construction of which cannot now be far in the future, is one to connect the Great Northern lines in British Columbia with the city of Winnipeg, which will give a transcontinental line from the Pacific Coast to the Great Lakes. Thus we look forward to the time, and it will be by no means remote, when five transcontinental railways will cross Canada. No one would have regarded even a few years ago such a consummation as within the bounds of possibility. Many of us remember when one such road was regarded as a venture of doubtful utility and of almost certain unprofitableness. There are a few people in Victoria today, who recall when it was thought that if we could get a transcontinental wagon road we ought not to expect anything more. From what has been done, it may be possible to force in imagination what will be done; but we doubt if it can be within any reasonable measure of what the next quarter of a century will bring forth.

MYTHICAL DESTROYERS

Much oratory and a great deal of printer's ink has been expended in demonstrating to the satisfaction of the demonstrators that aeroplanes could drop explosives upon the decks of battleships and send them to the bottom. It has always been a British battleship that was to be sent to Davy Jones' locker in this summary way, but this only in passing. Not long ago Curtis, the aviator, succeeded in dropping imitation bombs within an area representing in size the deck of a modern battleship, and forthwith we were assured that the end of navies was in sight. The Scientific American refused to be persuaded. It has reached the conclusion that to drop a bomb upon a battleship in war would be "by long odds the most difficult of accomplishments" of the aviator, and air-ships are supposed to be capable of. We quote:

"To hit a battleship with aeroplane bombs, even if they be let go from the perfected flyer of the future, is a problem most complicated. We do not hesitate to say that to take accurate aim from a safe height, clear of shrapnel fire, would involve such very accurate data, and such complicated calculations of height, speed of aeroplane, speed of ship, speed of falling shell, wind velocity, and direction of aeroplane flight, etc., and the shell, if it did strike home would do such insignificant damage that it would be the naval warfare of the future is to gully of the wildest exaggeration.

Our contemporary goes on to explain that a shell released from an air-ship at a safe altitude, and if it thinks this would have to be at least 1000 feet, would not drop vertically, but "on a curved resultant line, made up of forward velocity imparted to the shell by the moving aeroplane and the vertical velocity due to the acceleration of gravity." To be able to hit an object the aviator would have to know the following effects: The height above the object to be struck, the forward velocity of the aeroplane, the velocity and direction of motion of the ship below, the velocity and direction of the wind. He must not only know his horizontal distance from a vertical drawn through the object, but he must be able to ascertain whether his line of flight would pass through that vertical. In other words, if he were not steering straight for the ship at the time he lets go, the shell, although correctly aimed and timed for the horizontal distance between him and the mark, would fall in a plane which would cause it to

drop either to right or left of the object.

No means can be suggested whereby an aviator could gather all these facts and instantly make the necessary calculations that would show him when the bomb ought to be released, and therefore he would have simply to make a rough guess with the chance that he would be wrong almost instantly, greater than the chance that he would be right. There would perhaps be one second during which he could release a bomb with some certainty that it would strike the object aimed at, but how he could ascertain when this second arrived in, beyond human knowledge. The Scientific American adds that the decision would have to be reached amid the roar of shrapnel and a shower of bullets.

Having disposed of the possibility of the aviator hitting the ship, our contemporary goes on to show that if he did, the damage would not be likely to be serious. Day after day the Japanese threw shells charged with high explosives, much heavier shells than an aeroplane could carry, upon the Russian battleships in the harbor of Port Arthur. After a time the ships were sunk, and when the war was over the Japanese raised them, expecting to find that they had been torn in places by the shells, when to their surprise they found them very little damaged, the sinking having been due to the fact that the Russians opened the sea-cocks. The steel deck was rarely penetrated, and only one shell really did vital damage. The shells had in many cases been exploded by coming in contact with spars, or wood-work or something else, and their force was spent in the air. So it seems that the ship-destroying aviator would have to make sure that his shell would not hit something else than the deck of the ship, and even if it did reach the deck, he would have no guarantee that it would do any harm. Under these circumstances one is disposed to think that Lloyd's office is disposed to think that Lloyd's office would look upon a battleship attacked by an aeroplane as a good insurable risk.

The announcement that the Grand Trunk Pacific is to build a fine modern hotel in the city is excellent news.

Excellent work is being done in fighting fire. While there is no doubt that much damage has been caused by the fires, we are inclined to think that it will not be anything like as serious as the first accounts indicated.

The British Columbia and Alaska railway project is a formidable undertaking, but it is by no means one that does not promise great results. What the Pacific Northwest needs is a north and south railway, and we have long wondered why some of the great companies had not long ago occupied the field.

Mr. Snowden, a Labor member of the British House of Commons, has expressed the hope that he will see a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will bring down a Budget calling for an expenditure of £400,000,000. An article in the Budget now before Parliament only provided for £172,000,000. Mr. Snowden will probably have some time to wait for the fruition of his desires.

Great interest attaches to the great success of the shipment of Vancouver Island strawberries to the Prairie markets. The demand next year will no doubt be much greater than in the past, owing to the reputation won by this year's shipments. For some time there has been an impression among growers that the strawberry culture was being a little over-done. This is apt to be the case in the earlier stage of any agricultural industry. The product is at first insufficient for local consumption and prices are high. Then it equals the local demand and prices fall to a reasonable figure. Then the local market is over-supplied, the surplus is not large enough to export, and prices sag. That is the critical state of the industry, for it requires a good deal of courage to produce crops for a falling market; but if growers keep on, and produce a good article, an outside demand will spring up, and thereafter prices will have a tendency to higher figures and the chance of a drop becomes greatly lessened. The advantage of the Fruit Growers' Association has been demonstrated by the successful invasion of the Prairie market by Vancouver Island strawberries. It is up to the growers now to meet the new demand, which ought to be a source of very satisfactory profit to a good many farmers.

THE IDEAL TOURISTS' STORE

TOURISTS and visitors to this city will find this an ideal store in which to spend a few minutes—and that's all you are asked to spend here, for you are welcome to come and "look" to your heart's content, and there's not the slightest obligation to purchase.

Hundreds of imported souvenir pieces are waiting for you—dainty china things from British and foreign makers. These are things you don't find in your home town. Then the British productions in draperies and such lines will interest every visiting homekeeper. It's the finest display in the West. Come in and have a look around.



Stylish Chamber Furniture Made for Your Own Bedroom

You'll Like the Styles and the Weiler Way of Pricing

SIGHTLY, serviceable furniture for your bedroom is ready for you on our third and fourth floors—lots of it. There's a wonderfully complete showing of bedroom furniture just at present—a display that you shouldn't fail to see, if at all interested. Come in and see something unusually attractive in—

SUITES DRESSERS CHIFFONIERES BEDS, WOOD, BRASS AND IRON

You'll find plentiful assortments in every line, and priced at the fairest prices consistent with good quality. There's a price to suit you, and also a style of wood and finish, for we have many pieces in such woods and finishes as—

Golden Fir, Golden Polished Oak, Wax Finished Oak, Early English Oak, Polished Mahogany, Dull Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, Birds' Eye Maple

And many others. We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you these and assure you that there's never the slightest obligation to purchase incurred in a visit of inspection. Here are three representative values:

- Chiffoniere \$9: Chiffoniere—This chiffoniere is made of solid oak, nicely finished in the golden. Top measures 19 x 33 in. Has 5 full length drawers. Special value at \$9.00.
Dresser \$12: Dresser—This style has a British bevel plate mirror 14 x 24 in. Made of solid oak. Finished golden. Has 3 long drawers. This is an excellent design, and is special value \$12.00.
Chiffoniere \$14: Chiffoniere—Has 5 full length drawers and a shaped British bevel plate mirror, 12 x 20 in. Solid oak in gold finish. Extra good value at each \$14.00.

Some Ideal Bedroom Carpets

We list below some splendid bedroom squares—splendid for many reasons, chief of which are—their great wearing qualities, their attractiveness and their easy price. And there are other points in favor of these, one of which is the fact that they lighten the housework—they are "hard" finished and easily swept.

They are made from the very best materials, and there's no square at the price that'll give you so much satisfaction. Come in and get one for YOUR bedroom.

Victor Squares Are Great Low-Price Values

To the person looking for a low-priced square suitable for bedroom use, we commend these Victor Squares. These are well made and will give excellent satisfaction as a bedroom carpet. Many pretty floral patterns are offered—in reds, browns and greens. There's quite a variety of sizes, and you'll note that the prices are decidedly easy.

- Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards \$5.00
Size 3 x 3 yards \$6.00
Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards \$7.00
Size 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 yards \$8.00
Size 3 x 4 yards \$8.75
Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards \$9.25
Size 4 x 4 yards \$10.50
Size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 yards \$10.50
Size 3 1/2 x 5 yards \$12.00
Size 4 x 5 yards \$13.00

Kensington Wool Squares—A Popular Line

We can heartily recommend these Kensington Wool Squares to anyone looking for a medium-priced square that combines stylish appearance with good wearing qualities. You'll find these features strongly developed in these Kensington Squares.

A big shipment has just been received, and some very pleasing art patterns and colorings are included. These are excellent wearers and are reversible. They, as well as the Kryptons, are a hard finished square and are easily swept.

- Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards, at each \$11.00
Size 3 x 3 yards, at each \$13.00
Size 3 1/2 x 3 yards, at each \$15.00
Size 3 x 4 yards, at each \$17.50
Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards, at each \$21.00
Size 4 x 4 yards, at each \$23.50
Size 4 x 4 1/2 yards, at each \$26.00
Size 4 x 5 yards, at each \$29.00

Crypton Squares—A Great Square, Extra Heavy

Krypton Squares are of extra heavy weight. They are also reversible—giving a double wearing surface. Charming art designs and colorings are features of these squares.

The new arrivals this week show some exceptionally fine effects in new two-tone green fields, with mauve and pink floral borders, and also some with gold and green floral borders. There are also some two-tone greens that are very effective.

We want you to come in and see these Krypton Squares—see something unusually good for bedroom use.

- Size 3 x 3 yards, at each \$19.00
Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards, at each \$22.00
Size 3 x 4 yards, at each \$25.00
Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards, at each \$29.00

Just Try Shopping By Mail Weiler Bros Use the Ladies' Rest Room

Advertisement for C.H. Bowes Old and Young Shavers. Includes an illustration of a shaving brush and a tin of shaving cream. Text: 'OLD AND YOUNG SHAVERS are appreciating the splendid devices so handy for tourist and those on vacation. THE TRAVELERS' SHAVING STICK In metal case, price 25c, at this store. Just what you want to take with you on your holiday trip. We carry a full line of Shaving devices, Safety Razors, Etc. Popular prices. C. H. BOWES CHEMIST, 1238 Government street.'

ENGLISH SOVER

James II. had two objects to the throne. One was absolute sovereignty; the other was an Catholicism as the religion of the state. Probably to do him justice the former more as a matter of the latter than as a matter of the former; and it is very probably content with the former. That absolutism in England was imposed by the fact that Charles II. led a mood that it would not admit of any form of government. Shaftesbury had fled and with him had gone the Whig Party. Oxtord was a man of passive resistance. He was an obligation to the crown. The High Church party in England upheld the same principle of the court of France. Charles felt upon the social level when Charles died, his successor was a display of loyalty and success. His successors had enjoyed. His feet. Yet in three years Protestantism was declared the religion of the state. The High Church party in England upheld the same principle of the court of France. 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An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

James II. had two objects in view when he came to the throne. One was to make himself an absolute sovereign; the other to establish Roman Catholicism as the religion of the nation. Probably to do him justice, he looked upon the former more as a means to bringing about the latter than as something desirable in itself; and it is very probable that if he had been content with the former he might have attained it. That absolutism could ever be permanent in England was impossible; but there is no doubt that Charles II. left the kingdom in such a mood that it would have welcomed almost any form of government that promised stability. Shaftesbury had fled from the country, and with him had gone the hopes of the Country Party. Oxford was proclaiming the doctrine that passive resistance even to the worst rulers was an obligation of the Christian religion. The High Church party throughout the kingdom upheld the same doctrine, and the influence of the court of France was making itself felt upon the social leaders of England. When Charles died, his successor was greeted with a display of loyalty such as none of his predecessors had enjoyed. He had the nation at his feet. Yet in three years he was a fugitive; Protestantism was declared by Act of Parliament to be the religion of the state; Roman Catholics were deprived of almost every privilege of citizenship, and absolutism had given place to constitutional monarchy.

James first weakened his popularity by permitting the merciless cruelty of Jeffries after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. Even his staunchest supporters counselled him against these outrages upon justice. His cruelty seemed implacable, and there was a spirit abroad in the land that would not tolerate it. "Do you not know that it is in my power to show mercy?" he asked one of the victims of his wrath. "It may be in your Majesty's power," was a brave reply, "but it is not in your heart." He alarmed even his adherents by increasing his forces. Charles had called 10,000 men together as his personal guard, thereby laying the foundation of the standing army of England, and James increased it to 20,000, drawing many zealous Roman Catholics from Ireland to fill the ranks. He also in defiance of plain statutory enactments issued commissions to Roman Catholics. He hesitated about calling a Parliament, and when he found he could no longer delay, he laid his plans to secure a body that would serve his purposes. For this purpose he cancelled the charters of all the boroughs and re-organized them with Roman Catholics in important offices. He dismissed the Lord Lieutenants of the counties and the sheriffs, and placed men favorable to his designs in their place. Yet the Parliament chosen would not do his bidding. All wise observers saw that he was pursuing a course that led to ruin. The Pope endeavored to dissuade him from what he realized meant inevitable defeat; but James preferred to listen to the King of France, whose ambition was to become dominant in Europe, and who counted upon the assistance of England to assist him to carry out his designs. He paid money freely to James, who was foolish enough to fancy that he could wear down the determination of the English people. Parliament refused to repeal the Test and Corporations Act, and James sought to override it by his Decree of Indulgence. By this freedom of worship was extended alike to Roman Catholics and Nonconformists, the latter having been deprived of it during the previous reign. He hoped in this way to win them to his side. The decree was absolutely illegal, and the judges so held, but James dismissed the judges and appointed others, who held it to be legal. He ordered the decree to be read in all the churches, but most of the bishops refused to obey. He caused them to be prosecuted, but through the sheriffs packed the juries, so intense was the feeling of the people that the bishops were acquitted. A wiser man than James would have seen from this that the people were determined not to submit to his absolute rule, but he only became more determined than ever to enforce his will upon the kingdom.

For relief the popular leaders turned to William of Orange. William was grandson of Charles I.; his wife was daughter of James II. She was therefore heir to the throne, if James died childless. But, to the surprise of the nation, it was announced that Anne of Modena, the wife of James, was about to be delivered of a child, and later it was proclaimed that a son had been born to her. Doubt was at once thrown upon the truth of the claim, and when the fact of the birth was shown to be indisputable, a question was raised as to the child's legitimacy. William saw that the chance of his wife's succession was growing doubtful, and the people of England became aroused over the prospect of a successor to the King, who would be brought up a Roman Catholic. But more influential than these considerations in the mind of William was the idea that by securing the crown of England he could strengthen his position on the Continent, and form a Protestant alliance that would be able to counteract the plans of the French King. As soon as James heard that William intended to land in England, he begged of Louis to prevent it, but that monarch, while at first he showed a disposition to comply with the request, was deterred from invading the Low Countries by the fear of leaving his eastern borders undefended. William was thus left free to act, and he acted with promptness and decision. He landed on the west of England, and although at first he was received without enthusiasm, the people soon flocked to his standard. James advanced against him with his troops, but the latter proved faithless, and he thus found himself practically deserted by

every person to whom he could look for support. As in the case of the Armada, the Roman Catholics of England refused to assist a co-religionist, in the person of Philip of Spain, because his success meant the domination of a foreign potentate in England; so now they refused to support James, because by so doing they would virtually place the kingdom in the hands of the King of France. Once more the indomitable love of freedom triumphed over every other sentiment. James fled. He was arrested and brought to London on his first attempt, but the way was made easy for him when next he attempted to seek refuge in France, and he made his escape.

The character of James can be estimated from a remark made by Charles. James told the latter that there was a plot on foot to kill him. To this Charles replied: "They'll never kill me, James, to make you king." James had all his brother's vices without any of his amiable qualities or his natural shrewdness. He was superstitious, and a religious bigot without being a religious man. Reference has already been made to his cruelty, and to this quality he added cowardice. With all his faults, Charles knew how to attract men to him; James repelled them. He was headstrong and impatient of counsel. The evil he did lived after him, for he provoked retaliation upon his co-religionists, which was exceedingly unjust and absolutely unnecessary for the safety of the state.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

During comparatively recent years, much has been brought to light concerning the early history of Ireland, and there seem to be grounds for believing that it was the seat of civilization antedating all others now in existence, except perhaps, that of the Chinese. Many years before the Christian Era, a population inhabited Ireland, acquainted with the working of metals, the making of fine tissues and possessed of a copious literature, and animated by a love of music. Relics of an age, apparently contemporary with the Stone Age in Europe, have been found in Ireland showing great perfection of workmanship, and suggesting that they were old when Greece and Rome emerged from barbarism.

It is commonly said that the Irish are of Celtic origin. As we have already shown, this does not mean very much that can be stated definitely. Whether the people called Celts originally formed one great nation, extending from the Caucasus Mountains to the western shores of Ireland, or were simply a race that moved across Europe by slow stages, and finally rested at last on the soil of Ireland, is something about which no one can do more than form an opinion. Rev. A. J. Thebaud, in his history of Ireland, seems to incline to the belief that they did the latter, but his deductions from his stated facts do not seem quite in harmony with them. The civilization of Ireland seems more ancient than the Celtic eruption, which inflicted so many grievous blows upon Greece and Rome. Mr. Thebaud himself admits that there are many theories as to the origin of the early Irish, and they as well as the facts upon which he relies are inconsistent with a Celtic migration within historic times.

It may be objected that the people call themselves Celts; but that proves nothing. The name was a general one applied by the Greeks to the race that occupied the region now included in Austria and Germany, just as the term Scythian was applied to the various races inhabiting what is now Russia. Mr. Thebaud is careful to mention that these people, whom we call Celts, had no common name among themselves. We have a parallel case in America, where Europe united in mis-calling all the people of the continent Indians, and the name has been preserved to this day, although we know that the various tribes are in many cases quite distinct from each other.

But, from whatever source the original population may have come, there is no doubt that it remains almost pure in blood in many parts of Ireland, as well as almost everywhere throughout the world. The Phoenicians and Carthaginians traded with Ireland long before the Christian Era. Whether or not they founded colonies there is uncertain, but if they did, the descendants of the colonists were speedily assimilated by the old population. The Romans never reached Ireland. Hence the people remained free from any admixture of Roman blood. The invasions of the Norsemen were repulsed; hence none of that blood, which had more or less influence upon the determination of the characteristics of the peoples of the western sea-coast of Europe, mingled with that of the Irish. The Saxons and Angles did not attempt an entrance into Ireland. The English invasion scarcely affected the ancient inhabitants racially. Doubtless there were many cases where Englishmen married Irish girls, but there was little admixture of the Irish peasantry with English blood. Therefore, we seem to reach the conclusion that of all the races of Europe, the Irish have preserved their individuality the most free from foreign elements, with the exception of the Basques, and the latter are numerically small. There is many a man, in the west of Ireland especially, who, if his lineage could be traced, would be found to be descended in absolute purity of blood, from ancestors who lived in Ireland long before the Phoenicians found their way to the island. The Irish seem to be at once the oldest and purest of European races. The consequence is that the racial type is strong and remarkably uniform and persistent. The pure-blooded Irishman at home is a strict survival of the aboriginal people of the land. He is as a

descendant of the Aztecs would be twenty centuries from now, if ancestors from the days before Cortez had kept themselves from intermarriage with any other than Aztec people. It is little cause for wonder, therefore, that the influence of Irish blood is so potent wherever it is found.

There is much in the racial history of the Irish people that is difficult to explain. It is hard to account for the difference between the extreme representatives of the race. Between the ancient people, who were skilled in arts, and who delighted in music and literature, to the most semi-savage, perhaps in some cases wholly savage tribes that were found in the country at the time of the English invasion, the gulf is so wide as to seem unbridgeable; but, as we have seen, this is also true of the early inhabitants of Britain. Some allowance must of course be made for the prejudiced accounts given by enemies. The Romans called all outside people barbarians, a term which, indeed, meant then little more than "other people," but they also drew sharp contrasts between these barbarians and themselves. What they did not know about them, and that was almost everything worth knowing, they filled in from their imagination. So, too, the English invaders of Ireland. We may be quite sure that the story of the Irish peasantry lost nothing in the telling from the standpoint of the weird and gruesome. Later religious hatred added its flavor to all accounts, and the terrible stress brought about by religious persecution, the enmity engendered by ruthless conquest, both tended to force the Irish peasants into a deplorable condition, and colored all accounts of their condition and character. Antiquarians are helping us to a better understanding of the Irish people, but there is very much to learn, and unfortunately, much of it can never be learned.

We know, in addition to what has been said above, that they were a race that always loved liberty and enjoyed a form of government that was based originally upon the family relation. The clan appears, indeed, to have been a distinctly Celtic institution, and to have been a survival of the old patriarchal system. These clans were independent of each other. Caesar called them "civitates," which means republics. The loyalty of the members of the various clans to each other and to their chief was, and for that matter now is remarkable. They were of undaunted courage, a trait preserved in a large degree to the present day. The clans were accustomed to unite against a common enemy, but between themselves bitter enmity often prevailed. Even this has survived for unnumbered centuries. The clan spirit successfully resisted the introduction of feudalism, and many of the English families who came to the island in the reign of the Norman and Angevin kings fell in with the natives system, and adopted new names. Thus, the Burkes became McWilliams; the Dixons, McJordans; the Geraldines, McMorises, McGibbons. The McStubards, McDavids, McVorises and others that might be named are of English origin. Their ancestors came with feudal grants from English kings, but being unable to hold them, adopted the Irish system, intermarried with Irish women and became to all intents and purposes Irish. The love of freedom above mentioned made the Irish so restless under English rule, that as late as the reign of James I. it was proposed to exterminate the whole race; but the difficulties in the way were too great. Henry VIII. asked for a report on the possibility of such an enterprise; but he was told that it would be impossible, for said the state paper prepared on the subject: "To enterprise the whole extirpation and destruction of all the Irishman of the land, it would be a marvellous and sumptuous charge and great difficulty, considering both the lack of inhabitants (by this new colonists is meant), and the great hardness and misery these Irishmen can endure, both of hunger, cold and thirst, and evil lodging, more than the inhabitants of any other land."

To take leave of this interesting subject for the present it may be added that only those who know the history of the Irish people can hope to understand the nature of the Irish problem, which confronts and confounds the wisdom of British statesmanship.

STUDYING HISTORY

What is the use of studying history? a correspondent once asked The Colonist. He added that he did not suggest it was of no use, but he said he would like to know what The Colonist had to say on that point. To speak frankly, there is not very much use in studying history as it is usually taught. It can make no material difference in the success or happiness of a man living in the Twentieth Century whether or not he knows who was who in the Tenth, or any of the details of the life in the French court in the days of le Grand Monarque, that is, if his knowledge stops at a mere acquaintance with the facts. Possibly he would be better off if he knew nothing about such things. The value of such details is, to use the language of "The Mikado," that they give "verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative." In other words, to learn the lessons of history you must be come to a certain extent familiar with the details of history, for the two are inseparably connected. It will hardly be denied that the lessons of history are worth learning, seeing that we of today live in a social and political fabric built up out of the experiences of the past. No prudent navigator would undertake to sail along any coast without a chart, if he

could get one. A chart is history shown upon a map. There are innumerable things about the sea and the shore that a chart does not tell. It only shows what some one has done. Some one sailed in such and such a place and found plenty of water; he sailed in some other place and found rocks and shoals. He marked this down upon a map, and the result is a chart, by studying which mariners are able to guide their ships in safety. History, properly regarded, is a chart. That is one of the reasons why its study is useful.

A great deal of thinking is going on nowadays. We do not know that it is any more profound than the thoughts indulged in by leaders of men in the past, but it seems to be more general. In every civilized country there is a swelling mass of discontent, or perhaps it would be better to say restlessness. Everywhere men, and to some extent women, are endeavoring to discover a solution of difficult problems. There are problems of government, problems of society, problems of the relations of individuals to each other. Education has become well nigh universal and the masses are asking questions which not very long ago were only thought of by a few people. When these problems were considered only by a few scholars, it did not matter much whether or not the great majority of the community knew anything about the history of their country. It was sufficient to keep alive a few stories or deeds of valor or acts of shame, wherewith the popular imagination could be aroused from time to time, but men who had no voice in determining the affairs of the state, or if they had it, only exercised it as they were told by some superior they ought to, did not need to be informed as to how the constantly recurring problems of the state and society had been dealt with in the past, what courses had led to failure and what had led to success. But we have witnessed a great change. The laborer with his pick and shovel has a right to lay them down while he goes to express his views as to how the state should be ruled. You may find him, sometimes, sitting in his home endeavoring to get some light upon problems which vexed the minds of the great leaders of thought centuries upon centuries ago. We saw in a recent article on this page how in the reign of Charles II. one or two leading thinkers advanced ideas that were then regarded as new concerning the relations of the king to the people. Locke, the leader of the new school, claimed that his teaching in relation to the implied contract between the king and the people was founded upon the history of the English people. The freedom which we enjoy today is due to the fact that this theory found acceptance with the majority. It was vigorously combated. The theory that the people had no rights except as the sovereign chose to grant them found many staunch adherents; but in the end the lesson drawn from history triumphed, and the English Revolution was accomplished without the shedding of blood. In France the minds of the people were inflamed with raw theories, theories right enough in the abstract, but infinitely dangerous when not regarded in the light of historical precedents, and the consequence was that the French Revolution was the acme of horror. Thousands upon thousands of men are today endeavoring to solve problems of government and sociology in the light of theory alone. That way danger lies. Theory should be applied in the light cast by experience, and the only source of experience in such matters is derived from history. The student of English history will not fail to notice that all claims made on behalf of the people were based upon the ancient customs of the realm. English revolutions have been recurrences to past conditions. It may not be easy to specify when these conditions existed. Perhaps, in point of fact, they never existed since the ancient days, when the family relation was the actual basis, as it is now the theoretical basis of government; but the theory of equality within the family survived feudalism, kingship and every other influence that tended to the undue restraint of individual liberty, and it was towards this that the people turned when they demanded the Great Charter, when they put forward the Petition of Right, when they sentenced their king for treason, when they enacted the Bill of Rights. Always there has existed among Englishmen this doctrine of liberty and equality, and so British freedom has been built upon a foundation that is historical. Occasionally we hear some one say that the country needs revolution in the French sense of the term. History tells us that no such revolution is necessary. It shows clearly the path to national safety.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces (N. de Bertrand Luyin)

Julius Slowacki

The three great Polish poets, Mickiewicz, Krasinski and Slowacki, sang the swan-song of their ill-fated country, for there have been no great Polish writers since their time, and no incentive to create them. Poland is only a nation of glorious memory and pitiful end; yet upon the pages of her history are inscribed the names of some of the bravest men who ever lived, and are recorded battles the most stirring ever fought, and victories among the greatest ever won.

Slowacki, as distinct from his two compatriots, was a dramatist as well as a poet, but, like them, he sang in an impassioned strain of the land he loved. Like them, too, he was an exile for his patriotism, and composed his works in

an alien country. Through all his writings one can trace the endeavor to inspire his countrymen with a deathless allegiance, though his hopelessness that his beloved land could ever be restored to her lost place among the nations is manifest in every verse.

He was a man of the people, possessing that untamable spirit which can brook no restraint. He fought with all his moral and intellectual strength for the freedom of those whose mouth-piece he was, and he hated with an almost unreasoning hatred the rulers of his country, who stood for slavery and despotism. Hence only to be in possession of his books constituted a penal offence, and Slowacki lived a wanderer until his death.

He was born in 1809, and was educated at the University of Vilna, where his father was one of the professors. From his earliest years he evinced a decided poetical bent, and though at first upon leaving the university he entered the service of the Government, after two years he gave up the position and devoted his time entirely to writing. His first works show the influence of Byron, whom he greatly admired. They are "Hugo," "The Monk" and "The Arab." They abound in beauty of imagery, warmth of sentiment and voluptuous description of scene; but their loveliness is overshadowed by the spirit of hopelessness which is always in evidence in the poet's works, though more particularly in his early ones. Of his first dramas, "Mary Stuart" is undoubtedly the best. It is a particularly powerful play, abounding in strong situations and impassioned and beautiful poetry.

In all of his works Slowacki is the patriot first. Love of country is the dominant theme in his plays. Those of us who know a little of Poland's history can sympathize with the fervor of a man who lived to try, however hopelessly, to ameliorate that country's wrongs. His poems must appeal to all those whose loyalty is dear to them. One of his best productions is the powerful drama, "In Honor of Our Ancestors." Two others of equal merit are "Mazepa" and "Balladyna." In the latter and in "Lilla Weneda" the poet revives some of the old traditions of his country.

Slowacki surpassed all his contemporaries in the magnificent flights of his imagination, and in the glowing richness of his language and imagery. His dramas are among the chief ornaments of Polish literature, and his beautiful letters to his mother should be mentioned as gems of epistolary style. He ranks among the great poets of the Nineteenth Century." He died in 1849.

The following extract from the beautiful poem, "I Am So Sad, O God," will give an idea of the deep feeling portrayed in the writer's patriotic verse:

I am so sad, O God. Thou hast before me
Spread a bright rainbow in the western
skies,
But Thou hast quenched in darkness cold and
stormy

The brighter stars that rise.
Clear grows the heaven 'neath Thy transform-
ing rod;
Still I am sad, O God.

Like empty ears of grain, with heads erected,
Have I delighted stood amid the crowd;
My face the while to stranger eyes reflected
The calm of summer's cloud;
But Thou dost know the ways that I have
trod,
And why I grieve, O God.

Today o'er the wide waste of ocean sweeping,
Hundreds of miles away from shore or rock,
I saw the cranes fly on, together keeping
In one unbroken flock;
Their feet with soil from Poland's hills were
shod,
And I was sad, O God.

Often by strangers' tombs I've lingered weary,
Since grown a stranger to my native ways;
I walk a pilgrim through a desert dreary,
Lit but by lightning's blaze,
Knowing not where shall fall the burial clod
Upon my bier, O God.

Some time hereafter will my bones lie whit-
ened,
Somewhere on stranger's soil, I know not
where.

I envy those whose dying hours are lightened,
Fanned by their native air;
But flowers of some strange land will spring
and nod
Above my grave, O God.

When but a guileless child at home they bade
me
To pray each day for home restored, I found
My bark was steering—how the thought dis-
mayed me!

The whole wide world around,
Those prayers unanswered, wearily I plod
Through rugged ways, O God.

Upon the rainbow whose resplendent rafter
Thy angels rear above us in the sky,
Others will look a hundred years hereafter,
And pass away as I;
Exiled and hopeless 'neath Thy chastening rod,
And sad as I, O God.

IT PROVED FATAL

Little Ethel came running into the house one day with a very sad face. "Mamma," she cried, "my dolly has been dreadful sick and died and gone down to God." "What was the matter with your dolly?" her mother asked. "It had the doctor dreadfully," Ethel replied.—National Magazine.

ANOTHER MILL PREY OF FLAMES

Columbia River Company's Plant at Golden Destroyed—Fears That Watchman Has Fallen Victim

OKANAGAN FORESTS ARE NOW ABLAZE

Sandon and Three Forks Still Safe—Mine Buildings Near Latter Point Burned—Damage Elsewhere.

Telegrams to the Premier from Government Agent Chipman from Golden, B.C., regarding the fire at the Columbia River Company's plant at Golden, B.C., on Sunday night.

OKANAGAN SUFFERS

PENTICTON, July 21.—Half a dozen big forest fires are now raging in the Okanagan district, and, according to Divisional Fire Warden M. V. Allen, threaten to destroy the sources of supply of several irrigation systems.

Loss of Mr. Sawmill

GOLDEN, B. C., July 21.—The Columbia River Lumber Company's mill was totally destroyed by a big fire this morning.

Kootenay Fires

NELSON, B. C., July 21.—A wire from Rosland indicates a large bush fire in progress in that vicinity and advancing towards the city.

AUDITOR'S TROUBLES

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 21.—The effort of the directors of old Iroquois to get the new company started, attended with some discomfort to him.

No Liquor on Trains

ATLANTA, Georgia, July 21.—The state senate today passed a bill declaring the drinking of intoxicating liquor in public by a fine or imprisonment.

British Immigration

LONDON, July 21.—The number of British passengers to Canada during the last six months was 88,997, compared with 49,930 for the same period last year.

Manitoba Teachers

LONDON, July 21.—The school teachers from Manitoba, who are expected to return to their homes at the end of the week, returning for a tour of the province.

Canada's Trade

OTTAWA, July 21.—Canadian trade figures for June and for the first quarter of the fiscal year indicate the general prosperity of the country.

SMALL PROSPECT OF ARBITRATION

Grand Trunk Company and Its Employees Not Likely to Come Together on Minister King's Invitation

UNABLE TO AGREE ON BOARD PERSONNEL

Canadian Pacific Reaches Settlement With Trainmen and Conductors and Danger of Strike is Averted

CLEARING SITE FOR HUGE MILL

Work Has Commenced at Esquimalt Upon What Will Be One of Largest Lumber Mills in Province

A lumber mill with a total daily output capacity of 250,000 feet is to be constructed at Esquimalt by an Eastern Canadian syndicate of capitalists.

PAID THE PENALTY

Indians Executed for Murder of Chinese at Dog Creek.

Bonds Affected by Strike

LONDON, July 21.—The underwriting of Grand Trunk Pacific loan because of the strike on the Grand Trunk, which for \$2,000,000 at a per cent.

At Sloan the C. P. R. has a crew

At Sloan the C. P. R. has a crew clearing a shipyard site.

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Midsummer Materials



At Tempting July Sale Prices

Perhaps you have all the Summer Dresses you need, all the warm weather outer garments you had planned. But, perhaps you can do with another one—a stylish washable Linen or Cordette Costume.

- DRESS LINENS—heavy double width, most desirable goods, regularly priced at 75c per yard. JULY SALE PRICE 45c
COTTON CORDETTES AND COLORED DRESS LINENS—Charming fabrics, the very height of fashion, regularly sold at 35c per yard. JULY SALE PRICE.... 22 1/2c

Henry Young & Co. 1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Flour is on the Rise

COPAS & YOUNG THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Are still able to sell you their well known Rising Sun Brand at the old price, but it can't last, so we advise you to buy NOW NONE BETTER

- ANTI-COMBINE TEA—in lead packets. The best tea ever offered at the price. 3 lbs. for \$1.00
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—per sack \$1.65
GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER—large 3-lb. packet 20c
PURE WHITE CASTLE SOAP—long bar 20c
MORTON'S PERSIAN SHERBET—1-lb. bottle 25c
CHIVERS' PATENT CUSTARDS—per package 15c
PURNELL'S ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR—quart bottle 15c
FREESTONE PEACHES—per crate \$1.10
PRESERVING APRICOTS—per crate \$1.15

Copas & Young

Anti-Combine Grocers Corner Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug, a large, comfortable, and durable rug, which we have just received.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 208 TATE STREET

FIT-REFORM

MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE

If you want the best Suit you ever bought or ever will buy for the money come and get it, but come soon or the Suits will be gone.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Steam From a Kettle

once suggested the steam engine, but now-a-days it suggests the best of all tea.

"DIXI" TEA

No. 1 "Dixi Ceylon" 35c lb., or 3 lbs. \$1.00. Perhaps YOU prefer Coffee to Tea, and if so, we can well recommend our fine

Coffee per lb. 50c, 40c and 30c

a famous blend of Mocha and Java. Most invigorating, refreshing and sustaining.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1117 Government Street

BALCOM COMPANY

is Negotiating for Steamship to Start Service From Victoria to Stewart and North B. C. Ports

POURED LIBATIONS

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BALCOM COMPANY TO START LINE

Is Negotiating for Steamships to Start Service From Victoria to Stewart and Northern B. C. Ports

The Balcom steamship line is the latest to enter the northern British Columbia trade between Victoria and Stewart. At present, the small freighter, the J. L. Card, which returned yesterday morning from Stewart, is the only steamer in the line.

Police protection is being on the Naas, according to Capt. Balcom. He said the Indians were becoming more and more suspicious, and the general impression was that trouble was likely to arise.

TEMPORARY SET BACK IN SHIPPING

Semi-Annual Circular of British Firm Tells of Lull—Building Costs May Rise Soon. Messrs. H. E. Moss and Co. have just issued their steamship circular, in which they deal with shipping results during the past six months.

Building Costs May Rise

Large numbers of contracts, principally for liners and special steamers, were placed during the last six months, and many owners to reconstruct their fleets, but at present the demand has practically ceased, and the few contracts which are being made are being made at less, and not more, than former years.

ENGINEER RETURNS FROM CHARLOTTE

C. L. McCammon, Reporting to Provincial Government Regarding Railway Proposal for Graham Island

C. L. McCammon, the well known engineer, has just returned from an extended tour through Graham Island of the Queen Charlotte's group, upon which he left some weeks ago under special instructions from the Provincial Government.

SPEED LAUNCH COMET HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Running at Thirty Miles an Hour She Struck Flat Rock at Vancouver—Undergoing Repairs.

Mr. Victor Spencer's speed yacht Comet, which recently made the run from Victoria in three and one-half hours, and which was badly wrecked a day or so ago on Flat Rock in the Narrows near Prospect Point, is at the Vancouver shipyard yards undergoing repairs.

SETTLEMENT HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Cobble Hill Depot and Hotel All But Swept Away by Bluff Fire—Wind Veers Opportunely

The Cobble Hill railway depot, the hotel and warehouses at that point, a number of houses, and several large machines are being shipped back to the Coast. In consequence of technical difficulties there will be no issue of liquor licenses at Prince Rupert until September.

MAKURA WILL REACH PORT ON TUESDAY

The Canadian-Australian liner Makura is expected to reach the outer wharf from the Antipodes on Tuesday morning, and is bringing a large complement of travellers, mostly from Sydney, Brisbane and New Zealand.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

Grand Forks has struck a tax rate of 23 mills on the dollar.

Losses by Nanaimo's latest fire will aggregate \$150,000.

An Abnerl Chinese has been driven insane by the excessively hot weather.

The new Anglican mission steamer Columbia II has gone into commission.

Prince Rupert will donate \$500 to the city funds towards the expenses of the coming autumn fair.

The finance committee of the Prince Rupert council proposes a tax rate of fifteen mills for school revenue.

A Vancouver syndicate is investing \$40,000 in a brick-making plant at Nanaimo, with 25,000 daily capacity.

Plans have been adopted and construction begun of Chilliwack's new general hospital.

New Westminster's Central hotel has been sold by W. P. Curran to Joseph Freeman for \$30,000.

The Fort George & Alberta Telephone Co. has now established northern head offices at Fort George.

Ald. Allen has resigned from the city council of Vernon for business reasons.

The salmon run on the Fraser is still delayed owing to the reluctance of the sockeye to enter the great river.

Stewart citizens have come to the conclusion that conditions justify the immediate erection of a public school.

Narcosis, the well known one of the Shwartzs, has died in hospital at Kamloops.

A combination chemical and hose wagon has been ordered for the Prince Rupert fire department, this piece of apparatus to cost \$5,000.

At Hazelton, Frank Flint has been committed to trial on the charge of assaulting Thomas Williams with a pitchfork.

Automobile traffic on the Cariboo road has considerably fallen off, and several large machines are being shipped back to the Coast.

In consequence of technical difficulties there will be no issue of liquor licenses at Prince Rupert until September.

John Smith, an octogenarian resident of Port Hammond, met death Thursday by being struck by a C.P.R. train.

The directors of the Royal Canadian hospital at New Westminster are spending \$5,000 on improvements at that institution.

The mines of the Pacific Coast Coal Co., at South Wellington made record day's output Thursday of 825 tons.

The sixth Avenue Methodist congregation of New Westminster have raised \$5,500 toward their new church, and require \$7,000 more.

The first issue of "Man-to-Man," the new magazine issued under the auspices of the Vancouver Tourist Association, has made its appearance.

Ishmaru Kengo, for the murder of a compatriot at White Rock last December was hanged at New Westminster on Friday morning. He had nothing to say.

The estate of the late Charles S. Wiley, of Seattle, drowned last week in Jarvis Inlet while attempting the rescue of his wife, has been probated at approximately \$1,000,000.

The first debentures of the new city of Prince Rupert will probably be those issued under the telephone law, providing for the municipalization of the telephone system.

The recently organized "Skeena District Agricultural and Industrial Association," with headquarters at Prince Rupert, will send an exhibit to the first Canadian National Apple Show.

Owing to the hard-and-fast rules of the Canadian Military Council, Vancouver's citizen soldiers will be unable to participate in the Tacoma military tournament.

Charles Neil, for years engaged in fishing along the Northern coast, was drowned off Inverness last Sunday, by being from his boat. His wife was drowned near the same spot a year ago.

All three of Chilliwack's money bills for the new city hall, drainage improvements, and the purchase of road machinery, were carried by good safe margins.

PRINCE RUPERT WILL HAVE AN AUTOMOBILE FIRE ENGINE

A brigade of boy scouts has been organized at Trail.

A horse famine exists in the Kettle River valley, in consequence of the extra demands for construction work.

Summerland has appointed a city engineer and a constable the latter at \$15 per year.

New headquarters for the Summerland Irrigation Light and Power departments have been completed.

The Mercantile Trust Co. is to erect a handsome modern steel and concrete blocks at Fort George.

Kamloops city council is opposing the proposal of the C. P. R. to lay a third track through the city.

The Trail amateur last week shipped a carload of lead to Japan. Further shipments will follow.

Merritt expects to enjoy a revenue of \$350 per annum from the sale of the town's water works.

Nanaimo is considering the advisability of establishing a free clinic for the poor.

Methodist services are now held regularly at Fort George in the pool house.

Drinking irrigation water has caused several deaths from typhoid near Kelowna.

The Government is to establish a new school three miles from Rock Creek in the Boundary district.

Upwards of 250 men are working on Government road improvements in the Skeena district.

Salmon Army district is to have a permanent exhibit and immigration office in London.

Allen McDonald of Ymir died suddenly Tuesday, while sitting in his chair at the Ymir Hotel.

A. H. Povey of Burnaby, was drowned either accidentally or by suicide at Eagle River last week.

Oil heaters are to be given a trial at Vancouver's King Edward high school.

Freeman Bunting has been appointed sergeant to the New Westminster police force.

Queens is urging its claims as the proper centre for the establishment of a Government land office.

Trail has sent a belated invitation to the World Laurier to visit the smelter city.

William E. Gilroy has been drowned at Nanaimo Rapid while engaged on G. T. P. construction work.

The entire estate of the James Reid Company at Quemes is to be disposed of at the highest bidder.

His Lordship the Rockeave still disposes of the property of the late Mr. Shwartz, who died in hospital at Kamloops.

The Queens Conservative Association is petitioning the Government to acquire part of the townsite as a public park.

A prieger house of the design designed to improve conditions in the Trade has been organized in the Boundary district.

The residents of D. L. 201 appear to have a chance, and the brand B. C. E. R. 40-year franchise proposed.

Forty ancient buildings which do not conform to the architectural standards of the city are being demolished at destruction in Vancouver.

The B. C. E. R. Co. has informed New Westminster that it cannot provide a tramway street sprinkler for the Royal City this season.

Having been twice convicted of Sunday liquor selling on successive Sundays, the proprietor of the Allan-son hotel, Vancouver, has had his license summarily cancelled.

Alexander McLaren shot himself fatally in the laundry in the C. P. R. depot, Vancouver, on Tuesday, during a dispute over the loss of a package of destination induced by the express.

Vancouver's city council is adhering to its policy of declining to return forfeit cheques, when tenders refuse to proceed with contracts for which they have been competitors.

A new regiment to be known as the 104th Regiment of Canadian Infantry will be formed at the headquarters at New Westminster and other companies at Cloverdale and Chilliwack.

Last Saturday—the day of the first of the Minto Cup matches—witnessed the record transfer receipts for the Vancouver hockey line. No fewer than 10,573 passengers were carried to Queen's Park.

The Mountaineering Club of Vancouver will next week attempt the conquest of Mount Garibaldi, in the course of the club's first annual camp.

An advance guard is already pitching an auxiliary camp in the foothills.

Counter proposals are to be submitted to the Nanaimo Council and Citizens' League by the Dominion Stock and Bond Corporation in respect to its proposals to establish a railway service in Nanaimo and to Ladysmith.

The Christensen-Brandt Company has just purchased a large deal in land in the Lakelse valley, 5,000 acres being sold to a North Dakotan, for upwards of \$20,000. The same buyer the week before purchased 2,000 other acres, holding in this locality 7,000 acres.

\$402 is the record price of an illicit drink at Prince Rupert. This is what Charles Grey was asked to contribute towards the purchase of a call at "blind pig." \$100 fine, \$500 license fee, and \$25 costs made up the total. Seizure of his goods and chattels, and three months' imprisonment made up the alternative.

MINTO CUP STAYS WEST COAST

Montreal Lacrosse Thoroughly Tamed by Salmonbellies in Second of Championship Series Yesterday

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 23.—Merely a picture of the Minto Cup lacrosse team carry with them when on Monday evening they leave for their old home town. But with that photograph a copy of the coveted emblem which they sought to lift goes a bag of gold to cheer them on their way.

Nine the first of the two games were fought in the game today and a week ago to attach the Minto silverware while twenty-three goals in the record of the fast victorious Royals.

The champions encouraged by that lead of six made it 12 to 6 in the game today.

It was a slow and disappointing contest for the New Westminster boys who outlasted the challengers that latter was at times made look like an any remarkable feature.

The attendance of seven thousand men for the two games over the eighteenth thousand, wherein lies the little bag of gold for the victors. The teams were the same in all positions as last Saturday.

Conceding a lightning start, scoring two goals in 50 seconds, and at the end of the first quarter the Salmon Bellies were up to their opponents two. The second quarter saw the wild and wolly westerners put a state while the thoroughly tamed Montrealers could only pierce the net once, the last quarter was marked by very slow work, each side scoring twice.

Even better than for fast lacrosse than last week, Friday night's rain laid the dust and made the turf field a little more treacherous than mid-summer sun.

The fielders did not seem to have any speed at all and the Salmon Bellies ran rings around them.

When Montreal secured the ball they took their time going up the slope and the Westsiders were not slow in the defence at long range and Harry Roberts tried a shot from the top of the goal before Grumpy Spring hit the goal net.

Grumpy Spring hit the goal net, but the shot was not good. Harry Roberts then Harry Scott went down and played ceased for a while. He received last Saturday and retired, Lawson taking his place.

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LOOKING TO CANADA

The San Francisco Examiner thinks it is the high time for the United States that country to Canada. It alleges that President McKinley was strongly in favor of reciprocity with this country, and it takes this position: "Canada naturally belongs to our continental circle of commerce, and in legislating against its trade we have done incalculable damage to our own."

The Examiner is not right in supposing that the tariff has driven farmers across the boundary line. They have come because they could get land in Canada on favorable terms and for no other reason, at least in the very great majority of cases.

It is true that some American manufacturers have been induced by the Canadian tariff to erect factories in the Dominion, but this does not explain the great tide of immigration across the Boundary line into the Prairie Provinces. We are not quite sure what the Examiner means by saying that Canada naturally belongs to the United States continental circle of commerce.

Indeed, we were not aware that the United States had any "continental circle of commerce." It is far from having a monopoly of the commerce of Central and South America. If what it means is that Canada or the United States are by nature commercially the complement of each other, we might not be disposed to dispute the claim; but the policy pursued in the United States has prevented the natural development of commerce between the two countries, and we are inclined to think that this has been to the advantage of Canada. We have built up in the Dominion the greatest foreign trade per capita enjoyed by any people in the world, except possibly those of the United Kingdom, and we have come to a state where the United States wants what we have to sell to a greater extent than the tariff of this country will permit its people to have it. Hence illic lacrymæ.

A rancher named Kersey received serious injuries on the Cariboo road last week, presumably by being run over by a steam train. He was affected and it is feared he may not recover.

Beginning early next week the Pacific Cable board will enlarge its facilities for the transmission of messages between the Antipodes and the Mother Country via British Columbia by the installation of a new cable of 3,000 miles of land line between Banfield and Montreal.

REVISING SURVEYS OVER HOPE RANGE

J. J. Hill of Great Northern Railway Sends Word That Grades Must Be Further Reduced

A V. V. & E. engineering party in charge of Mr. J. F. Floyd is now at work in the Hope Mountains revising the survey. Mr. J. J. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern Railway, has sent word from St. Paul that the grades must be still further reduced before contracts for construction will be awarded.

The gradients going east from Coquihale summit and from the same summit west down to Hope, according to last year's surveys, are one per cent. above the Hope Mountains, respectively. From Princeton to Hope the distance by the route already surveyed is 22 miles. Confidence is expressed that the revision now in progress will result in securing marked improvement in the gradients in both directions, especially on the top up hill haul from Hope going eastward.

It is learned that the grades of the eighteen mile section between Princeton and Tulameen River, representing the approach to the Hope Mountains, will be completed in October. The big work will be finished within a few weeks.

Mr. A. E. Hoagland, chief engineer of the Great Northern and Mr. J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. Railway last week drove over the route between Hope and Abbotsford. Construction work is now in progress along a stretch of thirteen miles from Abbotsford to Sumas River. There are six construction camps with a force of 350 men. In addition to ordinary equipment the contractors are using three steam shovels and six drunks. Tenders for bridge construction were closed last week.

The located lines of the V. V. & E. Railway and the Canadian Northern from Sumas to Hope, a distance of 28 miles, are on the same right-of-way. In some instances for miles they are less than fifteen feet apart.

Owing to the activity of organized labor, the attempt of the railroads of the state of Oklahoma to push through an amendment to Article 9 of the State Constitution at the recent state elections failed completely. The amendment of the railroads would have abolished the power of the state corporation commission to regulate rates and otherwise regulate and control the public utility.

The union labor agitation received an impetus during the week as a result of the formation of a branch of the Women's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary, making its home at Seattle, an organization, and when we have our women folk thoroughly in sympathy with the aims and objects of the league, then will the labor movement advance with rapid strides.

The search for Miss Agnes Smith, missing at Wolfville for ten days past, and who is believed to be wandering in the woods, is still unwavering by the slightest vestige of success.

New Westminster's waterworks authorities have penalized those citizens who have been making use of the water for the improvement of their lawns by shutting off their water supply in 1910.

JOHNSON DOESN'T WANT LANGFORD

Champion Said to Be Inclined to Steer Clear of Boston Tar Baby—Latter Wants Match Badly

NEW YORK, July 23.—"I don't believe you could pay Jack Johnson to fight Sam Langford," today declared William Gibson, of the Fairmount Athletic Club, well-known fight club in New York. "When Johnson was fat he broke a year ago I offered him \$50,000 for a six-round bout before my match. He got only \$4,700 for beating Tommy Burns. His view on the matter was sure my offer would be snapped up, especially since I knew Johnson would declare a fight between the two offer down cold."

"I was later present in a sporting resort where Langford came and he found Johnson there. There was no blood between the men, and Langford made a dash for the champion. Johnson hit the swinging doors, and took it on the run. Down the street he went, and he was scared dead. Being better runner he escaped."

"I think Langford can lick Johnson if each of them were given a manager, needs any financial assistance I am willing to make up the \$20,000 he needs for the fight. If they ever meet I'll mortgage my house to get a bet down on the Boston man. But I think the victor will be Langford with his left, but he never saw the day he could hit as hard as the Boston man. I don't believe in the victor of the fight with Johnson and Langford."

Gibson is a well-known sporting authority not given to overindulgence in "hot air" but his view on the new Johnson and Langford is that taken by most of the eastern critics, who declare a fight between the two negroes would be worth going miles to witness.

MINING NEWS

Sheep Creek Camp

Two more gold bricks were shipped from the old stand-by, Queen camp, on the Indian Head, and another gold brick from the famous Nugget mine on Sheep Creek was shipped from the first of the gold bricks.

The personal visit of Mr. Guggenheim, of Seattle, with Mr. Carle, of the Attle, has caused considerable comment all through the district. Mr. Guggenheim's accompaniment was accompanied by A. H. Gracey, Mr. Squires, of Nelson, and Mr. Carle, this gentleman having been the accompaniment of the spring inspecting properties, and it was owing to Mr. Carle's representations that Mr. Guggenheim was led to the visit. They first went to the Queen mines, where they were shown all through the workings by Mr. B. V. Buckley, general manager; then they proceeded to Sheep Creek to the new and promising property, Mother Lode, where they were met by Mr. Watson, the general manager of the mine. The visitors expressed themselves as surprised at the amount of development being done in the district and the good showings which these properties were making.

The famous Nugget mine, where they were in the past by Mr. Pool, who gave them a thorough inspection of the Nugget mine, and when told of the gold produced therefrom. The time of the approach to the mine was unable to see other promising properties, such as the Clyde-Belt group, where there is a large crew of men at development work; also the Bonanza mine, of Wolf Creek, where there has been a lot of work done during the past winter, and has every prospect of coming up to the standard of the Hope Mountains, especially on the top up hill haul from Hope going eastward.

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New Westminster's waterworks authorities have penalized those citizens who have been making use of the water for the improvement of their lawns by shutting off their water supply in 1910.

Mr. Robert J. Martin and Mrs. Martin, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude Esther, to Mr. Henry Arthur Dickson of Seattle. The wedding will take place on the 10th of August.

FIVE PEOPLE DIE IN HOQUIAM FIRE

Flames Trap Inmates of Old Hotel Building Used as An Apartment House—City Is Placed in Much Danger.

HOQUIAM, Wash., July 22.—It is now believed five persons perished in the fire which destroyed the Hotel Hoquiam early today. The body of C. H. Junnett, a line man, was taken from the rubble. There are two other known dead and two missing. Mrs. Olsen, a guest of the hotel, was burned to death in her room.

STARTS NEW INDUSTRY

Vancover Syndicate to Erect Brick-Making Plant on Land Near Nanaimo Bay.

NANAIMO, July 22.—A deal has been made whereby a Vancover syndicate will erect a brick-making plant on some 60 acres of clay lands, the property of R. P. F. H. of Notch Hill ranch, near Nanaimo.

HOUSE OF LORDS' FUTURE FORECAST

Noted Writer on Eugenics Says Upper Chamber is Likely to Be Above Average in Ability Under Present System

LONDON, July 22.—The relation between the science of eugenics and the House of Lords is a subject which has already been discussed in the pages of this paper.

VARIES HIS FAVORS

Berlin, July 22.—A curious decree, has been issued by the Imperial Civil Cabinet concerning the Kaiser's dog.

Canadian Applications

LONDON, July 22.—Applications have been made to the British consuls to list city of Edmonton \$238,000 of \$-5 per cent and British Columbia Electric Railway \$340,000 of 4 1/2 per cent bonds.

Woman Commits Suicide

CARMAN, Man., July 22.—Mrs. Wilkie, wife of Wm. Wilkie, a farmer living six miles west of Carman, committed suicide last night by drinking arsenic.

Sons of England Party

LONDON, July 22.—The Canadian Sons of England party, finished their London visit today and leave tomorrow for provincial cities.

Slaughter of Negroes

ELLIOTT, Miss., July 22.—Five negroes were killed and two others mortally wounded yesterday by deputy sheriff Sid Caudley of this county.

Three Drowned at Picnic

MONTREAL, July 22.—A triple drowning took place yesterday at Maple Grove, near Beauharnois, where the picnic of the Montreal Light and Power Co. was being given.

C. P. R. Land Sale at Calgary

CALGARY, July 22.—What will be one of Calgary's most select residential subdivisions will be placed on sale by the Canadian Pacific on July 26th.

ASK FOR CONSTITUTION

Inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine Wish to Be Treated Like Other Parts of Germany.

BERLIN, July 22.—The renewed efforts of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine to induce the Imperial government to grant them a constitution led to an exciting scene in the Reichstag at Strassburg.

ITALIAN AGITATOR IN VANCOUVER

Taken Into Custody on Charge of Intimidation—Men Return to Work.

VANCOUVER, July 22.—Following the arrest of a man named Santarelli, a number of Italian agitators were taken into custody on charges of intimidation.

BIG COAL SHIPMENTS

Five Vessels Reach San Francisco From 17,000 Tons of Black Diamonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Today's coal receipts will total about 17,000 tons, coming from the North and from Australia, and brought by five vessels.

CATTLE DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Reported Outbreak of Plague in Yorkshire—Ottawa Authorities Await Official Confirmation From London.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Not having received notification from the authorities in Great Britain, Ottawa authorities are awaiting official confirmation from London.

TRAINING OFFICERS FOR UNION COMPANY

Ship Darford Arrives at San Francisco from Antipodes With Many Apprentices.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Italian merchant ship Darford, which arrived last night from Newcastle, Australia, with coal for Hind, Ralph & Co.

NEGOTIATING TO BUY "GOLD REF"

Local Capitalists Seek to Secure Bitter-Creek Claims and Organize Mining Company.

A local syndicate of capitalists is negotiating for the purchase of the Bitter Creek claims, which contain the world's largest deposit of gold.

CELTS MUST PLAY TORONTO

Vancover, July 22.—Judging from the despatch from Toronto, the Celtic football club of this city, who were awarded the People's Cup, will play Toronto.

Shriners Go to Dawson

The following Shriners, members of Ghish Temple, are sailing for Dawson City tomorrow.

Denies Press Report

In connection with a report published that the wireless station at Esquimalt had been destroyed, the Dominion Government denies the report.

STRIKERS QUIETER AFTER ARREST

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WANTS GIRL SCOUTS LEADING THE WAY

Proposal of Vicar of Bradford for Young Code of Propriety for Young Women.

LONDON, July 22.—Rev. E. Grosford Jones, Vicar of Bradford, wants a Girl Scout movement. He told the royal commission on divorce that in the present state of society the country stood very much in need of a code of propriety governing the action of young women.

SMALLHOLDERS' LEAGUE, RECENTLY ORGANIZED IN ENGLAND, ENJOYING LARGE EXPANSION OF BUSINESS—ITS PURPOSES

LONDON, July 22.—The Smallholders' League, an organization of which was recently announced, has become one of the most successful of co-operative activities in this country.

UNEXPECTED RESULT

Burglar's Invasion of Workman's Room Explores Occupant As Counter-Feiter.

PARIS, July 22.—The invasion of a workman's room by a burglar the other day led to a very interesting discovery, for which neither the burglar nor the police were prepared.

FRUIT MARKET REPORT

Summarizing the latest report of Mr. J. C. Metcalf, British Columbia market commissioner, the prairie prices of fruit are as follows.

California apricots, 10 case lots, \$1.40; California peaches, \$1.20; Washington peaches, \$1.10; California plums, \$1.10; California apples, \$1.10; Washington apples, \$1.10; California pears, \$1.10; Washington pears, \$1.10; California cherries, \$1.10; Washington cherries, \$1.10.

SELECTS OFFICE SITE

Government Agent of Barkerville Chooses Plot at Fort George.

Government Agent Randall of Barkerville, who was recently sent out to select a site for a government office at Fort George, has chosen a plot of land near the town.

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TO SAFEGUARD LIFE

Coal Mine Regulation Act Which Necessitates Installation of Rescue Apparatus Proclaimed.

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FRESH FRUITS
Loganberries, per box10c
Raspberries, per box15c
Cherries, per lb.25c
Grapes, per 2-lb. basket50c
Apples, Gravenstein, 3 lbs.25c
Bananas, per doz.35c
Pineapples, each80c
Plums, large, rad. per basket, 40c
Oranges, watermelons, apricots, peaches, hot-house tomatoes, preserving cherries, cucumbers, cabbages, etc.

The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets Phone 312

Red Jacket "So Easy to Fix" Force and Lift Pumps
The Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Limited
Victoria, B. C. Agents

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Selection of British Columbia Commissioners Falls on Candidate From Westminster—Six Competitors

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WATER LILIES AND TUBES
One of the most attractive plants is the cultivated water lily. These are fortunate enough to pond, or, better still, a stream, their grounds, have the many beautiful subjects. These water plants are the Nymphaea which there is now in cultivation. One of the most attractive plants is the cultivated water lily. These are fortunate enough to pond, or, better still, a stream, their grounds, have the many beautiful subjects. These water plants are the Nymphaea which there is now in cultivation.

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BOYS BAIT BRUIN
When Bear Invaded Family Pig Sty Youths Raved to Defense of Pigs.

FOR GROWING IN TUBS
The best way is to make a good soil mentioned above and plant taking care to keep the top edge below the level of the soil. For culture in tubs the soil should be potted off singly in sandy loam. As they get larger the plants by placing a harder of a cooler temperature. The good selection for

GROWING IN TUBS
N. Laydeker.—This is one of the most attractive plants is the cultivated water lily. These are fortunate enough to pond, or, better still, a stream, their grounds, have the many beautiful subjects. These water plants are the Nymphaea which there is now in cultivation.

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RURAL AND SUBURBAN

WATER LILIES AND THE WAY TO GROW THEM

One of the most attractive forms of gardening is the cultivation of water plants, and those who are fortunate enough to possess a small pond, or, better still, a stream running through their grounds, have the means of growing many beautiful subjects. Foremost among these water plants are the Nymphaeas, which may be grown in the stream itself, and of which there is now in cultivation a large number of varieties of many shades of color, from white to yellow and crimson. Well-established groups of these produce an abundance of flowers from the middle of May till the middle of October, and form sheets of color. While the stream or pond itself is occupied with Nymphaeas, on the margins of the water a home may be found for many other charming plants, such as our native Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*), Sparrowwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), common Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and Golden Club (*Orontium aquaticum*) among many others. Higher up on the bank might be planted groups of Lay Lilies (*Hemerocallis*), Irises, Globe-flowers (*Trollius*), the noble Gunnera manicata, with its ample foliage, and the Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*). These are only a few of the many suitable and charming plants available for beautifying the water-side and banks.

For those, however, who do not possess such a natural stream or even a pond, and who desire to grow these beautiful Nymphaeas, it will be necessary to provide artificial means for the purpose. This may be in the form of a cement tank sunk so that the top is just on a level with the surface of the ground; the water level is therefore lower, and thus enables one to look down and see the flowers at their best. Where the cost of a cement tank is prohibitive, Nymphaeas may be grown in sunk tubs arranged on a slight slope. A gentle flow of water through the whole series of tubs could be arranged by having the water supply at the higher end and connecting the different tubs by short pipes, allowing a slight fall between the tubs.

Cultivation

Providing water in any convenient form is handy, the cultivation of the Water Lilies is not at all difficult. The planting time may extend from March to June, but it is always advisable to get them planted as early as possible, just when growth is beginning. All those enumerated are quite hardy, and will grow in any part of this country. The stronger-growing ones, like *N. glaucostriata* and the common *N. alba*, will flourish in water that is a foot or more in depth; but the crowns of the smaller ones, like *N. pygmaea*, should not be more than 9 inches to 1 foot below the surface of the water. The best way to plant Nymphaeas in deep water or streams is in baskets of good loam and well-decayed cow manure. Then cover the top with turves, and tie them down securely with thick cord, so that when the basket is lowered into the water they will not come off. The Nymphaeas will soon root through the bottom of the basket and fix themselves in the mud below, after which they will require little attention except thinning out when they grow too thick.

For Growing in Tanks

The best way is to make a good heap of the soil mentioned above and plant the Lilies in it, taking care to keep the top about 1 foot or 18 inches below the level of the water. If turfy soil is used, the heap may be built so that it will not crumble with the action of the water. Large pots or tubs may also be used instead, but the heaps of soil allow more run for the roots. For culture in tubs the soil may be the same. Fill the tubs to within 18 inches or 1 foot of the top with the soil, then plant the Nymphaea, and afterwards fill up with water. To give it a cleaner appearance a good layer of river sand should be spread over the top of the soil, whether in heaps or tubs. The propagation of Water Lilies is easy, as the roots may be parted, taking care to leave a crown or two on each piece. This may be done at planting time. They may also be raised from seed, which is produced freely. Sow this in shallow vessels containing soil at the bottom with a few inches of water. Seeds should be kept through the winter in wet moss or in vessels of water in a cool place, and sown in spring in heat. When the seedlings come up, they should be potted off singly in small pots, using a sandy loam. As they get larger, gradually harden off the plants by placing them in water of a cooler temperature. The following is a good selection for

Growing in Tubs

N. Laydekeri.—This is one of the less rampant kinds, of which there are several varieties. *N. L. fulgens* has fragrant amaranth red flowers, with crimson stamens. *N. L. lilacea* opens with a bluish tint, changing with age to rose, crimson and lilac. *N. L. purpurata* has deep crimson flowers.

N. odorata alba (the American Lily).—A pretty, sweet-scented kind from the United States. It produces a long succession of white flowers, and likes a warm, sunny situation.

N. o. Exquisita.—A choice little plant with fragrant, rose-colored flowers paler near the tips of the petals. Other forms of *N. odorata* suitable for growing in tubs are *N. o. lucida*, deep rose; and the Newfoundland Water Lily (*N. o. rosea*), a beautiful variety which bears a cower's temperature. The following is a good selection for

N. o. minor (*N. pumila*).—A charming little Lily with white flowers about 3 inches in diameter.

N. o. sulphurea.—A small-growing plant with marbled leaves and pale sulphur-colored flowers.

N. pygmaea.—This little Chinese Lily is the smallest Water Lily, and grows freely in shallow water. It produces a long succession of its small white flowers all through the summer.

N. p. Helvola.—A yellow-flowering form of the pigmy Water Lily, with small foliage tinted with bronze.

N. caroliniana.—A lovely free-flowering kind with fragrant rose pink flowers of good size, darkening to deep rose in the centre. All the above may be grown in tubs where there is from 9 inches to 1 foot of water. For

Ponds and Streams

there is a much larger selection available, among the best being:

White Flowers.—*N. alba*, *N. caroliniana*, *N. glaucostriata* and *N. Marliacea alba*.

Rose or Pink.—*N. Arc en Ciel*, *N. caroliniana*, *N. colossea*, *N. Marliacea carnea*, *N. tuberosa rosea* and *N. William Doogee*, the latter with flowers of large size and great abundance.

Red to Crimson.—*N. ellisiana*, *N. Froebelii*, *N. atropurpurea*, *N. gloriosa* (one of the finest), *N. James Brydon*, *N. Marliacea ignea*, *N. Robinsonii* and *N. William Falconer*.

Yellow or Orange.—*N. fulva*, *N. aurora*, *N. Marliacea chromatella*, *N. odorata sulphurea grandiflora* and *N. Siegnourteii*.

THE TOWN GARDEN.

Planting Hardy Border Flowers.

Taking time by the forelock is a good maxim and proverb, though in the planting or relanting of certain perennial border flowers it is possible to push such a proverb to extremes and to do more harm than good. Hence one might suggest that there is much to be learnt from planting in season and in reason. For example, if we take into consideration the more heavy, retentive and moisture-holding soils for the moment, we shall find that in a very large degree for many weeks together—and in a wet season in particular—such soils by reason of their wetness and paste-like character when touched, are quite unfitted for the work of planting, and any plants, unless of the most vigorous and enduring character, would be almost foredoomed to failure if planted at such a time. By inserting them in wet soils and treading or firming them in their positions the planter is simply making matters worse and assisting the failures of which he may be fore long have cause to complain.

The Value of Waiting

Presently, however, when the March winds have played their part and April showers give place to May-time's sun and warmth, a much more congenial condition of the soil may be found, and the value of waiting—or of planting in season and in reason—will be seen at a glance. Not only will the necessary work be done far more expeditiously at such a time, but there will be a very reasonable hope, if not the assurance, that the plants so cared for and treated will respond with a more liberal and free growth, while the death-rate may be indeed, will be reduced to a minimum.

For wet and heavy soils, therefore, the planter should select a rather dry time in early spring, or an equally dry time in late spring. To do the work at any convenient moment may prove to possess a far greater number of disadvantages than it is possible to see at the moment. The lighter classes of soils may be dealt with at almost any time, and some of these rarely, if ever, become too wet for doing such work.

Flag Irises.

The foregoing remarks on planting are made relative to certain groups of plants that, being hardy and enduring, are dealt with at almost any time, and the Flag Irises are of this number, though perhaps there is no season like April and May for planting these extremely fascinating and delicately colored flowers. By planting or replanting them at such a time the plant is given the opportunity of a full season's growth and development, and this in the position in which it is to flower. My readers should not plant nor crave for big clumps of these things, a well-formed fully developed single crown and rhizome (rootstock) giving infinitely better results. If it is desired to form groups—which is, of course, the better way—the individuals should be arranged 6 or 9 inches apart, so that presently the whole may constitute an attractive colony.

What Not to Do

Avoid burying the plants of these Irises too deeply in the soil, and observe the lesson which Nature supplies, viz., that the rootstock, or rhizome, inclines always to ride on the surface of the soil, the plants rooting invariably from under the sides of these roots and penetrating very deeply into the soil. Lessons such as these, and which to the observing planter are very real, are not regarded with adequate seriousness by the amateur in these matters.

Varieties Worth Planting

In addition to the predominant shades of color given hereunder, it should be remembered that the petals of nearly all the varieties are freely veined with other colors, which renders them more attractive. Of pale blue shades, pallida, p. speciosa and p. dalmatica are the best. Of yellow shades, Darius, Chelone and Auria are distinct and good. Queen of May is a lilac-tinted flower. Mme. Chereau is white, the petals bordered or pencilled with violet. Victorine has white, purple-tinged flowers. Dr. Bernice has smoke-brown flowers, very distinct; while Princess of Wales, L'Innocence and Mrs. Charles Darwin are nearly white.

E. H. JENKINS.

DOUBLE PRIMROSES

Double Primroses are very easily managed, when the conditions are favorable, for, in fact, they manage their own affairs perfectly. But they are coy beauties, and one reason why you see them looking happy in gardens is that when they are unhappy they soon die. There are many varieties worth growing, and they are all beautiful, but the double white, double lilac and double red are worth any amount of trouble to ensure a free growth and a perfect bloom. They require a deep, moist, loamy soil, a partially-shaded situation, and to be often looked after, or they will not thrive. A comparatively pure air is necessary. A dry soil is fatal to them, and when there is any doubt about their doing well, water them freely all through the summer season. As remarked before, they require a deep, moist, loamy soil, but they will thrive in clay, sand, or peat. If in the first arrangement it is kept in mind that a free-rooting ground and constant moisture are essential, those who wish to grow these plants on poor sand or stubborn clay will find it a good plan to dig deep, break up the staple well and mix with it a liberal allowance of fat manure; the rest is easy. They must have food and like shade and moisture. The multiplication of the choicer sorts is by division, and May and June are the most suitable months for the operation, because there is a longer growing season before the plants to enable them to become established. But there is a great danger of the destruction of the stock when inexperienced cultivators divide their plants in summer. My advice is to leave them undisturbed until they become large, thriving clumps, and then to divide them in August. In the meantime give them liberal supplies of water in dry weather, and, if the soil is known to be somewhat poor, weak liquid manure once a week all through the growing season is helpful. Be not alarmed at the fast growth of the leaves, for in proportion to the leaf-growth in summer will be the splendor of the flowers in the succeeding spring.—T. B. Field, Ashwellthorpe Hall Gardens, Norwich.

GROWING NASTURTIUMS

Of nasturtiums there are dwarf and climbing varieties to suit all situations, with flowers practically alike. Any ordinary well-drained soil will support them perfectly, even though it is decidedly thin. In fact, they blossom better in such earth than in very rich, for in the latter they run to leaf and are apt to rot off in wet weather, in their own dense shade, especially if at all crowded.

Sow as early as the ground is ready. The dwarf or Tom Thumb division will be in bloom in two months. Insects will leave them alone. Waphids colonize unpleasantly on the climbers sometimes—and they will still be blossoming when frost comes if picked freely. This is true of most annuals in fact; liberal picking induces generous flowering, for they go on, industriously bent on producing seed, until allowed to do so.—Grace Tabor in Woman's Home Companion.

CAULIFLOWERS

The production of a good supply of Cauliflowers over as long a season possible should be one of the aims of the vegetable gardener, for it matters not what other vegetable may be in season, the demand for this particular one when well grown, clean and fresh never ceases. During recent years much has been heard of the system of "Intensive Culture," known as French gardening, and one of the most important crops applicable to this mode of treatment is the subject of this note. For many years, however, it has been the practice in this country to produce this vegetable with the aid of glass, and by similar means excellent well-appreciated produce may be obtained much in advance of outdoor supplies; in fact, with strict attention to details, a continuous supply may be obtained from April till the end of the year. It must be borne in mind, however, that to assist the grower in his attainments, only the varieties most suitable for the particular seasons must be grown. Much attention has been given in this direction during the past year by our leading seedsmen of repute. Where the convenience is at hand, and the necessary means are at one's disposal, the earliest supplies may be obtained by growing the plants throughout in pots.

Cauliflowers in Pots

For this method of treatment a start must be made early in the New Year by sowing a small quantity of seed thinly in shallow boxes, and raising in a gentle heat such as may be found in early forcing-houses at that time of the year. Under such conditions germination will rapidly take place, and it is then imperative to raise the box as close to the glass as possible, so that the young plants may receive the maximum amount of light. As soon as the rough leaf is discernible, the plants must be transferred to other boxes containing a moderately light mixture of sifted loam and decayed leaf-mould. Prick the seedlings out about three inches apart; keep them well down in the soil, and make them fairly firm. Continue to grow them in a similar temperature as already advised, and when well rooted, again shift them on into three-inch pots. These should be well-drained, and use a slightly rougher soil, which may contain a dusting of bone-meal. Pot firmly, and again as deeply as possible, without burying the leaves. When the roots have penetrated freely to the edge of the pots, give them the final shift into nine-inch pots. Drain the pots well, but take up as little of the space as possible, and use a rougher mixture, which should

consist principally of loam with the addition of a third part of horse-manure. When potting avoid damaging the ball, and just cover the same and finish off about half-way up the pot. This will allow of a top dressing at a later date. For a time a warm temperature will encourage good growth, when they must be gradually inured to cooler conditions and air admitted accordingly, and finally a sheltered position out of doors allotted them. Water must be given whenever necessary, and the plants further encouraged when root action is vigorous by applications of weak liquid manure and top-dressings. Excellent curds or heads are obtainable by this method, and two varieties especially adapted for the purpose are Snowball and Veitch's forcing.

Cultivation in Frames

For early supplies another system much in vogue is to raise the seedlings in autumn and winter the plants in cold frames. For this kind of treatment I always make two sowings, one in the beginning and the second in the latter end of September, the last-named in a cold-frame. Sow thinly and prick out the plants when quite small, allowing a distance of about four inches between them. To keep these in the best possible condition during the winter months, they must have all the light and air possible and any pretence at coddling them must be avoided, though protection from frost must be given. For a warm sheltered position and placing under frames, hand-lights or cloches, the strongest plants may be lifted early in March. Lift them with a good ball, and plant with a trowel. The remainder should be lifted and planted out of doors in various positions to ensure a continuation, and planted at a distance of about two feet apart. For further succession make sowings at intervals from the end of January until the middle of April. The same firm, uninterupted treatment of growth should be given never allowing the plants to suffer from lack of moisture or become over-crowded and drawn, always encouraging a sturdy, hardy growth.

Preparation of the Ground

This is an important item in the growth of the main and later crops. Select a piece of ground that has not previously grown any of the Brassica tribe for at least two years. This is essential, and no doubt does much to stimulate the growth and prevent clubbing in the plants. Deep tillage must be resorted to, and the ground left to rest for some time if this is absent in the soil, will be beneficial, and will also destroy many noxious insect pests.

Attention to Main Crops

Frequent hoeings during hot and dry weather will do much to keep down weeds and also resist drought. Copious supplies of water are absorbed by the plants if this is given, as well as occasional doses of liquid manure-water. A good mulch should then be applied, and this will do much to keep moisture in the ground. In showery weather a dusting of artificial manure may be applied, also soot.

Varieties

For autumn sowing, Magnum Bonum, Waleren and Autumn Giant; and for successive sowings in the spring Early Giant is good for summer and early autumn cutting, and, later, Autumn Mammoth and Autumn Giant. There are, however, many excellent varieties catalogued by the various firms.

BREEDS FOR SMALL-HOLDERS

Those who are about to become small-holders often ask for advice as to the best breeds of live stock for them to keep. Generally they are recommended to adopt the breeds commonly kept by farmers in the neighborhood. In most cases this is sound counsel, and for several reasons. In the first place, by taking to a breed commonly kept in the district, the small-holder is certain that he is starting with a type of animal suited to the local conditions of soil and climate. Secondly, such stock are the easiest for him to secure, and the best to dispose of in the local markets. Thirdly, breeding is facilitated, because the small-holder is almost invariably dependent on the services of whatever bulls and boars he can find in the neighborhood.

In the case of pigs, the advice may be said to always hold good. In many districts there is a strong local prejudice against pigs of a different color from that of the breed commonly kept, and no other kind can be sold to advantage. It is, therefore, best, at least, to start with a breed favored locally, postponing any experiment with a different class of animal until a sound footing has been obtained. Much the same argument as regards local prejudice may be used about sheep, which, however, are not very often found on a small holding.

With dairy cows the rule does not always hold good. If the local sort is a good one for milk or butter, whichever is desired, it is usually best to adopt it, as then any calves that are reared or fattened for sale will meet with a ready market. There are cases, however, in which the local breed is by no means best suited to the needs of the small-holder. It is evident that he cannot afford to keep a cow that does not yield well in milk, and it is best for him to purchase one or two that are known to be heavy milkers rather than to be particular as to their being of any special breed. As the small-holder generally makes butter, a Jersey or Guernsey cross is very suitable, and it is doubtful whether a Jersey-Shorthorn cross can be beaten. Such cows give plenty of rich milk, while they also make a good carcass for the butcher when their milking days are over. The pure-bred Jersey cannot, of course, be excelled

for butter, but the small-holder generally wants a cow that makes a better carcass in the end, and gives him calves that are good to fatten.

The small-holder's horse is generally required to trot to the station or market, as well as to do odd jobs on the land. For such a purpose he does not want a massive cart-horse, but rather an animal of lighter build. A cross between a thoroughbred or hunter sire and a cart mare makes a good horse for the purpose, and there are often misfits from such mating that are available for this work. Crosses of this kind are strong and active, capable of working many hours, and keeping sound and fit on much less food than would be needed by a heavy horse. Another very suitable kind of horse for the small-holder is a stout cob from a Welsh drove. Sometimes the small-holder, who has not too much work, can pick up at a sale of discarded vanners a horse that will do all he requires.—London Telegraph.

SALT IN BUTTER

For slightly salted butter salt is added by the process of brining where the butter is made in small quantities. Brine used in butter-making is usually made by dissolving one pound of salt in about one gallon of clean water. A sufficient quantity of brine is made and used to thoroughly float the butter grains in the churn, so that the latter may be rotated several times without danger of the grains going together to form a solid mass. Brine, when freshly made, will be found to be several degrees below the temperature of the water from which it was made. This is due to the salt absorbing heat from the water in dissolving. The low temperature of the brine is a great advantage in reducing the temperature of the butter in hot weather.

It is impossible to incorporate salt in butter by means of brine unless it is churned to small grains. In the case of churning until a large lump of butter is formed in the churn, dry-salting must be resorted to. It is usual to soak the butter grains in the brine for about ten minutes. If the butter grains in the churn are very hard, the brine should be a little stronger, as hard grains do not absorb quite so much brine as do soft ones. Brine should also be stronger when the butter grains are very small, as they then contain a lot of moisture, which is expressed by the butter-worker, and which carries a certain amount of salt away with it.

Where butter is churned to fairly large grains, the brine may be made a little weaker, as large butter grains do not require so much working as small ones, and therefore not so much water and salt are expressed in hot weather, when the butter grains are very soft, the brine of weaker strength may be employed, as the softer the butter the more brine it absorbs, and the saltier will be the resulting butter. Owing to the expensiveness of brining butter, this can only be practiced in private dairies; so that where large quantities of cream are churned the dry-salting process has to be resorted to, and in this case salt is added at the rate of one quarter to three quarter ounces to the pound of butter, according to the degree of saltiness required in the flavor of the finished article. For mild butter 1 per cent of salt is present, but the usual proportions of salt are 2 to 3 per cent.—London Telegraph.

POULTRY CULTURE

Almost all the breeds of poultry bred and exhibited at the present time have been introduced to poultry-lovers during the last half century, and whilst many have suffered in popularity and are seldom seen in exhibitions, their principal features have been wisely utilized in the manufacture of new breeds and varieties, as instanced in the Wyandotte, Orpington, Plymouth Rock. Every credit is due to the fanciers by whose energies such excellent breeds have been created for the benefit of poultrydom. It should be remembered that it has not always been financial gain which has been the incentive to urge such men on, but a love of the beautiful, which appeals to the best side of a poultry-keeper's nature. The scientific and intelligent breeding of poultry is full of fascinating interest. It has been argued that the old-fashioned breeds were the most prolific, but present-day records of newly-manufactured breeds prove the contrary, and, in justice to breeders of the latter and poultry-fanciers generally, it should be stated that it is now recognized as a cardinal feature of successful poultry culture that the popularity of any breed depends upon its adaptability to utility purposes. As long as this is kept in view satisfactory progress will be recorded each year. Cochins and Brahmans were imported into England about 1847, and both of these massive Asiatic breeds may claim to be prominent progenitors of all fancy poultry seen today, whilst the Langshans, from Northern China, introduced in 1872, should here be mentioned. Plymouth Rocks were not seen in this country until 1872 were not seen in this country. Wyandottes were imported about 1888 from the States. Of the small or lighter breeds the Leghorn, although originating in Italy, was also sent by Yankee poultry-breeders in 1870, although it had been freely bred in America for many years previous. The Minorca, another Italian fowl, was first imported about 1883, and replaced the white-faced Spanish fowl, which once enjoyed popularity. Anconas claim to have been bred since 1870 in England, and are another Mediterranean breed. Of imported French breeds, the Houdan was first exhibited in 1871, and the more recent creation—Faverolles—about 1894. Since the importation of such breeds a great improvement has been effected, not only in the type and general appearance, but also in the utility properties.—London Telegraph.

FRUITS

Green Gravenstein, 3 lbs. ... 25c
 Apples, per doz. ... 35c
 Apples, each ... 25c
 Apples, large, red, per basket, 40c
 Pot-house tomatoes, preserving

h Grocery

Phone 312

So Easy to Fix"

Force and Lift Pumps

Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Limited
 Agents

BOYKE CHOSEN

RHODES SCHOLAR

Commissioners Falls on
 Candidate From New West-
 Six Competitors

the Lieut.-Governor, with
 provincial superintendent
 education, Superintendent
 Vancouver, and City Superin-
 Dr. E. B. Paul, of Victoria, met
 at the Department of Educa-
 for the purpose of selecting this
 Rhodes Scholar from British Co-

sitting until a late hour they
 upon the nomination of Mr.
 Dyke, of New Westminster.
 is now in his twenty-fourth
 received his preparation in
 education at the New Westmin-
 School, going afterwards to
 of Toronto, from which
 graduated last year.

andidates for the scholarship
 very evenly matched, the final
 being reached with very con-
 difficulty.
 competitors were: Messrs. A. E.
 Vancouver; E. P. Dyke, New
 ster; H. C. Holmes, Victoria;
 A. Davidson, Victoria; D. W.
 able, Mission City; and W. E.
 New Westminster, which
 ally all the selection judges
 based upon the superior claims
 Davidson.

BOYS BAIT BRUIN

Invaded Family Pig Sty
 He Rallied to Defence of
 Porkers.

A thrilling, hot weather bear
 fight from the Bulkley Val-
 the courageous pioneer set-
 engaged in transforming the
 into a gardenland. It il-
 emergencies may occur
 is manifestly well to ignore
 of the Game Law which
 in a sense of embarrassing
 during certain months of
 is manifestly well to ignore
 and—what is more to the
 w the spirit of young British
 rises to meet such emer-
 when they present themselves.
 in this story with distinctive
 it is strictly true.

Dr. Stephenson and his inter-
 ally are residents of Alder-
 which youthful town they
 some months ago from Atlin,
 the latter place counting only
 friends of Hon. Dr. Young-
 or as the Minister of Educa-
 tion museum among his vari-
 abilities and being himself a
 to mean renewals, is naturally
 in every type of bear, and
 that Mr. Stephenson writes
 tainingly of the matter.

se of the comedy was last
 Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson
 away from home on a visit
 their outlying stations. The
 Cyril and Darryl, respectively
 ten and twelve years, were
 to guard and protect the
 and all therein contained,
 with their sister Ellean. All
 in doors when there arose a
 music screaming. There was
 duty in tracing it to the pig
 seven yards from the house.
 on disclosed that the pig had
 nearly disobeyed the ancient
 "not squealing until you're
 large black bear was paying
 visit, and it was distinctly
 forsaking his fresh por-

Dr. and Mrs. Stephenson re-
 bear was nursing his griev-
 his several wounds under a
 now, emerging upon obtain-
 's attention—and with such
 as to alarm the horse,
 tending to one side, over-
 buggy with Mrs. Stephenson
 by girl.

was, happily, injured, but in
 cent the bear made its es-
 seen it since," writes Mr.
 "and therefore cannot say
 still in search of surgical
 has quietly died without
 accompaniment.

DRK, July 22.—William C.
 sident of the Greenwich
 ate institution, said today
 Hall, the paying teller of
 square branch of the bank,
 missing since July 1st.
 believe Hall was simply
 the boat, and will be up
 ster. Hall is 26 years of
 an a trusted employee of
 six years.

Watch all our announcements this week closely, and above all keep in touch with our window displays.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Watch all our announcements this week closely, and above all keep in touch with our window displays.

IMPORTANT BARGAINS EVERY DAY FOR THE LAST WEEK OF OUR JULY SALE

We Find That We Have Got a Large Quantity of Summer Apparel to Sell Before the End of the Week

Every day our display windows will be changed, and it will pay you to keep your eye on them. Probably just the article you need will be placed on sale for one day only and shown in the windows a day before

300 Yards of Fine Burlap on Sale, Monday, at 20c

A specially prepared Wall Burlap is being placed on Sale Monday. This is the best quality, in shades of greens and blues. It is all 36 inches wide, and marked to sell quickly at, per yard20¢

Collapsible Go-Carts, Monday, Special at \$7.90

These are the famous Tilton Rambler Go-Carts. Collapses in one motion, can be placed in a trunk or carried same as a valise. Made with very strong steel frame, 10-inch rubber tired wheels, adjustable-back, leatherette hood and sides. Special for Monday \$7.90

Half-Price Sale Dress Patterns, Monday

Every pattern must go at the wind-up of our July Sale. These comprise Silk Eloinne, Crepe de Chine with satin stripe, and Crepon, varying in length from 8 to 9 1/2 yards. There are only a few, so it will be to your advantage to be here early. This lot of Dress Patterns at Half-Price, should bring early buyers here on Monday Morning. Just one of a kind, only 20 to choose from.

Regular Price, \$18.00	MONDAY	\$9.00
Regular Price, \$25.00	MONDAY	\$12.50
Regular Price, \$35.00	MONDAY	\$17.50
Regular Price, \$20.00	MONDAY	\$10.00

Vary in length from 8 to 9 1/2 yards in each pattern: Silk Eloinne, Crepe de Chine with satin stripe, Crepon. Will make up swell Dresses.

Sale of Muslin and Linen Semi-Made Dresses

A few exquisitely semi-made Dresses go on sale Monday at Half and One-Third their usual price. These are exceptional values.

Regular, \$15.00	MONDAY	\$7.50
Regular, \$9.50	MONDAY	\$4.75
Regular, \$8.00	MONDAY	\$4.00
Lace Dresses—Regular, \$45.00 to \$65.00	MONDAY	\$15.00
Black Sequin Dresses—Regular, \$50.00	MONDAY	\$15.00



Boys' Two-Piece Suits, Special, Mon., \$2.50

A clearance of Boys' Two-piece Suits is scheduled to take place on Monday. These are the kind that any mother would be proud of seeing her boy dressed in. They are made of tweeds, etc., in the season's smartest and most snappy effects. Special for Monday's selling \$2.50

Men's Fine Ribbed Underwear, Mon., 75c

Just the weight for present use. It consists of a very fine quality ribbed cotton, well made and strong. Special price for Monday, per garment 75¢

A Special Line of Night Gowns at 75c

Our Broad Street windows are reflecting some excellent values in Ladies' Night Gowns at 75c. These have a yoke of lace, sleeves are lace trimmed. At this price it will pay to lay in a good supply. Monday, Special Price 75¢

Manufacturer's Samples of Ladies' Night Gowns and Skirts, Values to \$4.50, Monday, \$1.00

A splendid assortment of Gowns and Underskirts are being placed on sale Monday at an extremely low price. These are a manufacturer's sample lot, and consist of a number of very pretty and dainty designs. These would sell, if sold in the ordinary way, at prices ranging up to \$4.50, but to make a complete clearance on Monday at our July Sale, we have marked them at \$1.00

Fancy Jugs Special at 10c

A line of Fancy Jugs, 1 1/4 quart size, are being offered for Monday's selling. These are extremely good value. They come in assorted decorations. Monday Special Price 10¢



All Our High Grade Imported Linen Costumes Marked to Clear, Monday

Reg. Values \$10.75 for	Reg. Value \$20.00 for	Reg. Value \$35.00 for
\$6.75	\$12.50	\$17.50

We intend clearing out all our high-grade imported Linen Costumes. These are in all shades, made of an exceptionally fine quality linen. Some are in the new cutaway styles, while others are in the short coat effect. Many of these are beautifully trimmed with panels of lace down front. Every one is a bargain. These suits were selling at \$10.75, \$20.00 and \$35.00. Monday they are marked to go at \$6.75, \$12.50 \$6.75

Women's Covert Coats, Reg. \$10 to \$12.50, Monday, \$4.75

Every one of these coats should clear out Monday. They are marked for that day's selling at less than half-price. Made of a very fine quality covert cloth, combining the best of workmanship. These are in all the most desirable shades and are a very handy piece of wearing apparel. Regular \$10.00 to \$12.50. Monday \$4.75

A Clearance of Girls' Shoes, Monday, at \$1.25

It goes without saying that all mothers who have half an eye to making a substantial saving on Girls' Footwear will be here Monday. A very fine lot of Girls' Shoes are being placed on sale at a price that means quick clearance, but it remains for you to be here early, for this means choice Monday \$1.25

Children's Colored Dresses

Reg. \$2 and \$2.50 for \$1.00



A splendid line of Children's Colored Dresses go on sale Monday at half and less than half their usual value. They are in prints, chambrays and gingham, etc. Extra fine quality, in many dainty styles, this offering should make buying brisk Monday. If you do not need one of these for the little one's immediate use, it will pay you to buy for future needs, for seldom indeed are we able to make such an astonishing offer.

Children's and Misses' Dresses, Values from \$2 to \$6, for \$1.50

Just think for a moment what this means to you and remember that our July Sale will terminate at the end of this week. So grasp the opportunity while it is at hand. These range in size from 2 to 14 years, made of galleas, gingham, prints, chambrays, etc., in a large and varied number of styles. The material alone which is used in the making of these dresses would cost more than \$1.50, but Monday you may choose and one of these \$2.00 to \$6.00 Dresses for \$1.50



Towels and Toweling Marked at a Price That Will Interest Everybody

The Staple Department has been doing a record business, and well it might, for the bargains which we have been offering are of such a nature as to tempt everybody. For Monday we are offering an equally and equally interesting list.

50 Dozen Brown Turkish Towels, Monday, Two for Five Cents	
75 doz. Brown Turkish Towels, heavy, 2 for ..25¢	Crush Toweling, 15c, 12 1/2c and 10¢
40 doz. Brown Turkish Towels, very heavy, 2 for ..30¢	White Terry Cloth. Per yard, 30c, 25c and... 15¢
12 doz. White Turkish Towels, extra large size, Each 50¢	150 doz. White Huckaback Towels. Monday, per doz. \$1.50
Fringed Huckaback Towels, 2 for 25¢	75 doz. Washstand Covers. Monday, each 75¢
Roller Toweling. Per yard Monday, 20c, 15c, 12 1/2c, 10c and 8 1/2¢	Hemstitched Linen Towels. Monday, \$1.00, 75c, 65c and 50¢
Check Glass Cloth. Monday, per yard, 20c, 15c, 12 1/2c, 10c and 8 1/2¢	25 doz. White Turkish Towels. Monday, doz. 75¢
Huckaback Toweling. Monday, per yard, 35c, 25c and 15¢	200 doz. White Turkish Towels, large size. Price, each 35¢
	100 doz. Barbers' Towels. Monday, per doz. 50¢

Ladies' White Mull Blouses, Special, Monday, 75c—Worth \$1.50

Monday's special offering in Dainty White Muslin Blouses is one worthy the attention of every woman. A finer quality Blouse at \$1.50 could not be found. At 75c it is just like finding money to the purchaser. Beautifully embroidered designs down front, in eyelet styles, long sleeves. Regular \$1.50. Monday's Clearance Price 75¢



VOL. L. NO. 374.

REMARKABLE ORE IN ATLIN MINE

Engineer Property Turns Out Twenty-Pound Gold Brick from 800 Pounds of Rock—Selected Ore Rich

LEDGES TAPPED AT GOOD DEPT

Owners Satisfied That They Have Grand Bonanza—Will Proceed to Erect Hundred Stamp Mill on Property

ATLIN, B. C., July 27.—Capt Alexander arrived yesterday from the Atlin mine with the first gold brick produced on the property. The weight of the brick is twenty pounds eight ounces, the product of 800 hundred pounds of rock, four hours' run of a two-stamp mill. This is considered a record run of the world. It is estimated that the brick represents sixty per cent of the value of the rock. The mine has been working since January and about two hundred tons of rock have been taken out, which averages 250 per ton. Three tons selected rock will yield ten tons of gold, valued at \$100,000. These are conservative estimates.

Atlin has been operating all showing good values. After a month's working on the surface, the depth of four hundred and fifty feet was reached. The continuation of the values through the entire level and proved the mine to be one of the richest in the world. The owners intend to erect a big new stamp mill at an early date, which will produce 100 tons of gold per month. They also intend to erect a big mill to leave shortly for the purpose of crushing the ore. It is expected that the mine will be worked for many years.

Injured in Collision
CLEVELAND, July 27.—Two men were injured in a collision between a street car and a horse-drawn wagon on Broadway street, crossing at 21st street. The car struck the wagon and smashed into splinters.

Bill For Alleged Murderer
MONCTON, N. B., July 27.—In the first case of its kind in the history of New Brunswick, a man charged with killing James Power, a prominent merchant, was released from prison on the 26th June last, after serving a term of 18 months. The man, Capt. W. H. McKeown, was released on bail set by Justice McKee at \$10,000. The accused himself in the sum of \$10,000. The man, James Power, was a prominent merchant and was killed in the sum of \$10,000.

BROCKVILLE RIOT CASES IN COURT

Man Charged With Taking Part in Disturbance Is Sent to Jail—Noted Hockey Player Held to Pay Fine

BROCKVILLE, July 27.—The riot cases which arose out of the Brockville riot, July 26, were heard in court today. William Turner, who was charged with taking part in the riot, was sentenced to 30 days in jail. The man, who was also charged with taking part in the riot, was sentenced to 30 days in jail. The man, who was also charged with taking part in the riot, was sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Prospective Building Tie-up
BROCKVILLE, July 27.—A general meeting of the building trades was held today at the Brockville Hotel. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the proposed tie-up of the building trades. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the proposed tie-up of the building trades.