

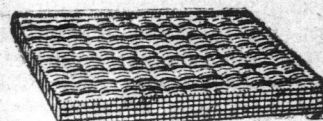
es in Ladies' ery



lace ankle, with cashmere .50¢
ere hose with lace ankle and
ack and tan .25¢
cashmere hose, black and
.25¢
ce, cashmere hose. 1/1 rib,
.35¢
ee 1/1 rib cotton hose, sizes
.20¢
cashmere sox, all sizes, col-
.25¢
3/4 cashmere sox. Fine qual-
.25¢

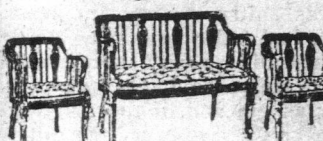
ns From the e Section

H, a vegetable compound
ay, special price .25¢
own the world over. Friday
.10¢
H, sold everywhere for 10c.
.5¢
RICK HOLDERS. Friday
.15¢
ARDS. Friday special, 35c.
.15¢
S with gold band. Friday
.25¢
orted colors. Friday special
.25¢
keys, assorted styles, 50c.
.15¢
with base. Regular \$2.50.
\$2.00
FISH BOILERS, with per-
Friday special .25¢
ESTERS, or milk warmers, with
lip. Regular 40c. Friday
.25¢
OWLS or steamers with per-
fect, will fit over sauce pans.
oc, 35c and .25¢
RIPLE SAUCE PANS, suit-
eonomical. Friday special
\$1.25
SHER, fine for patent leather.
.20¢
cotton, with 10-inch handle.
.10¢
5-inch handle. Friday spe-
.25¢
handle. Will remove collec-
sinks or bath pipes. Friday
.50¢



es are quilted and tufted, and
we will sell these Mattresses
ial August Sale Price. \$4.75

Mahogany \$27.00



price \$27.00

Meat Safes, \$5.00

his perforated zinc Meat Safe is
very thing for this hot weather.

s cool and well ventilated.

Special August Sale Price \$5.00

Men's Lunch, 12 to 2, Third Floor

City Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. NO. 279.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

GOVERNOR-GENERAL LOST FOR HOURS IN WOODS

Earl Grey Rescued After Thrilling Experience in Bush at Jervis Inlet—Almost Fell Over Precipice in Dark—Finally Reached by a Search Party in Exhausted Condition

VICE-REGAL PARTY ARRIVES ON STEAMER QUADRA

Lost for five and a half hours at night in the woods of Jervis Inlet, His Excellency Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, who returned to Victoria today after his journey to the Yukon, had a narrow escape from falling over a precipice in the darkness and was found where he sunk down hungry and exhausted with his clothing badly torn, after having given up the struggle to find his way back to tidewater, by a search party headed by Major Clark, his orderly, and Second Officer Johnson and some seaman of the government steamer Quadra, which carried His Excellency and party to and from Skagway.

Despite his trying experience in the Northern woods the governor-general was none the worse for his adventure. It was at 10:30 p. m. on Saturday night last a faint "hello-o-o-o," echoing like a distant whisper, brought the rescuers to where His Excellency lay on a flat rock where he had sunk down, utterly exhausted to wait for daylight.

Meanwhile there was intense excitement on board the government steamer Quadra, lying anchored in the inlet. Her steam whistle had been tooting at intervals, and on board the governor-general's daughters, Lady Sybil Grey, and her friend, Miss Broderick, and Lord Lascelles were in a state of great anxiety.

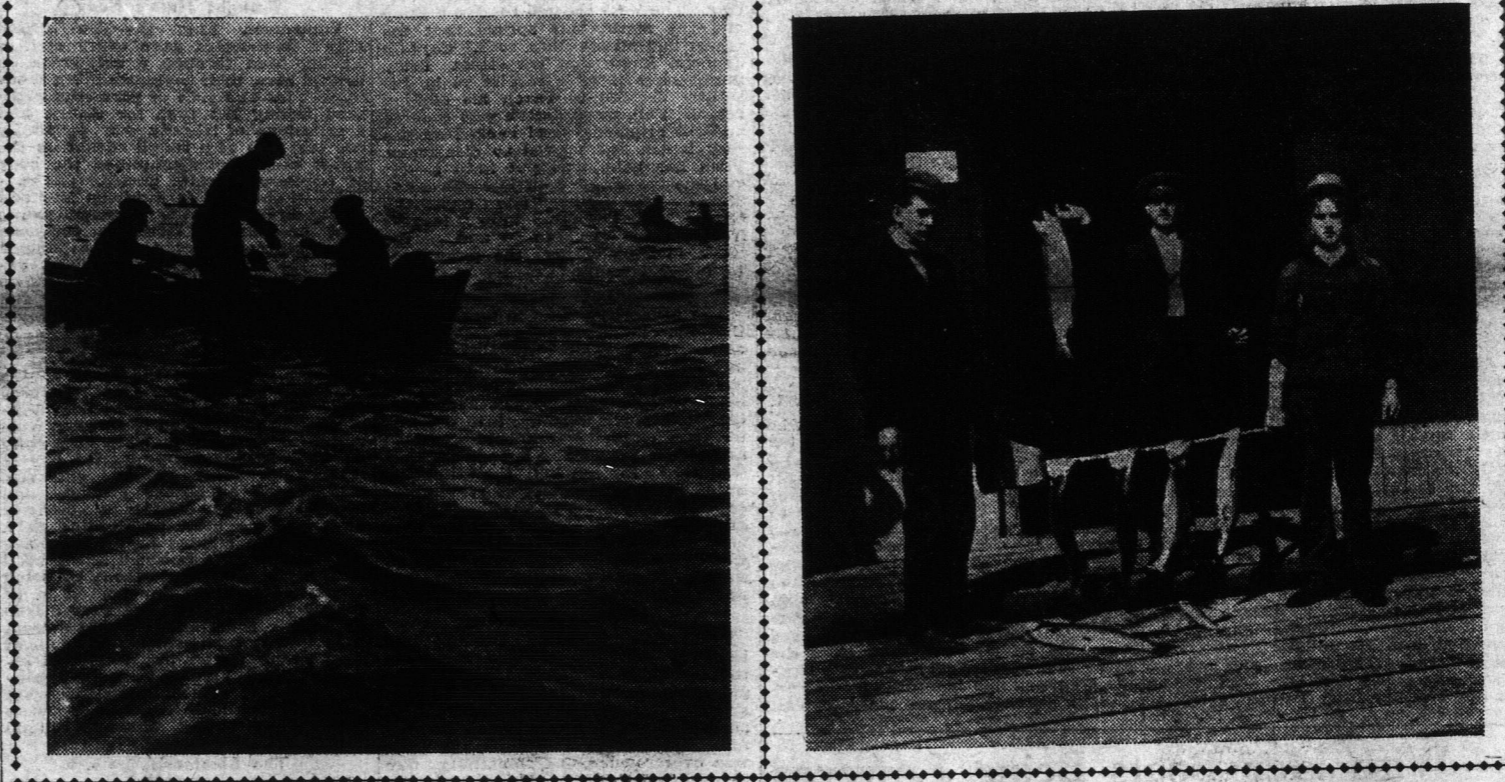
One search party had returned without success. Then tips were started on the beach by the anxious company hoping Earl Grey would see the flare of the big drift wood fires and make his way towards one of them where an eager group of seamen waited to take him back to the Quadra.

Attired in a shooting costume His Excellency had left the steamer with his dog, but without other companions. He had a rifle and an alpenstock. Lord Lascelles had returned from a shooting expedition the previous day after bringing a mountain goat and two fine deer, and Earl Grey decided to go into the woods on a shooting expedition to endeavor to make a bag for himself.

It was 5:30 p. m. when he left the Quadra, being rowed ashore to the boat's crew, and he started off at once into the woods. It was expected that he would return before darkness set in, but when twilight gave place to darkness and he had not returned the ship's company became anxious. The anxiety increased when the dinner call was given and absent. The party waited, thinking the boat which waited at the edge of the tidewater would bring him off any minute. Then the search party was organized and no sign of His Excellency was seen, the anxiety increased so greatly that search parties were ordered.

Meanwhile His Excellency was clambering over fallen trees and sliding down rocks which tore his clothing to rags, endeavoring, without result, to reach the landing place and the waiting boat. He was utterly lost when, in the darkness, he came to the edge of a sheer precipice, feeling his way with his alpenstock. He reached forward with the stock, but it touched only air, and then it fell from his hand. He heard it clatter far below and realized what a narrow escape he had had. Another step and he would have fallen over the precipice!

THE NEWS OF THE DAY PICTORIALY TOLD



TORONTO PASTOR ARRESTED IN EAST

Rev. F. Allison Currier Charged With Victimizing Eastern People in B. C. Fruit Lands Jailed in Woodstock, Ont.

DISCOVERED NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS

Prof. Macoun, Dominion Naturalist, and Party Reach Victoria With Brand New Specimens

FISHERMEN CAUGHT IN STRONG TIDE

Spent Night on Trial Island—Many Boats Out and Fishing Excellent.

CHINESE HOLD FEAST FOR DEAD

The Chinese residents of the city gave a feast for the dead yesterday at both the consolidated society's cemetery at Foul Bay and at the special plot in Ross Bay cemetery on the foreshore, where some of the departed sons of the Flower Kingdom still sleep.

MR. WELLS' APPOINTMENT IS POSTPONED

The latest report from Ottawa is to the effect that the new incumbent of the Lieutenant-Governorship may not take office for four weeks. Many things may happen in four weeks.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 30.—Grand Forks, Idaho, was today by a fire in an hour last night. The bystanders looted three burning saloons. Three hundred people are reported homeless and without food supplies. The population was composed of railroad construction workmen.

SCIENTISTS TO VISIT HERE

Members of British Association Planning Trip to British Columbia and the Canadian Rockies

WHEAT GROWING TOPIC OF TODAY

Railroad Problems Affecting Central and Western Canada Also Discussed By Engineering Section

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—The joint meeting of the sections on botany and chemistry was the chief centre of attraction for the members of the British association this morning. The topic was wheat—how it should be grown, how it can be improved, the factors determining the yield, the milling properties of Canadian wheat and similar points. In addition to the set papers, there was a lengthy discussion in which many of the leading agriculturists took part. It is the intention to publish the papers and discussion in book form for distribution.

In the engineering section, the difficulties of transportation by rail and the work being done by the C. P. R. and the G. T. P. were taken up, especially attention being paid to the line across the Canadian Rockies. The water supply of Winnipeg for domestic use and fire protection was taken up. Geography was under discussion, the whole of the morning being taken up with the ore deposits of Canada, their location and how recovered. In other departments the papers were chiefly technical, of little interest to the layman.

In the afternoon a programme of visits to points of interest in connection with Western developments has been planned, and many of the members are now making preparations for their trip to the chief points of interest in British Columbia and the Rockies.

Prof. T. G. Booney, of Cambridge, was elected president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science today. Sheffield, England, was chosen for the meeting place of next year.

ATTACKED BY BEAR

Special to The Evening Post. Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—E. Acheson, general agent of the C. P. R., was mauled by a bear at Winnipeg beach yesterday, and is seriously hurt.

With Mrs. Acheson and his children he went to see the bear, and in feeding the animal cake Acheson got too close to it. The bear jumped at him and knocked him down, and then bit his hand and tore at his leg, lacerating it badly. Mrs. Acheson's screams brought a number of men to the scene, but Mr. Acheson had managed to roll beyond the clutches of the angry animal before they arrived. The bear was shot and returned to the office for a couple of weeks, but unless blood poisoning should develop, he will recover.

THE REMNANT COUNTER

A news despatch from Montana says that Grand Forks, Idaho, was totally destroyed by fire and added: "The bystanders looted the three burning saloons." Query: Did they constitute the town?

"Collier's" prints a letter from John Houston asking questions concerning the luna influence on ocean tides. Can it be that just because he's got a little more money than other newspapermen John Houston has revised the spelling of his name?

Walter Wellman seems to be as deliberate in his preliminary advertising campaign as either Johnson or the reluctant Jeffries.

From Mr. Walter Wellman's reference to the "Fole" it must be taken that he regards the Great Mystery as a sort of curtain pole.

Wonder if His Excellency is as thankful to escape the usual flowery address as the men who would have to read it. No. "Constant Reader," it is not permissible to refer to the Governor-General as the "G.G." The G.G.s have all gone to Minoru Park.

McNICOL KNOWS NOTHING OF IT

Interviewed at Seattle Says C. P. R. Will Stick to Canada—North Coast Road Strange to Him.

Seattle, Aug. 30.—D. McNicol, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made the statement here last night that his company has no intention of building a line to Puget Sound as long as the present tariff agreement with the Northern Pacific proves profitable. Mr. McNicol said it is the policy of his road to develop the Canadian territory and not their prospects to invade the United States. He said that while the Canadian Pacific secured entrance to Chicago over the Wisconsin Central, the latter is an independent road. He also said he knew nothing of the mysterious North Coast railroad now building west from Spokane, and that as far as he knew it had no connection with his company.

PROSPECTORS DO GOOD WORK IN NORTH

Party Reaches Prince Albert With Rich Samples From Lac La Ronge—Brunne Seeking Mother Lode

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 30.—A party of seven prospectors and guides has arrived in Prince Albert after six weeks spent in the Lac la Ronge and Churchill region, bringing specimens of silver, gold and copper ore that have created quite a sensation.

The party consists of Mr. Cummings and his wife, Beard, Gilmore, Shiel, McKenzie and Broughton, and W. P. Brunne, reputed to be the best prospector for his years, on the continent, and who made many rich finds in the Cobalt camp, left the party last week and, on three weeks' provisions, determined to locate the mother lode of silver. He sent back with the party a sample of silver quartz that are almost identical with samples from Cobalt. Brunne sent word that if three weeks' provisions would not be sufficient, he could subsist on moose meat and jack rabbit, as the quest was close.

Those who know Brunne believe he will land the goods and open up another Cobalt, as he was the man who discovered the Larder lake field and he knows his business as few men do. The board of trade is making every effort to have H. C. Hamelin and B. L. Demons, who, in company with parties at Laurauden, Sask., outfitted Brunne, send some of the more recent finds for exhibit at the Toronto exhibition in company with the \$20,000-to-the-ton gold quartz already sent down. A second package of specimens has already been expressed to the Saskatchewan exhibit at Toronto.

DISCOVERED NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS

Prof. Macoun, Dominion Naturalist, and Party Reach Victoria With Brand New Specimens

The venerable but still active professor, John Macoun, dominion naturalist and assistant director of the geological survey of Canada, arrived in Victoria this morning. Prof. Macoun, assisted by Mr. C. F. Young, museum specialist of Ottawa, and Mr. William Spredborough, of Victoria, has been engaged during the summer in making very extensive collections at Barclay Sound of marine animals and sea-weeds for the new museum at Ottawa.

The professor and his assistants went to Ucluelet, where they made their headquarters in the latter part of April, and collected all summer. Their headquarters in the latter part of April, and collected all summer. Their headquarters in the latter part of April, and collected all summer. Their headquarters in the latter part of April, and collected all summer.

MR. WELLS' APPOINTMENT IS POSTPONED

The latest report from Ottawa is to the effect that the new incumbent of the Lieutenant-Governorship may not take office for four weeks. Many things may happen in four weeks.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 30.—Grand Forks, Idaho, was today by a fire in an hour last night. The bystanders looted three burning saloons. Three hundred people are reported homeless and without food supplies. The population was composed of railroad construction workmen.

THE NEWS OF TODAY
Prospectors return from Prince Albert with rich samples of gold and silver.
D. McNicol, of the C. P. R., declares he knows nothing of mysterious north coast road.
Pipe destroys Grand Forks, Idaho.
Zeppelin airship comes to grief.
International Trades Congress opens at Paris.
G. T. P. official party goes east.
Governor General's party arrives on Quadra.
Mauretania again lowers record.
Lehigh railroad detective shot by car thieves.

IDAHO TOWN WIPED OUT

Butte, Mont., Aug. 30.—Grand Forks, Idaho, was today by a fire in an hour last night. The bystanders looted three burning saloons. Three hundred people are reported homeless and without food supplies. The population was composed of railroad construction workmen.

(Continued on Page 3)

HEROISM OF GALLANT DEAD

More Particulars of Bravery of Eccles, Wireless Operator on Ohio, and Purser Stephen

GOOD ORDER WAS PRESERVED ON BOARD

Women Amongst the Passengers Acted Splendidly

Replete with dramatic detail is the story of the wreck of the steamer Ohio told by the survivors who reached Vancouver today. It is a story embellished with narratives of heroism, and with tragic incidents of the use of wireless in shipwreck at sea. Not since the Atlantic liners were brought from the fog to succor those in the lost liner Republic has there been such a thing; and this latest tale of wireless at sea, now that the full tale is told, transcends that dramatic disaster.

While Ketchikan slept, Operator Boots, of the United Wireless telegraph station, sitting in a room of the wireless work is done in the watches of the night on his hilltop station at the fringe of Tongass Narrows, was started by wireless distress call. S. O. S. — S. O. S. There was no mistaking it. As one knows the voice of a fellow worker,

The Steamer Ohio—With Her Boats Being Lowered



The sunken steamer Ohio showing the boats being lowered when she was damaged and almost foundered last year at Cape Horn—a position similar to that prior to her foundering off Carter Bay.

Boots knew it was "the sending" of Eccles on the Ohio. He had been working with him a short time before. Quickly his apparatus crashed out in an answering call. Then eagerly he listened, fearing lest death had already prevailed an answer in a sending which betrayed excitement, he heard: "Ohio struck a rock—steamer sinking—send aid immediately, or everybody will be lost."

Before he could answer he heard other messages. One was the Humboldt. The operator was asking Eccles what was the position of the Ohio. Then came another message. It was the steamer Rupert City, and she was asking the position of the stricken steamer. There was a slight break; then the listener at the Ketchikan hill-top heard Eccles sending the location, and the answering signal. Then came a message from the Rupert City that she was making towards the wreck.

Excited, the Ketchikan operator, a helpless participant in a shipwreck a hundred miles away from his little station, listened keenly.

"Ohio sinking fast—cannot hold out, passengers being taken off in small boats. Captain and crew will stick to the last."

Fearing to mix the messages, he refrained from sending, but was a rapid listener. He heard the messages from both the Rupert City and Humboldt, comforting messages that spoke of eagerness to reach the scene. Both were hurrying through the night at full speed.

Meanwhile, in the blue black night in the Hekiah Narrows, with their high cliffs of the shoreline dully silhouetted in the dim light, with rain falling heavily, many little groups were busy at the lifeboats, being cleared away from the davits. The operator heard them no more than he heard the wail of the sea. As long as the dynamo worked his place was at his instrument, and there he stayed, while frantic Italian stowage passengers rushed, shrieking, to the boats. Men with set faces, revolvers flashing in their hands, fought them back. The work of clearing away the boats was slow. Meanwhile stewards were handing out lifebelts, and below decks the purser, after seeking Quartermaster Anderson and some stowage passengers not accounted for, was seeking to save his papers, and was too late to save himself. He was never seen again.

as they clambered into their places, that the brave operator was still at his post.

A hundred miles away, in the Ketchikan station, and in the wireless rooms on the hurrying steamer Rupert City and Humboldt, the operators heard his farewell—his last message that he was to send.

Passengers are all off, and adrift in small boats. Captain and crew going off in the last boat. Waiting for me now—good-bye.

As the steamer lurched, the sea flooding through the holes torn on her port side, he ran from his wireless room and jumped. He fell headlong, and struck his head against some timber, and when helping hands grabbed at his clothing, it was a dead man that they dragged from the water.

The heroic operator had sent his last S. O. S.

There were other incidents in which heroism was displayed. Quartermaster Albert Anderson lost his life when endeavoring to rescue an unknown soldier, who was drowned. The soldier who stopped to dress, was jammed in his state room by pressure of the rushing water, and Anderson, with a lantern in his hand, ran down to try and force the door. V. M. Reeves, a passenger from Merced, California, was with them, and he ran up as the water gained on them. Then Anderson, helpless to free the soldier, ran—but too late. He was also swallowed up with the ship.

Crew At Their Posts.

Captain Johnstone and his crew worked splendidly. Every one stuck to his post. The engineers kept their engine working and dynamo going until flooded out. The hoarse orders of the captain, were heard plain, despite the excitement, and quickly obeyed, and the boats, each manned by its station numbers, were ready near the sinking ship to pick up those about twenty in all, who jumped from the rail at the last moment. Two lives were lost when those who remained jumped into the sea, the heroic wireless operator striking his forehead against some wreckage and being drowned, and an unknown, who was sucked under before the rescuers in the boats could get to him. Entombed in the steamer are Purser Fred

in jumping or in coming to the surface, he struck something, rendering him unconscious. He was the only one of the five bodies who was recovered.

Quartermaster Anderson, who lost his life, as did also a soldier and one other. The quartermaster gave his life trying to save the soldier, and the soldier had enlisted in Columbus, Ohio, and was bound north to Cape Lisianski.

The bravery of everybody concerned was very commendable. The wireless man stuck to his post till the last; the quartermaster went back to assist the soldier, who was calling out that he could not force open the stateroom door and the crew behaved magnificently leading the women and children without any disorder, always obeying the hoarse voice of the captain which commanded the men and had them in perfect order about their work.

Kingfisher to Rescue.

"The first boat to come to our aid was a fishing schooner, the Kingfisher. Carter's Bay had no landing place and we were all in the boats when the Kingfisher picked us up and took us to Swanson's Bay, where the Humboldt took those who wished to go north and the Rupert City brought the rest of us."

"No blame for the accident can be attached to any one. I want to commend the captain, crew, and everybody aboard for the manner in which they handled themselves in an emergency. Even when about a score were in the water there seemed little disorder as the boats rowed around picking the people up."

Drowned in Stateroom.

V. M. Reeves, of Merced, Cal., said: "I was a roommate of the soldier who was lost. When I heard the call for everybody to get up, the soldier and I awoke simultaneously. I did not wait to put on my clothes, but went out right away. The soldier waited to dress. The ship had listed when she struck another rock on reaching Carter's Bay and Anderson, who was talking to him and trying to assist Quartermaster Anderson in doing something, I passed Anderson on my way back to the companionway. Anderson was carrying a lantern and going to aid the soldier. He was going to call for the possible rescue."

How Eccles Died.

Meanwhile Operator Eccles, had been sending calls for assistance into the blackness of the night. Ketchikan got them, and yesterday, yesterday, as long as possible that Eccles lost his life. The last boat to leave the Ohio was overboard, and some thirty or 20 men had to swim. Eccles and the two freight clerks jumped overboard and the chief officer, who was being rescued by the boat, was also drowned. Eccles was struck on the head by some wreckage and drowned, but his body was recovered and taken ashore.

Dynamo Kept Working.

The dynamo kept working until half of the passengers had been rescued. The lights died away and darkness added to the horror of the situation. The nearest settlement was at Swanson Bay, twenty miles away. Second Officer Ed. Stewart got a crew together and manned one of the boats, and set off at top speed. The men pulled for all they knew and covered the distance under adverse conditions in three hours. At Swanson Bay they found the New England Fishing Company's steamer Kingfisher. The anchor was cast and the vessel set off for Carter Bay which was reached at five minutes past midnight yesterday morning. As she slowed down the good-hearted fishermen manned their dories and started down the beach. They went the dories and in a minute the bay was dotted by the little craft making for the Ohio.

The Purser's Wife.

Seattle, Aug. 28.—"Only a slight delay in applying for passage prevented Mrs. Stephen from going with her husband, Purser Fred J. Stephen, of the wrecked steamer Ohio, on the voyage that ended in his death," said Mrs. Stephen yesterday. "I am a close personal friend of the Stephens, who lives at the same building with them at 1523 Summit avenue. She has been assisting me on hearing the news and was unable to see anyone. She asked Mrs. Wood to speak for her. All arrangements have been completed. By some formality in the law when officers take their families they have to make some sort of application or announcement in advance. This Mr. Stephen delayed and at the last minute Mrs. Stephen was prevented from going."

Saw Eccles Sink.

C. N. Pring, Prince Rupert said: "It was not fortunate enough to get the Ohio back as I delayed too long trying to see if there was anything I could do. I felt the ship begin to tremble under my feet. Then I knew she was going under, and jumped. I saw another form jump also, and I prostrated on hearing the news. My body was recovered and I think he must have struck something with his head. I saw another—the poor, unknown chap—go under. He was swimming to the boat which picked me up and as I reached out the pole to him he gulped a lot of water, apparently, and lost his strength. That was the last seen of him. When the boat went under those who still were left aboard jumped and the most of them saved themselves. Everybody behaved very well and the crew and passengers showed much bravery. The presence of mind of the captain in ordering full speed instantly the ship struck and putting into Carter's Bay undoubtedly saved many lives."

Ladies Were Brave.

Capt. L. P. Runney, of Runney & Co., Chicago firm, dealers said: "If the Ohio had gone down when she struck first, twelve women and children had been drowned. After reaching Carter's Bay we went back to the nearest shore but on account of the cliffs could not make a landing. Many of the men were unable to jump. The wireless man stuck to his post grandly, calling for aid. The actions of everybody were very commendable. The ladies especially showed much bravery. I recall a few of them crying very coolly. One of the women in the most fortunate of the crew was a woman in the name of Eccles, who was a member of the Belmont Hotel, Almonte; William Eccles, of Hallebury; Mrs. Eccles, of Seattle; and Misses Mary; Henry Eccles, of Dakota; and Misses Elizabeth and Mary Eccles, of Almonte."

"He Forgot" Once.

His wife, the daughter of James Barrie, a wealthy hotel keeper of Winnipeg, who had a lot of other women we could scarcely believe that anything had happened. All of the men were very cool. One of the crew's spirits up. We were very glad that the lights did not go out and plunged into darkness. It was a horrible night. Not a man attempted to get into a boat before all the women and children were safely on board. Everything orderly and the captain kept calling out orders. When we left the ship we were very glad that the crew of the ship ordering the crew around."

Disaster Came Quick

One of the steamer's officers said: "The disaster came with appalling swiftness and thirty minutes after the Ohio struck she went down with only a few bodies afloat. Six feet of her smokestack showing. As the liner was proceeding up Finlayson channel on Tuesday night a shipwreck on Alaska points, rainstorms came on and the weather became very thick. The Americans, who were on the right of Saren Islands while the Canadian steamers and the halibut boats took the channel on the opposite side, a terrific rain and a noise as if thousands of boiler-makers were riveting. The liner seemed to give a jump and the alarm was spread that the vessel had struck on a rock. Captain Johnson knew that the least delay might have terrible results so he instantly decided to beach his sinking vessel. Full speed astern was ordered and the crippled vessel backed off the rock, which had pressed against her. Her heels caught but hard a port and she nosed into a little bight called Carter Bay. Here she took the first of the men and women from the shore and the work of transferring the passengers to safety began."

Italians Panic Stricken.

The rain was falling in torrents and the officers had trouble with a crowd of Italians who were travelling steerage. They were very nervous and the boats, and only the sight of revolvers, backed by resolute seamen, kept them quiet. The captain, who was in the boat with the passengers is that the crew was slow in getting the lifeboats away, although it must be remembered that they were working under great difficulties. Boat load after boat load was sent away to the beach, the women and children going first, while some of the men donned life belts and swam.

Scene of Wreck.

Carter bay, where the wreck of the Ohio lies submerged, is a stopping place for vessels at the head of Finlayson channel, which is 25 miles within its entrance and has high cliffs on its western shore. Carter bay is about six cables deep in a northerly direction, and is bounded by a large stream fronted by an extensive flat. It was for this beach at the head of the bay that the Ohio was being driven when the water poured in so quickly that the engineers were driven from their posts and the vessel went down. Near Carter bay is Mussel inlet, a small bay, which is a stopping place for vessels. It was here that the United States cruiser Colorado and the ferry boat West Seattle in Elliott Bay last evening, which resulted in the damaging of both vessels and the injury to four persons, besides imperiling the lives of several others.

Fixing the Blame.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 28.—An official investigation is in progress to determine the responsibility for the collision between a steamer launched from the United States cruiser Colorado and the ferry boat West Seattle in Elliott Bay last evening, which resulted in the damaging of both vessels and the injury to four persons, besides imperiling the lives of several others.

Want Into Crater.

TOKYO, Aug. 28.—After descending 100 feet into the crater of the active volcano Asama to collect scientific data, Prof. J. Rodger, president of the American University, has just returned here. He is the first man who has ever undertaken the hazardous undertaking and his accomplishment has astonished the Japanese, who thought the daring feat impossible.

Record Price for Hay.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Hay reached \$16 a ton on the market this week, and thereby established a local record for this year. The pasture throughout the country is bumper, and farmers are in many cases even now feeding their stock.

To Be Built in Canada

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Regarding statements cabled from Canada that ships of Canada's navy are to be built in England, there is the highest authority for stating that the vessels will be built in Canada.

New C. P. R. Service.

REGINA, Aug. 28.—Direct connection between Regina and Soo line points opens on Monday next, when the C. P. R. puts on a new train to run between Weyburn and Regina. This makes four train a day out of this city.

Scarlet Fever in Regina.

REGINA, Aug. 28.—The scarlet fever epidemic, which it was thought was checked, has broken out again, and the city health department has found several new cases. Tramp steps are being taken to stamp out the disease.

Artist and Wife Disagree.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Charging desertion, Mrs. Homer Davenport, wife of the famous cartoonist and artist, has brought suit for divorce against her husband and demands alimony of \$500 monthly and counsel fees amounting to \$750.

Killed by Horse's Kick.

REGINA, Aug. 28.—A farmer named Wylie, of Tregars, district, twenty miles north of Regina, was killed yesterday afternoon by a kick from a horse. He was working in the harvest field when the animal struck him and he lived only a short time.

Fixing the Blame.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 28.—An official investigation is in progress to determine the responsibility for the collision between a steamer launched from the United States cruiser Colorado and the ferry boat West Seattle in Elliott Bay last evening, which resulted in the damaging of both vessels and the injury to four persons, besides imperiling the lives of several others.

Want Into Crater.

TOKYO, Aug. 28.—After descending 100 feet into the crater of the active volcano Asama to collect scientific data, Prof. J. Rodger, president of the American University, has just returned here. He is the first man who has ever undertaken the hazardous undertaking and his accomplishment has astonished the Japanese, who thought the daring feat impossible.

Record Price for Hay.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Hay reached \$16 a ton on the market this week, and thereby established a local record for this year. The pasture throughout the country is bumper, and farmers are in many cases even now feeding their stock.

Disaster Came Quick.

One of the steamer's officers said: "The disaster came with appalling swiftness and thirty minutes after the Ohio struck she went down with only a few bodies afloat. Six feet of her smokestack showing. As the liner was proceeding up Finlayson channel on Tuesday night a shipwreck on Alaska points, rainstorms came on and the weather became very thick. The Americans, who were on the right of Saren Islands while the Canadian steamers and the halibut boats took the channel on the opposite side, a terrific rain and a noise as if thousands of boiler-makers were riveting. The liner seemed to give a jump and the alarm was spread that the vessel had struck on a rock. Captain Johnson knew that the least delay might have terrible results so he instantly decided to beach his sinking vessel. Full speed astern was ordered and the crippled vessel backed off the rock, which had pressed against her. Her heels caught but hard a port and she nosed into a little bight called Carter Bay. Here she took the first of the men and women from the shore and the work of transferring the passengers to safety began."

Italians Panic Stricken.

The rain was falling in torrents and the officers had trouble with a crowd of Italians who were travelling steerage. They were very nervous and the boats, and only the sight of revolvers, backed by resolute seamen, kept them quiet. The captain, who was in the boat with the passengers is that the crew was slow in getting the lifeboats away, although it must be remembered that they were working under great difficulties. Boat load after boat load was sent away to the beach, the women and children going first, while some of the men donned life belts and swam.

How Eccles Died.

Meanwhile Operator Eccles, had been sending calls for assistance into the blackness of the night. Ketchikan got them, and yesterday, yesterday, as long as possible that Eccles lost his life. The last boat to leave the Ohio was overboard, and some thirty or 20 men had to swim. Eccles and the two freight clerks jumped overboard and the chief officer, who was being rescued by the boat, was also drowned. Eccles was struck on the head by some wreckage and drowned, but his body was recovered and taken ashore.

Dynamo Kept Working.

The dynamo kept working until half of the passengers had been rescued. The lights died away and darkness added to the horror of the situation. The nearest settlement was at Swanson Bay, twenty miles away. Second Officer Ed. Stewart got a crew together and manned one of the boats, and set off at top speed. The men pulled for all they knew and covered the distance under adverse conditions in three hours. At Swanson Bay they found the New England Fishing Company's steamer Kingfisher. The anchor was cast and the vessel set off for Carter Bay which was reached at five minutes past midnight yesterday morning. As she slowed down the good-hearted fishermen manned their dories and started down the beach. They went the dories and in a minute the bay was dotted by the little craft making for the Ohio.

The Purser's Wife.

Seattle, Aug. 28.—"Only a slight delay in applying for passage prevented Mrs. Stephen from going with her husband, Purser Fred J. Stephen, of the wrecked steamer Ohio, on the voyage that ended in his death," said Mrs. Stephen yesterday. "I am a close personal friend of the Stephens, who lives at the same building with them at 1523 Summit avenue. She has been assisting me on hearing the news and was unable to see anyone. She asked Mrs. Wood to speak for her. All arrangements have been completed. By some formality in the law when officers take their families they have to make some sort of application or announcement in advance. This Mr. Stephen delayed and at the last minute Mrs. Stephen was prevented from going."

Saw Eccles Sink.

C. N. Pring, Prince Rupert said: "It was not fortunate enough to get the Ohio back as I delayed too long trying to see if there was anything I could do. I felt the ship begin to tremble under my feet. Then I knew she was going under, and jumped. I saw another form jump also, and I prostrated on hearing the news. My body was recovered and I think he must have struck something with his head. I saw another—the poor, unknown chap—go under. He was swimming to the boat which picked me up and as I reached out the pole to him he gulped a lot of water, apparently, and lost his strength. That was the last seen of him. When the boat went under those who still were left aboard jumped and the most of them saved themselves. Everybody behaved very well and the crew and passengers showed much bravery. The presence of mind of the captain in ordering full speed instantly the ship struck and putting into Carter's Bay undoubtedly saved many lives."

GRAND SUCCESS

Wonderful Growth in Sales During 1909.

The year just passed will long be remembered for the financial and commercial depression. Business houses all over Canada were affected. Most of them show a loss over 1907. Some did about as much business last year as in the preceding one. A few—a very few—show substantial gains. In spite of "hard times" and "financial depression" the sale of "Fruit-a-tives" doubled in 1908 over 1907.

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, bought "Fruit-a-tives" in 100 gross lots (14,000 boxes). Lyman Sons & Company, of Montreal, and Lyman Brothers, in Toronto, also ordered "Fruit-a-tives" by the hundred gross lots. These big wholesalers bought such big orders simply because the retail dealers ordered so many boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" that the dealers had to keep "Fruit-a-tives" always in stock to supply the constantly growing demand of people in every section of Canada.

Today "Fruit-a-tives" are the most popular family medicine in the Dominion. In the big cities, in the smaller towns, on farms and ranches, "Fruit-a-tives" are the standby in curing all forms of Stomach, Liver, Bowel, Skin and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Headaches and Neuralgia.

Are you a sufferer from any of the above? Don't hesitate a moment. Get a box of "Fruit-a-tives"—take them according to directions—and they will cure without fail. 50c a box, 4 for \$2.00, or trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Artist and Wife Disagree.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Charging desertion, Mrs. Homer Davenport, wife of the famous cartoonist and artist, has brought suit for divorce against her husband and demands alimony of \$500 monthly and counsel fees amounting to \$750.

Killed by Horse's Kick.

REGINA, Aug. 28.—A farmer named Wylie, of Tregars, district, twenty miles north of Regina, was killed yesterday afternoon by a kick from a horse. He was working in the harvest field when the animal struck him and he lived only a short time.

Fixing the Blame.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 28.—An official investigation is in progress to determine the responsibility for the collision between a steamer launched from the United States cruiser Colorado and the ferry boat West Seattle in Elliott Bay last evening, which resulted in the damaging of both vessels and the injury to four persons, besides imperiling the lives of several others.

Want Into Crater.

TOKYO, Aug. 28.—After descending 100 feet into the crater of the active volcano Asama to collect scientific data, Prof. J. Rodger, president of the American University, has just returned here. He is the first man who has ever undertaken the hazardous undertaking and his accomplishment has astonished the Japanese, who thought the daring feat impossible.

Record Price for Hay.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Hay reached \$16 a ton on the market this week, and thereby established a local record for this year. The pasture throughout the country is bumper, and farmers are in many cases even now feeding their stock.

Disaster Came Quick.

One of the steamer's officers said: "The disaster came with appalling swiftness and thirty minutes after the Ohio struck she went down with only a few bodies afloat. Six feet of her smokestack showing. As the liner was proceeding up Finlayson channel on Tuesday night a shipwreck on Alaska points, rainstorms came on and the weather became very thick. The Americans, who were on the right of Saren Islands while the Canadian steamers and the halibut boats took the channel on the opposite side, a terrific rain and a noise as if thousands of boiler-makers were riveting. The liner seemed to give a jump and the alarm was spread that the vessel had struck on a rock. Captain Johnson knew that the least delay might have terrible results so he instantly decided to beach his sinking vessel. Full speed astern was ordered and the crippled vessel backed off the rock, which had pressed against her. Her heels caught but hard a port and she nosed into a little bight called Carter Bay. Here she took the first of the men and women from the shore and the work of transferring the passengers to safety began."

Italians Panic Stricken.

The rain was falling in torrents and the officers had trouble with a crowd of Italians who were travelling steerage. They were very nervous and the boats, and only the sight of revolvers, backed by resolute seamen, kept them quiet. The captain, who was in the boat with the passengers is that the crew was slow in getting the lifeboats away, although it must be remembered that they were working under great difficulties. Boat load after boat load was sent away to the beach, the women and children going first, while some of the men donned life belts and swam.

How Eccles Died.

Meanwhile Operator Eccles, had been sending calls for assistance into the blackness of the night. Ketchikan got them, and yesterday, yesterday, as long as possible that Eccles lost his life. The last boat to leave the Ohio was overboard, and some thirty or 20 men had to swim. Eccles and the two freight clerks jumped overboard and the chief officer, who was being rescued by the boat, was also drowned. Eccles was struck on the head by some wreckage and drowned, but his body was recovered and taken ashore.

Dynamo Kept Working.

The dynamo kept working until half of the passengers had been rescued. The lights died away and darkness added to the horror of the situation. The nearest settlement was at Swanson Bay, twenty miles away. Second Officer Ed. Stewart got a crew together and manned one of the boats, and set off at top speed. The men pulled for all they knew and covered the distance under adverse conditions in three hours. At Swanson Bay they found the New England Fishing Company's steamer Kingfisher. The anchor was cast and the vessel set off for Carter Bay which was reached at five minutes past midnight yesterday morning. As she slowed down the good-hearted fishermen manned their dories and started down the beach. They went the dories and in a minute the bay was dotted by the little craft making for the Ohio.

The Purser's Wife.

Seattle, Aug. 28.—"Only a slight delay in applying for passage prevented Mrs. Stephen from going with her husband, Purser Fred J. Stephen, of the wrecked steamer Ohio, on the voyage that ended in his death," said Mrs. Stephen yesterday. "I am a close personal friend of the Stephens, who lives at the same building with them at 1523 Summit avenue. She has been assisting me on hearing the news and was unable to see anyone. She asked Mrs. Wood to speak for her. All arrangements have been completed. By some formality in the law when officers take their families they have to make some sort of application or announcement in advance. This Mr. Stephen delayed and at the last minute Mrs. Stephen was prevented from going."

Saw Eccles Sink.

C. N. Pring, Prince Rupert said: "It was not fortunate enough to get the Ohio back as I delayed too long trying to see if there was anything I could do. I felt the ship begin to tremble under my feet. Then I knew she was going under, and jumped. I saw another form jump also, and I prostrated on hearing the news. My body was recovered and I think he must have struck something with his head. I saw another—the poor, unknown chap—go under. He was swimming to the boat which picked me up and as I reached out the pole to him he gulped a lot of water, apparently, and lost his strength. That was the last seen of him. When the boat went under those who still were left aboard jumped and the most of them saved themselves. Everybody behaved very well and the crew and passengers showed much bravery. The presence of mind of the captain in ordering full speed instantly the ship struck and putting into Carter's Bay undoubtedly saved many lives."

Ladies Were Brave.

Capt. L. P. Runney, of Runney & Co., Chicago firm, dealers said: "If the Ohio had gone down when she struck first, twelve women and children had been drowned. After reaching Carter's Bay we went back to the nearest shore but on account of the cliffs could not make a landing. Many of the men were unable to jump. The wireless man stuck to his post grandly, calling for aid. The actions of everybody were very commendable. The ladies especially showed much bravery. I recall a few of them crying very coolly. One of the women in the most fortunate of the crew was a woman in the name of Eccles, who was a member of the Belmont Hotel, Almonte; William Eccles, of Hallebury; Mrs. Eccles, of Seattle; and Misses Mary; Henry Eccles, of Dakota; and Misses Elizabeth and Mary Eccles, of Almonte."

"He Forgot" Once.

His wife, the daughter of James Barrie, a wealthy hotel keeper of Winnipeg, who had a lot of other women we could scarcely believe that anything had happened. All of the men were very cool. One of the crew's spirits up. We were very glad that the lights did not go out and plunged into darkness. It was a horrible night. Not a man attempted to get into a boat before all the women and children were safely on board. Everything orderly and the captain kept calling out orders. When we left the ship we were very glad that the crew of the ship ordering the crew around."

LOST LIFE WILL SAVING SHIP'S PAPERS

How Purser Fred J. Stephen Gave Up His Life in Doing His Duty When the Steamer Ohio Was Lost

FIVE WERE LEFT WHEN BOATS WENT

Further advices received from survivors of the lost steamer Ohio, which heroic effort of Purser Fred J. Stephen, a former Ketchikan resident, was possible to save the passengers after the last boat had left the steamer. The papers were found on the wrecked steamer after the boats had left the vessel's side, and after helping the passengers to safety, five were left on the sinking steamer. Stephen turned to the others and said: "I've time to go down and get my papers."

With that he went down to his office below decks, and meanwhile the steamer lurched down, filling aft, and foundered quickly. The ocean floor against some wreckage, being the last boat to leave the steamer. He was about 20 minutes in the water before being rescued. He almost succumbed.

Province assisted the shipwrecked people in a minor way after the disaster. While they were huddled on the beach the rain was pouring, the coming of the fishing steamer Kingfisher a case of oilskins floated ashore from the wrecked steamer. A large number of them with oilskins.

Leaving Seattle tonight the steamer Santa Clara, of the Alaska Steamship company, will carry the passengers of the steamer Ohio, whose passage to Seattle was interrupted by the wreck. The steamer will be expected to arrive in Seattle on Thursday morning. The Santa Clara has been ready for the occasion for several weeks, but as soon as the Ohio's loss was known the steamer was pressed into service for bringing the survivors to Seattle on the steamer Rupert City, and this vessel will arrive this morning.

While on route to the westward the Santa Clara will call at Juneau and pick up the survivors who were stranded there by the steamer Humboldt. It will also pick up the survivors of the steamer Portland, of the Alaska Steamship company, which was wrecked on the return of the westward September 5, carrying freight mail and passengers to both companies. The Portland has been operating on the Alaska Steamship company's schedule for several months as this company has been short of tonnage. As soon as the Yucatan returns she will be made ready for the Valdez run, and will operate in conjunction with the Northwestern at Santa Clara. This vessel will complete the Nome season she will replace the Santa Clara to Valdez.

DROWNED IN TITNAT LAK

En Route to Visit Relatives, Your Victorian Slips From West Coast Trail and Loses His Life.

Another drowning accident on the west coast of the island was reported by the Dominion Government telegram yesterday, the victim being one Rogers for some time past resident in this city and who left here as a passenger by the steamer Victoria on Tuesday last. The steamer was wrecked on the coast of the island, and the victim was seen by the telegraph trail. He was accompanied on his long walk from the coast by a friend named John Rogers, who dragged behind a little wicker chair, which was the cause of the accident. Rogers was seen by the telegraph officials, just in time to see Rogers struggling for life in the waters of the lake into which he apparently fallen from the trail.

Nothing could do nothing to save the unfortunate man, who drowned before his eyes. The body has not yet been recovered. Rogers was an unmarried man, still in his twenties.

DISCOVERED NEW SPECIES OF SHELL

(Continued from Page One)

ment to employ a small steamer in the above purpose. In that way, with out a shadow of a doubt, many of the productive fishing banks would be discovered.

Prof. Macoun found the road from Alberni to Nanaimo to be in excellent condition, and although it was steep and difficult in places, was not a dangerous spot on it. The new branch of the E. & N. railroad has been graded to a point eight or ten miles west of English river.

The settlers on Barclay Sound are about to plant a fine orchard, and have fine orchard and a garden containing some wonderful specimens of roses, heaths and rhododendrons.

Messrs. Macoun, Young and Spreng, through spent last summer also collecting on Vancouver Island, and was due to the courtesy of the Hon. William Templeton that they were again allowed to come this year, and they represented to him that the investigation of the fauna and flora of this island had not nearly been completed. Prof. Macoun will remain in the city until the 9th.

RETURN FROM CONSERVATION MEET

Local Forestry Commissioners Brought From Big Congress in Seattle With Vivid Impressions.

Hon. F. J. Fulton, Mr. A. C. Finerell, and Mr. H. C. Goddard returned yesterday from attending the Conservation Congress at Seattle. The

BEAUTY IS SKIN-DEEP

This is just as true of a Piano as a person. A handsome woman does not necessarily possess a beautiful voice, but when she does, she is doubly attractive. The beauty of the

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO

only begins with the external handsomeness of the case. The beautiful and prolonged vibration of its voice—like tones, its complete response to every varying moods of the performer as are delightful to an artist's heart as the beautiful voice of a beautiful woman.

Come in and try this splendid and most durable instrument. Should you desire to purchase, we can quote easy terms of payment if you desire, or allow you a liberal price on your present piano.

FLETCHER BROS.

Sole Agents for the Gerhard Heintzman Pianos.

1231 Government Street.

Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo.

Red Jacket

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS

Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out the valves and replace them in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.

Write for descriptive catalogue to The Hickman Tool Hardware Co., Ltd., 544-546 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C. Agents Phone 59. F. O. Drawer 613

GO TO DIXI ROSS' FOR GROCERIES

WHY IS THIS PROVERBIAL IN VICTORIA?

Because this good, clean, well-kept store is rightly termed "The Model Grocery." Because its magnificent stock is the largest on Vancouver Island and contains goods not procurable elsewhere. Because this is headquarters for good things to eat and drink. Because only the most reliable brands and best grade goods are stocked. Because if you come here for groceries you leave anxiety behind, as low prices rule and goods are delivered like "clock-work."

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

"BLUE LABEL" CATSUP, Per Bottle 25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers. Tels. 52, 1052, and 1598

1317 Government Street.

Local Forestry Commissioners Brought From Big Congress in Seattle With Vivid Impressions.

Hon. F. J. Fulton, Mr. A. C. Finerell, and Mr. H. C. Goddard returned yesterday from attending the Conservation Congress at Seattle. The

BEAUTY IS SKIN-DEEP

This is just as true of a Piano as a person. A handsome woman does not necessarily possess a beautiful voice, but when she does, she is doubly attractive. The beauty of the

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO

only begins with the external handsomeness of the case. The beautiful and prolonged vibration of its voice—like tones, its complete response to every varying moods of the performer as are delightful to an artist's heart as the beautiful voice of a beautiful woman.

Come in and try this splendid and most durable instrument. Should you desire to purchase, we can quote easy terms of payment if you desire, or allow you a liberal price on your present piano.

FLETCHER BROS.

Sole Agents for the Gerhard Heintzman Pianos.

1231 Government Street.

Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

IMPERIAL NAVAL DEFENCE

In a paragraph in the Colonist of yesterday the statement was made that there was no Bristol on the Navy List. This is explained by the fact that the Bristol is a cruiser of a new type. She has a tonnage of 4,300 tons and is capable of developing 26 knots. Several vessels of this type are under construction, and it may therefore be assumed that they represent the latest ideas in cruisers of the second class. They will undoubtedly be very useful ships. The third-class cruisers are the Apollo type. She is a vessel of 2,400 tons displacement, and has a speed of 20 knots. Her tonnage is nearly three times that of the Algerine. These cruisers will be useful for police purposes in time of peace and as training ships. This seems to be a very good beginning of what we hope every day, with his strong and his weak qualities, his kindly nature, his capacity for making friends. And so he went about in Victoria for years, and so he lived elsewhere, to all appearance just one of the ordinary run of boys. And yet we know now that there was in his heart the spirit that makes heroes of men, and renders our race god-like in its majesty. He knew how to die that others might live. Than this we can give him no higher praise. In the greatest crisis of his life, the greatest crisis that can come to any man, he exemplified that greater love which leads one to lay down his life for others. He thought only of others, not of himself," said Francis J. Heney, one of the survivors of the disaster in which the Victoria boy died. Let this be his epitaph. To his widow and others relatives the Colonist extends its sympathy. They can comfort themselves with the thought that his heroic death ennobled his life.

This view of the case seems to be borne out by the fact that the offer to the Australian and New Zealand governments to present Dreadnoughts has been modified to apply to cruisers of the Indomitable and Esquimaux. Canada is making no direct contribution to the Royal Navy. The plans of the conference seem to have been directed towards laying the foundation of a permanent system of imperial naval defence rather than of gifts of vessels to meet any real or suggested emergency, which may now exist.

The London press seems to be all but unanimous in its approval of the plan. Undoubtedly there will be an element in Canada that will greatly regret the policy that the Dominion government is prepared to adopt. They would have preferred to have seen a direct contribution to the Royal Navy; but while we are by no means unfavorable to such a view as a part of the duty that Canada does not lose sight of the fact that Canada must provide for naval defence on two oceans. The contribution of one or more ships to the Royal Navy would not have had any significance as regards the Western coast of Canada. We shall await with great interest a fuller statement of the proposal. As far as they go they are satisfactory. It would be unwise to criticize them without full details at hand and without expert opinion, which at this stage is not available.

KITCHENER'S COMMAND

No doubt many readers have been somewhat surprised to learn that General Lord Kitchener is to be assigned to the command of the Forces in the Mediterranean. The London correspondent of the Boston Transcript endeavors to cast some light upon the subject. He thus epitomizes the General's first duties. Next to this duty should come the better organizing of those heterogeneous Anglo-African forces which are now scattered throughout the length and breadth of Africa, ruled by various departments of State, and possessing neither semblance of unity, nor cohesion, nor powers of co-operation for purposes of defence. England's military position in Africa is not unlike that which she held in India more than a century ago, and the time has come when a beginning should be made of some unification for defensive purposes of those forces, very numerous in the aggregate, which garrison and police the wide African territories under the British flag.

We are further told Egypt is likely to play her historic part in future wars, and that a part of Kitchener's duties will be to organize the forces of that country and co-ordinate them with the British forces. It is also stated that his presence in the Mediterranean is desired so that he will be closely in touch with the War Office and able to give his advice to the Defence Committee. We think it may be accepted as certain that Lord Kitchener's new position will be of great service to the Empire.

CHEAPER CABLES.

The statement is made that the Canadian government is blocking the way to cheaper cablegrams. Such a charge is astounding, and one would suppose that it could hardly be well founded, but the Ottawa Journal, which usually takes a fair view of all public matters, states emphatically that the Ottawa government is deliberately preventing negotiations. We quote from our contemporary:

The British government is willing to examine the case. The Canadian government was thought willing to do so. Mr. Lemieux, our postmaster-general, was known to be willing to do so. At this stage, the lobbyists of the cable and telegraph companies got busy at Ottawa. They entered protests against interference. They are not thought to have daunted Mr. Lemieux, but they evidently captured other ministers. The first public intimation that the Dominion government had become the tool of the cable monopoly came when Mr. Buxton, the British postmaster-

general told the Imperial Press Conference in London that the Imperial government had been and continued ready to discuss the question of cheaper cable rates, but had received an intimation from the Dominion government that Canada wished to postpone consideration of the matter. This was bad enough, so bad that The Journal was inclined to think that Mr. Buxton had misinterpreted the case; but Mr. Lemieux later was found obliged to confirm the statement.

The postponement was, however, supposed to be merely temporary. An inter-imperial conference upon the question of an "all red" electric giraffe was expected this fall with Canada taking part. Now it appears that Canada will have nothing to do with it. The subject is to be dropped, with no prospect of early revival.

So far we have not observed in any of the Liberal papers any reply to this formidable indictment. We shall watch with interest to see what can be alleged on the other side. If it is true that cheaper telegraphic communication between Canada and the United Kingdom is delayed because the Dominion government is unwilling to decrease the ways and means of enabling the wireless system to compete with the cables, the condition is remediable, and calls for the strongest condemnation.

UNSUSPECTED HEROES

Most of us knew Fred Stephen. He seemed to be nothing much out of the common; a young fellow, full of life, just like many others, whom we meet every day, with his strong and his weak qualities, his kindly nature, his capacity for making friends. And so he went about in Victoria for years, and so he lived elsewhere, to all appearance just one of the ordinary run of boys. And yet we know now that there was in his heart the spirit that makes heroes of men, and renders our race god-like in its majesty. He knew how to die that others might live. Than this we can give him no higher praise. In the greatest crisis of his life, the greatest crisis that can come to any man, he exemplified that greater love which leads one to lay down his life for others. He thought only of others, not of himself," said Francis J. Heney, one of the survivors of the disaster in which the Victoria boy died. Let this be his epitaph. To his widow and others relatives the Colonist extends its sympathy. They can comfort themselves with the thought that his heroic death ennobled his life.

A TARIFF WAR

The Mail and Empire wants Canada to meet "tariff" and says "as a matter of fact our tariff upon United States goods will stand an increase." A very wise Conservative, no less a personage than Sir John Macdonald, once described this sort of retaliation as "cutting off one's nose to spite one's face," but also, some Conservatives seem to have fallen away from the common sense ideas which inspired the great leader, and if they are not brought to their senses in some way, will keep their party in the cold shades of opposition for the next quarter of a century. When a few United States politicians, inspired by some railway managers, sought to secure the abolition of the bonding privilege enjoyed by Canadians in respect to goods in transit through the United States, Sir John was urged by certain foolish people to deprive United States shippers of the same privilege on goods in transit through the Dominion, and it was then that he made the observation quoted. Now, certain monopolists in the United States have persuaded congress to impose duties that will impose hardships upon the people of that country, and the Toronto paper wants the Canadian government to set these same people against the fiscal policy of Canada. We hope that Mr. Fielding will be influenced by such considerations. The Canadian people want a tariff framed in their interests, and absolutely without reference to what the United States Congress may see fit to do. Tariff wars are likely to be a pretty poor business. As a matter of fact, we do not know what ever will be decided, except so far as the imposition of the sur-tax in German imports might be so construed, and the circumstances in that case were very different from those existing in the case of the United States and Canada. Let Canada manage her own affairs in her own interest and for the interest of her own people, and not trouble herself with attempts to control the policy of other countries or punish her own people for the folly of other governments.

MARITIME UNION.

We mention a few days ago that the United Boards of Trade of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island had voted for the union of the three provinces. We have no expectation that this movement will take form at an early day. The reasons against it are many. One of them is that no political party would care to identify itself with such a movement, for to do so would be to arouse such local feeling as to ensure defeat. The people of the three provinces value autonomy highly. They have political histories of which they may be justly proud. Few Nova Scotians would care to see the name of that province, with all the associations that cluster around it fall into disuse, and the people of the other provinces would be unwilling to accept that as a policy of the new union. It is nearly a century and a quarter since New Brunswick first had a legislation of its own, and there are few parliamentary bodies wherein there have been keener struggles over great political principles. Prince Edward's Is-

land is tenacious of its name and jealous of its history. These considerations may seem unimportant, but they are of sufficient gravity to influence too many voters for any political leader in either of the provinces to try his chances by going counter to them. The question of the capital of the new province would be full of difficulties. Neither provincial capital would be willing to yield the honor to the others, and all three would unite in opposition to a new capital.

The advantages of Maritime Union are not particularly obvious. Some people favor it on the ground that by having one government in place of three, a good deal of money could be saved; but this by no means to be taken for granted. There is quite as good reason to suppose that the new government would cost more than the three as there is that it would cost less. Geographically the three provinces are not one but three. Prince Edward's Island is, of course, an island; an important part of Nova Scotia is an island, and the remainder very nearly so. The people of Madawaska County, in northwestern New Brunswick, are in common with the people of Cape Breton than they have with the people of Vancouver Island. We fail to recognize any force in the contention that the political influence of the new province would be greater than that of the three provinces. Up to the present provinces have not voted in Parliament as provinces, but the representatives have divided upon party lines. So far as cabinet representation is concerned, it seems to us that the chances of three provinces securing this would be better than for one. But the subject really has only an academic interest to the people of the West. If our policy in Canada in the East wish to unite and form one province, no one in this part of the Dominion would interpose the slightest objection.

Summer Colds

are said to be the hardest to get rid of, but an excellent remedy is within your reach. This splendid preparation, BOWEN'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM, is endorsed by thousands who have used it as "the ideal cough and cold cure." Carefully made from specially selected materials it does not interfere with digestion nor spoil the appetite. Per bottle, 50c, at this store only.

CYRUS H. BOWEN, CHEMIST. Telephone 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street, near Yates.

land is tenacious of its name and jealous of its history. These considerations may seem unimportant, but they are of sufficient gravity to influence too many voters for any political leader in either of the provinces to try his chances by going counter to them. The question of the capital of the new province would be full of difficulties. Neither provincial capital would be willing to yield the honor to the others, and all three would unite in opposition to a new capital.

The advantages of Maritime Union are not particularly obvious. Some people favor it on the ground that by having one government in place of three, a good deal of money could be saved; but this by no means to be taken for granted. There is quite as good reason to suppose that the new government would cost more than the three as there is that it would cost less. Geographically the three provinces are not one but three. Prince Edward's Island is, of course, an island; an important part of Nova Scotia is an island, and the remainder very nearly so. The people of Madawaska County, in northwestern New Brunswick, are in common with the people of Cape Breton than they have with the people of Vancouver Island. We fail to recognize any force in the contention that the political influence of the new province would be greater than that of the three provinces. Up to the present provinces have not voted in Parliament as provinces, but the representatives have divided upon party lines. So far as cabinet representation is concerned, it seems to us that the chances of three provinces securing this would be better than for one. But the subject really has only an academic interest to the people of the West. If our policy in Canada in the East wish to unite and form one province, no one in this part of the Dominion would interpose the slightest objection.

Little Items of Kitchen Crockery

OUR LARGE wholesale and retail trade gives our customers a great advantage when purchasing those little essential items of kitchen crockery; they get a larger and better selection and at lower prices!

Spain is going to buy a dirigible balloon. Seems to need a dirigible army more.

Extract from an ancient almanac: "About this time of ye year expect political canards."

Mr. Sidney Fisher says he is greatly impressed with the West. It is now up to the West to say how it regards Mr. Fisher.

An English news item says that the "best people" are beginning to read Dickens. The best people always did read Dickens.

At Redding, California, the first commercial attempt at electric smelting of iron ore has been made and it was in the highest sense a success.

Contemporary says common people of Spain object to war! That's one of the troubles with common people. They object to being killed in other people's quarrels. Common people very unreasonable.

That's a terrible story, which comes from Mellila about twenty-five per cent of the Spanish army have died from battle or disease. Happily it comes from a source that calls for confirmation.

The cablegram relating to the vessels for the use of the Canadian navy needs to be explained a little more fully before any one can comment upon it. It says Canadian vessels ought to be of the "Bristol" type. We find no Bristol in the Navy List.

Don't mistake Sir William Whyte, of the British Association for the William Whyte of the Canadian Pacific. Although the latter was dubbed Sir William by several speakers at a recent meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade, very much to his amusement.

It is of course possible that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be offered the Governor-Generalship of South Africa, but such consideration that he will accept such a post. Personal and political considerations would surely lead him to remain in Canada.

It is surely a strange commentary upon the business affairs of the United States that panicky conditions should threaten the stock market because one man is ill. We never hear of such things in any other country. There is something out of gear in the business world, when the values depend upon whether Mr. E. H. Harriman is sick or well.

Halifax Herald says: "provincial governments in opposition should act as balance wheel" to the party in power in Ottawa. Very good wish, when you happen to be opposed to the party in power at Ottawa; but when the Conservative government in will the Herald advocate the election of a Liberal legislature in Nova Scotia? We grow not, likewise, we "ha'e oor doos."

British capital is accomplishing wonders in the opening of Africa. Next year the railway will be completed to a point 150 miles beyond Khartoum. Telegraphic lines are being extended in various directions and powerful dredges are at work removing the "sudd" which has rendered the upper tributaries of the Nile hitherto un navigable. The sudd is a mass of vegetation completely covering the surfaces of the rivers.

That Sir Wilfrid Laurier may not wish to come to British Columbia this year is very possible. If all stories are true, the internal affairs of the Liberal party here are not just as satisfactory to the gentlemen identified with it as they could wish. If the Federal leader of the party should arrive in the Province at this juncture he might have to act as an umpire, and while Sir Wilfrid may not be much of a baseball "fan," he doubtless knows something about the fate of umpires.

'TIS THE LITTLE THINGS

'TIS the little things that count in kitchen comfort and kitchen economy, that is why we stock reliable goods only—see what that means in kitchen comfort and kitchen economy. Perhaps you want a reliable; well organized, easy-to-get-at storage place for your kitchen things—just read about our kitchen cabinets, then call and inspect, we shall be delighted to show them.

Brushes of Every Description and Price



BIG BRUSHES, little brushes, medium sized brushes; brushes at all prices, but all of selected, reliable makes, and for all purposes; at rock bottom prices, in our brush department.

KITCHEN CABINET—An excellent low-priced style. Finely made and finished in birch finish. Has 2 large bins, 2 drawers, large top finished natural. Top section has drop bin, cupboard with racks, tins, etc., glass doors, 2 drawers and top shelf. A convenient cabinet at a popular price \$18

KITCHEN CABINET—This cabinet is also finished in the birch finish. Has large drop bin, large cupboard with racks, tins, etc., 2 pastry boards and large top, finished natural. Top section has drop bin, cupboard with glass doors and 4 drawers. Priced at \$20

KITCHEN CABINET—This is very handsomely finished light maple finish. Has drop bin, cupboard with tins, racks, etc., 2 pastry boards and large top. Top section has 2 bin drawers, 2 cupboards with glass doors, cupboard with mirror door, 1 drawer. Priced at \$30

—Fourth Floor

Tourists and Visitors Heartily Welcome Here

TOURISTS and visitors to this city miss one of the most interesting of its attractions if they fail to see the inside of this big store. This shop is filled with the very best in dainty souvenirs and it is an odd tourist indeed who doesn't delight in carrying home some interesting little reminder of the trip. Visitors from the United States should investigate our offerings in charming china and in drapery and curtain materials. Hundreds of suitable items are offered—items you don't find in the United States stores on account of high protective tariffs. We import these direct from the Old World and offer them at interesting prices. Welcome to come and stroll through at your leisure.

WEDGWOOD JASPAR WARE

- JUGS are offered from, each \$0.60
CREAMS, are offered from, each \$0.60
TEA POTS, are offered from \$1.25
SUGARS are offered from \$1.50
MATCH HOLDERS are offered from 50c
PIN TRAYS are offered from \$0.50
COLD CREAM JARS are offered at \$1.25
JARDINIERS are offered from \$2.00
FERN POTS are offered from \$1.50
CANDLESTICKS are offered from \$1.60
TOBACCO JARS, are offered from \$2.50
BISCUIT JARS are offered from \$3.50
LOVING CUPS are offered from \$1.75
VASES, are offered from \$7.50
BRUSH AND COMB TRAYS, from each, \$2.50
CUPS AND SAUCERS are offered from \$1.50

See also our magnificent exposition of Wedgwood, Aynsley, Doulton, and Coalport China

Out of Town Orders Shipped Promptly

Don't hesitate to send us your orders for china and glassware from your country home. Matchings for sets or other needs, the selection of which you may confidently leave to us, will have most careful attention. Just give us a price limit and a general description. No matter how small or large the order, the packing will ensure safe carriage to any distance. Selections made of articles suitable for camp use, the best values being assured.

FREE TO YOU

Let us send you out-of-town dwellers a copy of our magnificent new catalogue. It is a book of interesting information on the proper and economical furnishing of homes, and its 300 pages contain much of very special interest to you. A copy is yours for the asking. Send TODAY.

WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B. C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS. FURNISHERS of CHURCHES SCHOOLS FURNISHERS of HOMES CLUBS



REIGNING HO

The reigning family of what is known as the H. The ancestor of the House of Braganza was John I. or created Count of Barcellos. Duke of Braganza by Aff and Afonso V, were of the Aviz, so called because John of the Knights of St. Ben himself was an illegitimate of the House of Burgundy, in Portugal for nearly half The House of Aviz occupied nearly two centuries, when and in 1578 the Crown passed I. of Spain, being retained ereigns for sixty years. I guess rose in revolt against after a spirited contest succ the Spaniards, whereupon ganza, who seemed to be representative of the previo was chosen King, and he as John, or, more properly, gone into history as "The this monarch King Manuel scended. In 1834 Maria throne, and she subsequent nando, Duke of Saxe, a Gotha, so that the present properly described gene House of Braganza-Cobu friendship between England gan in the reign of Joao I'

The Romanoffs constitute house of Russia. They dif reigning houses that have sided in the fact that the symic and not taken from first of them to bear the Michael Romanoff, who w position in 1613 after the ancient House of Rurik. T descended from Michael i On the male side the presel lineage to Karl, Duke of who a little less than two ried the daughter of Peter alogically the name of the ily that has occupied the t Romanoff-Holstein.

In the later part of the beginning of the Seventeen ly practically at the feet country was itself torn by what had culminated in Tsar Dimitri. After sever and uncertainty as to who nobles met to choose a ne throne, and the choice fell manoff, of whom it was sa support lay chiefly in the father, for he himself was sixteen years. His reign y disturbed by other claim but he held his own and h father with him in the go very excellent administrat the country was opened to and some historians say th to autocratic power. He father of Peter the Great. ily was not of royal descen the members of the family wife of Ivan the Terrible of Rurik. Of Rurik little c sesses any historical val. ers are said to have come in 862 and it is alleged that princes. Many of the de were very remarkable me known, the family is absol

The reigning family of of Savoy. Its founder y Whitehanded, who is said scended from Boso of Pro one of whose sons became peror under the title of Lo bert was born about the services rendered he recei including the country of his descendants took their were made to the territory at the close of the Twelv was a very formidable pow dred years the family has of great prominence in Eur daughters married into othe in England, France, Spain a of them having been wife of Constantinople. The sons con with many royal houses, and say with safety that in no rule day is the blood of so many d represented as in the King of Amadeus II, married Mary of ter of Henrietta of England, mate heir to the crown after the Old Pretender. It is a de who is now regarded by a few legitimate queen of England.

The House of Savoy beca ume of Victor Amadeus II, ized as King of the Island of Duke of Savoy, he had ac austria in exchange for Sicily. of the last century the Sard forced to abandon his contin and retire to Sardinia. He Battle of Waterloo and re-to Savoy, continuing to rule in to Austria. The Austrian cor off in 1848. Italy was at this among several princes, and the temporal power over what States of the Church. After

INGS

en comfort
e stock re-
in kitchen
you want
orage place
our kitchen
be delighted

Brushes
of Every
description
and Price

BRUSHES, little
shes, medium sized
shes; brushes at all
es, but all of selected,
ble makes, and for all
oses; at rock bottom
es, in our brush
artment.



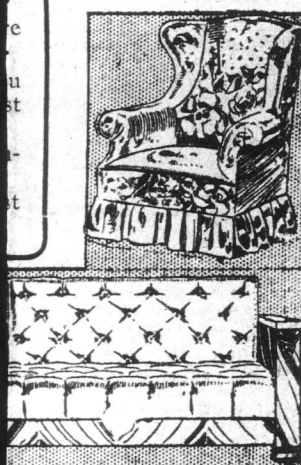
ere
if they fail to see the in-
is an odd tourist indeed

d in drapery and curtain
States stores on account
interesting prices. Wel-

ARE

KS are offered from \$1.60
RS, are offered from \$2.50
S are offered from \$3.50
S are offered from \$1.75
ered from 75c
COMB TRAYS, from
SAUCERS are offered
\$1.50

beautiful Oriental and
Fabrics in our second
or showrooms.



Third Floor

S. FURNISHERS
of
HOMES
CLUBS



An Hour with the Editor



REIGNING HOUSES

The reigning family of Portugal belongs to what is known as the House of Braganza. The ancestor of the House was Afonso, illegitimate son of John I. of Portugal, who was created Count of Barcellos by his father, and Duke of Braganza by Afonso V. John I. and Afonso V. were of the royal House of Aviz, so called because John was grandmaster of the Knights of St. Bennett of Aviz. He himself was an illegitimate son of King Pedro, of the House of Burgundy, which had reigned in Portugal for nearly three hundred years. The House of Aviz occupied the throne for nearly two centuries, when it became extinct, and in 1578 the Crown passed to King Philip I. of Spain, being retained by Spanish sovereigns for sixty years. In 1640 the Portuguese rose in revolt against foreign rulers, and after a spirited contest succeeded in expelling the Spaniards, whereupon the Duke of Braganza, who seemed to be the only available representative of the previous reigning family, was chosen King, and he ascended the throne as John, or, more properly, Joao IV., who has gone into history as "The Restorer." From this monarch King Manuel of Portugal is descended. In 1834 Maria II. came to the throne, and she subsequently married Fernando, Duke of Saxe, a prince of Coburg-Gotha, so that the present reigning family is properly described genealogically as the House of Braganza-Coburg. The historic friendship between England and Portugal began in the reign of Joao IV.

The Romanoffs constitute the reigning house of Russia. They differ from the other reigning houses that have been so far considered in the fact that the name is a patronymic and not taken from a locality. The first of them to bear the title Tsar was Michael Romanoff, who was elected to that position in 1613 after the extinction of the ancient House of Rurik. The present Tsar is descended from Michael in the female line. On the male side the present family traces its lineage to Karl, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who a little less than two centuries ago married the daughter of Peter the Great. Genealogically the name of the branch of the family that has occupied the throne since 1762 is Romanoff-Holstein.

In the later part of the Sixteenth and the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, Russia lay practically at the feet of Poland, and the country was itself torn by internal disorders which had culminated in the murder of the Tsar Dimitri. After several years of doubt and uncertainty as to who was sovereign, the nobles met to choose a new occupant of the throne, and the choice fell upon Michael Romanoff, of whom it was said that his claim to support lay chiefly in the virtues of his father, for he himself was only a youth of sixteen years. His reign was not wholly undisturbed by other claimants to royal honors, but he held his own and having associated his father with him in the government, proved a very excellent administrator. Under his rule the country was opened to foreign commerce, and some historians say that he made no claim to autocratic power. He was great-grandfather of Peter the Great. The Romanoff family was not of royal descent, although one of the members of the family had been the first wife of Ivan the Terrible of the great House of Rurik. Of Rurik little can be told that possesses any historical value. He and his brothers are said to have come "out of the North" in 862 and it is alleged that they were Swedish princes. Many of the descendants of Rurik were very remarkable men; but, as far as is known, the family is absolutely extinct.

The reigning family of Italy is the House of Savoy. Its founder was Humbert, the Whitehand, who is said to have been descended from Boso of Provence, born in 879, one of whose sons became Holy Roman Emperor under the title of Louis the Blind. Humbert was born about the year 1000 and for services rendered he received large domains, including the country of Savoy, from which his descendants took their name. Additions were made to the territory of the family and at the close of the Twelfth Century Savoy was a very formidable power. For nine hundred years the family has occupied a position of great prominence in European history. Its daughters married into other reigning families in England, France, Spain and elsewhere, one of them having been wife of the Emperor of Constantinople. The sons contracted alliances with many royal houses, and perhaps one may say with safety that in no ruler of the present day is the blood of so many diverse dynasties represented as in the King of Italy. Victor Amadeus II. married Mary of Orleans, daughter of Henrietta of England, and the legitimate heir to the crown after the exclusion of the Old Pretender. It is a descendant of hers, who is now regarded by a few people as the legitimate queen of England.

The House of Savoy became royal in the time of Victor Amadeus II., who was recognized as King of the Island of Sardinia, which, as Duke of Savoy, he had acquired from Austria in exchange for Sicily. In the early part of the last century the Sardinian King was forced to abandon his continental possessions and retire to Sardinia. He returned after the Battle of Waterloo and re-took possession of Savoy, continuing to rule in a sort of vassalage to Austria. The Austrian control was thrown off in 1848. Italy was at this time divided up among several princes, and the Pope exercised temporal power over what were known as the States of the Church. After thirteen years of

turmoil, in 1861 Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia was proclaimed King of Italy, and the present King is his grandson.

MAN THE RESTORER

Two weeks ago we spoke of "Man the Destroyer," showing how he had exhausted and continues to exhaust those elements, which in one form or another Nature has provided for his use, so that so far as natural products are concerned, the earth is much less fitted to be the abode of humanity than it was several centuries ago. Yet there are many more people living on the earth today than at any time within the historical period, which shows that in some way man has compensated for the destruction he has wrought. Will the earth in years to come be better fitted to be the residence of human beings than it is now, and will those beings be as far in advance of what we are, as we are in advance of what our ancestors were before mankind began to exercise his inventive faculty? Will there ever come a time, when our descendants will look upon us as primitive, and upon our civilization as crude attempts to wrestle with the adverse forces of Nature? These are some reasons for supposing that these questions may be answered in the affirmative.

Take the question of chemical research. Thus far chemistry has concerned itself chiefly with analysis, not with synthesis. It has been taking substances apart to see what they are made of; it has only learned in a very elementary way how to produce things out of the raw materials. Thus a chemist can take a piece of sugar and tell you just what it is composed of and the exact proportions of its several ingredients, but he cannot take the materials it is made of and put them together to form sugar. If a chemist ever finds out how to do that, his discovery will revolutionize humanity. At present we depend for our food upon plant life. So far as can be ascertained, all our food, animal as well as vegetable, passed from the inorganic stage through plant life. There is some mysterious process by which a plant is able to take carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and other elementary substances, which, if eaten in their elemental form, would no more support life than so much sand, and compound out of them wheat, strawberries, potatoes and the thousand and one things upon which animal life feeds. When man can take these elements and out of them produce, say, a strawberry, not necessarily in the shape of a strawberry, but something that will in flavor and nutritious quality be equal to a strawberry, synthetic chemistry will have achieved a triumph, which will affect humanity almost to as great a degree as the discovery of the means of making fire. Experiments have been made in the synthetic production of foods with what has been claimed to be success, but the field is one that is practically a virgin one to the investigator. During the past few years experiments have been made, which seem to justify the hope that the nitrogen of the air may be returned to the soil so as to maintain its fertility. This seems like the entering wedge of synthetic chemistry as applied to supplying the needs of mankind.

While speaking of this subject mention may be made of fish, which possibly may furnish an exception to the rule that all food substances have at one time passed through the vegetable stage. So very little is known about fish that one cannot say with certainty what many of them live on. Whether they live on minute animalcules or upon low forms of vegetable life, or possess the capacity of separating from water the substances which it holds in solution and converting them into flesh and bone, just as plants can take the elementary substances out of the air and convert them into fibre, leaves, flowers and fruit, we cannot as yet say with certainty. On what do the myriads of salmon live, which ascend the rivers? What is the food of the countless millions of herrings, which people our waters?

No one knows what possibilities are contained in the sea. We were told not long ago that gold had been successfully extracted from sea water, and a little thought will show that there must be a little of everything in sea water that water can dissolve, for through uncounted centuries the water of the ocean has been circulating by way of the clouds, the rain and the rivers, and it must in its course have taken up a little of everything. But this aspect of the subject may be left for the present out of consideration, for there is another use to which human ingenuity may put the ocean one of these days. The force exerted by the rise and fall of the tides is enormous, and it has already been employed to some extent for mechanical purposes. That it may be used to a much greater degree by and by, and that from its energy power, heat and light may be derived, thus supplying a need that will arise from the exhaustion of coal mines, may be taken for granted. This method of utilizing one of the great forces in nature may not be very remote.

There is no means of judging what may be involved in electrical development. As yet we only have a glimpse of wonderful things. One of the earliest discovered in regard to it was that by its use water could be separated into its component parts; recent experiment has demonstrated that electricity can be employed to promote vegetable growth. In this connection mention may be made of what is known as intensive cultivation, not the kind practised by our Chinese gardeners, who manage during a season to get a succession of

crops off the same area during each season, and by close tillage and high fertilization, to produce a yield per acre much ahead of the average; but intensive cultivation, which, by the use of glass and other expedients, is able to disregard climatic conditions to a very large extent. Here is a field of unknown possibilities, and, taken in connection with the application of electricity to crop growth, may revolutionize the production of many kinds of vegetable foods. If one should choose to give his fancy a little rein, it would be easy to picture a community where each person raised all the fruits and vegetables necessary for his support in a small area. Think what this would mean in the way of a revolution in social conditions. Think how it would change the whole question of transportation. Think how it would tend to the development of a healthy race of men and women. Experiment in the application of electrical energy to the production of plant life is only in its infancy; what the next decade may have in store in this direction no one can pretend to foresee. Any day we may hear of a discovery that will open illimitable possibilities.

The invention of wireless electric communication is full of unimaginable possibilities. Take one instance. It is now possible for a man to carry around in his pocket a telephone, whereby he can communicate without the use of wires with another person, similarly provided, and at a considerable distance away. Just to what degree of efficiency this invention has been brought we do not know, but it has passed the toy stage, and may be a commercial proposition at any day. There is no use for any one to profess to realize what the perfection of such an appliance, so that it might be used throughout a wide radius, would mean. Apparently there is nothing possible with wire transmission that is not possible with wireless. One writer, who seems to be very familiar with the subject, says the time is not far distant when the use of wires for electric transmission will be wholly abandoned, at least in the case of the telegraph and telephone. We know that wires can be dispensed with to some extent in the transmission of electric power, for torpedoes have been made that can be steered and discharged by wireless electric communication. The world of the future seems, therefore, to be materially different, so far as mankind is concerned, from the world of the past.

Only a passing reference need be made to the possibilities of aerial navigation. It is too soon to predicate anything with certainty on that score, for notwithstanding all that has been accomplished, there is a good deal yet to be achieved in that field before dirigible balloons or flying machines can be utilized in connection with commercial transportation. But if ever it becomes so aerial navigation is practicable for the ordinary purposes of life, the result will be seen in far-reaching changes. Most writers only speak of its effect in connection with warlike operations; but airships, that will carry soldiers and ordnance with safety, will carry merchandise and if the aerial transportation of men and merchandise becomes possible, the day of great cities will be over. A city like New York, for example, only exists because it was more convenient than any other point for purposes of transportation. Not many people would wish to live on Manhattan Island, if it were not that the exigencies of transportation in the past caused business to centre there. Once the atmosphere affords men a highway for travel, and there will be a general desertion of the cities.

But we can only forecast in the most general way what may be accomplished by Man, the Restorer. Our race has certainly done much to change the surface of the earth and exhaust its accumulated wealth; but there seems to be a new earth arising, which will not need the resources that have been essential to human progress and happiness in our relatively primitive days, when we build upon destruction.

BREITENFELD

There are some places in the world that seem as if chosen by History to be the scene of her greatest incidents. The country around Tours in France is one of these; the passes of the Alps and the fields of Piedmont constitute another, and at Breitenfeld, in Saxony, we have yet another. Here were fought two of the great battles of the Thirty Years' War, and the result of the conflicts had a potent influence upon the future of Central Europe. The early part of the Seventeenth Century saw Austria making a powerful claim to sovereignty over the surrounding nations. It is difficult for any one to say how much political ambition and how much religious fanaticism shined in determining the policy, which successive Austrian monarchs saw fit to adopt towards their Protestant subjects. The motives behind the policy are unimportant in this connection; what we have to do with are the results of it. The historical facts are that under the Emperor Ferdinand II. the treatment of the Protestants led to their rebellion in 1619. The war which followed ultimately assumed a religious character, being in point of fact a struggle between the Catholics and Protestants for supremacy in Northern Germany. The great leaders on the Catholic side were Tilly and Wallenstein, soldiers whose names stand to this day as synonyms for military prowess. On the Protestant side the leadership was entrusted to Christian IV. of Denmark. The struggle was very unequal, the Protestant princes meeting with defeat

after defeat, which were relieved, but by no means compensated for, by a few victorious expeditions. So complete was the success of the imperial forces that in 1629 the Danish King consented to the Treaty of Lubec, which greatly humiliated him and his allies. Peace might now have been preserved for some time, but the Emperor Ferdinand, excited by his successes and rendered more arrogant than ever in religious matters, not only oppressed the Protestants more rigorously than ever, but gratuitously insulted Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.

Gustavus Adolphus was one of the most notable princes of his own or any age. He was reared in the strictest Lutheran faith, and trained in business. He was proficient in eight languages, well read in history, a capable musician and a splendid athlete. When he succeeded to the throne he found the country in a state of confusion, which he devoted all his energies to remedy. In this he was successful. At this time Denmark was in possession of the Baltic provinces of Sweden, and as soon as Gustavus had set his kingdom in order, he raised an army and expelled them. He then turned his attention to Russia, and conquered the region now known as Finland, extending his dominion as far as the site of what is now St. Petersburg. Then followed a war with Poland, which terminated with Sweden in possession of important territory south of the Baltic. Encouraged by these successes, and angered by a personal affront from the Emperor, he determined to espouse the cause of the German Protestants. After varying success he encountered the imperial forces under Tilly at Breitenfeld, and inflicted upon that hitherto unvanquished general such a defeat as changed the whole course of events. Not the least of the results of the battle was the tremendous prestige it conferred upon "the snow king and his bodyguard," as Gustavus and his little army had been sneeringly called. William Francis Collier thus describes the battle:

"Tilly without much difficulty routed the Saxons, who fought apart from the Swedes. Seven times Pappenheim, the leader of the Austrian cavalry, dashed with the heavy cuirassiers upon the lines of the Swedish blue-coats; but every time the sweeping wave recoiled in broken foam. Having thus repulsed Pappenheim, the royal Swede attacked the troops of Tilly, who had broken the Saxon wing, and seizing the heights where their cannon were planted, he turned their own guns upon them. This decided the day. Tilly fled, bleeding and defeated; and Gustavus knelt among the slain and wounded to thank God for his victory. Seven thousand of the Austrian army lay dead. Their camp, all their cannon and more than a hundred colors fell into the hands of the victors."

Gustavus pursued his success, and in a battle not long after Tilly was slain. The Emperor thereupon recalled Wallenstein, who was soon at the head of an army of 60,000 men. After harassing delays, the Battle of Lutzen was fought, which resulted in the defeat of the imperial forces; but the Protestant troops "had no joy in that victory, for Gustavus Adolphus was dead." The war continued, with no pronounced results on either side until Torsten, who had been page to Gustavus, took command of the troops of Sweden and her allies. After this victory followed victory. A second battle was fought at Breitenfeld, which went far towards restoring peace; but all historians are agreed that it was the victory of Gustavus Adolphus on that historic field that secured the power of the Protestant princes in Germany and defeated the plans of Austria to establish her sway over all the German lands.

During the Thirty Years' War the genius of Richelieu made itself felt. Few men have played a more subtle and more influential role in the chancelleries of Europe than this astute Cardinal, whose name is so familiar to us all; but of whose personal career perhaps Colonist readers might be glad to hear a few details. We shall endeavor to present a short sketch of his life next Sunday.

The Birth of the Nations

XXXIII.
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

The British, IV.

The first conquering army to invade Britain was only the advance guard of a vast host of people who were to come later, when, migrating by degrees, the whole of the English nation settled in the newly acquired territory. And Britain was Britain no longer. Old customs, old usages, old faiths, old superstitions, all passed away with the ousted people. The English brought their own social and political organizations, their own religion with them. The Britons had in common with the other provinces of Rome adopted Christianity. The conquerors had no faith in the teaching of Christ and made all haste to overthrow the Christian institutions. The new England became a heathen country.

A cursory glance might lead us to decide that all this was a terrible blight upon England and that it must mean the setting back of her civilization to the days of barbarism. But if we look a little closer at the facts we shall see that this was not the case. The con-

dition of the Saxon people was infinitely better under the Saxon Government than was that of the people of the provinces of the Empire under Roman rule. In the one case we have as a basis of society the freeman, in the other the slave, the degraded peasant "With the English people passed to the shores of Britain all that was to make Englishmen what they are. For distant and dim as their life in that older England may have seemed to us, the whole after-life of Englishmen was there. In its village-moots lay our Parliament; in the gleemen of its village feasts our Chaucer and our Shakespeare; in the pirate-bark drifting from creek to creek our Drakes and our Nelsons. Even the national temper was fully formed. Civilization, letters, science, religion itself, have done little to change the inner mood of Englishmen. That love of venture and of toil, of the sea and the fight, that trust in manhood and the might of man, that silent awe of the mysteries of life and death which lay deep in English souls then as now, passed with Englishmen to the land which Englishmen had won."

With the coming of the English arose the new order of English nobility. Heretofore there had been no kings among the Saxons, the oerl being the highest in rank. The long warfare against the Britons made it necessary for the various tribes to have their leader, who was made their king. The title became an hereditary one, and the first instance of this new order was that of Hengest and his son Aesc. However the people still possessed the privilege, and held it for many hundred years, of passing over a claimant, who was considered unfit and choosing one to their own liking. In war alone the power of the king was absolute. His bodyguard constituted the first nobles, who were given grants of land in recognition of their services, and were exempt from the jurisdiction of hundred-court or shire-court.

The different invading armies of Angles, Saxons and Jutes began to battle with one another for supremacy, one king and his followers making war upon another king and his people until the land was in a perpetual state of turmoil from civil dissensions. About a hundred years after the landing of Hengest, when Aethelbert was the most powerful of the English kings, another landing was made upon the Isle of Thanet by a band of peaceful invaders.

Augustine and his fellow monks marched from their ship to meet the English king, carrying before them their great silver cross bearing the figure of the crucified Christ, and chanting their solemn litanies. Aethelbert greeted them in friendly spirit, but it took a year to persuade him to change his old gods for the God of the Christians.

And this coming of Augustine precipitated further trouble among the people, for some of the English kings became converted to the new faith while others clung persistently to the religion of their fathers, and partly feeling waxed bitter. There follow the names of many brave leaders, each one's exploits making a romance by themselves. Aethelrith was the hero of the battle of Chester, he fought for honors and the old faith in making war upon the Britons and the monks. Eadwine was the great king of Deira, who conquered Bernicia and established such a rule of peace that it was said "a woman with her babe might walk scatheless from sea to sea in Eadwine's time." He founded the city of Edinburgh. Panda of Mercia championed the cause of the old Woden worship, and his success in battle was very great. Oswald was a Christian king, who for nine years ruled wisely and well, finally to meet defeat at the hands of Panda.

Then, added to the horrors of civil strife, came trouble from another quarter. Britain was again invaded by the Northmen. The Danes and Swedes and Norwegians, struggling for a precarious existence, in a barren land, surrounded by windswept seas, heard fine tales of Britain's wealth of treasure in her abbeys and her towns. Emboldened by their own need and their love of adventure they set sail for the island of wealth. They proved fierce and invincible foes, conquering in almost every instance against the English kings and haughtily demanding lands and money as a means to peace, which peace they had no scruples in breaking as soon as they were prepared again to rally and fight. Just as it seemed that the country must be given over entirely to the invaders and England become a prey to the ravages of these new tribes as she had become a prey to the Saxons, a new leader arose who was to bring glory to his country and preserve England for Englishmen for all time.

The new-comer was Aelfred, with whose name every schoolboy is familiar, the great king of Wessex, who lived solely for the good of his people and whose noble example inspired all the goodly qualities in his followers. "I desire," said he, "to leave to the men that come after me, a remembrance of me in good works," and his aim has been more than fulfilled. He was the saviour of England from the Northmen who meant her undoing, but more than this "his memory has come down to us with a living distinctness through the mists of exaggeration and legend which time gathered around it. The instinct of the people has clung to him with a singular affection. The love, which he won a thousand years ago, has lingered round his name from that day to this." Wherever his name is known it has been as an inspiration to noble thought and deeds.

FARMAN WINS GRAND PRIZE

English Aviator Unexpectedly Beats All Others for Endurance

Bethany Aviation Field, Rhelm, Aug. 27.—Henry Farman, the English aviator, a dark horse in the aviation contests, in a bi-plane of his own design, today broke the world's record for duration of flight and distance in a heavier-than-air machine, and won the Grand Prix de la Champagne, the endurance test, by a remarkable flight officially recorded as 180 kilometres, or 113 miles, in three hours 40 minutes, 56 3-5 seconds, although he actually covered an extra ten kilometres and remained in the air ten minutes after 7:30 o'clock this evening, the hour when the timekeepers under the rules ceased to keep a record of the flight.

The other contestants finished in the order named:

Hubert Latham, in monoplane No. 29, 184 kilometres, 50 metres, Time 2 hours 18 minutes 9 1-2 seconds.

Louis Paulhan, in a Voisin bi-plane 181 kilometres.

Count de Lambert, bi-plane, 118 kilometres.

Hubert Latham, in monoplane No. 13, 111 kilometres.

M. Tissandier, bi-plane, Roger Sommer, bi-plane; M. Delagrue, monoplane; M. Bleriot, monoplane; Glenn H. Curtiss, bi-plane, 30 kilometres; R. M. Lefebvre, bi-plane.

Although Hubert Latham with a different machine, took 2nd and 5th positions, the aviation committee held that he was ineligible for two prizes, and awarded the fifth to M. Tissandier and the sixth to M. Sommer.

Farman's victory came as a complete surprise. He had been preparing his machine secretly, and had not appeared on the field until today, except for a practice flight, and had been almost forgotten. Indeed, after he started about 4:20, he kept close to the ground, while Latham and others were soaring in spectacular fashion high in the air. Farman attracted no attention until he had flown eighty kilometres. Then suddenly the watchers discovered that he had gone out carrying petrol enough for a five hours' flight, and equipped with a self-cooling revolving motor built after his own design.

All eyes had been riveted on the monoplane of Latham, who, after Tissandier's foul of Paulhan in the morning had ended Paulhan's chances, and had become the favorite for the cup of the Grand Prix de la Champagne. They also had watched the changing picture unfolding above the sunlit plain of Bethany, white-winged man-ners circling and wheeling in a genuine race for five miles between two bi-planes and Latham's soaring monoplane, and finally the arrival of the two huge dirigibles which evolved like great giants of the air before the fleet nimble machines in the lower strata.

Trouble with his ignition plug forced Latham to descend after he had covered 111 kilometres, and Tissandier came down after accomplishing identically the same distance. The others had ended their efforts earlier, and only Farman continued, flying in a circle round he went as regularly as clockwork, always hugging the ground. The record after record fell before his methodical flight. Darkness fell and lanterns were hung on the poles marking the limits of the race. The searchlight from the grand stand could not pierce the gloom. A dozen automobiles raced to strategic points to make sure that Farman was still in the air.

Finally at 7:30 o'clock the announcement was made that the timing of the aeroplane had ended under the new rules. Ten minutes more it suddenly appeared in front of the tribune and came to earth on the starting line.

A great cheer arose. Minister Millerand, in the name of the French government, congratulated Mr. Farman. "I do so," said the minister, "not only for the wonderful achievement you have reached, but for the example you have set for others."

Curtiss just before dark made the fastest lap he has yet accomplished, his time being 8 minutes 9 1-2 seconds. M. Bleriot, with a big engine in his repaired machine, also made a fast trial, showing that the contest for the international cup lies between them.

Sentence For Stabbing.
Ottawa, Aug. 26.—A sentence of two years imprisonment was this morning passed upon Daniel Cameron by Magistrate Coyette. He had been found guilty of stabbing Chas. August seven times.

Mounted Police Not Asked For.
Ottawa, Aug. 26.—No request has been received by the Indian department here to dispatch mounted police to Northern British Columbia, where bands of Indians are reported to be causing trouble.

Brooklyn Babies Afflicted.
New York, Aug. 26.—More than two hundred children in a limited district of Brooklyn have been stricken within the past few days with a form of infantile paralysis. Not even the healthiest children are immune from the epidemic, and the bottle-fed babies seem the most susceptible. Although the disease does not appear to be fatal, physicians believe that many of the victims will be crippled for life.

Lawyer Assaulted in Court.
Vancouver, Aug. 26.—W. Pollard Grant, a former Victoria lawyer, appeared today before Judge McInnes and sharply cross-examined Mrs. R. Farrell, a witness in an assault case. The woman was in some distress and faint, Mr. Grant rushed forward with a glass of water, but before she could reach the woman her husband stepped up and dealt Grant a stinging blow with his fist. Farrell was immediately carried from the courtroom by the police. Later the Judge reprimanded Farrell, and at Grant's suggestion allowed him his liberty.

Knocked Down by Car.
Vancouver, Aug. 26.—E. Carlson, a laborer, who lives at 321 Westminister avenue, was bowled over at 8:30 o'clock last night by a Davey street car as it passed Hastings street. Carlson was knocked to one side, and lay on the pavement where he fell. By the time assistance reached the spot he got to his feet again, and was able to go to his room. His injuries amounted to only a severe shaking up and slight bruises. Carlson blames himself for the accident.

E. H. HARRIMAN IN ISOLATION

Great Pains Taken to Exclude All Inquiries as to His Condition

Arden, N.Y., Aug. 27.—Whatever E. H. Harriman's ailment, whatever his true condition, the public is not to know until he and his family decide that such an announcement is opportune. He is an isolated invalid, with the nature of his affliction held a mystery to those outside his mountain retreat at the top of Tower Hill, where the funicular railway stops. With the roads picketed by soldiers and but one telephone wire, and that a private one, severed, he spends his days and nights in a seclusion that is almost absolute. Scraps of news dropped from the lips of a relative, an associate and an employee indicate that he spent a quiet day, part of it outdoors, but there were other incidents which led those who are draining the meagre channels of information to believe that all is not so well.

There was the arrival at the station at Turner's two tanks recorded on the bill of lading as oxygen, and shortly afterwards there came a small collapsible cot, such as is used in hospitals to move patients between wards. Both were placed in automobiles and later sent up the incline railway to the estate.

Coincident with the arrival of these requisites of an operation came two men from New York, one of them carrying what appeared to be the black bag of a surgeon. They were taken up the incline to the house, and rumors that Mr. Harriman was to be operated upon quickly spread broadcast. One of the men, according to popular rumor, is Dr. W. Cecile, of Cleveland, Ohio, an eminent specialist in abdominal surgery, who, according to report, was summoned from Breton Woods, N.H., to assist Dr. W. G. Lyle, of New York, who has been Mr. Harriman's physician throughout his illness.

All this gave strong color to the assumption that there was to be an operation at Tower Hill, but of this no confirmation is to be had tonight. Dr. Lyle declined to make any comment whatever, as did former Judge R. S. Lovett, general counsel for the Harriman lines, who has been with his chief daily; but when Robert L. Garry, of New York, Mr. Harriman's son-in-law, descended the incline railway this afternoon, he talked at some length. He said: "I have just left Mr. Harriman sitting on the porch talking to some of his workmen. He has spent a good part of the day out there in the air."

Mr. Garry denied that an operation was to be performed, and said that Dr. Lyle was the only physician in attendance. C. T. Ford, superintendent of the estate, confirmed Mr. Garry's statement about Mr. Harriman's sitting on the porch. At intervals throughout the day he had appeared on the porch, he said, and had talked with the head mason and others at work on an unfinished part of the estate.

"The stories that Mr. Harriman is in a critical condition are not founded on fact, in my opinion," said Mr. Ford. "He has a firm grip, and he is in competent hands, with Dr. Lyle and Judge Lovett, and while it is not my place to make statements, I believe he is suffering from a natural breakdown from overwork and will rally up here with plenty of rest and good food and be about again as usual after a while."

Judge Lovett was urged to say something concerning Mr. Harriman's condition, but he replied: "I have decided to say nothing, no matter what is published. I don't wish to appear indiscreet, but I don't think it best to keep silent."

Mr. Ford, the superintendent, deprecates the significance of the arrival of the tanks supposed to contain oxygen.

Vacant Commissionship.
Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Several names are mentioned in connection with the vacant position of the Transcontinental railway left vacant by the death of Robert Reid. Friends of Wm. Hutchinson, exhibition commissioner, would like to see him back in Ottawa, and are suggesting his name. Others mention the name of W. C. G. P. Lieut.-Col. Thompson, ex-M. P., of Haldamand, and Robt. Stewart, ex-M. P., of this city. It is expected that an appointment will be made before long.

No Luxuries for Thaw.
Albany, N.Y., Aug. 27.—Harry K. Thaw, who is protesting against his treatment in the Matteawan state hospital for insane criminals, will receive no treatment different from that accorded to patients of the same sort, according to Superintendent Collins, of the state prisons department. The changed conditions prescribed for Thaw by Justice Mills, it was pointed out by the Matteawan officials, were contrary to their rules of discipline. Superintendent Collins states that Thaw will be under exactly the same regulations as Matteawan as those provided for the other patients.

"Nothing in It"
London, Aug. 27.—"There is nothing in it," replied a Grand Trunk Railway official today when told of the rumor in Canada that Messrs. J. J. Hill and J. P. Morgan were endeavoring to secure control of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Brodeur to be Knighted.
Ottawa, Aug. 26.—It is understood here that for his work in connection with the scheme of naval defence Hon. Mr. Brodeur will be recommended for knighthood in the next batch of King's birthday honors.

WANTED—Small acreage near city for market garden. Chidley G. P. O. 428

FOR SALE—Good general purpose mare. Also young driving horse, 288. Colonialist.

NOTICE
SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply for a lease of the shore rights pertaining to Lot 27 of the Garibaldi Estate, Victoria District.

GEORGE E. SMITH, Victoria, B.C., August 25, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at or near southeast corner of Section Thirty-six (36), Township Four (4), and marked "J. R. S.E. cor.", thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence east to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

JOSEPH RENALDI, Joseph Renaldi, Locator, June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on or near southeast corner of Section Thirty-six (36), Township Four (4), and marked "J. R. S.E. cor.", thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence east to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

JOSEPH RENALDI, Joseph Renaldi, Locator, June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on or near northeast corner of Section Two (2), Township Six (6), and marked "C. Z. N.E. corner.", thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains east, thence east to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

CATERINA ZACCARELLI, J. Renaldi, Agent, June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Thirty (30), Township Three (3), and marked "B. D. N.E. corner.", thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

BERTO DOMINICO, J. Renaldi, Agent, June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Twenty-five (25), Township Four (4), and marked "M. B. N.E. corner.", thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence east to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

MARIE BIANCHI, J. Renaldi, Agent, June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Seventeen (17), Township Five (5), and marked "M. M. N.W. corner.", thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence west following foreshore of Section Eight (8) to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

MAURICE MCARDLE, Joseph Renaldi, Agent, June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described foreshore lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Seventeen (17), Township Five (5), and marked "J. A., S.E. cor.", thence 120 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence east following foreshore of Section Eighteen (18) to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

JAMES AULL, J. Renaldi, Agent, June 22nd, 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described foreshore lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Eighteen (18), Township Five (5), and marked "J. A., S.E. cor.", thence 120 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence east following foreshore of Section Thirteen (13) to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

VIN GENONI, J. Renaldi, Agent, June 22nd, 1909.

LAND ACT DISTRICT OF MAYNE ISLAND, B.C.
TAKE NOTICE that I, George Locke Paddon, of Mayne Island, B.C., occupation General Merchant, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Mayne Island wharf just where it touches the land; thence west along the wharf 1/2 chain; thence north 1/2 chain; thence east 1/2 chain; containing one twentieth (1/20) acre, more or less.

GEORGE LOCKE PADDON, 21st June, 1909.

NOTICE.
TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 33, Township 27, and marked F. M. W.'s N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. F. M. WOODWORTH, J. Renaldi, Agent.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the lot of J. C. N.W. corner, located on the south shore of Johnson Strait; on point between Beaver Cove and Banana Bay, Rupert District; also about 6 chains west of entrance to small cove located on said point; thence 60 chains south; thence 40 chains east, more or less, to the shore of Banca Cove; thence north and west, following shore line to point of commencement.

JOHN COWDRY, Located July 29th, 1909.

FOR SALE—Southdown rams; also ram and ewe lambs, pure bred and registered. Address A. T. Watt, P. O. Drawer 799, Victoria, B.C.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Jersey bull calf, dark color, black tongue and switch; sire, Exile of Takapuna, No. 4771; Dam, imported Indian Queen 191820. Thos. Pimley, Central Cyle Depot, Opp. Spencer's, Victoria, B.C. 418

PUMP-FULLERS for sale and for hire. Contracts taken, no matter how small. Let us give you an estimate, also house-removing, J. Dugrest, 468 Burnside Road, Victoria. Phone L-1741. JY28

Henry Young & Co's Ready-to-Wear Department

Having about completed the new addition to our premises, we intend to open our Ready-to-Wear Department during the First Week of September, with a complete stock of all the latest and most exclusive styles in—

Ladies' and Misses' Tailored Suits.
Ladies' and Misses' Separate Skirts.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats.
Ladies' Raincoats, Evening Dresses, Wraps, etc.

Wait for our Opening Day before selecting your Autumn Costume. Our splendid new stock will surprise and please you.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

B.C. SADDLERY CO., LIMITED


MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery

Leather, Harness, Whips, Trunks and Valises, Pads, Blankets, Bags, Harness Socks and Dressings.

Large consignments. Valises and Bags of superior quality in all sizes and prices.

Tel. 204, 566 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.



VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

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

COPAS & YOUNG

P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

FRUIT SPECIALS

APPLES, Gravenstein, 3 lbs. for	25c
APPLES, cooking, 6 lbs. for	25c
PEARS, Bartlett, per dozen	25c
CANTALOUPES, 3 for	25c
GRAPES, per basket	25c
BANANAS, per dozen	35c
ORANGES, per dozen	40c
PLUMS, all varieties, per basket	40c
PEACHES, Early Crawford, per basket	50c
PEACHES, preserving, per crate	\$1.40

Choice Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. \$1.00

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

FOR SALE—Southdown rams; also ram and ewe lambs, pure bred and registered. Address A. T. Watt, P. O. Drawer 799, Victoria, B.C.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Jersey bull calf, dark color, black tongue and switch; sire, Exile of Takapuna, No. 4771; Dam, imported Indian Queen 191820. Thos. Pimley, Central Cyle Depot, Opp. Spencer's, Victoria, B.C. 418

PUMP-FULLERS for sale and for hire. Contracts taken, no matter how small. Let us give you an estimate, also house-removing, J. Dugrest, 468 Burnside Road, Victoria. Phone L-1741. JY28

COAST LAND DISTRICT.
TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Nelson Norton, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land and foreshore:

Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Bute Inlet about 45 chains westerly following the shore line from the southwest corner of the Indian Reserve on Orford Bay, thence north 60 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 240 acres more or less and excepting thereout the said Indian Reserve.

FREDERICK NELSON NORTON, July 29th, 1909.

Just What You Want

It means a lot to a man to find just the Suit or Overcoat—the right style, pattern and material—without a long and tiresome search.

This is one reason why so many come to the Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

They know they will find what they want, in the splendid assortments shown here.

FIT-REFORM

1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Allen & Co.

Lorain Steel Ranges

The TOP is right. The fillers and lids are extra heavy, and well braced with ribs to prevent warping.

The FIRE BOX is right. It is particularly heavy, and is ventilated, which gives it long life. Remember the fire box is the heart of a range.

The OVEN is right. It is made in one piece, cannot buckle. It is air and soot tight, consequently a perfect baker.

We studied long to make it so. It is plain and smooth, easily kept clean, and is rich in appearance.

The LEGS are right. They give dignity to the range, taking away the squat, ugly appearance of a floor range.

It's ALL right. Right in material. Right in workmanship. Right in price.



B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.
COR. YATES AND BROAD. Warehouse Phone, 1611. Phone, 82.

News of the World For Today

Sir Joseph Ward
NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Return from the imperial defence conference, Sir Joseph G. Ward, premier of New Zealand, and Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, arrived here today.

Three Killed by Lightning
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Three men a farm west of Chicago were killed by lightning. A deluge of rain burst over the city, flooding basements and doing other damage.

Umpire Suspended.
NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Third Base umpire Lennox, who was suspended for three days by President Heydler for his altercation with Umpire Kane yesterday in the game with Pittsburgh.

Oil Tanks Fired
BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A heavy electrical storm lightning fired three oil tanks of the Ohio Oil company at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, causing a fire, each containing 35,000 barrels, causing a probable loss of \$100,000.

Male Chorus Competition
SEATTLE, Aug. 30.—The Ohio chorus won the \$500 prize in the singing competition of the Alaska-Tulacoma Musical Festival Saturday. The other contestants were Vancouver and Tacoma and Seattle.

Successes Judge Harrison
OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—Mr. C. H. Eker, of Nanaimo, has been appointed county judge for Nanaimo and Lad Smith has succeeded to the position. Judge Harrison, superannuated, is expected to assume his new judicial responsibilities at once.

Riot Averted
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—A riot was averted for a time to be a serious riot was quelled here yesterday by a company of negro Knights Pythias, who, swinging their clubs and sticks above the heads of the demonstrators, declared that unless they ceased they would use them.

Protest Against Umpire
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—President Murphy of the Cubs yesterday protested against the League against the arbitrating of Umpire Klem, whose decisions cost champions their final game at Philadelphia. President Murphy says it has his first time in his career that he has filed a protest against an umpire.

Run Down by Train
ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 30.—A 13-year-old boy, the hired man of J. P. Provant, at West Bloomfield Street, 24-year-old daughter, and his son aged 4, were struck by a train between Westfield and Honeoye Falls while attempting to cross the tracks ahead of the train in a car. Provant and girl were killed; the child was injured but may recover.

Horseman Kills Starter
HENDERSON, KY., Aug. 30.—Ball, owner of several horses, shot and killed Ed. Duke, official starter, at the Meadows race track in Seattle. It is said that the cause of the murder was Duke's accusation that Ball the cause of the horse's defeat was upon the promoters of the racing track.

Aeroplane Suit
CORNING, N.Y., Aug. 30.—Fifteen were served Saturday in Hamport, N. Y., upon Mrs. Glenn H. Tress and L. B. Mason, secretary of the Wright brothers' aeroplane company, by a deputy marshal in half of the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, who are bringing suit for infringement of their aeroplane patent. The papers are returnable in the United States district court in New York on October 20.

Fatal Auto Accident
NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 30.—While turning in an automobile from a street at Pine Beach, a summer resort on the Chesapeake Bay, a party of three and three women were thrown over a fifteen-foot embankment, the turning a somersault in the air. Blanche, wife of J. W. Kersey, of Norfolk, Va., one of the party was instantly killed, her neck broken. The others escaped in the accident was caused by a rearrangement of the steering gear.

Fast 880 Yards.
ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 30.—Before a gallery of about three thousand persons, after Charles M. Daniels of the York A.C. lowered his own record, the 880 yard race was won by Daniels in 1:12.40, by more than 40 seconds. Daniels performed his feat in a 100 yard race, which he won in 12 minutes and 18 seconds. The new record, not a world's mark, will stand as an unimpeachable record in the annals of the Athletic Union.

Killed by Policeman
HARRISBURG, Aug. 30.—Graham, who escaped from the late jail yesterday, was shot and killed by a Harrisburg policeman. Late yesterday night the police were informed that Graham was in a house. A detail of police were sent to get Graham from the house. The policeman over his head, but as he continued to run Policeman Scott fired at Graham. The ball went high and struck him in the abdomen. He died a few minutes later. Graham was arrested two weeks ago, charged with robbing a store.

Prominent Visitors
WINNEPEG, Aug. 30.—Saturday special train, Lord Strathcona, 4th Baron, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and Sir Edward Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, left for Vancouver. Sir Edward Clouston said, on financial conditions of the West, the all-important question of money for handling the crop. "There will be no difficulty in respect. The bank of Montreal has the other banks have a funds in the West at their disposal for this purpose, and the condition of the money market will enable a rate of interest to be charged. The general condition of financial affairs all over the world is favorable and there is no reason to expect any serious financial depression in 1909."

News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

Sir Joseph Ward. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Returning from the imperial defence conference, Sir Joseph G. Ward, premier of New Zealand, and Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, arrived here today.

Three Killed by Lightning. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Three men on a farm west of here were killed by lightning. A large quantity of property was destroyed, including a barn and a house.

Umpire Suspended. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Third Base man Lennox, of the Brooklyn club, was suspended for three days by President Heydler for his participation with umpire Kane yesterday in the game with Pittsburgh.

Oil Tanks Fired. BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, Aug. 30.—During a heavy electrical storm lightning fired on the tanks of the Oil Company at Cuyget, causing a probable loss of \$100,000.

Male Chorus Competition. SEATTLE, Aug. 30.—The Ohio male chorus won the \$500 prize in the open competition of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific musical festival Saturday night. The other contestants were Vancouver, Tacoma and Seattle.

Succeeds Judge Harrison. OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—Mr. C. H. Barker, of Kansas, has been appointed county judge for Nanaimo and Ladysmith in succession to His Honor Judge Harrison, who resigned. Judge Barker is expected to assume his new judicial responsibilities at once.

Riot Averted. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—What promised for a time to be a serious race riot was quelled here yesterday by a company of negro Knights of Pythias, who, swinging their drawn swords above the heads of the belligerents, declared that the riot ceased if they would use them.

Protest Against Umpire. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—President Murphy of the Cubs yesterday protested to the National League against the arbitrating of umpire Klem, whose decision was in favor of the Chicago White Sox in the first game of the series at Philadelphia. President Murphy says it is the first time in his career that he has filed a protest against an umpire.

Run Down by Train. ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 30.—John Provest, the hired man of Peter Strapt, of West Bloomfield, Strapt's 14-year-old daughter, and his son were struck and killed by a train between West Bloomfield and Honeyoe Falls while attempting to cross the tracks.

Horseman Kills Starter. HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 30.—Wm. Ball, owner of several horses being raced at the meeting here, shot and killed Ed. Duke, official starter at the Meadows track at Seattle. It is said that the cause of the killing was the cause of warrants being served upon the promoters of the racing meet.

Aeroplane Suit. CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Papers were served Saturday in Hammondport, N. Y., upon Mrs. Glenn H. Curtis and Messrs. Messersmith and Curtis, of the Herring-Curtis Aeroplane company, by a deputy marshal in behalf of the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, who are bringing suit for alleged infringement of their aeroplane patents. The papers are returnable in the United States district court in New York on October 20.

Fatal Auto Accident. NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 30.—While returning in an automobile from a dance at Pine Beach, a summer resort on Hampton Road, a party of three men and three women were thrown over a fifteen-foot embankment, the auto turning over on its side. The party consisted of Messrs. Messersmith and Blanche Burns, 26 years old, of Parkersville, W. Va., one of the party, who was instantly killed, and two others, who escaped injury. The accident was caused by a derangement of the steering gear.

Fast 880 Yards. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Before a gallery of three thousand spectators this afternoon Charles M. Daniels of the New York A.C. lowered his own record of 25 seconds for a 200 yard race, by more than 40 seconds. Daniels performed his feat in a trout race on Lake Seneca, north of the city, and went the distance in 12 minutes and 18 seconds. The new record, while not a world's mark, will stand as a championship record in the annals of the Athletic Union.

Killed by Policeman. HARRISBURG, Aug. 30.—George Graham, who escaped from the Carlisle jail yesterday, was shot and killed by a Harrisburg policeman. Late Saturday night the police were informed that Graham was in a house. The place was watched and in the morning a detail of police were sent to get him. Graham saw them coming and dashed from the house. He was shot in the chest and as he continued to run, Policeman Scott fired at Graham's legs. The ball went high and struck him in the abdomen. He died an hour later. Graham was arrested two weeks ago, charged with robbing a store.

Prominent Visitors. WINNIPEG, Aug. 30.—Saturday by special train, Lord Strathcona, C. C. Chapman, chief of the Canadian Pacific's Bay Co., and Sir Edward Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, left for Vancouver. Sir Edward Clouston said, on the financial conditions of the West, and the all-important question of the money for handling the crop. "There will be no difficulty in this respect. The bank of Montreal and the other institutions have ample funds in the West at their disposal for this purpose, and the condition of the money market will enable a low rate of interest to be charged. The general condition of financial affairs all over the world is favorable, and there has been a complete recovery from the financial depression of 1907."

Record Shooting. FORT CASEY, Aug. 30.—Foggy and cloudy weather interfered with service target practice at all the Sound forts last week and undoubtedly caused the lower percentage of marks. Generals Bell and Maus, the latter the department commander, were present to witness the shooting. The seventy-third company at Fort Casey, made 100 per cent. and the members of the company, as is the custom, will be treated to a big dinner by the company commander. At a range of 7,600 yards, that at which this company fired, the probability is about 24 per cent. of hitting, so that the record of 100 per cent. is extraordinary.

Farmer Killed. REGINA, Aug. 30.—A farmer named Wylie, of Tregarva district, 20 miles north of Regina, was killed by a kick from a horse while working in the harvest field when the animal kicked him and he lived only a short time.

Minister Faces Charges. BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 30.—The trial of the Yukon reservation. Butte, the state Methodist conference on charges which are said to be grave, but the nature of which no member of the conference will divulge, will begin today on the recommendation of a committee of ministers before whom preliminary evidence was submitted. A judicial investigation was recommended by the committee.

Hill Sounds Warning. ST. PAUL, Aug. 30.—A note of warning to crop statisticians who are predicting a bumper crop of wheat in the Northwest was sounded by James J. Hill, in an interview Saturday. Much of the wheat crop is being raised in the country in an encouraging overproduction by the statement sent broadcast that the harvest is a bumper crop, according to the railroad magnate.

San Diego and World's Fair. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego has announced that the World's Fair to be held here in 1915 to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal, will be held on the same site as the board of directors the idea met with unanimous approval and various committees were appointed to carry out the city's plans.

St. John Man's Suicide. ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 27.—Hugh McLaughlin who had been acting in a strange manner for some time, lost his life in the recent races was brought out at the coroner's inquest here.

Speedway Unsafe. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—That the motor speedway in this city was unsafe and incomplete when two drivers lost their lives in the recent races was brought out at the coroner's inquest here.

Bunco Man Out of \$600. TACOMA, Aug. 27.—Believing he was taking advantage of the tide in the affairs of men which it takes to be a fool leads on to fortune, William Donovan, a smelter employee, allowed two sleek strangers to bunco him out of \$600.

Wants Early Session. OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has decided not to take a trip West this year, as he is desirous of having an early session of parliament. The Governor General has accordingly ordered the convening of the legislative buildings at Edmonton and Regina.

Charged With Theft. MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—Geo. Vieux, night watchman in the Canadian Pacific building, was charged with stealing a watch and a ring from a man who had been found in his room.

Harvesters Needed. WINNIPEG, Aug. 27.—Provincial Immigration sent Burke today announced that conditions are improving through the wheat area in the Northwest. The G. T. P. today told him that the company would make a one cent rate for all harvesters on that line.

Treasurer Missing. RAMA, Ont., Aug. 27.—J. B. Russell, J.P., and secretary-treasurer of the school district, has been missing some little time, and an investigation of eight hundred dollars, while he is said to be owing other moneys in the neighborhood.

Miners Killed and Buried. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Mexico City says that 30 men were killed and 300 wounded by the dropping of a cage into the La Paz mine there. Rescuers were immediately set to work to reach the lower levels.

Berry-pickers Harvest. DAWSON, Aug. 27.—The hills and vales of Klondike are being scoured by berry pickers. The wild berry season is at its height, and tons of berries are being picked. The most popular are the raspberries and currants are the most plentiful, and cranberries, dewberries and one or two other varieties are found to some extent.

Shot in Attempt to Escape. SALEM, Ore., Aug. 27.—Frank Campbell, a convict, while working with a gang on the state fair grounds, attempted to escape by breaking through the wire fence. He was shot and killed by the guards.

Fire Defies Extinguishers. BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 27.—Efforts to extinguish the fire raging in the Billings tunnel, which is burning in the north of the tunnel, have proved ineffectual, and the portals of the mine are being smothered with the flames. All trains are being routed via Helena. The tunnel fire started Sunday morning.

Robbed of Marriage Coin. TACOMA, Aug. 27.—A man named Yenic, a cook in the Hotel Yenic, a corner of Main and Broadway, was robbed of \$5,000 during her recent stay in Rehms, where she went to witness the acrobatic lights and her husband, the Prince, also at the same time was relieved of \$10,000.

May Visit Winnipeg. WINNIPEG, Aug. 27.—Mayor Evans reported to the board of control today that he was in receipt of a wire from Hon. W. R. Mulock, stating that he thought that Lord Charles Beresford could be persuaded to come to Winnipeg. The board was of the opinion that such a visit would be a great benefit to the city.

Millworker Murdered. ABERDEEN, Wash., Aug. 27.—Lying in a pool of blood with a jagged bullet hole from a 38-caliber revolver in his right cheek, the body of Wigo Bendery, an Australian mill worker, 23 years of age, was found at 6 o'clock yesterday morning on the back step of an Austrian rooming house near the Union mill, in South Aberdeen. The indications point to suicide.

To Fly Across Lake. TORONTO, Aug. 27.—Foster Willard, who is to try to fly across Lake Ontario in an airship, arrived last night at this morning began the putting together of his airship. It arrived last night, but too late to be passed through the customs. He is accompanied by his own mechanics, and he says that if no damage has been done to the machine in transit he will be ready to test it on Saturday evening.

Arrast Another Fish Raider. BELLINGHAM, Wash., Aug. 27.—The third arrest in the fish trap raid case was made last night at Blaine. The man arrested was identified as Mrs. Evalina Hall, 31 years old, of Turle Creek, Pa., and Robert B. Wright, 51, of the same town. John Hall, 43, son of Mrs. Hall, by a previous husband, testified that his mother was "of legal age." She created a sensation in the license office by insisting on smoking a clay pipe and giving advice to younger women who were bashfully waiting to get their marriage licenses.

Illegal Liquor Sales. BELLINGHAM, Aug. 27.—Twenty men and druggists in the city were taken before justices of the peace and warrants read charging them with selling liquor without a license. The evidence against them was secured by a special agent from California, alleged to have been brought here at the instigation of members of the Royal Arch, who objected to the sale of liquor. The druggists were allowed to sell on Sunday and others not being allowed this privilege. The druggists were also, it is claimed, to add force to the arguments.

Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 27.—Pitcher Kessel of the Chicago White Sox has been sold to the Chicago Cubs. He has a record of 12 victories out of twenty-five games.

Killed by Explosion. MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 28.—News has been received here of a dynamite explosion on the Key West extension of the Florida East Coast railroad at Camp Cochiches, near Key West, killing nine men and injuring six others.

London Globe's Criticism. LONDON, Aug. 28.—Regarding Canadian and Australian loan negotiations for their own naval fleet, the Globe says it is an unfortunate determination, and may have disastrous consequences.

Stepped on Live Wire. SPOKANE, Aug. 28.—Stepping on a live electric wire, which had broken and was lying across Pacific avenue, a team driven by Rafael Scarpelli made a terrific lunge on receiving the electric shock, throwing Scarpelli out and killing him instantly.

Big Nuggets Taken. NOME, Aug. 28.—A party, a new arrival from the Innok, brought a huge poke of coarse gold and big nuggets, the whole weighing over ten pounds, of the highest grade gold in Alaska.

Steal Whole Theatre. TACOMA, Aug. 28.—Theeves and vandals have made a ruin of the Savoy theatre interior, which has been dark several months. Everything in the way of interior fittings was carried away in one go and what remains has been defaced and wrecked by vandalism. The extent of injury is estimated to be from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

Pipe Saves Life. WALLA WALLA, Aug. 28.—Tobacco saved the life of C. E. Jacoby, a brakeman on the Spokane, Fortville & Selwick, when he was riding in the caboose and a pipe fell from the hillside crashed through the top, just grazing his head. Had he been sitting upright he would have been struck.

Record Bridge Building. NORTH YAKIMA, Aug. 28.—Record work in bridge building is expected in the erection of the new bridge across the Yakima, the contract for which has been let by the county, to replace the bridge which was carried by the late C. E. Lum. The new bridge is to be 1,500 feet long and is to be completed within thirty days.

Like Finding Money. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—Sim Harris, of this city, received today from Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, eighty-six interest checks for \$50 each on a \$5,000 government bond that was stolen from Harris' office in Cincinnati twenty years ago. He was notified that on presentation of proper proof the principal of the bond would be paid.

Fire at Yosemite. YOSEMITE, Cal., Aug. 28.—The forest fire at the entrance to Yosemite Valley threatens destruction of the Geopline, a branch of the world's famous collection of sequoia. The flames momentarily threaten the Geopline, a \$100,000 frame structure, which is filled with summer visitors. Sparks from a freight engine started the fire.

Hindus Strike. ABERDEEN, Aug. 28.—A fight between Hindus and white men employed at the A. J. West mill resulted in a strike, a walkout, a lockout and partial shut down of the mill. On account of the fight the Hindus left the mill. The manager of the mill, it is said, persuaded the foreman to return and discharged the white man. The whites demanded his reinstatement, and when this was refused almost the entire force of the mill could be secured were placed in the places left vacant, and the mill is running with a short force.

"Humpty" Run Thrown Away. BELLINGHAM, Aug. 28.—With the biggest school of humpback salmon in the city, the fishing season in the Sound are being caught and few canned. It is said by officials of the cannery companies in the city that the run of humpies is the greatest in years, and that the waters are literally swarming with the fish. The fishing season is practically over and the canneries yesterday closed down until the silver salmon begins to run in the Sound yesterday and the piling is being pulled.

Shock Paralyzes Girl. TACOMA, Aug. 28.—Knocked down by an electric shock from a telephone receiver, Miss Maude E. Stearns, 26-year-old daughter of Virgil E. Stearns, lay unconscious on the floor forty-five minutes before she was found by members of her family. When she recovered consciousness her left arm and leg were paralyzed and her right arm and leg rigid. The doctor who attended her this afternoon, Dr. Bean, the family physician, believes she will recover within a week or so. How the telephone wires conveyed such a heavy shock has not yet been explained.

A New Husband at 81. PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—The Pittsburg marriage license office issued a license yesterday afternoon to Mrs. Evalina Hall, 81 years old, of Turle Creek, Pa., and Robert B. Wright, 51, of the same town. John Hall, 43, son of Mrs. Hall, by a previous husband, testified that his mother was "of legal age." She created a sensation in the license office by insisting on smoking a clay pipe and giving advice to younger women who were bashfully waiting to get their marriage licenses.

British Manufacturers Stirred. LONDON, Aug. 27.—Richard Grigg, British trade commissioner in Canada, has completed his visit to the leading industrial centers in the Dominion and returns to Canada September 1st. He finds a marked awakening of interest among manufacturers regarding Canadian trade. The comparative indifference evident during his last tour in 1906 has given place to a keen desire to secure large shares in the Canadian import trade. An increasing number of manufacturers are arranging to visit Canada themselves, some with a view to opening branch works.

Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 27.—Pitcher Kessel of the Chicago White Sox has been sold to the Chicago Cubs. He has a record of 12 victories out of twenty-five games.

Push Fire Does Damage. GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 27.—Fire Warden Cass Mix returned from an inspection of the various bush fires in his district this afternoon, and reports a loss of \$100,000 worth of property. The Canadian Pacific lost some five thousand acres of timber last night, and for a brief time, the fire threatened the city. The engine uncoupled from the train and made three trips to the water tank, a distance of one and a half miles, and water, coupled with the efforts of the bridge crew, were repairing a bridge at this point. The fire further destroyed the company's property. A strong wind is blowing tonight, and from appearances the country will have a good shower by morning.

Arrest Another Fish Raider. BELLINGHAM, Wash., Aug. 27.—The third arrest in the fish trap raid case was made last night at Blaine. The man arrested was identified as Mrs. Evalina Hall, 31 years old, of Turle Creek, Pa., and Robert B. Wright, 51, of the same town. John Hall, 43, son of Mrs. Hall, by a previous husband, testified that his mother was "of legal age." She created a sensation in the license office by insisting on smoking a clay pipe and giving advice to younger women who were bashfully waiting to get their marriage licenses.

Illegal Liquor Sales. BELLINGHAM, Aug. 27.—Twenty men and druggists in the city were taken before justices of the peace and warrants read charging them with selling liquor without a license. The evidence against them was secured by a special agent from California, alleged to have been brought here at the instigation of members of the Royal Arch, who objected to the sale of liquor. The druggists were allowed to sell on Sunday and others not being allowed this privilege. The druggists were also, it is claimed, to add force to the arguments.

Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 27.—Pitcher Kessel of the Chicago White Sox has been sold to the Chicago Cubs. He has a record of 12 victories out of twenty-five games.

Mexico Fears Plague. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28.—Fear that bubonic plague may be communicated to Mexico has caused the superior board of health to order the immediate examination of all persons from San Francisco.

Change in Ownership. CHEHALIS, Aug. 28.—A change in the Doty Lumber and Shingle Company, of Doty, Lewis county, is announced. George W. King has sold out his half interest in the corporation of W. H. Merereau. C. A. Doty has sold half his interest in the company to Mr. Merereau, retaining only a quarter interest in the company.

Disease Closes Case. BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 28.—With death from disease but a few days distant, James Ryan, charged with the murder of Dan Mooney, was released from the stigma against his name when Judge Michael Donlan granted the motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus and formally dismissed the case.

To Fight Blind Pig. WENATCHEE, Aug. 28.—Now that the local option election has decided, the supporters of that cause are preparing to effect a permanent organization called the "Civic League" for the purpose of raising a "blind pig" fund that might spring into existence after the saloons are closed.

To Cut Five Rock Tunnels. SPOKANE, Aug. 28.—A contract for ten miles of rock work on the Spokane-Tekoa branch of the North Coast has been let to Washcock and Chew contractors at \$400,000. Within the ten miles there are to be five tunnels through solid rock aggregating a little more than one mile in length.

Theft During Fire. WHITE SALMON, Aug. 28.—The postoffice at Bristol was robbed while the people of that neighborhood were away fighting fire. About \$125 in stamps was taken, also a few pennies and a box of despatch notes. The money belonged to G. W. Caskey, the postmaster. Charles Karl Storm, a Swede, single, 24 years old, who covered the part of the plunder and confessed.

Boys Made Hard Ride. ROSWELL, N. M., Aug. 28.—One Roosevelt and the other a one-time steed of Geronimo, Louis and Temple Abernathy, 7 and 5 years old respectively, sons of United States Marshal J. R. Abernathy, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, arrived here this afternoon. They covered 700 miles in seven days. The trip was planned for the boys by their father to make them hardy.

Calgary Incorporation. OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—R. B. Bennett, K. C., J. E. MacLeod, C. H. Loughhead, John E. Roberts and John W. Huggins of Calgary, have secured incorporation under the companies act to warehouse and ship grain, to erect flour and lumber mills, to operate a range of slaughter and packing houses and to deal generally in livestock. The company is to be known as the Globe Elevator Company, with a capital stock of \$600,000. The headquarters of the company are in Calgary.

Two Hundred Infants Paralyzed. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—More than 200 children in a limited district of Brooklyn have been stricken with paralysis. Not even the healthiest children are immune from the epidemic and it is feared that the most susceptible. Physicians believe many of the victims will be crippled for life. Great difficulty is being experienced in checking the disease as little has been known about its cause and nature.

Thinks He Bought for Harriman. CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The Record-Herald prints a despatch from Mexico City asserting that United States Ambassador David S. Thompson has bought for approximately \$10,000,000 in gold the Pan-American railroad, the only line running from the United States to the Central American border. It is said that the ultimate plan is to turn over the system of 1900 miles of roads to extend from British Columbia to Central America.

Russia Drops Out. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—Russia has dropped out definitely from the competition for a share in the Hankeo-Ze Chuen railroad loan of \$30,000,000, but she has been given assurance at Peking that she will be allowed to extend her loan for railroad construction made by China.

Old Fort Garry Commemorated. WINNIPEG, Aug. 28.—The unveiling of the brass tablet by the Winnipeg Canadian Club on the old stone gateway of Fort Garry Friday by intense interest to the large number of people who participated in the ceremony and to Lord Strathcona, the only member of the law to be allowed to attend in which the venerable statesman has participated during the week of events in Winnipeg. There was an intensity of feeling on the occasion which was strengthened by sentences in the speech of the Hudson's Bay chief, sentences reminiscent of the stirring days that have gone, and carrying with a note of feeling that thrilled the crowds who gathered about the centre of a world of the west that is gone.

Pidhoney Must Hang. WINNIPEG, Aug. 27.—Sheriff Inkatar has returned from Ottawa this morning stating that the governor general in council had thought it best to let the law be allowed to take its course in the case of Mike Pidhoney, who is sentenced to be hanged tomorrow morning. The scaffold has been completed, and is awaiting its victim, who still appears to regard his situation with indifference and does not appear to realize that he is standing on the brink of eternity with less than twenty-four hours to live.

Staff of Life Men Meet. Chicago, Aug. 27.—Grain merchants, millers, dealers and brokers from every section of the United States and Canada will be the guests of the Chicago Board of Trade on September 17 and 18. Invitations have been issued by the board of directors to the members of the exchange to attend the meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss matters of general interest to formulate a uniform policy with reference to the larger operations of exchanges, and to extend their influence.

Advertisement for 'FIT-REFORM' by 'The Top is Right' and 'The Fire Box is Right'. The ad describes the benefits of the product, including its ability to clean, polish, and protect surfaces. It mentions 'The Nickel Work is Right' and 'The OVEN is Right'. The ad is for 'The Top is Right' and 'The Fire Box is Right'.

Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

COSMIC CONSCIOUSNESS

The most of us have felt at some time or other during our lives that intangible sensation which apparently has nothing whatever to do with our physical being, and which is wholly indescribable, but seems to knit us in some subtle way to the Infinity about us, the Infinity that expresses itself through the elements of wind, and rain, of sea, and earth and sky. It is a sensation that is wholly uplifting, and to experience it one must of necessity be alone. It has nothing to do with conditions apparently, all to do with environment, for we must have a wide space in Nature to ourselves, with the wind's breath or the still air coming to us untaunted; and the sky, sunlit, moonlit, starlit, or a glory of clouds full in our eyes. It may be at sunrise time or at nightfall, it may be in the blaze of noonday. The world may be very still in that hushed time when Nature seems holding her breath before she lets fall her store of rain. And all at once it comes to us, that like the earth and the green growing things, we, too, are waiting for the gracious showers, feeling the same need that they feel, for we are at that moment one with them; one with the thirsting grass at our feet soon to be bent beneath the falling rain; one with the expectant trees, upon whose leaves the drops will in a moment begin their pattering melodies; one with the shadow-wrapped hills, whose tops are shrouded in the gathering clouds; one with the very clouds themselves; and, presently, one with the whole of exultant Nature in the swift, sweet music of the storm, and the rejoicing of the drenched earth. And yet more than that; we are for the moment greater than the greatest of these, we have looked beyond the elements, as it were, and are one with the Power behind the storm. It may be night, with the sky star-spangled above us, the sea at our feet, and the wind in our eyes and on our lips. With the lights of the city a faraway glimmer, and the traffic of her streets stilled by the distance, Nature makes her presence felt by us poignantly, mysteriously, compellingly. The wind around us, on our hands, on our face, about our feet, seems an absorbing Presence; the stars themselves lean down to us; the sea is a living thing. All at once we become unconscious of the limitations of the body. We seem to rise above the hitherto enchanting earth, and for one brief instant we seem absorbed in Eternity and the Infinite.

Over and over again we have experienced these indescribable sensations of what seems a sort of revelation of a state to which we might attain through the effort of the mind or the will, but the sensation comes and goes so quickly that the memory of it remaining with us is wholly indescribable, perhaps because we cannot retain the real impression, perhaps because our language is inadequate to express the condition. We cannot reach the state through any great strength of desire; it seems to come unsought and unheralded. But the fact that we do experience it, and for only that fleeting moment we obtain a glimpse of the Eternal, is sufficient evidence—nay, more, it is compelling evidence of the Reason of all things, and the great and immeasurable worth of life itself.

In a very wonderful book by Dr. Richard Maurice Burke, the writer describes cosmic consciousness, and tells us that there are three distinct mental states in man as he evolves. The first he designates as Simple Consciousness, which is possessed by the higher order of the brute creation as well as by man. The next state he terms Self-consciousness, the possession of which lifts man above the mere brute, and upon which is built everything in and about us distinctly human. Cosmic Consciousness he describes as a consciousness of the cosmos, that is, the life and order of the universe. "There are many elements," he writes, "belonging to the cosmic sense. Of these a few may be mentioned. Along with the consciousness of the cosmos there occurs an intellectual enlightenment or illumination which alone would place the individual on a new plane of existence—would make him almost a member of a new species. To this is added a state of moral exaltation, an indescribable feeling of elevation and joyousness, a quickening of the moral sense, which is fully as striking and more important both to the individual and to the race, than is the enhanced intellectual power. With these come what may be called a sense of immortality, a consciousness of eternal life, not a conviction that he shall have it, but the consciousness that he has it already."

If it is true, as some people assert, that the human race has passed from simple consciousness to self-consciousness, or, in other words, from the condition of animals living altogether by instinct, to the higher plane of intellectual activity, it would be reasonable to suppose that unless the human race can only reach a certain stage in moral and mental advancement before it begins to turn back, we must continue to ascend from one intellectual plane to another, or from an intellectual plane to a spiritual plane, for it is against everything in nature that anything shall remain in statu quo. So if we grow further enlightened and the more capable of enlightenment as progress in evolution, then it must be that we shall eventually reach a state of cosmic consciousness such as the writer above mentioned has described.

Does not the fact that all of us experience at times that condition of being in touch with something that is above and beyond our com-

prehending, yet seeming at one with us; and the glimpses we get at such a time of possibilities within ourselves that are quite limitless, prove to us that we do possess within us the germs of some superior form of intelligence or spiritual power, which might, if developed, uplift us, until we should become members of a higher order of life than that to which we now belong? Whatever significance these occult things may have, each one of us, who has had the experience, must decide for himself. Certainly there is a great field for thought along these lines.

WILHELM RICHARD WAGNER

Wilhelm Richard Wagner was born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813. He was a precocious student, for at the age of 13 he translated the first 12 books of the Odyssey for amusement. He began his musical studies at Leipsic in his 15th year, but was not very successful, his ideas being regarded as eccentric by his master. He was able to write an overture, when 17 years of age, that was deemed worthy of production at the Nicolaischule, which he attended. His first symphony was performed when he was 20 years old, and in his 21st year he was made conductor of opera at Magdeburg, a fact which shows that his ability was being recognized. He labored diligently at composition, but no one cared to produce his operas, until Rienzi was put on in Dresden, when the composer was 29. In the following year The Flying Dutchman was staged, and from that time forward his career was assured. He began Tannhauser on February 2, 1843, the day he was installed Hofkapellmeister at the Dresden Theatre, and labored at it for two years. It was produced at Dresden for the first time on October 19, 1845, with a brilliant cast, but was not very well received. Wagner was not discouraged.

He was confident that his principles of composition would triumph and he was making great progress with the assistance of Liszt, his father-in-law, when, becoming too deeply concerned with the losing party in politics, he fled the country, taking refuge in Switzerland, where he lived in retirement until 1857. His next operatic production was Lohengrin, the M.S. of which he sent to Liszt, who produced it at Weimar on August 28, 1850. So great was its success that the great pianist demanded others, and the result was Der Ring des Nibelungen, which consists of four parts, Das Rheingold, Die Walkure, Siegfried and Gotterdammerung. Tristan and Isolde and Parsifal followed in order.

Wagner's life was a strong one and full of disappointments. When after numerous efforts Tannhauser was produced at great expense at the Grand Opera House in Paris, it was so hissed and interrupted by an organized clique that it had to be withdrawn after the third performance. Tristan and Isolde was first accepted at Vienna only to be withdrawn after fifty-seven rehearsals. This was in 1861, at which time the composer was in great financial straits. Indeed, his whole life was a struggle in which monetary difficulties were not the least of his burdens. He died suddenly in Venice in his 70th year.

Wagner was personally very much beloved by his friends, but his intense interest in politics and the needless bitterness with which he wrote on political questions, made him many enemies, who were able to prevent him from receiving the recognition which his works deserved. Physically he was of small stature, but of commanding appearance and very quick in speech and gesture. He was always eccentric and unconventional. He composed many other works than those above mentioned and his literary productions were quite voluminous.

THE OPERA "TESS"

Most of us have read that famous novel of Thomas Hardy's, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and many of us have seen its dramatization. The story has now been made the theme of an opera, which has met with great success in London. The Morning Post has the following criticism:

The composer has provided a setting that lacks nothing in point of warmth of color, and though the Italian version evolved by Signor Illica of the well-known story by Mr. Thomas Hardy reflects but slightly the character of the original, the main incidents of the book have been retained, so far as to supply the means for a musical accompaniment of much attractiveness. Something of the sturdiness of the original has been eliminated in the process of transforming the story into an opera, but the fault is that of the librettist who has moulded the tale to his own views of the possibilities. It has, however, clearly stimulated Baron d'Erlanger to put forward his best, and the result is a score that cannot fail to please by reason of its melodiousness, its vocal appeal, and its exceedingly felicitous orchestral writing. Several features stand out, and among them are the duets between D'Urberville and Tess, and their final scene. The composer's powers to tell a musical story are, however, further illustrated by the terms in

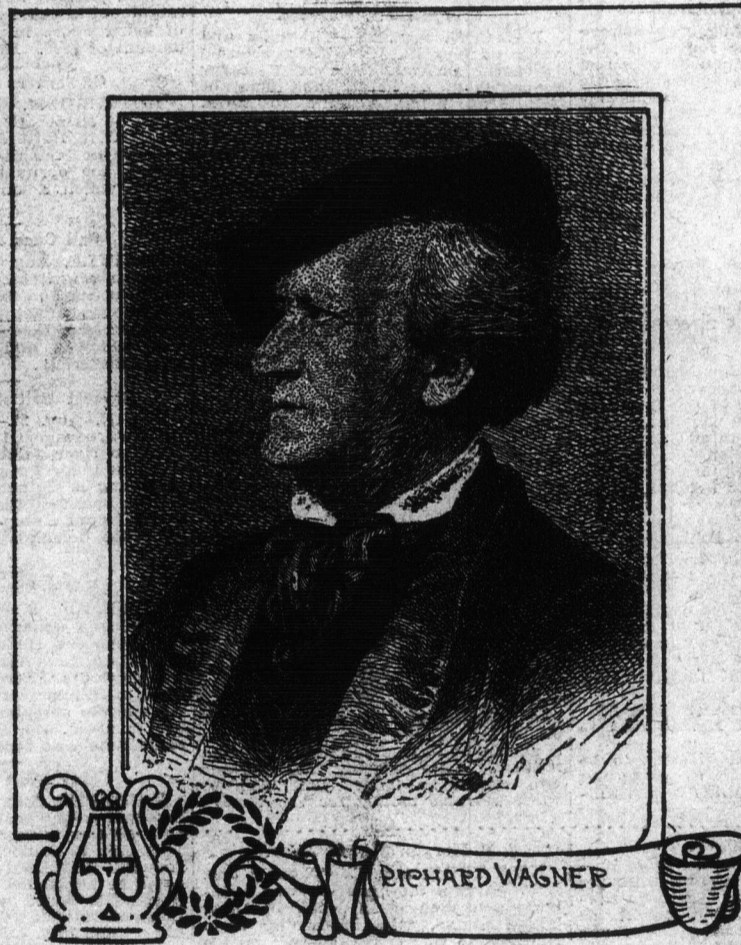
which Clara rhapsodises concerning Tess. These are a part of the work clearly designed to afford the singer an opportunity for display. The means provided are exceedingly grateful, and last night Signor Zenatello seized his chance even more effectively than at the first presentation. Another solo expression of distinction is found in Tess's expression of her determination to leave the D'Urbervilles, where she is installed as maid, and return to her parents. Here is very great tenderness and feeling shown, and it is only equalled by the musical sentences Tess utters later in reviewing her past life. The composer shows considerable skill in working up to his climaxes, and he meets the demands of the situations represented by the avowal of love between Tess and Clare and their final parting not only with skill but with sympathy and distinction.

AN INTERVIEW WITH FRANZ KNEISEL

"We are too eager in this country—to quick. Our time and place forget that the end of art—a main end at least—is repose, whatever the means. We do not quite realize yet the bigness of the word 'repose'—how inclusive it is of many things we commonly put before it; things that have value only as leading to it.

"The toilsomeness of a path that goes nowhere is obviously labor wasted," says an adage. In art—in musical art, especially—where should a path lead if not to something self-complete and satisfying?

"The lack of perception exemplified in our considerations regarding the ends of art displays itself with deplorable result in all phases of our preparatory work, both technical



RICHARD WAGNER

and esthetic; we seem to lose all sense of values, all feeling of cause and effect. The young man who studies violin, for example, wishes to execute (and a veritable execution it very often is!) a masterpiece. Correctness of intonation, beauty of tone, fineness of understanding—all this he thinks will somehow come with the playing; the main affair is to 'tackle the thing and get through with it.'

"The patient, often painful effort, the long continued thought and experience necessary to each and every individual who would arrive at an assured knowledge of his own powers and possibilities—what chance have these with the young man who, if he studies professionally, must get on the concert platform before he is 20 or be considered 'out of it'! Still more, what chance have they with the non-professional who takes up his fiddle for half an hour in the evening to 'forget business'?

Yet without the conditions mentioned, what conception, whether of a particular piece or of art as a whole, is possible? To what, in their absence, can the term conception be applied even, properly speaking?

The finished interpretation, no less than the creation, of a great work implies the coordination and harmonious development of faculties which have not yet begun to exist in a majority of us. We are even blissful unconscious, for the most part, that such faculties are or can be.

"It is primarily to such blindness as this that I attribute those crass and provincial elements in native American work which are the object often of exaggerated but sometimes, too, of thoughtful and conscientious criticism."

"Again, there is the slovenliness which inheres in so much of our work, and in the thought back of it. This is a dominating quality in the art atmosphere here—or perhaps we might better say a chief reason why such real art atmosphere is so seldom pos-

sible. We have our rich and cultured amateurs, politely or earnestly interested in the progress of the art, but the masses—"

Mr. Kneisel broke off a moment, then proceeded emphatically: "Why, where I was brought up they knew Beethoven as here we know coon songs. Music was the most spiritual of the home influence. Not only could the people know and feel the appeal of music's deepest and highest, but this was precisely what they needed and demanded—they would not be content with less.

"Perhaps in considering such matters as these we ought first to take into account the differing conditions of social and family life, for the functions art is called upon to fulfill seem to vary in proportion as the former are earnest, deep, sincere. A full-thoughted, full-blooded German nation can sing the hymns of Luther and lay them to its heart. From such a people and for such a people St. Matthew's Passion, Beethoven's symphonies, Nieblungen triologies are natural outgrowths. We whistle 'My Girl's a Bowery Girl,' and solace the toils of a troublesome day with a 'Broadway musical comedy.' What sort of art inevitably arises from this?

"Another vital handicap to the professional pursuit of art is our school system. I consider that at 14 years of age at latest, save in exceptional instances, our choice of art as a career should be determined upon, yea or nay, and, an affirmative choice once made, four hours' time daily for the study of an instrument and as much more as may be necessary to the study of theory (harmony and counterpoint should be known at 17) becomes imperative. Now consider the amount of outdoor exercise, recreation, etc., necessary to the mere physical well-being of our children, and then ask yourself what hope of becoming an artist that child may entertain who, in addition to monthly, quarterly and annual examinations, has an amount of 'home work' taking up from three to six hours of extra time daily?

"The child who would study art," said Mr. Kneisel, slowly, "must certainly not go to high school, at least under present conditions. One of two things he must sacrifice—a vast array of names and terms in the arts and sciences or practical accomplishment in some one of these latter. I see no alternative. My own children, not high school pupils, either, stay in school only until 12 o'clock.

"One other matter. Our musical institutions can be put upon a paying basis only by the efforts of public-spirited citizens, in the lack of government subsidies, etc. Adequate artistic instruction cannot be made self-supporting in conservatories where \$2.50 would be a high average per lesson for each pupil and where at the same time instructors were paid, they say—Mr. Kneisel smiled—ten times that amount per hour.

"These and many more things equally vital are to be counted as mere preliminaries to a national art, but until they are attended to other matters seem more or less in the nature of dream pursuits and reckonings with unknown quantities.

Recent letters from Mme. Sembrich state that she is in the best of health and looking forward with eagerness to the long concert tour which Loudon Charlton has booked for the coming season.

As has been Mme. Sembrich's custom whenever she has sung in her birthplace her earnings were contributed to the local Conservatory of Music. Some years ago the prima donna founded a scholarship to be known by her name in the Conservatory of Music in St. Petersburg. At the concert given for the purpose, Mme. Sembrich provided the entire programme—including four piano numbers. For her songs Prof. Stengel, her husband, was accompanist, while for her concluding selection—a Chopin number—she both sang and played her own accompaniment.

The Paris run of "The Merry Widow," with Constance Drevér in the name part, is to be resumed as soon as the improvements in the Apollo theatre have been completed. Lehar's gay operetta has met with the same success in the French capital as it has made everywhere else.

Sedalia, Mo., July 31.—Ellen Beach Yaw, the well known vocalist of "top note" fame, sang at the Chautauqua here Sunday night last, and made an impression which will hereafter make her welcome at any time. It was not only because of the beauty of her voice, but because she sang against a tremendous downpour of rain—rain which soaked through the tent, where the Chautauqua was being held, and so discommoded the great audience which had assembled that it was compelled to hoist umbrellas by the hundreds. The singer herself held an umbrella above her head during part of her program, but did not seem in the least disconcerted, and responded to entreaties with such generosity that she won all hearts.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Rene Descartes

Nearly three hundred years ago there was born in Touraine, France, a sickly diminutive

baby, Rene Descartes, destined to become one of the keenest of French philosophers and scientists, whose school of thought was to give rise to many brilliant scholars who came after him. Descartes was the forerunner of the eminent scientists who made France the most intellectual centre in Europe a hundred and more years later, and it was upon his foundation that many of the profoundest thinkers of the day built their philosophy. "As soon as I was old enough," he wrote "to be set free from the Government of my teachers, I entirely forsook the study of letters; and determining to seek no other knowledge than that which I could discover within myself, or in the great book of the world, I spent the remainder of my youth in travelling; in seeing courts and armies; in the society of people of different humors and conditions; in gathering varied experience; in testing myself by the chances of fortune; and in always trying to profit by my reflections on what happened—And I always had an intense desire to learn how to distinguish truth from falsehood, in order to be clear about my actions and to walk sure-footedly in this life."

Descartes was a contemporary of the great Galileo, of whom history has preserved such a pitiable spectacle in his renouncing of the truths, he had discovered, before the Inquisition. "It is not pleasant to think of the champion of science, wrote Huxley of Galileo, "old, worn, and on his knees before the Cardinal Inquisitor, signing his name to what he knew to be a lie. And no doubt the Cardinals rubbed their hands as they thought how well they had silenced and discredited their adversary. But two hundred years have passed, and however feeble and faulty her soldiers, physical science sits crowned and enthroned as one of the legitimate rulers of the world of thought. Charity children would be ashamed not to know that the earth moved while the schoolmen are forgotten."

It was the fate of Galileo that disconcerted Descartes to some extent, for probably the bravest of philosophers would not be blamed for feeling some qualms of misgiving, if they were confronted with the tortures of the Inquisition and the fate of such a man as Bruno, who was burned rather than renounce his doctrines. Descartes books narrowly escaped being burned by the hangman, and he himself "well-nigh renounced the pursuit by which the world has so greatly benefited, and was driven into subterfuge and evasions which were not worthy of him." All the same Descartes lived and died a good Catholic, even if the Jesuits did declare him an Atheist and the Protestant Divines designate him as both a Jesuit and an Atheist.

Thought is existence; I think, therefore I am

The opinion of those, who think that the soul receives its passions in the heart, is of no weight, for it is based upon the fact that the passions cause a change to be felt in the organ; and it is easy to see that this change is felt, as if it were in the heart, only by the inter-mediation of a little nerve which descends from the brain to it; just as pain is felt as if it were in the foot; and the stars are perceived, as if they were in the heavens, by the inter-mediation of their light and of the optic nerves. So that it is no more necessary for the soul to exert its functions immediately in the heart, to feel its passions there, than it is necessary that it should be in the heavens to see the stars there.

Huxley on Descartes

The central propositions of the "Discours de la Methode pour bien conduire sa Reason et chercher la verite des Sciences," are these: "There is a path that leads to truth so surely, that any one who will follow it must needs reach the goal, whether his capacity be great or small. And there is one guiding rule by which a man may always find this path, and keep himself from straying when he has found it. The golden rule is, give unqualified assent to no propositions but those the truth of which is so clear and distinct that they cannot be doubted.

In enunciation of this first great commandment of science consecrated doubt. It removed doubt from the seat of penance among the grievous sins to which it had long been condemned, and enthroned it in that high place among the primary duties, which is assigned to it by the scientific conscience of these latter days. Descartes was the first among the moderns to obey this commandment deliberately; and, as a matter of religious duty, to strip off all his beliefs, and reduce himself to a state of intellectual nakedness, until such time as he could satisfy himself which were fit to be worn.

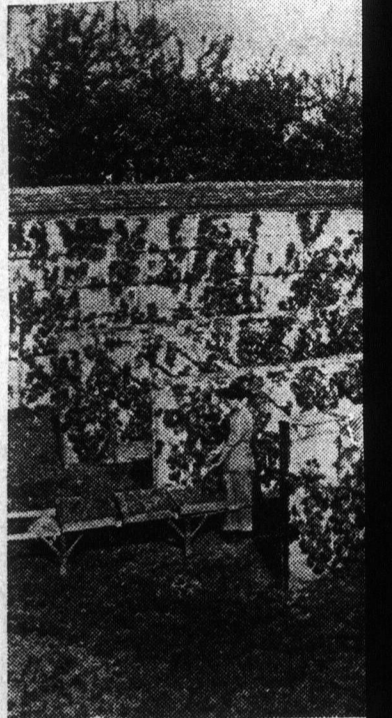
"For all that I did not imitate the skeptics," wrote Descartes, "who doubt only for doubting's sake, and pretend to be always undecided; on the contrary my whole intention was to arrive at a certainty, and dig away the drift and the sand until I reached the rock or clay beneath."

Descartes saw that the discoveries of Galileo meant that the remotest parts of the universe were governed by mechanical laws; while those of Harvey meant that the same laws presided over the operations of that portion of the world which is nearest to us, namely, our own bodily frame. And crossing the interval between the centre and its vast circumference by one of the great strides of genius, Descartes sought to resolve all the phenomena of the universe into matter and motion, or forces operating according to law.

RUB Grape O

(By Jacques B)

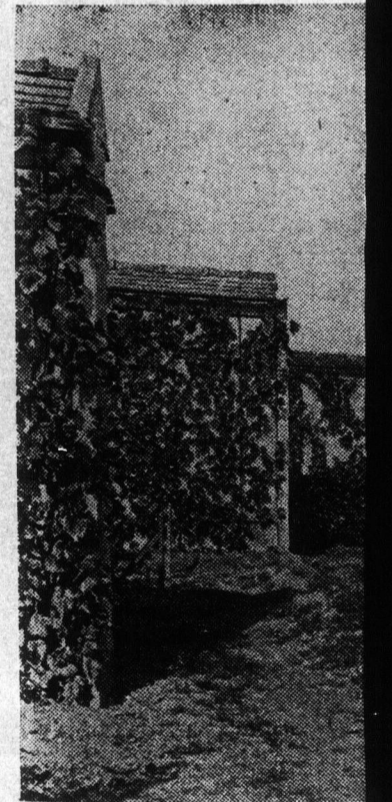
Thomery is a picturesque and French village about four miles from Fontainebleau, on the southerly bank of the Seine. To the eye of the visitor an almost uninterrupted succession of washed walls covered with flourishing vines. Most of the houses and cellars are so covered. In autumn the grapes cluster everywhere. The



The Esp

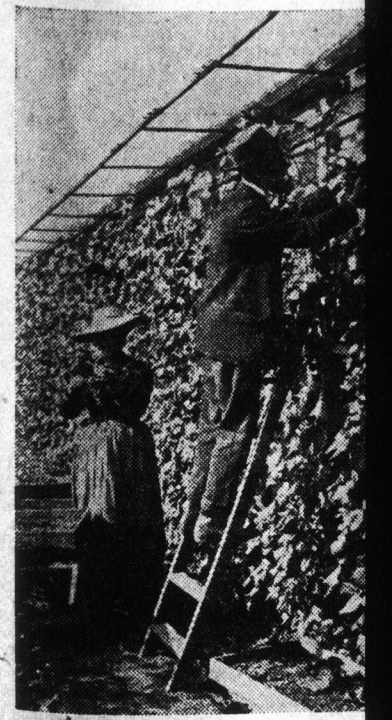
kept in a fresh condition, by peculiar to the district, to await a favorable market.

Practically only two varieties of grapes are cultivated at Thomery, the Golden of Fontainebleau, which probably came from Cahors or in Piedmont, and the Rub, which was imported from Ger-



Bagging G

1840. The wood of the former is greyish-green and beneath and deeply incised. The



Gathering Grapes at Th

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

Grape Culture in France

(By Jacques Boyer, in American Homes and Gardens.)

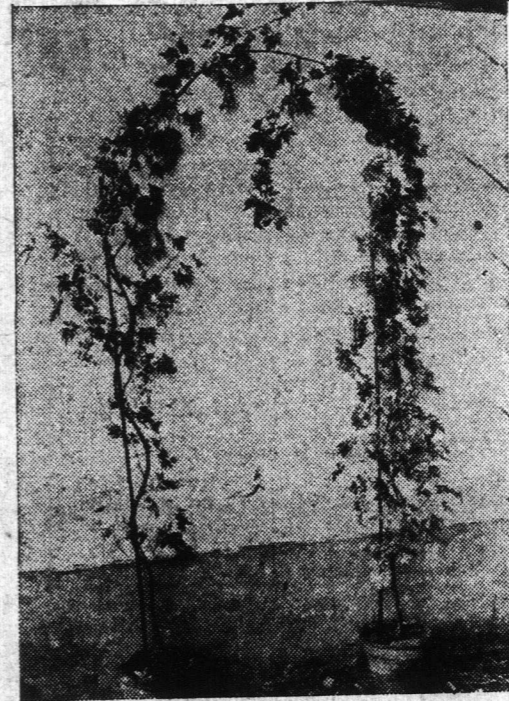
Thomery is a picturesque and quite unique French village about four miles from Fontainebleau, on the southerly bank of the Seine. To the eye of the visitor it presents an almost uninterrupted succession of white-washed walls covered with flourishing grapevines. Most of the houses and the garden walls are so covered. In autumn golden grapes cluster everywhere. The grapes are

have a beautiful golden hue. There are two sub-varieties of the Frankenthal. The variety with pale green leaves yields finer grapes than the other, the foliage of which has a reddish tint. The Ciota chasselas is cultivated in pots for exhibition. The Caesar, an oval black grape with a tough skin and excellent keeping qualities; the black and white Muscats, with globular fruit; and the Rose Malaga, a large oval grape of the color of red

inches the weak and apparently barren shoots are broken off with the fingers; two weeks later the tendrils are pinched off and the suckers are removed entirely from the older vines, but are merely pinched back on the young vines, as their complete removal might cause too rapid growth of the vine. When the grapes have grown to the size of peas they are thinned with scissors, from one-fourth to one-third of the grapes of each bunch being removed. Thinning increases and equalizes the size of the grapes that are left and hastens their ripening. At Thomery the grapes are usually thinned between July 10 and August 10. In the second tying, which is made necessary by the growth of the shoots that were too short to be tied in the spring, some of the leaves which touch the wall are removed in order to give light and heat to the grapes, and many more leaves are removed during the first half of September.

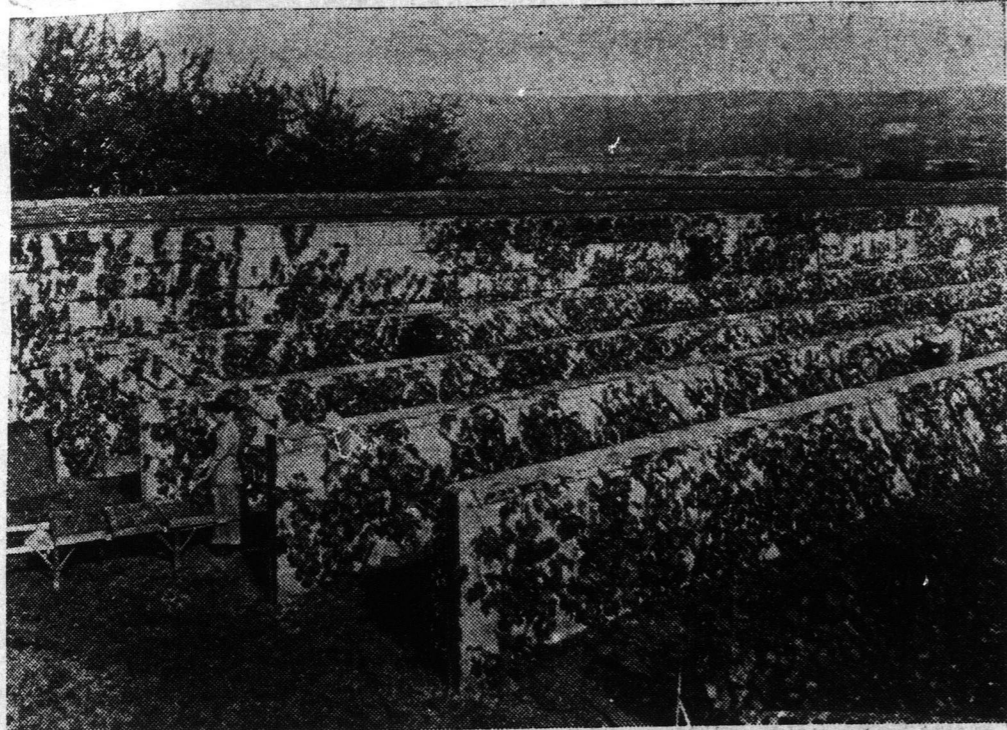
Fungus diseases are combated by spraying the vines with mixed solutions of copper sulphate and lime (Bordeaux mixture). The ripening clusters are enclosed in bags of horse-hair or paper to protect them from bees, wasps and flies, and the vines are covered with nets to exclude birds. The grapes are gathered about the middle of October, on fair but slightly cloudy days, if possible.

The finest clusters are cut with some of the wood attached, for the purpose of keeping them fresh. The clusters of the second grade are also kept until winter, but by the dry



Vines of Ciota Chasselas in Pots

As the clusters are gathered the imperfect grapes are removed with scissors, and the trimmed bunches are laid carefully on trays



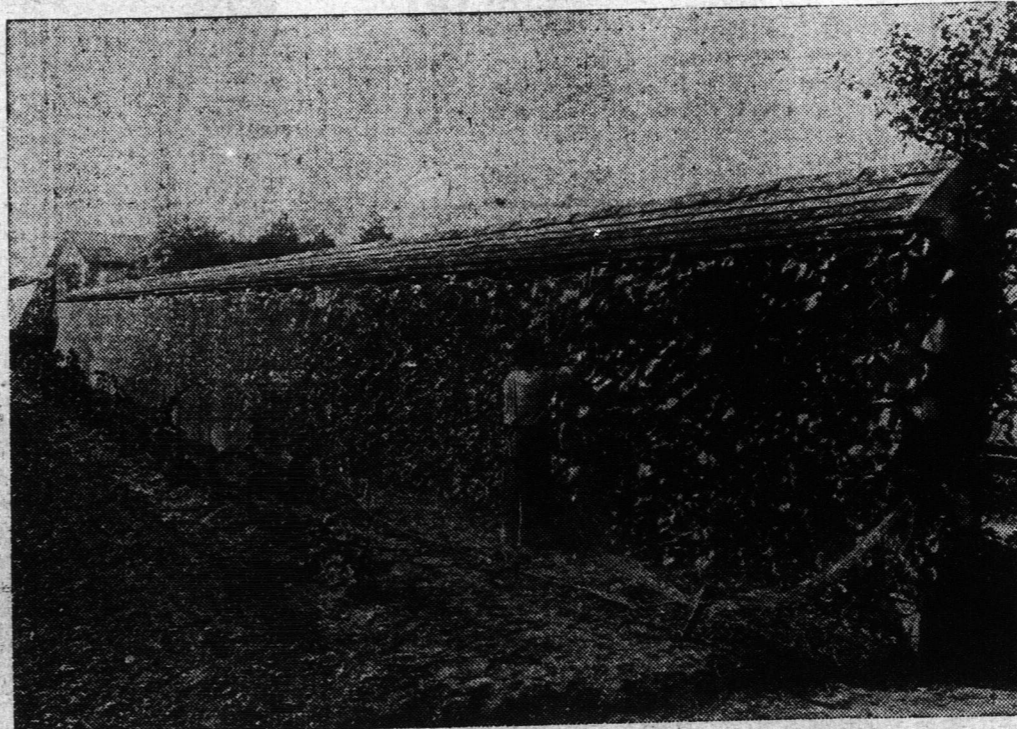
The Espaliers of Thomery at Harvest Time

kept in a fresh condition, by methods peculiar to the district, to await a favorable market.

Practically only two varieties of grapes are cultivated at Thomery, the Golden Chasselas of Fontainebleau, which probably originated in Cahors or in Piedmont, and the Frankenthal, which was imported from Germany about

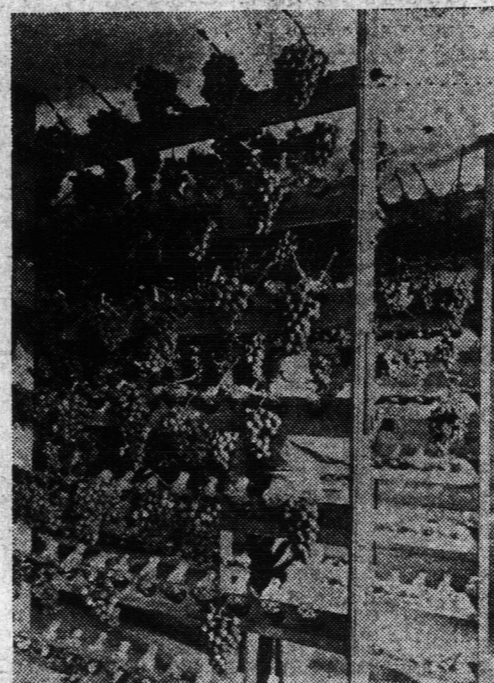
wine lees, which ripens only in favorable exposures, are also cultivated to some extent.

The vines are planted in espaliers and counter espaliers. The high walls are ten feet in height and placed at varying distances averaging one hundred feet. Between them lower walls are placed. The high walls are surmounted by pitched tile roofs, the ridges



Covering Espaliers with Netting to Protect them from Birds

method, which does not require the wood to be cut with them. The remaining grapes are



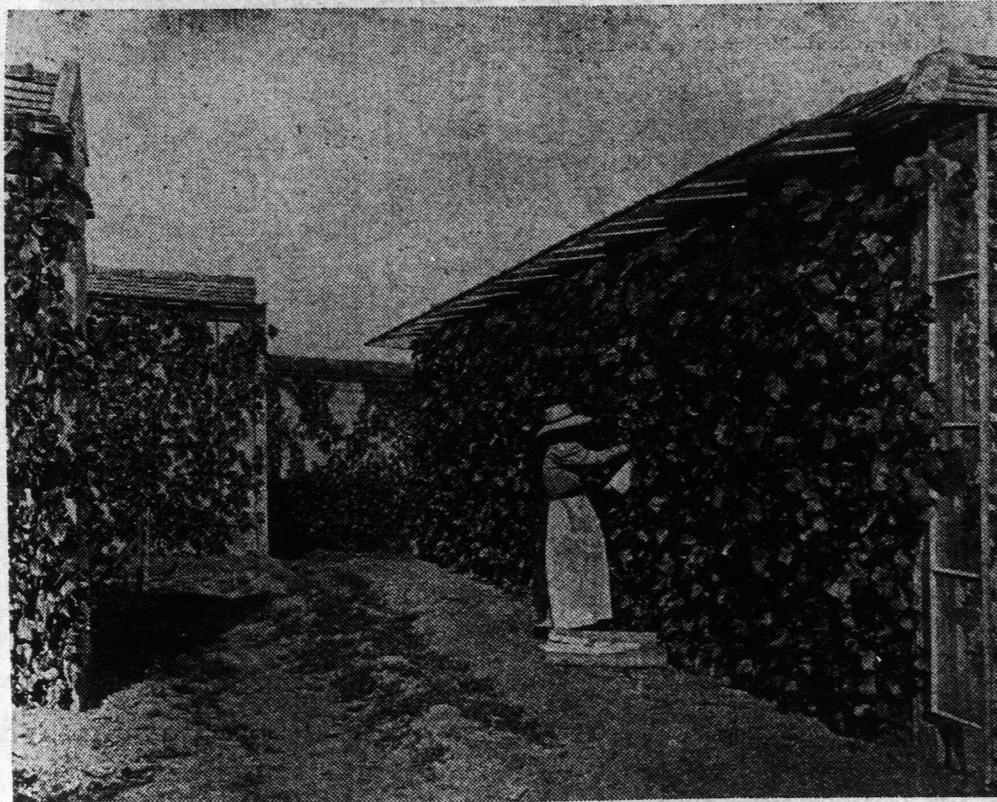
Storehouse with Vine Branches in Bottles of Water

immediately shipped to Paris, packed in baskets containing about thirteen pounds each.

covered with straw or ferns and carried on barrows to the packing and storage rooms.

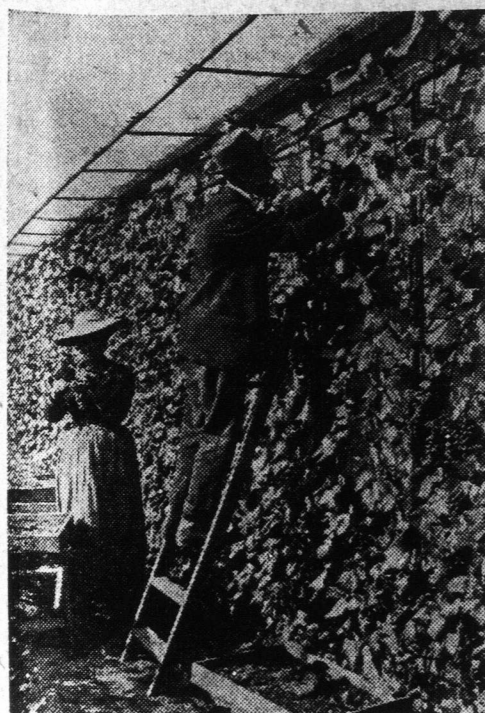
In the dry method of preservation, which was used exclusively until the middle of last century, the grapes are simply laid in small trays of osier lined with straw compactly arranged in the store house. The method is simple and cheap, but the grapes become withered and wrinkled if long kept. Larpen-teur conceived the idea of immersing the ends of fruited branches in water, and found that in this way grapes could be kept for two months. Charmeux and Valleaux improved the process, to which an experience of half a century has given the following form:

The storage rooms, which are preferably situated on the first floor of the building, are fitted with shelves which have holes for the reception of bottles containing about a gill of water. The storehouses of the largest establishments often contain forty thousand bottles. A piece of charcoal is put in each bottle to keep the water sweet, and the end of the vine stem is then inserted. The doors and windows of the room are kept closed. Darkness is an important factor, as it prevents fermentation inside the grapes. The temperature is kept as uniform as possible, and little above the freezing point, 36 or 37 degrees Fahrenheit. The air of the room must be very dry, as dampness produces mold and decay. By this method, which requires constant care, the grape-growers of Thomery keep fresh every winter from two hundred and seventy-five thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of golden chasselas and other fine table grapes.



Bagging Grapes to Protect Them from Insects

1840. The wood of the former is reddish, and its leaves are greyish-green above, smooth beneath and deeply incised. The ripe grapes



Gathering Grapes at Thomery

of which are protected by curved tiles. These walls also carry iron supports on which, about the first of September, planks or glazed sashes, twenty inches wide, are placed to protect the grapes from rain. Similar sashes are placed on the small walls when they are needed.

Various systems of trellising are employed, with horizontal, vertical and oblique wires. Many of the high walls bear five horizontal wires nineteen inches apart, the lowest sixteen inches above the ground, and the highest twenty-seven inches below the top of the wall. The vines are planted sixteen inches apart. In hot and dry situations a single vertical wire is used for each vine. Wires inclined thirty degrees to the horizontal are used to a considerable extent. The vines are planted twenty inches apart, and are pruned and trained as in the case of horizontal wiring, except that twice as many canes are left. The first counter espalier, or detached trellis, is set six or seven feet from the wall, and the others follow at intervals of fifty-two inches. These trellises may have either horizontal or vertical wires. The vines are often pruned to three or four canes and trained in the shape of a fan.

The fine clusters of golden grapes, for which Thomery is celebrated, are not produced without much care and labor, in pruning, tying, spraying, pinching back, thinning, bagging the grapes and removing superfluous leaves, buds and tendrils. When the green shoots have attained a length of five or six

THE BEAUTY OF THE SWEET WILLIAM

One of the most welcome of flowers in the garden in summer is Sweet William, which is now (late July) in the zenith of its beauty. Of late years the Sweet William has played, and rightly so, a more important part in not only the mixed border, but in beds. This has been brought about through the raising of several varieties of striking color, and none more so than Sutton's Pink Beauty, a warm salmon pink that has a peculiarly rich glow. I noticed groups of it recently and thought the color, a Crimson Rambler shade, one of the most distinct in the garden. The plant is of compact, rounded growth, making quite a little bush, crowned with a thick clustering of flowers, which, if not individually of what the florist would term "perfect form," have their glorious color as compensation. It is a flower to plant in front of an evergreen hedge, which throws into strong relief the rich coloring. Sweet Williams are easily grown; raise them from seeds sown as soon as they are ripe in a well-prepared bed in the open garden. Ordinary soil and a fine surface are sufficient, and sow thinly. When the seedlings are 2 inches high prick them out into another bed, and in September transfer them to the places in which they are to flower. In the case of such an exceptional variety as Pink Beauty, the wiser course would be to sow the seed in shallow pans and to put them in a cold frame. Many fine selections of Sweet Williams are available now, but the selfs, the single and double crimsons, pure white and other forms appeal to me more than those with edged and mottled flowers.—E. T. Cook.

SAVING SEED OF SWEET PEAS

Sweet peas are very sportive. They occasionally will send out a double stem with 8 to 15 flowers upon it, but this appears to be a deformity. Seed saved from such flowers do not repeat and, in fact, generally produce inferior flowers.

If you desire to save your own seed, do not try to get flowers and seeds from the same vine. Pick out the sturdiest vines to save seed from. Cut the poorer flowers, leaving the best, with three or four flowers to a stem to seed. When ripe pick the pods, which will contain about seven seeds each. Those at each end of the pod will be smaller than the rest, discard these, and save only the big, fat seeds for next year, and you will probably get improved plants and flowers from them. By this method I have been able to get many flowers with sturdy stems 16 and 17 inches long. The earliest flowers are the best to save seeds from, as those which mature in hot weather do not seem to have the same vitality and strength.

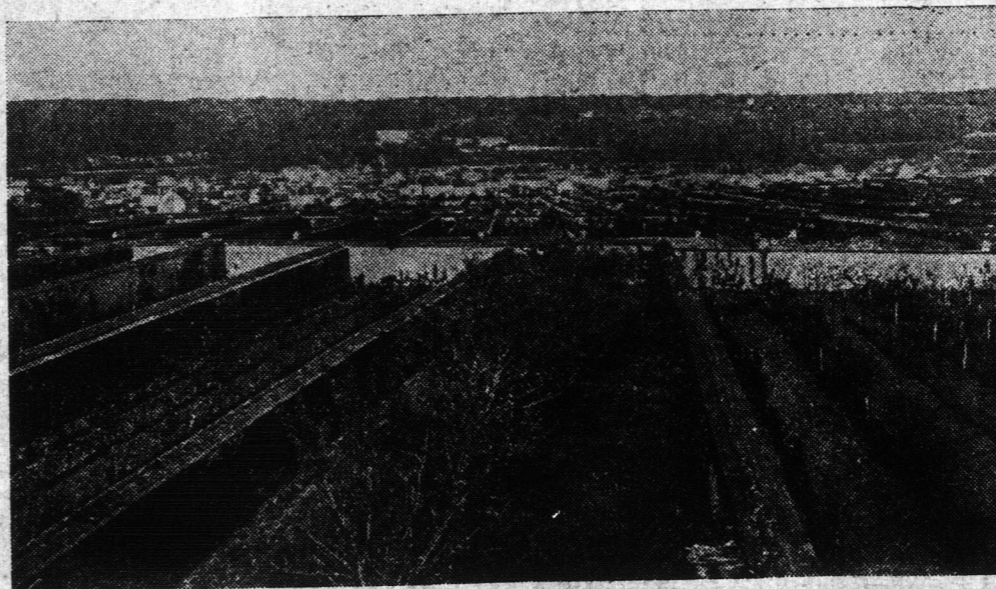
If your garden is very shady you cannot grow fine sweet peas. They thrive best with plenty of air and sunlight. Many of the orange and red varieties burn or discolor somewhat easily under a hot sun; hence if you want to have pure colors for exhibition, it is a good plan to throw a few yards of cheesc cloth over the vines when the sun is striking them strongly.

ARTIFICIAL POLLENIZATION

This is a very slow and thankless operation, and only those who, like Luther Burbank, possess unlimited patience and enthusiasm, may hope to succeed. The work may be divided into two classes; first the selection of any striking peculiarities which have made their appearance accidentally, and then following them up. This system is largely adopted in the case of wheat raising. It may happen that one ear of wheat is noticed in a crop which has marked characteristics of its own. This is carefully preserved, and sown that it may be further tested. The same may be done with fruits, but experts, like Burbank, deliberately assist nature by artificially fertilizing certain fruit with pollen selected from other kinds, and with properties they wish to impart to the new stock. All this may seem quite simple and, as a matter of fact it is, but it cannot be said that the results justify all the labor and patience involved. In some experiments of this kind Burbank had to go carefully through many thousands of young stock before he could trace the effect he had in view. In one instance he planted 7,000 plum trees, and out of that large number there was only one tree that turned out as he hoped. Just imagine the labor and expense of planting out 7,000 trees, and then examining them in detail! Only an enthusiast, and one possessing exceptional skill and money, could hope for success in such laborious work.

WALKS AND DRIVEWAYS

When planning new grounds, walks and driveways must be taken into consideration. On large grounds they should be used to link the more important features of the landscape together, and to serve as entrances. They have an effect on the appearance of the place and as they are not beautiful in themselves, they should be as few as possible. The general idea should be simplicity and directness. On grounds of considerable extent, the walks and driveways should be laid out in moderate curves, not winding or twisting, but gracefully curving from the point of entrance to the house. The points of entrance are better located at the sides. On small city lots, where space is limited, we are restricted almost to straight lines, but occasional slight curves may be employed with effect.



The Vineyards of Thomery



Dresser and Stand

Special August Sale \$14.00

This 2-piece suite, comprising Bureau and Washstand, in surface oak, is a rare bargain. The bureau contains three roomy drawers. Best British plate mirror, bevelled edge, well finished throughout. The washstand has convenient drawers, etc. Worth \$22.00.

Special August Sale Price, \$14.00

Elaborate Assortment of Bookcases

From an inexpensive open case to the sectional, or massive golden oak type. Not only are these Bookcases beautifully carved, serviceable and substantial, but possess that distinctive style which marks attention in any home. The quality is Spencer's—the best. The prices range from \$5.75 Each



Brass and Enameled Bed

Regular Price \$13.75. Special

August Sale Price \$6.90

New and very handsome design. Posts are 1 1/4 in., and continuous with head and foot rail. All enamel surfaces have three heavy coats of best ivory white enamel, 4 in. x 6 in., in size. Regular value \$13.75.

Special August Sale Price, \$6.90

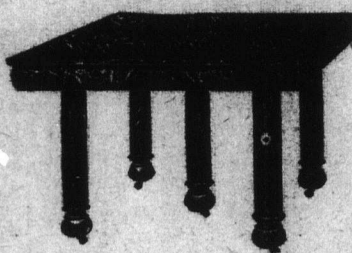
Louis XIV. 3-Piece Drawing Room Suite

Regular value \$212.00. Special August Sale Price, \$108.00

Louis XIV 3-piece Drawing Room Suite in fine French brocade of the period. Frames of solid Spanish mahogany, finest workmanship throughout. Regular value \$212.00.

Special Aug. Sale Price \$108.00

Do Not Fail to See Our New Stock of Dining Room Tables



How many people must sit around your dining table? Makes no difference whether you want one for four, six, ten, or twelve people—round tables or square—this is the month of all months to buy, and save money by buying. Each table shown is of the highest quality—and we are confident it is the best that money, material, and workmanship can produce.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINE OF SOLID AND QUARTER CUT GOLDEN OAK DINING TABLES.

Square End Tables, extending 10 feet, strongly built \$20.00
Square End Tables, extending 8 feet, shaped legs \$20.75
Square End Tables, extending 8 feet, round legs \$21.25
Square End Tables, extending 8 feet, new pattern \$25.00
Square End Tables, extending 8 feet, pedestal base \$28.00
Round End Table, extending 8 feet, square cut legs \$19.50
Round End Table, extending 8 feet, carved legs \$30.00

Round End Table, extending 8 feet, pedestal base \$30.00
Round End Table, extending 8 feet, massive base \$32.50
Round End Table, extending 8 feet, pedestal base \$34.00
Round End Table, extending 8 feet, pedestal base \$36.00
Round End Table, extending 8 feet, extra heavy \$40.00
Round End Table, extending 10 feet, octagonal pedestal \$46.00

SOME CHOICE AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN "MISSION FINISH" DINING TABLES.

Square End Tables, extending 8 feet, pedestal base \$28.00
Round End Tables, extending 10 feet, square legs \$36.00
Round End Tables, extending 8 feet, massively built \$36.00
Round End Tables, extending 8 feet, claw foot legs \$40.00
Round End Tables, extending 10 feet, heavy pedestal \$46.00

Call and see these Tables—THIRD FLOOR.



Dining Chairs in Suites

Regular Value \$22.50. Special August Sale \$16.75

This line is something extra special for our August Sale, and comes in Golden Oak, or "Mission" finish, comprising one Arm and five Side chairs with morticed box seat, well upholstered.

Worth \$22.50, Special August Sale Price \$16.75



Bedroom Table, \$3.50

Special August Sale Price \$3.50

This natty little Bedroom Table in golden oak is something especially for ladies. If you knew the manufacturer, and our reason for selling them at such a reduced figure, you would not hesitate a moment. You need a bedroom table. Now is your opportunity to get one today.

Special August Sale Price, \$3.50

3-Piece Drawing Room Suite, \$66.50

Reg. value \$130.00. Special Aug. Sale Price \$66.50

This magnificent 3-piece Drawing Room Suite is upholstered in the finest brocade of conventional design. Handsomely carved frames of solid Spanish mahogany, all hard wood throughout. Regular value \$130.00.

August Sale Price, \$66.50

Cheval Mirror, \$25.00

Special August Sale \$25.00

A very elaborate and dainty Cheval Mirror of the best British plate, supported in a solid golden oak frame, elegantly carved with pivotal base, standing six feet in height.

Special August Sale Price, \$25.00



Cheval Dressing Bureau, \$52.00

Regular value \$65.00. Special August Sale Price \$52.00

Extraordinary value in a very artistic Cheval Dressing Bureau. It is elegantly finished in solid mahogany, of a curved design, four feet eight inches in length and twenty inches wide, fitted up with one large drawer and two cabinet end drawers. The bevelled mirror is the best quality British plate, gracefully shaped, and measures 30 in. x 44 in. Suitable for a dainty lady's bedroom. Worth \$65.00.

Special August Sale Price, \$52.00

Visit Our Tea Rooms

No better place to spend a few moments' rest than our Tea Room—Third Floor—for refreshment. You will find nothing so good as a cup of our famous Mem Sabs Tea.

Three-Piece Bedroom Suite, \$176.00

Regular value \$225.00. August Sale Price \$176.00

A very massive 3-piece Bedroom Suite of exclusive design, comprising washstand, chiffonier and dresser, in solid mahogany. Designed in the Early Colonial style, with square-cornered mitred frame, heavy columns, and shaped standards. Worth \$225.00.

Special August Sale Price, \$176.00

Fashion's Latest Corset Dictates

We are just in receipt of a new shipment in Corsets. These embody the very latest effects direct from the world's fashion centres, and withal most modestly priced.

Bon Ton Corsets Appeal to All Women of Taste

Bon Ton Corsets appeal to every lady who appreciates elegance and beauty combined with style, fit and perfect comfort. They are the embodiment of highest art. Bon Ton Corsets are universally recognized as the ultra-fashionable high-grade corsets of the present day. All the better grades are boned with "Walohn," the wonderful indestructible boning that will not break, warp or rust.

When in need of a corset, ask our corsetiere to show you the latest Bon Ton model. Models for every figure, from \$4.50 to \$12.50

Royal Worcester Corsets Are the Acme of Perfection

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS, considering the medium price, are absolutely the best corset the world has known for fit, style and workmanship, and are boned with best quality rust-proof wire. Prices range from \$1.75 to \$4.00

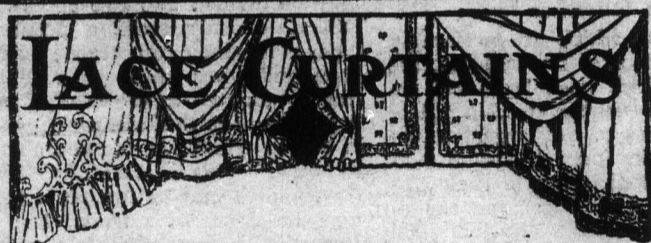


"Chippendale" Settee

Regular value \$120.00. Special August Sale Price, \$65.00

A very dainty Chippendale Settee, of particularly choice design, elaborately upholstered in Arras brocade. The frame is of the very finest figured Spanish mahogany. Call and see it today. Worth \$120.00.

Special Aug. Sale Price, \$65.00



Our Curtain Department a Favorite Spot to Economize

The Curtain Department has certainly been busy during our August Sale. This lies in the fact that the values offered were up to the usual standard, and still there are a few saving opportunities left.

Fine Arabian Net Curtains, Special at \$2.50

This comprises a beautiful assortment in scroll, floral and conventional designs, which usually sell for double what we are now asking for them. Special Tuesday \$2.50

Nottingham Curtains, From Up 50c

No matter what class or design in Nottingham Curtains, here you will find them in endless array, including all the latest scroll and conventional designs. Marked up from, per pair 50c

Our Mail Order Department

Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped the same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude as if you were attending personally, while our Catalogue conveys to you fashion's latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all purses.

Cold Lunches for Business Men 35c

FASHIONABLY SHAPES YOUR FIGURE ROYAL WORCESTER

ADJUSTO CORSET for STOUT WOMEN

The only Corset for the stout figure. They are equipped with the famous "Reducing Bands," which can be instantly adjusted, double-lined throughout with wide, flat, durable bone, suitable for both medium and full figures. All sizes from 23 to 36.



Prices Ranging From \$4.50 to \$6.50

Splendid Savings to Be Made on Carpets

Better opportunities were never afforded to those intending home-furnishing. All the best quality carpets from the world's most renowned looms are to be found here and at a price that will pay you to investigate.

40 AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES, in a beautiful range of dining-room and drawing-room designs and colorings. This line is exceptionally good value at its regular price. Size 9 x 12. August Sale Price \$27.00

BRUSSELS CARPETS—Our entire stock of best quality body Brussels Carpets, all this season's designs, in a large range of designs and colorings. Regular \$1.75 per yard. August Sale Price, per yard \$1.45

WILTON CARPETS—Our entire stock of \$2.00-yard Wilton Carpets, comprising the best collection of designs and colorings that it is possible to get together, and by far away the best we have ever shown. Regular price, per yard, \$2.00. August Sale Price \$1.65



DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Business Men's Lunch, 12 to 2, Third Floor

VOL. L. NO. 280.

STRATHCONA HAS BUSY VISIT

Wanted on By Board of Trade Delegation in Respect of Experimental Farm This Morning

WILL TAKE ARGUMENTS BEFORE H. B. C. BOARD

High Commissioner Leaves Victoria After Day of Many Appointments—Visited Hospitals and University School

To emphasize the advantages of Victoria or its immediate suburbs as the site for the Dominion experimental farm and for the Provincial University, and to endeavor to enlist the influence of the Hudson's Bay Co. in the securing of these institutions for these districts, a Board of Trade Delegation waited on Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for the Dominion at London, Eng., at 10 o'clock this morning at the Empress hotel. A courteous hearing was accorded the Delegation by His Lordship, who gave assurance that the matters which were brought to his attention would be borne in mind. When it was possible the company would take the stand requested in the city's interest.

Address of Welcome As soon as the members of the delegation had been introduced by Sir Men Leiser, president of the Board of Trade, the latter read an address of welcome from that organization.

To the Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount-Bell, Baron of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, G. U. M. G. High Commissioner for Canada.

My Lord—Representing the body of trade and the commercial community of this city, we desire to express our gratification in welcoming you once more to the ancient capital of the Hudson's Bay Co. on this coast, where so long it represented the power and justice of the British Crown.

When in course of time the governing powers were restored to the Crown there still remained the principles of justice and fair dealing which have been at all times the motto of the Hudson's Bay Co. and we hope that those to whom in the future may be entrusted the commercial and industrial development of this country will follow in the footsteps of that great commercial company, believing that success must be founded on character.

Since the governing powers of the company were restored to the crown and thereupon conferred on the Hudson's Bay Co. has continued to prosper in its commercial undertakings and to share in the advancement of the country and we are glad to see at you side and to welcome Mr. Chipman, whom you have entrusted with the affairs of your company. My Lord, we are not only indebted to the Hudson's Bay Co. and to the men it brought to the country for the foundation of our commercial prosperity—it is due to their imperial ideas that Canada today is one of the most important nations which form the British Empire and in you we see one of Canada's greatest men and an ornament of the British Crown.

In all that you have done, it seems to us that you have been guided by noble principles and imperial ideas and for this we thank you and honor you. You found the British possessions of this continent a group of scattered colonies separated by a wilderness and you are now the honored representative at the heart of the Empire of a country one in government and sentiment stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the 49th parallel to the Arctic Ocean.

AGTH, My Lord, we thank you and honor your work and desire to see you again.

(Continued on Page Three.)

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Post's suggestion regarding the steeling industry bears fruit.

Pennsylvania suffers from drought.

Baron Takahira tells Tokyo U. S. Japan are good friends.

Government will rebuild Lamps street school.

Incendiary burns 27 barns in India town.

Disastrous floods in Java with loss of life.

Noted explorer comment on Cook reported feat.

Through train service to Pacific over Gould lines soon.

Too many Cooks spoil the Remond Countess! This explains why we hear out 878 contributed polar jokes.

St. Johns, Nfld., report rumors loss of 1200 men's yacht.