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ffering on Ladies' mbrellas
$3.50. FRIDAY $2.50.
of Ladies' Umbrellas enables xceptional bargain for Friday. e covered in, with paragon d and fancy handles, some of silver mount- ce was $3.50, lling $2.50

es Half-Price
.75. FRIDAY $2.50
at saving opportunity in the fine tapestry portiers go on s of reds, red and green, rose yards, and gular value $2.50

m Hosiery Dept.
AND ENGLISH WORST- c. Special for 25c
21 dozen only. pair 35c

Underwear
en's and Boys' wants in not be a bit too many.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
.25. Friday..... $1.00
imported Natural Cashmere nd Drawers, double-breasted. rice $1.25. Friday special, ... $1.00

n the Dress ion
missing from the now fully y lady could stand the whole hich are indeed beautiful in e decidedly moderate prices sing.
ERD'S CHECK fine quality, good or tailored suits, 54 in. wide. $1.00
SUITINGS, good length, spe- apted for tailored suits or sep- rts, checks and stripes, dark 54 in. wide. Per yard $1.00
HAN, rich heavy curl, similar to lamb, for coats, in grey and 4 in. wide. Per yard . $2.50

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s there is no telling what e purchasing elsewhere.

Heaters
ery serviceable heater, and is or coal. The doors in front they can be slid back, of an open grate. For ry hard to beat, as the open om both homelike and cosy, at ut extreme heat. The prices oal lining $10.00

Parlor Heater
er is a very handsome heater, of the fireplace, and is suitable rs can be slid back, giving the te. Prices range from $12.00 ..... $15.00

shing section offers ex- ey saving opportunities Carpets, etc.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L., NO. 83 — VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1907 — FIFTIETH YEAR

MOROCCO MAY HAVE NEW RULER

Sultan's Brother Gains an Important Success at Mazagan

CAPTURES ARMY MUNITION

Proclamation of Mulai Hafig as Sultan at Mequinez Expected

Tangier, Oct. 5.—Advices received here from Mazagan give details of the recent important success of Mulai Hafig, brother of Abdel Aziz, who, at the head of two armies, is contesting for the sultanate.

The sultan, it appears, sent a number of machine guns, three thousand rifles and one million cartridges to Mazagan for the use of the imperial troops which were destined to operate against Hafig's forces. At about midnight, October 3, one of Hafig's generals succeeded in entering Mazagan, seizing all the war munitions of the sultan and despatching them to the headquarters of Mulai Hafig, one of whose armies is understood to be approaching Fez. The commander of the imperial garrison at Mazagan refused to obey the orders of Hafig's general to surrender the war munitions, and was carried in chains to Morocco city, the headquarters of Hafig.

All the native and many of the foreign reports agree that the movement headed by Hafig is arousing national enthusiasm in every province of the empire. The first division of his army was received with delight by the powerful fighting tribes of the Zayana district and it seems to be not improbable that a very few days may witness the proclamation of the new sultan at Mequinez, the burial place of the reigning dynasty of Morocco, and the site of one of the summer residences of the Sultan. The occupation of Mequinez by Hafig would have a great effect on the Moors throughout the country.

Abel Aziz in the meantime is apparently hemmed in at Rabat. His preparations to entertain the French and Spanish are regarded as mainly intended to further his efforts to obtain a loan of two million dollars, which it is asserted instead of being used to pay the troops would be devoted to carrying on his campaign against Hafig.

Killed by Train

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Two were killed and 60 injured by the eastbound L., S. M. S. grain train running into a group of men, who were about to board a local train at Gary tonight.

TREATY WITH FRANCE

Finance Minister Fielding Speaks Generally of Its Terms

Quebec, Oct. 5.—The board of trade, the oldest institution of its kind in Canada, presented an address of welcome to Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur on their return, as the address stated, "from their memorable trip abroad, in which they contributed to the development of the foreign trade and helped the country in a step towards complete commercial emancipation."

Hon. Mr. Fielding in reply said it was surely a happy augury that their first public welcome back to Canada should come from a commercial and non-political body like the board of trade. It showed that party lines were being obliterated, and on commercial matters the people were united and worked hand in hand to build up the country's commerce. There should be no strife over commercial matters. While not at liberty, for diplomatic reasons, to at present make public the details of the treaty just negotiated with France, yet he was able to indicate the general principles on which it had been made. It was a good treaty. The public need expect no sensational developments regarding it. There was no effort to make the people believe that it was a treaty in which Canada had gained all. A good bargain was one in which both sides profited.

The present treaty was not the first negotiated by Canadian statesmen, the speaker stated. For instance there was the treaty with France fourteen years ago. That treaty, however, was small and unequal. In simply denouncing that treaty it was thought better to approach our French brethren and invite them to frame a more equitable treaty, and so in a humble way to strengthen the bonds of the entente cordiale, so happily fostered by King Edward.

Mr. Fielding paid a high tribute to the treatment of the Canadian ministers by the imperial government. No country could hope for more generous treatment than they had received. They were given full power to enter into negotiations, with the understanding that whatever was done by them would be ratified. There was no interference whatever, and the ministers were clothed with full powers as plenipotentiaries.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur also replied at length, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other ministers spoke.

Needs Female Teachers

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Archbishop Langevin, who was attending the meeting of the archbishops, has returned to the city. He stated that the fine cathedral of St. Boniface is progressing rapidly and will be finished by September next. Archbishop Langevin established some time ago a community of Oblates of the Sacred Heart of Mary Immaculate at St. Boniface, and is desirous of finding some young women who would be disposed to enter. The object is to give to French church Catholic female teachers principally for the west, which calls for religieuses who know the different languages spoken there.

FROM FAR NORTH

Mounted Policemen Who Patrolled the Hudson Bay Country

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Seldom does such an interesting group of visitors arrive in Winnipeg as the little squadron of Northwest Mounted Police, which came last evening. There are eight of the sturdiest young fellows, chaperoned in a way by a veteran of 20 years' service, who have just completed their years of arduous service in the frozen, inconceivable land reaching from Port Churchill to Cape Fullerton. With the liberality that is part of an Arctic patrolman's makeup, they tell of the trying and wild experiences that befell the lot of the solitary guardian of the peace and the lone representative of imperial authority in the confines of the summerless zone. The longest service man in the party is Sergeant Nicholson, who came in from Fort Churchill, and who joined the Mounted Police in 1885. With Sergeant Nicholson are A. Stoddart, Fort Churchill; Leslie Laing, York Factory; H. Verity and F. E. Heaps, both of Cape Fullerton, N. W. M. P. posts.

Railway Builders Wanted

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—According to the transcontinental railway commission there should be no problem of caring for the unemployed during the winter months, because the contractors on the various sections of the new railway now under contract intend to carry on construction work during the whole of the cold months, and instead of laying off men this fall are anxious to add more.

Canadian Labor Unions

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The movement to create independent labor unions for Canada received an impetus last night when what is to be called the "National Trades and Labor Council" was formed. This is to be entirely Canadian. Carpenters, painters and decorators, plasterers and printers who have Canadian unions here form the nucleus of the new council. In an interview this morning J. W. Woods, president of the board of trade, and director of the Crow's Nest Coal Company and other large financial concerns, advocates such a course of Canadian federation for Canadian labor.

Immigration Agent Dead

Lethbridge, Oct. 5.—Col. C. H. Peterson, U. S. immigration agent here, died today. He came from Philadelphia two year ago.

ENTOMOLOGIST ON B.C. ORCHARDS

Dr. Fletcher Speaks of What He Observed on Late Visit to the Province

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist, is in the city today. The last visit of Dr. Fletcher to the West was made during the summer, when he went to British Columbia on the request of the minister to investigate certain complaints from fruit growers of that province to the effect that their orchards were being injured owing to the fact that the orchards of the Indians were very badly infected by insects, and that the Indians of the province were not using the proper methods to prevent the increase of the evil. Being asked today in reference to these complaints, Dr. Fletcher stated that he found the orchards of the Indians in British Columbia in very fair condition, and that they were not very much worse than the orchards of the white residents of the country. Many of the Indians were away from home during a portion of the summer, and were not able in consequence to give the required attention to the fruit trees. Dr. Fletcher had taken steps to remedy the difficulty of which complaint had been made, and representatives of the department were now engaged in completing the work.

A number of meetings of fruit growers had been held and discussion had of the best methods of fighting the various insects from which the orchards of the country have suffered. There had been complaint in reference to the presence of the San Jose scale, but Dr. Fletcher had not found any trace of it. The announcement had been made recently that this plague had appeared at one or two points in the province, but the report had not been confirmed, and in any case little was to be feared since it was known how to combat the evil.

Many complaints had been made in reference to the codling moth, and the entomologist had given full information in reference to the means for combating it. On the estate of Sir Arthur Stepney the hop flea beetle had been much in evidence, and a means for the gathering of these beetles had been suggested. The means suggested had been used, with a great result in the gain in the quantity of hops gathered. The method will be more largely used next year, and the beetle will be kept under close control.

Many of the agriculturists of the province were disposed to believe that the harmful insects from which they suffered could not be controlled. This Dr. Fletcher declared to be an error. There were no insects which could not be overcome when their life history was known.

Deputy Minister Anderson, of the department of agriculture of British Columbia, had accompanied Dr. Fletcher through the province and had shown the deepest interest in the work and full acquaintance with it.

From Lakes to Gulf

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 5.—The deep waterways convention adjourned sine die late today, after passing resolutions calling upon congress for an appropriation sufficient to secure a fourteen foot canal from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, through the route already selected by army engineers.

NANAIMO MEETING FAVORS EXCLUSION

The Ottawa Government and Lieut.-Governor Condemned

WANT TREATY ABROGATION

Messrs. Smith and Hawthornthwaite Indulge in Political Tilt

Nanaimo, Oct. 5.—"Be It Resolved, That this meeting condemn the action of the Dominion government and Hon. James Dunsmuir in these matters, and request that the government at once take proceedings to abrogate the Japanese treaty and protect the workers in British Columbia from its disastrous effects."

The foregoing section of a long resolution, which was passed by a big majority, was the most tangible result of a meeting here tonight to form a branch of the Asiatic Exclusion league. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P.; Ralph Smith, M. P.; Rev. Mr. Miller and Rev. Mr. McLeod were on the platform, and the meeting was somewhat stormy. Ralph Smith talked considerable politics, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who followed him, talked more politics. The latter had a big following in the house, and the meeting was with him.

The chairman, Mayor Planta, requested the Socialist leader to refrain from politics, and the speaker then introduced a resolution, of which the above is a part, and which was passed before the meeting broke up.

Rev. Mr. Miller expressed himself as against the total exclusion of Orientals, favoring certain restrictions only.

Rev. Mr. McLeod was in favor of total exclusion or none at all. Speaking of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion, he believed it should be passed. Everyone knew where Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir stood on the Oriental question, and the Dominion government certainly should have foreseen what their adoption of the Japanese treaty would lead to.

Before the meeting broke up Secretary G. Douglas Grant of the Vancouver league managed to get a motion passed that a league be formed in Nanaimo, but no one was forthcoming who was willing to take charge of the organization, and a motion to adjourn was carried before any further business was transacted.

Several speakers said the exclusion league was but a political dodge to catch votes at the Dominion election.

Plenty of Excitement.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 5.—During a Republican rally in the north end athletic rooms the floor collapsed, precipitating 150 men into the cellar. The explosion of a lamp caused further damage, setting fire to the bunting and causing great excitement.

Enginemen's Requests.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 5.—Grand Master Hanrahan, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, today issued a call for a meeting of the general chairmen of joint protective board of all railroads east of Chicago, to meet in Buffalo on October 15. The purpose of the meeting is to establish a standard rate of pay and uniform operating and working rules of the various railroads in the territory embracing all the lines east of Chicago.

Tolstoi's Book Confiscated

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—The authorities have ordered the confiscation of Count Tolstoi's book, "A comparative study of the gospel."

RAILWAY STRIKE TIES UP AUSTRIA

Passenger Trains Delayed and Freight Traffic Almost Stopped

Vienna, Oct. 5.—The strike of railroad employees of Austria for increased wages, which began October 1, is spreading and the serious inconvenience to the public is growing every day.

All passenger trains were late today, and on some lines freight traffic is completely suspended. The machine shop workers have joined the railroad men. The authorities have offered further concessions, but the men do not appear inclined to accept them.

The strike is being conducted according to the "passive resistance" system. This consists of a literal interpretation and application of every rule and regulation governing the movement of freight and passenger trains. These rules are so precise, cumbersome and impracticable that when carried out to the letter, as the men are now doing, the movement of trains is delayed more and more every day, until finally blocks occur and traffic comes to a standstill.

The advantage of this system to the men is that their attitude is impeccable. They are not striking; they are not refusing to work, but they are carrying out every order given them in strict accordance with the regulations provided by the authorities. The roads affected are the entire Government system and the Northwestern line, covering together all of Austria.

BOUNDARY MAN DROWNED

Miner Feom This Province Loses His Life in Accident at Cobalt

Phoenix, B. C., Oct., 5.—A despatch from Cobalt reads as follows: Seyward L. Graham, a foreman in the Nipissing mine, was drowned on Saturday night in Cobalt. Graham was unmarried and about 40 years of age. He came here from British Columbia with Manager Drummond."

Mr. Graham was well known in the Boundary, having been in charge of the Oro Denoro mine for a long time under Smith Curtis, and later being for some eight months foreman at the Dominion Copper Co.'s Sunset mine, Deadwood camp. When Mr. Drummond left the Dominion Copper Co. to take charge of the Nipissing mine, Mr. Graham went with him. He was unmarried and about 40 years of age, and had many friends in the Boundary his relatives living near Toronto—one reason why he went east.

DASH FOR THE POLE

New York, Oct. 4.—A message was received today by Herbert Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic club, from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the scientist and explorer of New York, announcing the fact that Dr. Cook was prepared to make a dash for the north pole by the route through Nansen strait. The dispatch was dated Etah, August 6, 1907, as follows: "My Dear Bridgman—I have hit upon a new route to the north pole, and will stay to try it. By way of Buchanan bay and Ellesmere land and northward through Nansen strait over the polar sea, seems to me to be a very good route. There will be game to the 82nd degree, and here are natives and dogs for the task. So here is for the pole. Mr. Bradley will tell you the rest. Kind regards to all. Yours cordially, F. A. Cook."

Post Office Burglarized.

Weymouth Bridge, N.S., Oct. 4.—The post office here was burglarized last night and $300 stolen. The burglary was evidently the work of amateurs. The registered letters stolen were found this morning outside of the post office window.

Concession From Czar

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—The Zentmia, organ of the union of the True Russian People, in a jubilant article today announced that the Emperor had decided to permit the badges of the union to be openly worn.

COKE SUPPLY IS A LITTLE BETTER

Kootenay Smelters Could Use still More—Ore Output for Past Week

Rossland, Oct. 5.—Coke is arriving more freely at local smelters. This is said to be due to cessation by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company of shipments to points in Montana. While there is an increase in the supply, the smelters could take more, so that a small surplus could be created. At Trail, for instance, five out of seven furnaces are running. With an increased supply of coke two additional furnaces could be blown in. It is supposed that there will be little trouble in the future as to coke.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 3,410; Le Roi, 2,240; Le Roi Two, 560; White Bear, 105; White Bear, (milled) 350. Total for week, 6,665, and for year, 204,717 tons. The Consolidated company's smelter at Trail received 6,295 tons during the week, and the Northport smelter 2,240 tons.

Nelson, Oct. 5.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and the year to date in tons:

Shipments	Week	Year
Boundary	35,623	959,609
Rossland	5,497	205,278
East of Columbia	2,936	106,118
Total	44,056	1,251,205
Smelter receipts—	Week	Year
Grand Forks	21,331	568,652
Greenwood	9,153	260,158
Boundary Falls	3498	151,033
Trail	6,295	184,088
Northport	1,544	73,175
Marysville	600	24,000
Nelson	....	11,340
Total	42,421	1,212,466

MINISTERS RETURN

Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur Welcomed at Quebec

Quebec, Oct. 4.—The Allan liner Victorian, with Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. L. P. Brodeur on board, arrived here about two this afternoon. The ministers were met on their arrival by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier Gouin and the local ministers in town, and a host of other prominent personages. They were escorted to the Chateau Frontenac, where another warm greeting awaited them from the large assemblage gathered there. A demonstration under the auspices of the Quebec board of trade took place this evening in the Empire room of the Chateau Frontenac in honor of the two ministers, as a mark of gratitude for the conclusion of the first Canadian treaty of commerce by Canadian statesmen. Among those present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Hon. Mr. Bureau of the federal government and members of the Quebec government.

A Parisian Duel

Paris, Oct. 5.—The Count de Rosan and the Marquis de Saries fought a duel in the Bois de Boulogne today, as the result of a private quarrel. After exchanging two shots with pistols without any effects the duel was resumed with swords, and the count sustained a wound in the right arm, which caused the seconds to separate the combatants. The wound is not serious.

BITTER FIGHT OF THE MAGNATES

Ex-President Fish Makes Another Attack on the Harriman Wing

ALLEGES ACCOUNT JUGGLE

Active Transfer of Shares to Get Majority on Illinois Central Board

New York, Oct. 4.—Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central, today gave out a statement regarding the Hartford conference of the stockholders in that company.

"I shall be more than glad to see the holders in every city in the country thus get together of their own volition and send representatives of their own choosing to the meeting in Chicago on October 16. It is in this way that stockholders can best come to know what is being done with their property.

"The Illinois Central road's statement of revenue and expenses for the two months ended August 31, 1907, shows that in August, with an increase of $300,250 in revenue there was a decrease of $248,917 in net receipts, thus confirming, as I their statement for July did, what I said about the net receipts having been padded in order to make a good showing, which showing the present management used assiduously in its hunt for proxies. They have now mailed at least four applications for proxies to stockholders, and, as so many stockholders have written me, are employing paid agents all over the country, besides using the time and services of a great number of the company's officers and employees to solicit proxies.

"Except in Mr. Harriman's case, the changes are unimportant.

"The company's books show that on September 18, 1897, 14,000 shares of Illinois Central stock were transferred from the name of the Railroad Securities company to that of E. H. Harriman, and that on September 20, 1907, 1,000 more were transferred from the Railroad Securities company to directors, officers and clerks of the Union Pacific and allied companies for the obvious purpose of qualifying them to attend the Illinois Central meeting and work therein for the interest of their employers.

"These books also show that from the Union Pacific holdings of Illinois Central shares transfers were at that time made to the names, among others, of two of Mr. Herriman's attorneys in the Chicago and Alton, several men who sell supplies to the Illinois Central, and a number of its attorneys, officers and agents, including Mr. A. G. Hackstaff, its vice president. In the investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission last winter, it was proved that Union Pacific had in July and October, 1906, bought from Mr. Harriman practically all the shares of the Railroad Securities company, which owned 95,000 shares of Illinois Central.

"It is not for me to say whether Mr. Harriman has now, in fact, bought those 95,000 shares of Illinois Central from the Railroad Securities company, of which he is president, or if so whether he has paid for them at the price at which he sold his Railroad Securities company shares to the Union Pacific last year, which was on the basis of Illinois Central shares being worth $175 each, as has paid for them on the basis of the present market value of Illinois Central, which is about $135 per share. Indeed, I have no reason to believe that Mr. Harriman has paid for them all. That, however, is a matter which does not concern us, but should interest the stockholders of the Union Pacific, who will meet in Salt Lake City on October 8."

STANDARD OIL AFTER TIMBER

Representative at the Coast With Orders to Acquire Limits

Vancouver, B. C., Oct., 5.—The magnates of the Standard Oil company desire o own anywhere from 500 to 1000 square miles of the province of British Columbia.

They have already acquired something over 200 square miles of the Vancouver island timber belt.

Today there is in the city of Vancouver a man who has in his pocket an order to add to this purchase to the extent of five hundred miles more of timber lands, provided he can get it up to the desired standard. He does not indicate that the purchases are to stop with the amount.

The negotiations for one block at a price that will run into seven figures are practically completed, and those for others almost equally large, are well under way. This latest purchase is located along the coast of the mainland, and takes in the timber at the heads of the northern inlets. The pending negotiations are for a large tract at the head of Harrison lake, and at points in the interior that are sufficiently near to enable the product to be brought out by way of Harrison lake and either down the Fraser river or by the C. P. R.

It is not the intention to let all this vast holding of timber lie idle for any length of time, and the present plans contemplate the erection of mills at central points, and an expenditure of from ten to fifteen million dollars within the next two years.

AFTER THE BEARS

President Roosevelt Now Installed In His Louisiana Camp.

Lake Providence, La., Oct. 5.—After a safe trip from Memphis to Lake Providence, where he this morning addressed several thousand residents of East Carroll parish, President Roosevelt continued his journey to Stamboul station, 15 miles below Lake Providence, where his special train was sidetracked. The last seen of the President here was as his train disappeared down the track. Mr. Roosevelt was standing on the rear platform, waving a large white handkerchief to the crowd, which was still standing in a drizzling rain before the station. Advices from Stamboul later today announce that the president and his party have reached their camp on the Tensas river, about 12 miles from Stamboul and that the president was anticipating with much delight the partaking of two large bucks which were killed for him near the camp yesterday. It was also announced that the president would spend the day quietly on Sunday, and that early Monday morning he would start on his first hunt. According to old hunters here, conditions are ideal for several days of bear hunting.

Chief Justice Tuck Injured

St. John, N. B., Oct. 5.—Chief Justice Tuck fell in Princess street last evening while alighting from a street car. His head struck the pavement, and he was bruised and rendered unconscious. He revived at his home, and is expected to be around again in a few days.

LUSITANIA STARTS AGAIN

Great Effort to Be Made to Cut Down Atlantic Record

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—With nearly 3,000 passengers of all classes on board, the new Cunarder Lusitania left here tonight on her second voyage to New York. It is believed she will attempt to reduce the record of the Hamburg liner Deutschland.

It is known that more than 200 of the best stokers are on board of the Lusitania, and the best efforts have been made to obtain the best speed possible. It is declared that the British admiralty is looking to this voyage for evidence of speed power, as the agreement betweent he government and the Cunard company regarding the subsidy of $750,000 a year now comes into force. This subsidy is to be reduced if the agreed average speed is not made.

WARM CONTEST IN PRINCE ALBERT

Opposition Leader Arraigns Scott Government in Campaign Speech

Prince Albert, Sask., Oct. 5.—F. W. G. Haultain, leader of the Provincial Rights party, addressed an audience of 1,000 people at the skating rink last night in support of J. W. Bradshaw, the opposition candidate in the Prince Albert city bye-election. Mr. Haultain enunciated the platform and policy of the Provincial Rights party, condemning particularly the acceptance by the Liberals of a subsidy in lieu of lands, and then dealt with the supplementary revenue act, by which one cent an acre will be raised from all rural land in the province for educational purposes. Mr. Haultain maintained that if the subsidy from Ottawa was sufficient for the needs of the province there was no occasion for direct taxation, and this act was unjust because it taxed the pioneer in the districts where no schools have been established for the benefit of older settled districts.

Mr. Haultain dealt with the Scott government in scathing terms. The members of the cabinet, he said, had not done anything of value since their appointment. They were no good, and their supporters in the house were the same. He believed Mr. Turgeon, the new attorney general, had high ability and was an honorable man, but by accepting the nomination for Prince Albert district last winter he was condoning the frauds which took place in the north two years ago. He also called Mr. Turgeon's attention to the fact that officials in the service of his department were working for him in this campaign.

The candidate, Mr. Bradshaw, also spoke, appealing for support as a supporter of Provincial Rights, as opponent of the government candidate in whose department the scandalous election frauds had been perpetrated, and as a citizen who had for years taken an active part in municipal affairs.

HOME MISSION WORK

Presbyterian Students From Old Country Come to Western Canada

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—A further party of Presbyterian missionaries for fields in Manitoba, western Ontario, the Territories, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, arrived in the city. Among them were John Bendelow, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Elbow station; Archie McLean to Bowden, Alb.; John Patterson, to Big Fork; Robert Crockett, to Red Deer, Alb.; Albert McRae, from Sunderland, England, to Ainsworth, B. C.; Hugh Shannon, to Valley River, Man.; Walter Smart, Saskatchewan; W. A. Campbell, to Winnipeg Presbytery; James A. Leslie, from Broughty Ferry, Scotland, to Hosmer, B. C.; Robert Henderson, to Goshen, Stony Plain, Alb.; A. L. Campbell, to Bloomington, near Vermillion, Alb.; J. P. aWtson to Blackfalds, Alb.; Robt. Lindsay, to Lac Ste Anne, near Edmonton, Alb.

Woman Burned

Lethbridge, Oct. 5.—A woman named Foster was burned to death in the destruction by fire today of a questionable resort on the outskirts of the city.

HEAVY MAJORITY FOR ARBITRATION

Committee of Peace Conference Approves Principle by 30 to 6

GERMANY LEAD OPPOSITION

Baron von Bieberstein Would Like Arbitration in Different Form

The Hague, Oct. 5.—The sitting today of the committee on arbitration was the most important and animated since the beginning of the peace conference, and led to the approval of the principle of obligatory arbitration by 30 votes to 6. The negatives were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey, China and Roumania.

Four of the powers abstained from voting, they being Japan, Luxemberg, Montenegro and Switzerland, and there were four absentees, Argentina, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela. So far as is known Argentina is favorable to the proposals, and the ayes may rise to 31.

Joseph H. Choate of the American delegation made a speech. Mr. Choate began by saying he did not know why the projects under discussion were generally called "obligatory arbitration," while as a matter of fact they represented universal arbitration. The speaker voiced his profound respect for the countries represented at the conference by Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and personally to the first German delegate, but continued Mr. Choate, "there are in Baron Marschall von Bieberstein two delegates, speaking two different languages. Indeed, while the baron admires obligatory arbitration without reserve in its abstract form, he does not want it on earth, but prefers it in heaven. He even dreams about obligatory arbitration, but after waking up he turns towards the wall in order not to see it."

Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein delivered a noteworthy speech before the committee during which he announced himself to be in favor of obligatory arbitration, but opposed to a treaty including all the nations of the world. The Baron said the general feeling was that the conference, having dealt with questions of war, must do something for peace. He favored obligatory arbitration on grounds similar to the general treaty concluded between Italy and Argentina; in other words, individual treaties between nations in preference to a treaty including the whole world, which it was proposed should apply to judicial and not to political matters, which the speaker contended, it would be impossible to separate, as what might be a judicial question in one country, might be a political question in another.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT

Greek Attempts to Kidnap a Young Girl in Montreal

Montreal, Oct. 5.—"Come with me or I will blow your brains out," was the startling announcement made to Miss Brook, whose parents reside at 38 West Dorcester street, just as she was about to enter the door of her home at an early hour this morning.

A revolver was pressed against her cheek by a young Greek named Nicholas Peters. The young lady collapsed from fright, and Peters was dragging her away when she recovered from her faint. She cried for help, and Constable Fisher was attracted to the spot. He seized Peters, and a desperate struggle ensued. Peters threatened to shoot, and finally broke away, but the constable fired, the bullet taking effect in Peters' leg, which brought him to the pavement.

Miss Brook had been to a party. When she alighted at the corner of St. Lawrence and Dorchester streets, Peters, who was standing on the corner, ran after her.

SECRETARY TAFT.

Was Given Unusual Distinction By Emperor of Japan.

Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 5.—Secretary of War Taft, on his arrival here this morning from Kobe on board the steamer Minnesota, was welcomed by the mayor and municipal officers and was banquetted during the day by the municipality. The Minnesota will sail at midnight for Manila. Mr. Taft expressed himself as being greatly pleased with his visit to Japan, especially with the press comments in this country on his speech at the Tokio banquet. It develops that Mr. Taft, when he was received by the Japanese emperor at the capital and afterwards entertained to lunch by the emperor and empress, was the personal guest of the emperor, a rare occurrence. Invitations to such functions are usually sent through the embassy of the person to be honored, but in this case the invitation was sent direct to Mr. Taft.

A County Robbed

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 5.—Inspectors from the state bureau of accounting reported today that a total of $20,338 has been taken from the county treasury of Highland county in various ways without warrant of law.

Likes Western Country.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Hon. Edw. Wood, son of Lord Halifax, arrived in the city today from Vancouver. Mr. Wood came back in a most hopeful frame of mind. He found the western country most progressive, and stated that the travel of English people through Canada greatly increases from year to year. Mr. Wood will spend a few days shooting, after which he leaves for Ottawa as the guest of Earl Grey.

Silence is Golden

Why does the finest Champagne ever imported into this country resemble silence?

Because it is golden—good as gold, and because it is MUMM.

Remember, "MUMM'S" the word when you want the best.

The most critical palates and most sensitive digestions can use this peerless Champagne without any fear of unpleasant after effects.

When Royal banquets, important public functions, and connoisseurs' exacting tastes are taken into consideration, the endorsement is still stronger, as practically no other Champagne is used other than G. H. Mumm & Co.'s.

On the wine-lists of all first-class hotels, bars, clubs and restaurants.

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PITHER & LEISER

PRACTICAL PROGRESS IN AIRSHIP NAVIGATION

British Military Experts Float Around Over London in Dirigible Airship

London, Oct., 5.—That the British army has made practical progress in the solution of the problem of aerial navigation was shown to the satisfaction of Londoners when the dirigible war baloon, which has been given several trials at Aldershot camp, sailed from Farnborough, and after manoeuvring over the city started back to Aldershot.

The baloon crossed the Thames at Blackfriars bridge, and making a sharp turn proceeded over Fleet street and the Strand, making a complete circle over the latter thoroughfare, watched by thousands of people. The balloon then went around Trafalgar square over the war office and past Westminster Abbey, and the houses of parliament, traveling about 15 miles an hour, and being under complete control. The appearance of the balloon was a great surprise, as it had been announced that changes in its construction had been found necessary, after the last trial, and that they would occupy some days.

The balloon is sausage shaped, about 100 feet long by 30 feet in diameter, and has a lifting capacity of about one ton after taking in the weight of the engine, car, etc. It carries a crew of three men. The car of the balloon, which is shaped like a boat, is constructed of aluminum and canvas. The engines are so built that the exhaust vapor is turned into gas, and is carried up into the balloon above by means of a tube. The capacity of the balloon is 5,000 cubic feet. The petroleum for the motors is carried in two torpedo-like cylinders above the car. The envelope of the balloon is a parchment like material similar to gold-beaters skin, and is built up of thousands upon thousands of pieces of few inches square, joined together by a secret process.

There is a large sail at the stern of the car, stretched on a wooden frame fully 12 feet square, which is used as a rudder.

From the centre of the car, at the side, project a pair of wings at right angles to the balloon, which make it appear like an aeroplane, and other wing arrangements are attached to the rigging between the car and the balloon.

The airship made 20 miles an hour with a steady breeze, and could have remained in the air six hours longer, but it was not thought advisable to take risks at this experimental stage. It is said that todays trip of the balloon was in the nature of trials preparatory to making a visit to King Edward at Buckingham Palace.

Disgrace and Death.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 4.—The arrest and suicide of James H. Ferrand, superintendent of delivery of the Davenport post office, this morning created a sensation. He was charged with opening registered mail. The thefts from mail at the Davenport post office have puzzled the authorities for several years. Detectives have been working on the case for the past month, and claim to have caught Ferrand with decoy letters and to have a plain case against him. Ferrand was bound over to the federal grand jury, gave bail and later was found dead, having suffocated himself with chloroform.

RIOTS IN CALCUTTA.

Seditious Agitators Cause Outbreak Among Natives.

Calcutta, Oct. 4.—The rioting caused by seditious agitators during which about forty policemen were wounded on Tuesday night was renewed last night in the streets of Northern Calcutta. Students and hoodlums collected on the roofs of houses and in roadways and pelted passersby with bricks, Europeans being especially singled out for attack. The Bengal newspapers today threw the whole blame for the riots upon the police, and printed statements alleging police brutality, all of which is denied by authorities and the witnesses. There has been no loss of life, but many persons sustained severe wounds.

Prairie Wheat Crop

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Dr. Saunders, director of experimental farms, who is keeping close touch with crop conditions in western Canada, through a post correspondence scattered over the three provinces, is inclined to believe that the Winnipeg estimate of only forty-five million bushels fit for milling is below the actual yield. Dr. Saunders places the probable crop at between fifty and sixty million bushels, and a considerable quantity in addition fit for food.

DIFFERENCE AS TO STYLE

Belgian and Russian Wrestlers Fail to Agree on a Match

Dublin, Oct. 5.—Local sportsmen here have been trying to arrange a wrestling match between Constant Le Marin, the Belgian and George Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion." The two great wrestlers for weeks shouted defiance at each other from the stages of the Empire and the Theatre Royal. At length, by judicious management, they were brought closer, and the men actually deposited $1,500 a side for a match during the horse show week.

But a fatal objection was interposed—Hackenschmidt would not consent to wrestle in the "catch as catch can" style, and Le Marin in the Graeco-Roman. So the match has fallen through and the checks are returned. As a result Le Marin may have hoped to pose as the Graeco-Roman champion and Hackenschmidt as the "catch as catch can," but there is a third Richmond in the field—Padoubny, the "Terrible Cossack"—to dispute the claims of both.

Le Marin seems to have had a very interesting experience with the "Terrible Cossack" in Manchester. Le Marin, having seen the "Terrible Cossack," altered, it is said, the nature of the challenge. The Belgian's manager announced that if Le Marin did not throw the Russian in fifteen minutes the latter would receive $50. Le Marin, he added, was prepared to arrange a match to a finish. When the time came, however, Le Marin made no effort whatever to throw his opponent. He simply lay down on the mat and let his opponent for fifteen minutes exhaust himself in a vain effort to bowl him over. The performance was sarcastically described as lying down to his opponent instead of standing up to him, and the spectators used some forcible language.

NO NORWEGIANS ON AUSTRALIAN COAST

Commonwealth Makes Local Wage Scales and Conditions Apply to Them

Norwegian steamers cannot coast in Australia waters under the favorable terms which they may do in British Columbia. The low wages and low provisioning which enables their owners to charter the steamers at 25 per cent lower than the rates paid for British steamers on this coast is not possible under the new Australian Navigation bill. This bill, read a first time in the Commonwealth Senate, September 12, has 670 clauses. It is on the lines of the last bill, but includes amendments suggested by the recent navigation conference in London. Its administration is placed in the hands of the Minister of Customs. Heavy penalties are imposed on any owner supplying bad or deficient provisions to the ship, and he is liable for the expenses of his distressed seamen. A ship will be deemed to be engaged in the coastal trade if she takes passengers or cargo from one Australian port to another. Until the railway is built from western Australia to Adelaide, British mail steamships are exempt from the foregoing conditions. No foreign ship is allowed to engage in the coastal trade without a three years' license under a penalty of £5,000. The licenses will provide that seamen on board these vessels are paid Australian wages, and shall be subject to ocher Australian conditions, including a stipulation that no bonus or subsidy is to be paid, other than by the Commonwealth or a State. The increased wages earned on the Australia coast will be payable before the vessel leaves Australia. The master, the owner, and the agents will be held jointly responsible for the payment.

PROSPECT BRIGHT

Hon. Dr. McInnis on Conservative Outlook in B. C.

Winnipeg, Oct. 3.—Hon. S. W. McInnis, provincial secretary, returned from British Columbia, where he had been attending the session of the Dominion Dental association, of which he is president.

"The people of Vancouver are firmly of the opinion that Vancouver will be the terminal point of all Canadian transcontinental lines, and I am inclined to agree with them," he said.

"The meetings of Mr. Borden in both Victoria and Vancouver were remarkable for their enthusiasm. It will not be surprising if British Columbia should send every one of its representatives at the next election to Ottawa in support of Mr. Borden.

"The Conservative party in British Columbia is entrenched, enthusiastic and united."

Combines Alleged

Jefferson, Mo., Oct. 5.—The attorney general today filed an information alleging that five fire insurance companies and 48 lumber companies of the state have entered into pools to control prices of insurance and lumber sold in the state.

MORE REDUCTIONS IN EXPENDITURES

South Saanich Council Makes Cut to Keep Within Its Allowance

(From Sunday's Daily)

The question of finances again occupied the attention of the council of South Saanich at its regular fortnightly meeting held last night. The necessity of cutting down the municipal expenditures to make them come within the means at the disposal of the municipality occupied the major part of a short session. The clerk submitted a statement showing that the expenditure as per the estimate exceeds the present income by about $900 and it was necessary for the council to cut down the appropriations accordingly.

At a recent meeting the sums asked for by the road superintendent were greatly reduced and a further reduction had to be made last night. The statement of the municipal clerk showed that $13,000 has been collected this year in taxes. The estimates made, when the five mills on the dollar rate was struck, indicated that the revenue of the municipality for the year would be, in round numbers, $15,000. While there is a comparatively small amount of taxes which will yet be paid in the shortage between the estimated amount of revenue and the amount collected is nearly $2,000.

After making every endeavor to come within the amount at its disposal the council found that it was still short $863. Reeve Brydon informed the meeting that he had gone over the roads appropriations again and had cut down the amounts to be expended in repair and maintenance another $650, still leaving a descrepency of $213. To cover this the meeting decided to further reduce the appropriation for work on Blinkensop, Cloverdale and East Saanich roads by $100, to cut the appropriation for elections from $200 to $100 and the appropriation for health purposes from $100 to $50. There are several minor accounts which have still to be paid, but with the pruning of the appropriations already done the municipality will about break even at the end of its financial year.

The report of the municipal constable for September called attention to the damage done by boys who were in the habit of using guns and firing the same within the limits of the municipality. It was decided to raise the age limit for boys allowed to handle firearms from 14 to 16 years. The constable's report also showed that during September the road tax collected amounted to $352.

J. Stuart Yates, solicitor for the municipality, whose opinion had been asked as to the status of the municipality in connection with the appointment of fence viewers, wrote stating that under the "Line Fence and Water Courses Act" the council, when requested, could appoint three persons to act as fence viewers within the boundaries of the municipality, but there the responsibility of the council ends. The charges incidental to the investigation are to be paid by the parties interested in it. The council does not have any power to enforce the award.

The road superintendent reported the following expenditures during September: Cloverdale avenue, blasting rock, $270.36; Glenford avenue, new culvert, $172.85; Cordova Bay road, $105.85; Cordova Bay road, work on culvert, $7; Burnside road, drilling rock, $22; Charlton road, $20; Tyndall road, for culvert, $3.75.

A letter from the Union of British Columbia Municipalities was read, in which it was stated that the annual convention called to meet at Nanaimo on October 9, has been cancelled. A sub-committee had been cancelled. A the last executive meeting to meet in Victoria in June to recast the Municipal Clauses Act and the Municipal Election Act, but on account of the absence of the Premier in England the committee held this meeting over. Since the Premier's return Hon. Mr. Bowser had been appointed attorney-general, and he, owing to the pressure of business, cannot meet the sub-committee until October 22, when the assizes close at Nanaimo. Accordingly the subcommittee has decided to meet in Victoria in November to undertake the work with the assistance of the attorney-general. The date of the next annual convention will then be decided. It is expected that it will be held some time in January or February.

At the suggestion of Reeve Brydon a committee consisting of Councillor Pointer, Grant and Moore, was appointed to consider what amendments to the above two acts are needed and to report to the Union of Municipalities.

J. F. Barrett wrote complaining of the condition of the road running alongside his property in the Mount Tolmie district and requested the council to improve same. Councillor Moore pointed out that the road was private property, and not under the jurisdiction of the council, while Reeve Brydon declared that it might as well be understood that there was no money for any such improvements even if the council had authority to improve the road. The letter was filed.

As a result of the complaints made by the municipality of the bad state of the road across the track of the B. C. Electric Company at Tolmie avenue, a letter was received from that company stating that the required filling in at the sides of the track had been done by the company.

Thornton Fell again wrote complaining that the workmen employed by the municipality were in the habit of depositing debris and tree tops on his property. Reeve Brydon informed the meeting that he had been informed by the road superintendent that Mr. Fell was mistaken, that no such debris was being placed upon the property. The latter will be so informed by the clerk.

Accounts to the amount of $267.91 were passed.

Baker City Murder

Baker City, Ore., Oct. 5.—The investigation into the assassination of Harvey H. Brown, the former sheriff, is progressing. The developments today were the arrest of a suspect and the unravelling of a second plot to murder C. A. Elger.

Lady Nakayama's Death

Tokio, Oct. 5.—The report of the death yesterday morning of the real mother of the Emperor of Japan, Lady Nakayama, was confirmed today.

FIFTY THOUSAND FOR TIMBER LAND

Manitobans Buy Forty-Five Claims on the West Coast

Forty-five timber limits on Nootka Sound have been sold by G. O. Buchanan ,late of Kaslo, to Robertson Bros., of Elgin, Man., who will shortly take up their residence in this city, for $50,000.

The deal was consummated on Friday last, but Robertson Bros. through their agents, Robertson & Griffith, of this city, have been considering it for some time. F. A. Robertson with J. R. Stewart, the well known timber cruiser from Edmonton, recently paid a visit to the property, and were well satisfied with it. The limits lie upon the shores of the Sound and Bligh island, and of excellent quality throughout.

Messrs. Robertson have been in the hardware business in Elgin for some time, but have sold out their interests there, and will remove to this city in the near future. G. H. Robertson, the senior member of the firm visited Victoria during the past week, and the favorable opinion of the city he had formerly formed, was confirmed.

A NARROW ESCAPE

Canoe Was Drawn to Paddlebox of Steamer Caledonia at Port Essington

Advices have been received from the north of a most peculiar accident which happened at Port Essington some days ago. Meredyth J. Lloyd, a civil engineer on the Prince Rupert division, was out canoeing on the Skeena wfth two friends.

The canoe, which was a very light one, drifted against the paddle box of the Caledonian, which was tied up at the wharf with a full head of steam on. At that moment the rope which binds the paddle when the boat is tied up parted, and the suction created by the paddles striking the water drew the canoe under the paddle box. One of the men in the canoe was nearly drowned as he was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head from one of the paddles. Mr. Lloyd was caught up by one of the paddles and carried up into the paddle box, the wheel revolving several times and carrying him into the water each time until it was stopped. His escape with a few bruises was nothing short of miraculous. All the parties concerned have fully recovered from their exciting adventure.

Ford Jury Disagrees

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—The jury in the Tirey L. Ford bribery case notified Judge Lawlor today that it could not agree upon verdict. Judge Lawlor thereupon ordered the jury to come into court, and it was finally discharged. The jury stood eight for conviction, and four for acquittal.

WESTMINSTER TEAM WINS

Defeated Tecumsehs in Stirring Game by Score of 12 to 6

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 5.—In the presence of the biggest crowd ever seen at Queen's park, the Tecumsehs were defeated by the New Westminster lacrosse team by a score of twelve to six. People went over from Vancouver in shoals. The B. C. Electric Co. utilized flat cars railed in, and then people were hanging on wherever they could grip. The feeling among the Vancouver contingent was strongly in favor of Westminster and odds were freely offered on them. It is estimated 16,000 people were present.

Before the game began, Premier McBride addressed both teams and expressed the hope that there would be a gentlemanly game. Mayor Bethune also greeted the teams on behalf of Vancouver. After three cheers for Premier McBride the game started. Five seconds after the game started Len Turnbull scored the first for Westminster amid tremendous cheering. After this there was less enthusiasm as the Tecumsehs for some time played a slow game. The splendid goalkeeping of Gray for Westminster saved many difficult shots. The Tecumsehs played good combination, but Westminster was too fast and strong. The first quarter ended five to one in favor of Westminster.

During the second quarter, play was fast but the Tecumsehs were outclassed in every department ,and at half time the score stood: Westminster 8, Tecumsehs 3.

In the third quarter the Tecumsehs played a little better, showing good combination and Westminster only scored one goal, leaving the score: Westminster 10, Tecumsehs 3.

In the fourth quarter the Tecumsehs woke up for a time and scored three goals to Westminster's two, leaving the final result 12 to 6. Captain Querrie, of the Tecumsehs, admitted they were beaten by the better team, but complained of the refereeing of Gray and Barr as rotten. He said also that the dampness of the ground favored Westminster.

Westminster played brilliant lacrosse throughout, every man doing splendid work. Strong condemnation was expressed at the tactics of the Tecumsehs, who after the first two or three goals were scored appeared to make no attempt to play, but seemed to be fooling with the game. They leave for home today, the proposed match with an all British Columbia eleven apparently being called off.

The following was the line-up:

Tecumsehs.		Westminster.
Clark	Goal	Gray
Griffiths	Point	Galbraith
Stuart	Cover point	T. Gifford
Pickaring	Defence field	J. Gifford
Forester	Defence field	G. Rennie
Davidson	Defence field	T. Rennie
Felker	Centre	Feeney
Durkin	Home field	A. Turnbull
Whitehead	Home field	Galbraith
Querrie	Home field	W. Turnbull
Murton	Outside home	L. Turnbull
Adamson	Inside home	Bryson

CONSERVATIVES ARE CONFIDENT

E. J. O'Sullivan, Conservative Candidate for Provencher, Sees Liberal Defeat

(From Sunday's Daily)

"There is a general feeling of confidence among the leaders of the Conservatives throughout the East that the party which laid the foundations of Canada's greatness will come into power once more at the next general election," said E. J. O'Sullivan at the Driard yesterday. Mr. O'Sullivan is the president and manager of the Western Mortgage Company of Winnipeg, and has come to Victoria with the object of opening an office of the company here. This is by no means his first visit to Victoria, which he considers a splendid field for investment. In Manitoba Mr. O'Sullivan is known as a prominent Conservative worker, and he is the candidate of that party for the Provencher constituency in southeastern Manitoba. In his campaign so far he has met with great success and he as well as his friends are confident of his success.

Speaking of the political situation he said:

"I have just completed a tour through Canada, during which I have made enquiries everywhere from competent authorities as to the prospects of the Conservative party at the next general election. Everywhere there is the same report. The people are tired of an administration of which the leader is the sole asset, and they want a change. Mr. Borden has strengthened his hold on the people wonderfully of late. Everywhere he is recognised, even by Liberals, as a safe and honest man, while he is developing a capacity for great and successful leadership that is astonishing even his friends. He is over a hundred per cent. stronger in Manitoba than he was a couple of months ago, and the same story comes from the other places he has visited during his present successful tour.

"There is a general feeling abroad that the Liberal administration must go. In the East especially the people feel that they can no longer stand for many of its members. We shall have, I believe, a four-fifths majority west of Winnipeg. We ought to sweep Manitoba, get a majority in Saskatchewan, about half the members from Alberta, while in British Columbia should send, if half what I hear is true, a solid delegation, or very nearly so, to swell the Conservative majority in the next Dominion parliament.

"In Quebec there appears to be no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will lose twenty-five seats anyhow out of the sixty-five, and possibly more. Nova Scotia is going to give us five or six members this time, and so the tale runs. All over the country the people are making up their minds to have a change. They are tired of the present regime, and they remember now that it is to the Conservative party that Canada owes that sound position, fiscally and financially, which has enabled her to take the fullest advantage of the general wave of prosperity that has been sweeping over the world during the past few years. When the election will take place I don't know. But when it does come a Conservative victory will come with it, and the longer it is delayed the more sweeping that victory will be."

Long Time Between Pennants

Detroit has not had a pennant baseball team for many years and it is no wonder the town is baseball mad with the Tigers in front in the American league and the finish of the season just one day away. The Tigers wind up the season today, playing the St. Louis team. It is just twenty years since Detroit won the pennant in the National League beating out Chicago in the last week of the season. In that old Detroit team were the famous Big Four, Brouthers White, Thompson and Rowe, and Ned Hanlon, who was afterward to achieve fame as manager of the Baltimore team, was centerfielder and the only base runner on the team. After winning the pennant in the National League the Detroit sluggers met the St. Louis Browns, the four-time pennant winners in the American Association and kicked the lining out of them. Comiskey, who is now the owner of the Chicago White Sox, champions of the world, was then first baseman, captain and manager of the Browns.

Assassinations in Baku

Baku, Oct. 5.—M. Pakedoroff, one of the heads of the engineering department of the Nobel Oil works, was murdered here today. A commissary of police was also assassinated, being shot on the street by an unknown enemy.

The Plague

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Today's health board reports show the following total of the bubonic plague: Verified cases to date, 57; deaths, 32; cases recovered, 2; remaining under treatment, 23; cases inspected but not yet verified, 23.

Foot Reform in China

The Viceroy Tuan Fang of Nanking, China, having heard that a young woman of Chi-Yangh-Sien had been put to death for unbinding her feet, at once instructed the sub-prefect of Hai-Chou to investigate the matter. "If, as it has veen averred," said the Viceroy, "the young lady in question, Mrs. Hsu Hu-Shih, had been forced to commit suicide by her husband's parents for unbinding her feet, according to Tientsu Hui requirements, then these two must be punished—made to wear the cangue and forced to parade the streets of Chi-Yangh-Sien as a warning to others. If the father-in-law has any official or literary rank he is to be cashiered. For, if these two persons be not punished, other parents in Chi-Yangh-Sien will be doing the same to prevent their daughters and daughters-in-law from unbinding their feet, and so prevent the spread of enlightenment in that section of the empire. This must be stopped by every means in our power."—Boston Transcript.

"Say, pa, what's the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?"

"An optimist, Johnnie, thinks the times are ripe—a pessimist thinks they're rotten."—Harper's Weekly.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Dominion Securities on London Market Hold Firm But Quiet

The Canadian Gazette of September 19 says: The interest taken in Canadian securities has not broadened out to any appreciable extent. The crop news has been as conflicting as ever, which leaves the layman in much about the same position as he was some weeks ago. The demand for Grand Trunk stocks has been very quiet, and the prices of the open stocks have declined 1-8 and 1-4 respectively to 25 1-8 and 70 1-8, but the second preference stock has improved 3-4 to 112 3-4, and the first preference has advanced 3-4 to 121 1-2. The company announces a gross "take" for the second week of September of £193,376, which is an increase over last year of £15,697. Wellington, Grey and Bruce 7 per cent bonds are 1 up at 115 1-2. A drop of 2 1-2 to 91 1-2 has occurred in Dominion Atlantic first debenture stock, and Canadian Northern 4 per cent debenture stock is 1-2 lower at 98, but Quebec Central income bonds have recovered 1 to 111, and White Pass & Yukon shares have risen 1-4 to 4 3-4.

Hudson's Bay shares have been up to 84 on purchases made as a result of the better crop news, but this figure has not been maintained, and now the quotation is 83, which is, however, 3 higher than a week ago. Western Canada Land and Canadian Northern Prairie Land shares have exhibited slight weakness. In bank shares Canadian Bank of Commerce are 1-2 down at 17, but Bank of British North America shares are 1 up at 74. In the miscellaneous section British Columbia Electric Railway preferred ordinary and Vancouver Power debentures have both further improved 1 to 113 and 103, respectively, but Canadian Central Electric shares are 1 easier at 119. A further issue of stock by the last named is said to be pending. Bell's Asbestos shares are 1-8 firmer at 2. In mines, Cobalt Town Site Silver are 1-8 better, but Dominion Copper, Slough Creek and Vancouver Copper are all weaker. The emissions that are now and again made from the Cobalt mineral field still attract criticism from time to time.

Mr. Bryan on Tour

Lincoln, Oct. 5.—W. J. Bryan left today on a speaking tour south and east.

A Year's Workmen's Compensation Law Cases

The official report of proceedings in 1906 under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, shows, says Engineering, that the great majority of claims were settled by agreement, only a small proportion being the subject of formal arbitration. Only about 29 per cent. of the claims came in any way before the courts. The costs of litigation were thus saved both to plaintiffs and defendants. The cases under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act are divided and set forth separately, thus:—The total number of deaths in the four great groups of industry was 2193; of these, 625, under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, came into court in connection with railways, factories, mines, and quarries, and 11 under the Employers' Liability Act; total, 636. In 1905 the proportion was only 27 per cent. Many of the cases were finally settled out of court, while in others the question was one of apportionment rather than of the actual amount claimed. It appears from unofficial figures in connection with certain groups of industries, that in claims for disablement, only about 1 per cent. is taken into court. This, continues Engineering, illustrates the admirable methods of the mutual adjustment of claims by a joint committee, as in the cases of cotton operatives, miners, and other bodies. The essential charge in connection with railways is, taking the average number employed and their earnings, about 10s. 7d. per 1001. paid in wages. But the aggregate amount paid in 1906 was 188,000l.; in 1905, 173,148l. Only about 8 per cent. of those claims were the subject of proceedings in the courts. In all, 2532 cases were carried into court under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, but of these a large proportion were settled without a hearing. The average paid in cases of death amounted to £190, 13s. 11d.; in 1905, £189, 11s. 3d.; and for total incapacity to work an average of 11s. 8d. per week; in 1905 it was 11s. 10d. There is no statement as to the length of time that the payments are continued. Under the Employers' Liability Act there were 476 such cases; of these, 114 were decided in favor of the plaintiff worker, 83 for the defendant employer, and 279 were disposed of by compromise or otherwise. The arbitration cases, adds Engineering, seem to have frequently ended in a farce, for in fourteen cases only a penny per week compensation was awarded, but even that carried costs against the defendant.

CAR FERRY FOR SIDNEY RAILWAY

Tenders Called for Construction of Barge to Carry Nine Loaded Cars

TO BUILD OTHER VESSELS

Mackenzie Steamship Company Ask Bids for Wooden Steamers

(From Sunday's Daily)

Tenders have been invited and are expected to be tomorrow for the construction of a car ferry barge of similar type to that built by the Victoria Machinery depot recently for the C. P. R. car ferry service at a cost of $28,000 for the Victoria & Sidney Railway company's service between Sidney and New Westminster to be ultimately used between Sidney and Baline when the Great Northern terminus reaches that point. The new car ferry, according to the plans submitted to local shipbuilders, will have accomodation for nine loaded cars, in three rows of three. The ferry barge will be built up forward where a donkey engine will be placed for the handling of cars, and there will be accommodation for crew in this forward house at the bow, the remainder of the deck being clear, from end to end, and fitted with three rows of rails. The barge will displace 1,301 tons, and carry 600 tons deadweight of cargo. The dimensions will be: Length between perpendiculars, 176 feet, length over all, 180 feet; breadth, moulded, 40 feet; depth, moulded, 12 feet, and draught when loaded 8.3 feet. The barge will be about sixty feet shorter and four feet less beam than that built for the C. P. R. ferry service, and will carry less cars. An alternate set of plans has been issued to the shipbuilders, which provide for a ferry barge built like a large scow fitted with rails. It is improbable, however, unless the prices submitted for the construction of the other vessel are not too high, that this type of craft will be ordered. It will be necessary to charter a tug for the work of towing the new barge when ready to enter service.

That the shipbuilders of Victoria will have plenty of work this winter seems probable. Not only are tenders being invited for the construction of the large ferry barge, but owners are in the market for the construction of two steamers.

The McKenzie Steamship company, which is to have two steamers built in British shipyards for its northern service, has plans ready for a wooden steamer for general freighting. This vessel, which has been designed under the superintendance of Capt. S. F. McKenzie, will be of 2,600 tons capacity, and will have eight derricks and as many winches. She will have a spacious 'tween decks and be constructed after the most approved modern type of freighters. Plans of the steamer have been circulated among local shipbuilders and plans have also been sent to England. Tenders are being invited for the vessel, which is expected to be constructed in readiness for next summer's business.

Another freighter is also to be built here for the local trade. Leeming & Co. also being in the market for a wooden steamer for general freighting, similar in type to the Trader, though larger than that vessel. The B. F. Graham Lumber company are also negotiating for the construction of a vessel. A large tug for general towage work is required by the mill company for use in connection with the large sawmill to be built at Esquimalt.

REPAIRS TO OTTER

Will Cost in Neighborhood of $5,000—Work Done by Esquimalt Company

Repairs to the steamer Otter, which will be made by the British Columbia Marine Railway Company, will cost the C. P. R. Steamship Company $5,000, and the settlement of salvage claims against the steamer at least $1,000 if not much more. The tug Pilot, which hauled the Otter from Danger reef and the tug Stetson of J. H. Greer and steamer Trader of the Gulf Trading Company, which assisted in freeing the vessel with their pumps, are all making claims against the Otter.

GOVERNOR'S FIRST VISIT

New Steamer of Pacific Coast Steamship Company in Port Yesterday Evening

The steamer Governor, the new twin screw passenger and freight boat placed in the Seattle-Victoria-San Francisco service by the Pacific Coast Steamship company, considerably delayed, reached port yesterday evening and sailed late last night for San Francisco. She had a large complement of passengers and several hundred tons of cargo was loaded here.

The Governor has a length over all of 417 feet, a breadth of 37 feet and a depth of 37 feet, and accommodates 202 first and 282 second class passengers. She is provided with three decks and a shelter deck.

The Governor will be placed on the regular passenger and freight service between San Francisco and Puget Sound. She may also be used during the rush seasons on the Alaska routes, having been designed with this end in view. In her arrangement and finishings every effort has been made to secure the utmost comfort both for crew and passengers; her wide alleyways and shade decks afford excellent and ample space for promenading, and her social hall and smoking room are large, well lighted and handsome.

A grand piano, supply of music and a well chosen library of 200 volumes are in the social hall for the use of passengers. Writing desks and card tables are distributed about the public rooms and spaces throughout the ship. By means of the Massie wireless telegraph system, passengers may communicate with the shore at any hour of the day or night. All the modern devices for decreasing the dangers of sea traveling have been fitted, which, with her complete subdivision into water-tight compartments and her large size, makes the Governor one of the safest and most comfortable steamships yet put on the Pacific coastwise trade.

The hull is constructed entirely of steel. The dining saloon extends the full width of the ship. A grand stairway leads to the social hall, which seats 168 and is finished in mahogany. On the starboard side is the steward's stateroom and five passenger rooms, on the port side the stewardess' room, three passenger rooms, first class women's toilet and bathroom. The middle space is fitted up as a ladies' lounging room, with upholstered seats, writing tables, etc. The lounging room for second class passengers is fitted with upholstered seats all around. At the forward end of the shelter deck on the starboard side is the barroom finished in quartered oak.

All the lavatory and toilet spaces are floored with tile laid in cement. All staterooms have inside venetian doors of quartered oak. Abaft the engine room casing is the social hall, with large art glass cupola skylights. Under the centre one is a light well to the dining saloon. The general finish of the rooms is mahogany. Light at the side is provided by twelve plate glass windows.

The main bulkheads are nine in number, connected to the shell and decks with double-riveted single-bounding bars.

FIVE SHIPS CHARTERED

To Carry Lumber to Different Markets From the Hastings Mills

Five ships are under charter to load lumber at Hastings mills, and within the next few months will take 5,910,000 feet. The bark Royal Sovereign has sailed for Valparaiso with a million and a quarter feet. The bark Hesper now at Port Townsend, is expected to arrive today to load 700,000 feet of lumber for Chile.

The ship Sielvroe is now loading 1,400,000 feet for the United Kingdom and will sail about the middle of November.

The British bark Ancenis, now on the way from Callao, in ballast, will load 1,450,000 feet of lumber for the United Kingdom.

The bark Inverneill is on the way to this port, stopping at Honolulu, where she will discharge a cargo taken at Leith, and will load at Hastings mills 1,100,000 feet of lumber for Europe. She will sail in December.

The American ship Governor Robie is on the way here from New Castle, South Wales, calling at Honolulu to discharge a cargo of coal, and will load at the Hastings mills for Callao, Peru, 1,200,000. She is expected here in December.

During this year the mill has shipped out between forty-five and fifty million feet of lumber.

Favors Prohibition.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 4.—The Presbyterian synod has come out solid for prohibition, and in a strong resolution roundly condemns the license system and the Scott act as wholly inadequate to grapple with the evil of the liquor traffic.

Prosecuting Railways.

Jefferson City, Oct. 4.—Attorney-General Hadley announced today that he will next Tuesday, when the supreme court meets, file a motion for judgment by default against the Missouri Pacific, Wabash and Iron Mountain railways, the Pacific Express company and the American Refrigerator Transit company, for failure to answer the quo warranto proceedings brought by him to dissolve the joint ownership of these properties. Last July the supreme court made an order giving the Gould lines until Sept. 1 to answer the attorney-general. The time was later extended to September 22, but up to date no answer has been made.

HOW STANDARD OIL GETS ADVANTAGE

Rates to African Ports Less Than Half Those Charged Its Rival

New York, Oct. 4.—An omnibus contract, whereby the Standard Oil company obtains from every steamship company operating between New York and all ports in Africa a rate for lubricating oil that is about one-half of what its competitor, the New York Lubricator company, pays, was produced today in the hearings of the federal suit against the alleged oil combine.

This contract was placed in evidence and Philip Harrison, manager of the New York Lubricating Oil company, declared that his company was forced to pay double the Standard Oil rate, notwithstanding his protest to the steamship companies. Mr. Harrison said that by reason of the freight discrimination the Standard could place its products in Africa at less than the cost price of the oils of his own company, and that to maintain African trade the New York Lubricating Oil company was forced to purchase from the Standard the cheaper grades of oils which it sold to its customers.

Mr. Harrison said that the shipping charges to his company were increased from 21 shillings until they reached 42 shillings and sixpence in 1905. The contract with the Standard, made Feb. 10, 1906, with the Hansa, Prince, Houston and American-African steamship lines, made the rate to the Standard for oil shipments slightly less than 17 shillings. The witness declared that he wrote a letter to the steamship agents demanding equal rates for the companies, but no change in the charges was made.

W. W. Tarbell, of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Pure Oil company, and of the U. S. Pipe line, corroborated the difficulties his company had been encountering in competition with the Standard. Mr. Tarbell stated that the business of the Pure Oil company was placed in districts selected with a view to avoiding business relations with certain railroads, whose rate discriminations were more feared by the company than the opposition of the Standard. Mr. Tarbell is a brother of Miss Ida Tarbell, who has written much about the Standard Oil company.

Mr. Tarbell said the United States Pipe Line had great difficulty in reaching Marchus Hook, Pa., its terminus. When the pipe line reached Hancock, Pa., in 1892, the Erie Railroad objected to its passing over their right of way, and at Wilkesbarre the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna railroads tried to prevent the pipe line passing under their tracks.

Mr. Tarbell said the National Transit and the Tidewater pipe line companies had secured the privilege of passing under railroad tracks. Mr. Tarbell said that while the Independent pipe line was being constructed the Standard cut prices and the independent refineries were forced in some instances to sell refined oil under the cost of crude oil. When the Independent line reached Marchus Hook, Pa., the witness said, further cut were made in prices by the Standard Oil, and three independent companies, the International Oil Co., the Union Refining Co., and the S. Y. Ramage company, gave up the fight and sold out. The Standard bought the refineries, and through the purpurchase obtained control of a percentage of the U. S. pipe line. He said the Standard had no interest in the Pure Oil company.

Mr. Tarbell said, in 1900 the Pure Oil company, purchased nearly all the stock of the Producer's Oil company, Ltd., and 52 per cent of the stock of the United States Line Co. In the early nineties, Mr. Tarbell testified a trust agreement was entered into by stockholders in the Pure Oil company to prevent interests inimical to the company from obtaining control. Mr. Tarbell said the Standard cut prices in Philadelphia so that the Pure Oil company was forced to withdraw from the market. The Standard also cut prices in this city, and for three years the Pure Oil Co., lost money, after which the price rose so the company was doing a profitable business. Mr. Tarbell testified that the Pure Oil company laid out districts in which to do business so as to "keep away from certain railroads which were more to be feared because of their discriminations than the Standard Oil company." These discriminations were in favor of the Standard Oil company, Mr. Tarbell said.

President Moffett Fails.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—The grand jury before which President James A. Moffett, of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, was recently called, to afford him an opportunity to substantiate certain statements made over his name in a pamphlet which has been extensively circulated across the continent, returned its report to Judge Landis, of the United States district court, today. The jury declared that President Moffet had not only failed to uphold the statements he made, but that he had no knowledge whatever leading up to them, and the statement purporting to be made by him was in fact made by Mortis, of this city, one of the attorneys for the Standard Oil company in the recent trial which resulted in its conviction and the levying against it by Judge Landis of the fine of $29,240,000. The particular statement in the pamphlet to which the jury was instructed to call the attention of President Moffet was as follows:

"Thousands of tons of freight have been shipped from these points (Whiting, Pullman and South Chicago) during the past 15 years, under the same circumstances as the Standard shipments, and if the Standard is guilty in this case so is practically every other shipper in this great manufacturing territory. Is there a purpose in selecting the Standard as a victim?"

Judge Landis in instructing the jury declared that the pamphlet containing these words had been extensively circulated, and he desired that President Moffet be given every opportunity to inform the jury regarding illegal shipments by other people or corporations. After receiving the report of the jury today the judge dismissed it without comment on the report, other than to thank the jurors for their services.

Indian Murderer's Suicide

West Selkirk, Man., Oct. 4.—A report reached Selkirk last night that the nephew of the old chief of the Fiddler Indians, who, with his uncle was charged with being a strangler and a murderer of his own relatives during the performance of the awful rites of the Wentego at Red Deer lake, Keewatin, escaped from the police some time during the week and fled into the bush. He was repeatedly fired on by the jailer, but got away, and next morning his body was discovered dead, hanging by his belt to a tree.

Shipping at Tientsin.

The British Consul-General Hopkins at Tientsin, reports that last year the gross total of the shipping of the port was 2,087 ships, with a tonnage of 2,411,509 tons. Comparing the totals of 1906 with those of 1905 (1,699 and 1,774,360), there is an increase of 388 ships, with a tonnage of 637,149 tons. The flag which shows the most remarkable increase is the Japanese, which has jumped from 145 ships, with a tonnage of 105,531 tons, in 1905, to 618 ships, with a tonnage of 706,944 tons, in 1906. This notable aggregate was, however, preceded by a large falling off during the Russo-Japanese war, for, in 1903, Japanese shipping already amounted to 341 ships, with a tonnage of 325,107 tons. Norwegian shipping, on the other hand, shows a decrease of 94 ships and 165,540 tons. British shipping exhibits an increase of 12 ships and 95,520 tons compared with 1905, but a decrease of 72 in the number of ships, with an increase in the tonnage of 86,719 tons, when compared with 1904. German shipping shows a slight increase in tonnage, and Chinese a small reduction. A comparison of the percentages of the two years, 1905 and 1906, is as follows:

	1906. Per cent.	1905. Per cent
British	32.81	39.01
Japanese	29.31	5.94
Chinese	20.18	24.42
German	8.12	8.81
Norwegian	5.11	16.36
Various	4.47	3.46

Japanese shipping is making great strides in the carrying trade with China.

Japan Emperor's Mother.

Tokio, Oct. 4.—It was reported this morning that the real mother of the Emperor of Japan, named Nakayama, who has held the highest rank at the royal court, was seriously ill. It is believed, however, that she died early today. The emperor is officially supposed to be the son of the deceased Empress Asako, but the son of Nakayama was adopted as heir to the throne by the late Emperor Komeitenno, who died in 1867. Empress Asako died in 1897.

HOTEL PROJECT CHECKED

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—The chances are now against Octawa getting a new million dollar hotel in Major's Hill park, where the government sold the G. T. R. a site. Last night the civic finance committee refused to grant a fixed assessment on this property, and the hotel project appears to be "all off." They, however, fixed the assessment for the proposed new railway station. The suggestion is being made that the corner stone be laid on Oct. 20, as that day is Sir Wilfrid's birthday. The hotel proposition has to run the gauntlet of the full council yet, but as a two-thirds vote is essencial it is by no means certain the committee's report will be rejected.

Teacher (Natural History Class)—"You will remember, will you, Tommy, that wasps lie in a torpid state in the winter?"

Tommy (with an air of retrospection)—"Yes'm, but they make up for it in the summer."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

VICTORIAN GETS ROYAL HERITAGE

King Edward Causes the Heirs to Be Hunted Up and Estate Divided

SCION OF FOURTH GEORGE

Memory of Mrs. Fitz Herbert, His Morganatic Wife, is Cleared at Last

It is unlikely that those of the older residents of Victoria who knew Wentworth Wood, who left this city for Kamloops some fifteen years or more ago, had any idea that that quiet unassuming individual's presence in this world was due to a hundred year old scandal which once threatened to plunge England into civil strife and even to menace the throne. But these ancient stories are recalled by facts which have recently come to light anent the pedigree of Mr. Wood, facts which no less a personage then King Edward VII. interested himself to secure.

Wentworth Wood, who, when in Victoria lived in a house situated on the triangular plot of ground formed by Simcoe, Toronto and Menzies streets, and was known among a not very extensive circle of acquaintance as a representative of an eastern shoe manufacturing firm, is it appears a descendant of royalty, and according to private advices received in this city, was not long ago summoned to England to receive the share of the patrimony bequeathed to his ancestress and her descendants by George IV., his great grandfather.

The history of this unexpected legacy to Mr. Wood, who, it is believed, was quite unaware of his semi-royal origin, is the history of the private life and public scandals of the prince regent, afterwards George IV., of his notorious consort Queen Caroline, and of his morganatic wife Mrs. FitzHerbert, a woman to whom history is only now beginning to do justice.

Students of English court history of the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, will remember somewhat of Mrs. Fitzherbert, the lady whom some at the time called the prince's wife, and who reaped the reward of her devotion in neglect and suffering. This lady was the ancestress of Wentworth Wood. Upon her death her papers were all collected and placed in a sealed trunk which for state reasons was never opened until comparatively recently, when King Edward caused it to be examined. These papers proved conclusively that Mrs. FitzHerbert was the morganatic wife of the prince regent, afterwards George IV., and his present majesty caused a tardy justice to be done to her descendants by directing that the private property of her husband be divided among the heirs, of whom Mr. Wood is one. The extent of this property is not exactly known, but it is unquestionably very valuable, including as it does the famous "Pavilion" at Brighton built by the prince, assisted by Beau Brummel, as well as other valuable assets. The Pavilion is well known to all who have visited the famous watering place in Sussex, and many were the high jinks played therein by the royal rake and his boon companions. Today it is more respectable, but the Brightonians have many legends about it which are borne out by the curious entrances and staircases in unexpected places and other circumstanaial evidence.

Mrs. FitzHerbert was married to the prince several years before his ill-starred marriage to Caroline of Brunswick, but the marriage was kept a close secret, and many refused to believe that any ceremony had taken place. Royalty must wed royalty, and Mrs. FitzHerbert was a commoner, and chief of all, a Roman Catholic. It is difficult in these tolerant days to realize the popular prejudice that prevailed a little over a hundred years ago against anything that even remotely savoured of Roman Catholicism. Those were the days when members of that communion were barred from all the offices of state, even from the army, and when religious teanings followed, or were supposed to follow, party cleavages and embittered political strife.

Mrs. FitzHerbert's influenuce with the prince was all for good and she seemed to be the only person who could sway him. His family recognized this, and encouraged the intimacy to the exteht of their power. Then came the marriage with Princess Caroline of Brunswick, who, now that the smoke of party strife has cleared away, has been pronounced by history to be the worst possible wife married to the worst possible husband. Not only loose in her morals, she was uncleanly in her person while her dresses were too decollete even for the English courts of that day. It is related that Lord Malmesbury, who went to escort her to England, was forced to lecture her before starting on her dress and deportment, warning her that they would not be tolerated in England. When she arrived an incident none too creditable, but characteristic of her husband to be, occurred. The princess on being presented dropped on one knee as etiquette demands. Equally punctilious the prince immediately raised her, kissing her as he did so. Whereupon he turned to Lord Malmesbury and in an audible aside remarked:

"For — sake, Malmesbury, get me a drink of brandy!"

The marriage resulted as might have been expected. They lived together for a few months and then separated. As between the two there does not appear to have been much to choose, though at the time the queen was the people's idol, and they refused to hear aught against her. Then the prince wished to return to Mrs. FitzHerbert, who had been living quietly in retirement. She was devoted to her worthless husband, and up to the last refused to believe that he actually would marry the princess, and when Lord Malmesbury, deputed to break the news, swore he had witnessed the ceremony the unfortunate woman fainted.

Upon the prince wishing to live with her again, Mrs. FitzHerbert, as the recent discoveries show, consulted her spiritual advisers, who told her that she was the prince' real wife in the eyes of the church, notwithstanding his second marriage valid under the laws of England. She lived with him for several years, which she has described as the most happy of her life, but after awhile the companionship of a pure woman palled upon the prince, who sought other diversions. His last favorite, Lady Conyngham, was the worst of all. She went so far as to remove two wagon loads of plate and jewels from Windsor castle while the king lay dying.

After the second separation Mrs. FitzHerbert saw her royal husband no more. Once when he was very ill she wrote to him, but though much affected, the prince made no effort to see her. It remained for death to bring her triumph. When George IV. was dead and lay in state the Duke of Wellington visited the corpse. Moved by a curiosity, for which the Iron Duke blushed when he narrated the tale, he stooped and made an examination. Depending from the ribbon was a locket containing a miniature of Mrs. FitzHerbert, placed there by the king's last instructions.

Such was Mrs. FitzHerbert, whose detractors are now silenced. There had been so much storm and strife around her name that on her death all letters and papers were collected, and by royal command placed unread in a sealed trunk. There they lay till not long ago King Edward caused the trunk to be opened and its contents examined. The documents showed that Mrs. FitzHerbert had been the prince's wife, married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church, and then in tardy justice the king ordered that her heirs be hunted up and the separate property of their royal ancestor divided amongst them. Thus came Wentworth Wood, while a manufacturer's agent in Victoria, into his inheritance.

The fate of her great rival, Princess Caroline, is the political history of her time. Her partizans refused to believe in her escapades and all England was divided into camps, till, according to Macaulay, the throne itself was threatened. They lived apart for years till the queen's conduct, who had been traveling about Europe with an Italian courier, became so notorious that the famous divorce suit before the house of lords was begun. The princess was defended by Brougham, afterwards lord chancellor, who attained the zenith of his fame as an advocate in that cause celebre. Although her guilt is now admitted to have been most clearly proved, the pressure of public opinion was so great that the suit failed. The evidence adduced had its weight, however, for after the trial she lost and never regained her popularity. She tried to enter Westminster Abbey to take her place beside the king when he was being crowned, but was met with the stern answer:

"I have no orders to admit you, madam."

To her great disappointment, there was no voice raised in protest, and so far as the English people were concerned that was the end of Queen Caroline, but Mrs. FitzHerbert, faithful wife and mother, is at last coming into her own.

Little Known Facts

Did you know—

That Great Britain has sixty liners built and building suitable for war purposes of over 10,000 tons?

That Germany comes second with thirty-four?

That the United States are a poor third with eleven?

That of the above, twenty-one British, fourteen German, and six American are good for over 17½ knots?

That the battleship Nile (of 11,940 tons) and the destroyer Swift (of only 1,800 tons) are both 345 ft. long?

That the i.h.p. of the latter (30,000) is two and a half times greater than that of the former?

That though the Channel fleet has but fourteen battleships to the German sixteen, the tonnages work out in our favor as follows:

British.	Tonnage.
8 King Edward VII.	130,800
2 Majestic	29,800
3 Canopus	25,900
2 Swiftsure	23,600
14	210,100
German.	Tonnage.
4 Kaiser class	43,896
4 Wittelsbach	46,572
2 Braunschweig	66,000
2 Deutschland	39,600
16	196,068

That the main armament of the two fleets is:

British	German.
48 12-in. B.L.	32 11-in. B.L.
8-in. B.L.	32 9.4-in. B.L.
32 9.2-in. B.L.	
88	64

That the 12-in. projectile weighs 850 lbs.? that from the 11-in. gun only 595 lbs., that we fire more rounds per minute than the Germans, despite the larger gun?

That in modern warfare it is the main armament that wins battles?

That at service displacement the belt armor of the Kaiser class is less than three feet above the water?

That they have no side armor above the belt?

That the two small submarines built in Japan are failures and will be scrapped?

That there are only 113 battleships afloat in the world of over 12,000 tons?

That 43 of these belong to Great Britain, and twelve to our allies the Japanese?

That 16 are American, 10 each for Germany and Italy, and 8 each for France and Russia?

That there are only 87 armored cruisers afloat in the world of over 9,000 tons?

That 38 of these are British and 10 Japanese?

That France and America each own 14?

That Germany has but 5?

That since the appearance of the Turbinia 120 ships have been (or are being) fitted with Parsons' turbines?

That the combined i.h.p. of these 120 ships is over 1,300,000?

That the smallest is the Turbinia (of 44½ tons), the largest the Lusitania (of circa 41,000 tons)?

That the lowest powered is Mr. Munday's yacht Narcissus, of 15 knots speed with 1,300 i.h.p.?

That the highest powered are the two new Cunarders, of 25 knots speed and 70,000 i.h.p.?

That not one of the German Kaiser class of battleship can reach 1 knots on service?

This Gold Brick Was a Rush-Bed

My landlady, in showing me the room, had gracefully waved her hand in the direction of the bed with the remark, "a nice husk bed—one of our treasures." Now I had heard of the husk bed before—or had read of it— and in my fond imaginings it occupied a place apart, as a crisp, airy thing—healthful, restful, and a delight to one's jaded body. It is, in reality, an ingeniously contrived instrument of torture which has the rack of the Middle Ages beaten to a standstill. It's an inoffensive thing to the uninitiated; investigated, it proves to be a compilation of dried corn husks, corn cobs, stove wood, and nettles. It's the way they're put together, the proportion of the various ingredients, that does the tricks. It takes an artist to make one up properly.

The topography of it is fixed in my memory for all time. On the side at which I had entered there rose what I termed "The Coast Range." This was a long series of minor eminences running from the stingy little pillows at the head almost or quite to the foot board. Beyond the Coast Range lay a little valley, not quite wide enough to receive my anatomy but possibly created for the accommodation of a very young child. The further side of this little valley, which I christened "The Vale of Innocence," rose abruptly to meet an elevated plateau occupying the centre of the bed. This is named "The Land of Little Sticks," partly because of the little hillocks which covered its entire surface and partly because it impressed me as perhaps the most barren and desolate section of the whole outfit. Another valley, "The Valley of the Shadow," lay beyond the Land of Little Sticks, and on the further side rose "The Rockies," almost majestic in their grandeur. The Rockies were of real service to me inasmuch as they prevented my rolling on to the floor in my restless tossing to and fro upon that veritable couch of horrors.

But the Valley of the Shadow was the ultimate agony! When I first discovered it I felt relieved. It was evidently the work of centuries; deep, capacious and inviting. I sank into its depths and rolled over into a comfortable position, my back against the slope of The Rockies, my feet extended. Then it asserted itself. It was like the bed of a prehistoric torrent run dry. Boulders rose beneath me and ground into my tortured hide, ledges projected from the mountain side and gored my back, while miniature fallen trees thrust the jagged ends of broken limbs into me at a dozen places. At last, unable beyond endurance at the demoniacal contrivance, I rose and lit the lamp, seized the nearest weapon (it happened to be an empty dress suit case), and vented my anger in mad and fruitless assault. As well try to alter the contour of the everlasting hills!

Defeated and unnerved I made a makeshift couch upon the floor and took my sleep in fitful naps till morning broke. I never slept upon that bed again.—From "The True Land of Bunco," by Ernest Russell, in The Outing Magazine for September.

Prince Adalbert, the sailor son of Emperor William of Germany, is 24 years old, still heart free, and regarded by many as occupying a particularly warm place in the hearts of his parents, perhaps because his service at sea has taken him so much away from them. He has been all over the world, and everywhere has made friends. His disposition is of the sunniest character, and, comely and stalwart, he is just the lad to fill the role of hero in a romance. His younger brother, August William, is already engaged, and will be married this summer, although he is not yet 21.

The Net Profit

(Harper's Monthly.)

A New England man tells of a prosperous Connecticut farmer, painfully exact in money matters, who married a widow of Greenwick possessing in her own right the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Shortly after the wedding a friend met the farmer, to whom he offered congratulations, at the same time observing:

"It's a good thing for you, Malachi—a marriage that means ten thousand dollars to you."

"Not quite that, Bill," said the farmer, "not quite that."

"Why," exclaimed the friend, "I understood there was every cent of ten thousand dollars in it for you."

"I had to pay two dollars for a marriage license," said Malachi, with a sigh.

Rock Cake

One cup sugar, two teaspoons butter, two eggs, two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Drop from a spoon in small cakes.

Ladies' Outfitters

CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready-to-wear

Ladies' Underwear

WE EXERCISE the same care in selecting and buying our large stock of Underwear as we do in the selection of our Ladies' Coats and Costumes. It is not sufficient for a manufacturer to prove his goods are low in price, but it is absolutely necessary that he proves they are the very best in the market, in point of quality, workmanship, and durability before he can obtain our order; that is why we do not hesitate to call your attention to our splendid stock of Ladies' Underwear for fall and winterwear, out of which we quote a few items only.

LADIES' Vests and Drawers, Watson's famous make, in all sizes, at per garment, from ....35c to 50c

LADIES' Vests and Drawers, in Watson's and Health Brand makes, at per garment .....65c, 75c and 90c

LADIES' ALL WOOL Health Brand underwear thoroughly shrunk, at per garment, ...$1, $1.25, $1.35

SILK AND WOOL underwear, splendid value, at per garment $1.25

SILK UNDERWEAR, extra special value at per garment $2.25

LADIES' combinations, very durable fabric at $1.25 and $2.25; in guaranteed all wool, thoroughly shrunk at $2, $2.50 and $3.00; in heavy silk at .....$4.50 and $5.25

Children's Underwear

HEALTH BRAND, specials, according to size, from ... ...40c up

WATSON'S UNDERWEAR, according to size, per gargamt, from .....40c up

NATURAL WOOL, thoroughly shrunk, all sizes, under weights, from .....75c up

Ladies' Hosiery

OUR HOSIERY VALUES are a revelation to the Ladies of Victoria; our goods this season are so well bought that if you make any comparison of values we are certain of obtaining your esteemed order.

CAMPBELL'S LADIES' SPECIAL cashmere hose, spliced heels and toes, seamless, fast dye, all sizes, in black and tan, at per pair, ...35c and 50c

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, in plain and ribbed cashmere, extra strong to resist hard school wear, all sizes, at per pair, from .....25c to 50c

CAMPBELL' FINEST cashmere hose for ladies, embroidered fronts, lace ankles, at per pair.....50c

CAMPBELL'S LADIES' LLAHMA special hose in blacks and tans, positively the finest and most durable ladies hose, and sold by us at the specially low price of, per pair.....50c

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Visitors Cordially Welcomed

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Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Mail Orders a Speciality

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

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THE BRITISH POSITION.

In the multiplicity of local matters calling for attention by the press in this part of Canada, the larger affairs of the Empire are apt to be lost sight of, which is to be regretted for the absence of any discussion of these has a tendency to provincialize our views of the greater aspects of our national life. The Colonist confesses to its failure to present, as frequently and as forcibly as it might, those considerations which affect Canadians as citizens of the Empire, an omission which it will endeavor to supply in future, but it is not alone in this respect, for it only pursues the same policy as is followed by nearly all Canadian newspapers. One very interesting aspect of the position of the British Empire before the world today is afforded by the treaty with Russia, that has been recently agreed upon. While it is not true that this treaty renders valueless the Anglo-Japanese alliance, as some contend, it undoubtedly removes one of the causes which led to the formation of that compact, namely the desire to have the assistance of Japan, in case of an attempt on the part of Russia to make a descent upon India. It undoubtedly very materially alters the status of Britain in Asia, and strengthens her position enormously.

A few years ago the nations of the world were pointing a finger of scorn at Britain, as she stood "in splendid isolation" asking favors from none and prepared, if necessary, to face the world alone in defence of her honor. Events move so quickly nowadays that we forget things, which in another time would have been the talk of a generation. It is worth while to let memory run back some fifteen years to the Fashoda affair, when Lord Rosebery, to use his own phrase, "stood with his back to the wall" and forced France to withdraw her pretensions to the control of the country around the headwaters of the Nile. The world was astonished, because it had been the talk in all the chancelleries of Europe that the United Kingdom was only, to use Disraeli's figure of speech invented for another purpose, "a lath painted to look like iron." Europe learned that, although not seeking war, Britain was ready as ever to stand firm when honor was at stake. Then she was absolutely alone among the nations. There was none under any obligation to assist her in any emergency, and with very many of them there were open questions, which might at any time lead to serious complications. This was true of France, Germany, Russia, and the United States especially. With Italy there was a friendly understanding, but it was offset by the influence of the Triple Alliance. With Austro-Hungary there was formal friendship, and nothing more. It can hardly be questioned that the first great change was due to the Boer war. There was much in that conflict of which the British people have no reason to feel proud, but the tremendous effort involved in carrying on hostilities at such a distance from the base of supplies and in such a country, against a people like the Boers, did not fail to produce a profound impression upon the minds of rulers everywhere. It was understood, though not expressed, that what seemed to task the resources of the Empire, although it did not in point of fact, would have been an impossibility to any other nation. Since then a wonderful change has taken place. The United Kingdom is on the best possible terms with the United States, and although there is nothing in the nature of an alliance, there is a very friendly understanding. France, Spain, Italy, Japan, Russia and Portugal are bound to friendship with Britain by agreements of more than a mere passing nature. With Germany and Austria there seems to be an excellent understanding. Instead of being in a condition of splendid isolation, Britain stands today stronger among the nations than she ever did at any time during her history. As British subjects we have every reason to feel proud of the position occupied by the Empire. As Canadians we may regret that we have been able to contribute so little to this prestige, but we can do something towards rendering its maintenance permanent.

ORIENTAL EXCLUSION

We are not clear as to what amount of good can be accomplished by the formation of Oriental Exclusion Leagues, but we freely admit that those who think otherwise are entitled to hold their own opinions and give effect to them in every legitimate way. If it is claimed that such leagues are evidence of the strength of popular feeling on the question, we would have to dissent, because there are thousands of people, who feel quite as strongly on the subject of Oriental exclusion as any one can, and yet are unwilling for one reason or another to become members of such organizations. Indeed the very great majority of people believe that the time-honored method of popular agitation within reasonable limits is all that is necessary to accomplish any public purpose. Organizations formed for specific objects of a political nature are very apt to degenerate into political organizations, and when they do that the personal aspiration of their leaders overshadows the merits of the case for the promotion of which the organizations were instituted. While holding these views, we do not fail to recognize that such a meeting as was held in the City Hall on Thursday night is evidence of a very intense feeling on the subject of Oriental exclusion. Our criticism of it is that it does not fully represent the strength of that feeling, which is not as a rule violent, but reasonable, which does not hope to accomplish anything by threats and extravagant language, and believes the problem is more than local and temporary, and a phase of a great epoch-making movement. If effect could be given to the views expressed by the most extreme advocates of exclusion, the problem would not be solved, but only temporarily disposed of, to appear after a short time in a more acute form. We know that a degree of popularity can be gained by counselling summary action regardless of consequences. We know also that the favor of an influential minority could be secured by advocating Oriental immigration. But a paper like the Colonist, which aims to serve the public interest as best it can, and must take account of the fact that its share in the solution of the issue raised by the close contact of the Orient and Occident will in all probability extend over a number of years, must endeavor if it can, to reach conclusions, which will bear investigation, and to confine its suggestions to those matters which can be reasonably expected to produce permanently advantageous results. It is for this reason that we urge upon all concerned the imperative necessity of approaching this question with a full sense of the personal, provincial, Canadian and Imperial features presented by it. It is a vast question, and the man is foolish who supposes that he can dispose of it offhand, or that by smashing a few windows and burning some people in effigy anything valuable can be accomplished.

There is need in the first place for inquiry. Why have we recently had such a large number of Japanese and Hindus entering British Columbia? That is to say, has the influx been a natural one or has it been fostered? This is a very important question, for if artificial means have been taken to stimulate the immigration, the solution of the problem will not be very difficult. If it shall appear that, left to themselves, comparatively few Japanese would seek to come to Canada, there will be very little trouble in arranging with Japan. If it shall appear that, left to themselves, the Hindus would stay in India, there can be no difficulty in preventing any further influx from that quarter. Evidently until there has been an investigation into the facts, it is premature to decide upon remedies.

While we hold these views we freely admit the right of any number of citizens to meet in public and express other views, and we think our evening contemporary exhibited questionable judgment in its attempt to belittle the character of the City Hall meeting. It was in a sense a representative meeting, not representative, perhaps, of the whole community, but of those who have the most to fear from the swamping of the labor market by Orientals.

THE BOWSER BILL.

Our friends of the Liberal Party are sadly worried over the Bowser Bill. It seems to have struck in like an attack of measles, when one takes a cold. They live with it by day; they dream of it by night. They are first on one side of it, and then on another. They cite precedents, some of which are applicable and some not. They tell us that if the Lieutenant-Governor had assented to the Bill, the Dominion Government would have disallowed it; and then they turn round and tell us that because the Lieutenant-Governor, acting as a Dominion officer, withheld his assent from it, Mr. McBride, who has nothing to do with the Dominion Government, was forthwith bound to resign. Mr. Fred Peters is a gentleman for whom we all have a very high regard. Therefore when we find him quoting from a statement of the constitutional practice as laid down by Sir John Macdonald, we feel safe in accepting the quotation as quite correct. Mr. Peters represents Sir John as saying: "So in any province the Lieutenant-Governor should reserve a Bill in his capacity as an officer of the Dominion and under instructions from the Governor-General." This sems like pretty good constitutional law; at least it is what the Colonist contended as long ago as 1897 was good constitutional law, that is, when Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney reserved assent to the Bill prohibiting the employment of Japanese and Chinese by certain incorporated companies. It fits the case of the Bowser Bill like a glove. Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir informed Premier McBride that he would withhold his assent from the Bowser Bill and reserve it for the pleasure of the Governor-General. It is to be assumed that Premier McBride knew that His Honor could only do this as "an officer of the Dominion," and that as such he was not under any constitutional obligation to ask for Mr. McBride's advice, as in point of fact he did not, and that it was not open to Mr. McBride to tender any advice, which he did not. Mr. McBride had a right to assume that Mr. Dunsmuir was acting as the Governor-General desired him to. Further than this we cannot go, because the reasons for the Lieutenant-Governor's exercise of his power as a Dominion officer are not yet available. Mr. Peters has a faculty of touching things with an illuminating finger, and he certainly has in this instance made it abundantly clear that McBride cannot be held responsible for the act of the Lieutenant-Governor in the premises.

If the Colonist felt called upon to justify the action of the Lieutenant-Governor as a Dominion officer it would find very little difficulty in doing so; but it is going to defer for the present all discussion of that aspect of the case, for it anticipates a good deal of fun by and bye, when the Times and all the other people, who think Mr. McBride ought to resign, dodge around to find a way out of the cul de sac in which they have got themselves by trying to make a political issue out of nothing. We hope our esteemed friends will continue to flounder in the mire of their own inventions. By so doing they will only emphasize the amusing nature of the denouement.

The Times defines the position of the Colonist, at least we assume it means the Colonist, to be as follows: "The Lieutenant-Governor being a Dominion official and under federal political influences, the Dominion government must be held responsible for his actions." We suppose this is as near the truth as could be expected from a paper which published a deliberate mis-statement in its editorial columns and refused to correct it, although its attention was called to it three times, but it is just far enough from the truth to be utterly misleading. What the Colonist said was that a lieutenant-governor being a Dominion officer, was subject to the direction of the Dominion government in regard to the reservation of Bills until the pleasure of the Governor-General shall be known, and that for what he might do pursuant to such direction it would be absurd to say that the provincial government is responsible. It has been said that the British Constitution is a "hass," but it is not so great a "hass" as to hold a government responsible for something with which it has nothing whatever to do. May we remind the Times that it adds nothing to the strength of what it advances as arguments by coupling them with invectives?

While France and Germany have been boasting of their dirigible balloons, John Bull, like Bre'r Rabbit, "ain't bin sayin' nothin'," but when he got ready he sent his balloon out on a little excursion, and from all accounts it is far and away ahead of its competitors.

A STEP FORWARD.

The action of the Provincial Liberal Association in declaring that the Dominion Government ought to provide rail connection between Vancouver Island and the Mainland is, needless to say, very satisfactory to the Colonist. While that project is, and ought to remain, a non-political one, it is right that the political parties should express their opinions upon it. We noted with satisfaction Mr. Templeman's unequivocal promise in the same connection made in his A.O.U.W. hall speech, and it is highly satisfactory to see that his position in this regard has been fully endorsed by his party, which seems, indeed, to have gone further than he did, which is perhaps proper enough, for a minister is under certain restrictions in speaking about matters of that nature. We find special satisfaction in the passage of this resolution, because it was concurred in by representative men from all parts of the province, and is the first time this project has received general endorsement from British Columbia as a whole.

We direct attention to the fact that the convention has placed the burden of responsibility upon the Dominion Government. This is not exactly the view, which some of our Liberal friends in Victoria have taken. They thought that the first duty rested upon the Provincial Government, and that seemed to be the only point in issue between them and the Colonist. The convention seems to have taken the Colonist's position. The way the case stands now is that the Royal Commission on Transportation has strongly recommended such a connection, Mr. Templeman, our representative in the Cabinet, has declared himself in favor of steps being taken in that direction and his belief that they soon will be, and the Liberal Convention for the province has announced itself emphatically in favor of federal action. This is certainly a very promising state of things, and we feel confident that the Provincial Government will in due course be heard from to the same favorable effect.

We do not wish to assume the role of prophet, and so will only say that we will be greatly disappointed if before this day twelvemonth the establishment of the proposed connection will not be assured and the preliminary work be under way.

IMPERIAL RELATIONS

A good many people seem inclined to discuss public questions as though not only they, but all other Canadians, could afford to disregard utterly the fact that Canada is a part of the British Empire. None of such people object to the Dominion remaining in the Empire, because they know as well as any one else that it is the Imperial connection which enables us to continue our existence as a self-governing country. If there should be a change, and Canada should become independent, these people would find themselves confronted with a new set of problems, which would teach them wisdom, perhaps. It is an unfortunate thing, no doubt, but as the world is constituted the final recourse for the settlement of international questions is force, and Canadians ought to know that, unaided, they would be unable to resist the nations, which are at all likely to be our enemies. How many such nations there are we shall not undertake to say, but we have open questions with the United States and Japan. How long could Canada, if left to her own resources, hold out in a war with either of these powers? We are not going to express any opinion on that point, but will content ourselves with saying that our situation, in such an event, would be vastly weaker than it now is, when we have behind us the prestige of the British name and the power of the British navy and army. How large a share of the freedom we enjoy, that is our right as Canadians to govern Canada just as we see fit, is due to the fact that the Dominion forms a part of the British Empire, every reader can judge for himself.

In view of these considerations we submit to the people of British Columbia that it is exceedingly unfair and unmanly to expect the British government to be always ready to come to our defence notwithstanding any disregard of Imperial interests. We must either be in the Empire or be out of it. We cannot hide behind the British fleet and assume the role of people, who are prepared to fight our own battles unaided. The Colonist would be the last to support the idea that Canadians ought to approach the consideration of questions affecting them in a pusilanimous spirit, but we would not have them forget that we must depend upon the Empire for the enforcement of our views, when these are antagonistic to those of foreign countries. We do not believe in taking a position on any question, which we would not feel justified in taking if we knew it would bring a hostile fleet before our coasts, if it were not that such a fleet would have the British navy to reckon with. We can obtain what we want without playing the role of swashbucklers in international politics.

B. C. AGRICULTURE

The address by which Captain Tatlow opened the New Westminster exhibition, like all that gentleman's public utterances, contained food for thought. The particular point to which we wish to direct attention is his statement that the value of the agricultural products of British Columbia is in excess of $7,000,000 and that nearly an equal amount of money was sent out of the provnce during the year for farm products, which we could raise at home. This indicates a consumption of approximately $60 worth of farm products per capita, and seeing that this includes not only what is used for human consumption but also what is fed to live stock, we do not think the estimate is over the mark. On the contrary we should be disposed to think it too low. But one thing about it is very certain. It shows what a field there is in this province for the expansion of agriculture. The population of the province is steadily increasing, and we doubt if the produce of the farms is more than keeping pace with it, even if it is doing that. Therefore if agriculture expands at as rapid a rate as is practicable there is no fear of overstocking the market.

Take one item. Capt. Tatlow draws attention to the fact that we send away $2,000,000 a year to pay for butter. There is in the city today, or shortly to arrive, a large consignment of Australian butter. Yet there is no part of the world where better butter can be produced and be produced more profitably than in British Columbia, wherever it has been tried, and the trials have been quite numerous, the system of creamery butter-making has been a great success. It might be increased just as rapidly as the number of cows to supply the cream could be increased. As a matter of fact, it would be a practical impossibility, no matter what efforts were made, to supply the home demand for first class butter. The leeway is so great that years would have to elapse before it could be made up and the growing demand be met. We are not blind to the fact that before creameries can be a success there must be a considerable number of cattle kept within a moderate radius, and this is not possible in the early stages of colonization in a country like British Columbia. At the same time, while the creamery system is the best, when it is feasible, we must not lose sight of the fact that domestic dairying, when properly carried on, is very profitable. Most people prefer creamery butter, because the quality is uniform, but good dairy butter is just as saleable, although it may be necessary in most cases for the maker to establish a reputation for his product. The great point is that there is not nearly enough butter made in the province, although we have what is one of the best dairying countries in the world.

The Westminster fair seems to have been "the greatest that has been." But what else ought to be expected in a city situated in one of the finest agricultural districts in the world?

A SHATTERED IDOL.

There ought to be a law passed forbidding people from digging up things that should be forgotten. If there was one thing upon which the people of the United States prided themselves it was that the Father of his country, George Washington, to wit, could not tell a lie. The authority for this inability was the immortal George himself, who was reported to have said on one occasion when the grandfather of his country, to wit, George's pape, was about to chastise him for cutting a cherry tree, that he was incapable of falsehood. George was young then. A hatchet, sharp and new, was attractive to him, a nice looking cherry tree was a temptation, and the prospect of a licking as disagreeable as it is to most boys. So the cherry tree was cut and George escaped a licking by owning up—the trick which was perhaps not new then and certainly has been practiced pretty often since. But George got over his youth, and with adolescence seems to have come not only a facility in lying but an ability to swear to it, which, a recent Washington dispatch tells us, he did so openly and notoriously that the Grand Jury had to take notice of it. This is very sad, and the worst of it is that it established a bad precedent. In these degenerate days Senators and people of that class have been indicted for perjury, and all manner of crimes committed for the purpose of getting timber lands. They will hereafter be able to plead that they were simply following George's example, and what jury could be so narrow-minded and unpatriotic as to convict them?

We are sorry for George. Almost everything else he ever did has been disinterred by his admiring fellow-countrymen, except his refusal of a third term and his constitutional inability to utter an untruth. Theodore I. has given the third term idea somewhat of a jar by his ostentatious way of refusing it, with a string on the refusal, and now his latter attribute has gone to join Mother Shipton's prophecy and things like that in the rubbish heap of history.

Close examination of the Washington dispatch suggests that possibly George's reputation may yet remain unsullied. The dates do not fit in very well with his biography, and this suggests that some nature-faker has been getting in his work. Let us hope that this is true. Let us hope that George may retain his place as second among mortals, the first, of course, going to Mark Twain, who said he was superior to George, "For," he remarked, "George could not tell a lie, but I can and won't."

Doubly Armed

Great Britain now has an agreement from Russia not to attack India, and an agreement from Japan to fight Russia if she did. There doesn't seem to be much wrong with that arrangement from the British viewpoint.—Montreal Herald.

Three Times and Out

Three time sand out has been the game which has been played between the law and one Tom Collins, of New Brunswick, accused and now convicted of murder. It is not often that a man has to stand three trials for the same offense and then goes to the gallows after all.—Ottawa Free Press.

A Matter of Pay

The school children who see their teacher, poorly paid and despondent, must marvel at his teaching. Professional men, students and unorganized labor everywhere must wonder at the way this rule works out. The mechanics, the skilled and unskilled laborers, show their dissent in a practical manner. They insist on more pay, and equal pay, here and now. They take a chance on losing the presidency of a railway, for the sake of paying this month's rent.—Toronto World.

He—Did you hear me singing under your window last night? I hope your father didn't hear it.

She—Yes, he did, but you needn't worry; he thought it was the cats.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

Women have not played nearly as great a part in the history of America as they have in that of Europe. Three centuries have elapsed since the settlement of this country by Europeans began, and it is noteworthy that, much as Americans have claimed to have done towards the emancipation of women, it is difficult to select a single name belonging in the same category as those of the great women, whom Europe has produced during the same period. Doubtless the reasons for this are not far to seek, but it is foreign to the purpose of this series of articles to discuss sociological problems. We are dealing with individuals and their effect upon their times or their representative character. In Harriet Beecher Stowe we have one who may profitably be considered in both aspects. She represents a type of woman, in a certain degree peculiar to America, and her influence upon the history of her country was undoubtedly profound.

She was born in 1812. Her father was Lyman Beecher, who was also father of Henry Ward Beecher. Before her marriage she taught school. Her husband, to whom she was married when she was twenty-four years of age, was Calvin E. Stowe, who was afterwards a professor in Bowdoin College in the State of Maine. She died in 1896. She wrote several works, but her fame rests upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As a writer she displayed a great fund of humor and remarkable powers of description. In her almost forgotten story "Dred" there are passages of remarkable power. This is about all that need be said of her biographically.

Not very many people, in Canada at least, read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" nowadays. The name is associated chiefly with weary-looking so-called bloodhounds, and Little Eva's going to heaven to slow music. But there was a time when it was read almost as a duty by hundreds of thousands of people. The days of American slavery are past, but there was a time when the horrors of that institution were only too awful It would be a mistake to suppose that there was no bright side to slavery. Mrs. Stowe with perfect frankness shows us that as well as the dark side, but she demonstrates that the brightness is only superficial, while the darkness is fundamental. In this remarkable story the talented author portrayed conditions in the slave states just as they existed. If she depicted with vivid brush the brutalizing of the traffic in human flesh, she also showed how it was possible for persons of gentle nature to soften the hardships of bondage and hold their slaves by chains of affection. She did not idealize the negro type, but showed that there were bad and good among them as among white people. She impressed upon the public mind that there is no difference in point of intellect or moral responsibility between a white man and a negro. She exposed the hollowness of the professed love of some northern people for the slaves. The strength of her work lay in its fairness. This it was that enabled her to arouse the conscience of the nation by it, that of the South no less than that of the North, for the slave-owners felt the terrible truth of her indictment, and became bitter in their determination to maintain their cherished institution.

It is interesting to note how the careers of nations are influenced by apparently insignificant incidents. When the young girl, Harriet Beecher, went to Cincinnati with her father to teach school, it could hardly have occurred to any one that her change of residence would have any influence outside of a very small circle. She was one of a thousand more girls, whose parents sought employment in what was then the West. But at Cincinnati she met and conversed with many runaway slaves and learned from them something of the misery and suffering of the unhappy people. Yet she became wife and moved to her New England home without having given any public evidence that her soul had been stirred to its depths by what she had learned. About 1850 the controversy between the slave-owners and the opponents of slavery, was approaching a climax. Strong men were coming to the front. Speeches were delivered with a fervor and eloquence that have never since been equalled in America, and in the very heat of this controversy, soon to become one of the sword, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared. It is not too much to say that the English-speaking world was taken by surprise. The sale was enormous. Translations into other languages appeared promptly. Edition after edition was printed. It is perhaps correct to say that no other book that was ever written attained so great a circulation in the same space of time or so profoundly affected the minds of people. One of Mrs. Stowe's biographers says: "It would hardly be a figure of speech to say that the Northern Army in that war (the war of secession) or the the force that made the heart of that army—had been nurtured in boyhood and youth on 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and carried the book in their hearts."

In personal appearance, Harriet Beecher Stowe could not be called handsome. Her features were strong and somewhat masculine, her nose being larger and of what is called the Roman type; her mouth was large, her chin was not prominent and her forehead, though full, was not notably high. Her expression was very pleasing, and her best portrait shows her hair hanging in ringlets about her face. Her character was lovable. She was a devout Christian, but not specially strict on doctrinal points. She lived in a humble way, taking care of her own babies, of whom she had her share, and looking after the affairs of her household. This remarkable woman, who did more than any one person to influence the history of the United States, was an unassuming wife and mother, who seemed hardly conscious of the tremendous work she was doing for humanity.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

The following question was once asked of a minister of the Gospel: Suppose that a man had heard the Sermon on the Mount, and had gone to his distant home in some fastness in the highlands of Asia and told his associates about it, and suppose that they had been greatly impressed by the expression, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God"; and suppose that as a community they had so ordered their lives that their hearts were pure, and they lived and died in the full expectancy of seeing the Deity and all that is therein implied, also let us suppose that a century or so afterwards some one had visited that community and had told the people that it was their duty to accept some particular form of belief, not contained in the Sermon, and they had refused, would they thereby incur eternal condemnation? To this the minister replied that according to the logic of the creed in which he had been taught, he was obliged to answer that they would be, but he added: "I don't believe they would."

There are two accounts of the Sermon on the Mount. One is in Matthew's Gospel and is contained in three chapters comprising in all one hundred and eleven verses. The other is in Luke's Gospel and takes up thirty verses of the sixth chapter. Possibly they are not accounts of the same incident, for in one case the sermon is said to have been delivered by Jesus, while seated upon an elevation, and the other while standing on a plane. The similarity is thought and language suggests, however, that both accounts refer to the same occasion. Both are disconnected, and there are certain passages which do not appear to have any bearing upon the lesson of the discourse, and this suggests that in each case some one has written down from memory the salient points of what seems to have been the most important public address of Jesus. In neither account is there anything that can be called doctrinal, or anything more than advice as to manner of living. If we sought for a word to express the fundamental principle of the discourse, perhaps "unselfishness" would do as well as anything else. The rules of conduct laid down are not materially different from those prescribed by other great teachers of humanity who lived before Christ, and that we should expect, for we find Him saying: "I am not come to destroy the law but to fulfill," and if we accept this as a reference to the law of righteousness, that is of right living, we find confirmation of the thought advanced above in what He said on another occasion, namely, "Love is the fulfilling of the Law." Love, as the expression is used in the Gospels and generally in the New Testament, means unselfishness. Hence we find that the Gospel which Jesus Himself preached was the Gospel of Unselfishness, and this He seemed to think sufficient for the needs of mankind. It is the one thing which the world needs today. Strife began when man first asked himself: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and it will continue until we learn that the answer to this question is in the affirmative and that it is impossible for us to make life what it ought to be until we realize that we are responsible to and for each other. Modern civilized society is founded on selfishness. It needs the Gospel of the Sermon on the Mount quite as much as the benighted savages of heathendom. Through the acceptance of this and by that means alone can society be saved.

There are those who say that without the impulse which selfishness gives there would be no progress, because it is the desire to benefit ourselves that leads us to strive for progress. Undoubtedly there is much truth in the latter part of this proposition, but there is nothing inconsistent with perfect unselfishness in a constant effort to reach better conditions. It is not necessary to pull others down that we may build ourselves up. There can be competition for the general benefit as well as for our individual aggrandizement. Ambition, competition, personal advancement—these things are not wrong in themselves. On the contrary, they are right. The trouble with society is that they have been for the most part applied to efforts which had their origin and purpose in self. We hold that there would be just as great material progress, just as great comfort and prosperity if men ordered their lives according to the Sermon on the Mount as there is today, and it would be far more generally distributed, and it would be offset by far less misery and unhappiness. The weak point in most religious teaching is that it lays too great stress upon articles of faith and not enough upon "the fruit of the Spirit which is Love," that is unselfishness. When we learn to think of others, not necessarily always before ourselves, for we each have some rights, but as well as of ourselves, then we will appreciate how true it is that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." But what is of more importance is that we will aid in setting in motion the mightiest force in all the universe. There is an old song which says:

"'Tis love that makes the world go round."

We may take the phrase and apply it in a wider sense than its author intended. Unselfishness would, if it had free scope, alter the very nature of humanity. It would wipe out all suffering and sorrow; for even death can have no sting for those whose lives have been ordered according to this essential principle of divinity.

SOUND

If a tree falls in the forest where there is no living thing to hear it, does it make any noise? This question is not quite as silly at it looks. It is only a method of drawing attention to the apparent paradox that sound is noiseless, or in other words that what we call sound or noise is the effect of it upon the ear drum and the nerves connecting that organ with the brain. Sound is due to the expansion and contraction of air particles. Put several billiard balls in a row, or, if you do not happen to have them at hand, common marbles will do as well. Let the balls or marbles touch each other. Now roll another ball or marble so as to strike one end of the row. The row will remain stationary except as to the ball or marble at the other end, which will roll away. The force of the impact at one end of the row is transmitted to the other end by a minute expansion and contraction of each member of the row. This is the way sound is transmitted. Something, the head of a drum, the vocal chords, the wires of a piano, or whatever you like, is put in vibration. This vibration is necessarily communicated to the surrounding air particles, which by minute expansion and contraction pass it on until the resistance counterbalances the force of the original impact. If at any point within the radius of the vibration an ear happens to be, that ear detects the vibration and passing it on by the nerves to the brain the possessor of the ear is conscious of a noise.

Let us note a few simple things about sound. In the first place there can be no sound where there is a vacuum. We must have air or water, or some solid substance, if we are to have sound. The first person who is known to have demonstrated this is Robert Boyle, who lived more than two centuries ago, but the experiment which is usually accepted as establishing the fact was made by Hawksbee in 1705. He hung a bell in the receiver of an air pump and as he exhausted the air the sound grew fainter and fainter until it was almost imperceptible, but not quite so, because he could not produce a perfect vacuum. About thirty years ago Warren de la Rue constructed an apparatus by which, after as much air as possible had been drawn from the receiver, hydrogen gas was allowed to enter. When this had been withdrawn a nearly perfect vacuum was created, and a bell hung inside the receiver then gave forth absolutely no sound. As the air was allowed to pass slowly in a faint sound was heard and as the density of the air increased so also did the sound.

The speed at which sound moves varies under various circumstances. For practical purposes 1000 feet a second may be said to be its speed through the atmosphere under normal conditions, or, say, a mile in five seconds. Therefore if a peal of thunder follows a flash of lightning at an interval of five seconds it may be accepted as proved that the flash occurred a mile away. Through water sound travels four times as fast as through air, through a piece of pine about ten times as fast and through iron seventeen times as fast. A very simple and interesting experiment in the transmission of sound through solids may be tried by any two persons. Let one of them tap very lightly with a pin at the end of a long piece of wood to the opposite end of which the other holds his ear closely. The sound, which perhaps the person who does the tapping may not hear, will be distinctly heard by the other. We all know that sound is carried a long distance through a tube although most of us forget it and shout through a speaking tube when an ordinary tone would do just as well. A French philosopher, named Biot, carried on a conversation in a low tone through 3,210 feet of empty water pipes. The lowest possible whisper could be distinctly heard. At the conclusion of his experiment he had an assistant hold a lighted candle at one end of the pipe. He then fired a pistol into the other end and the report put out the candle.

Sound is reflected just as light is. If a concave mirror is taken and its focal point is ascertained, that is the point at which rays from a distant light reflected from the mirror converge, at that point the sound from some object, such as a watch, situated in the same place as the light will be perfectly audible, although it may not be so at a point nearer the object producing the noise. Echoes are reflections of sound, and the above illustration explains why an echo can be heard in one place but not in another close at hand. There is a place on the Tobique river in New Brunswick where the repeated reflection of sound is strikingly illustrated. It is at what is called Blue Mountain Bend. The "Mountain" consists of two summits about 1,600 feet above the river, with a deep narrow valley between them. If a gun is discharged at a certain point on the river bank, a sharp echo comes back from the foot of the opposite cliff, and after a short interval the echoes begin to come back from the sides of the valley, and they come so rapidly as to blend with each other in a prolonged roar, which gradually dies away. The celebrated echoes of the Wetterhorn and Jungfrau are often spoken of. In these the sound of a horn is softened and becomes flute-like. There is an echo in Woodstock Park, England, which repeats seventeen syllables by day and twenty by night. The Whispering Gallery of St. Pauls' is well known, but perhaps not the fact that in Gloucester Cathedral there is an octagonal gallery which carries a whisper seventy-five feet across the nave. In Carisbrook Castle there is a well two hundred and ten feet deep, and if a pin is dropped into it the sound of its striking the water can be distinctly heard.

Musical sound is due to the regularity of the sound pulsations. Take the case of billiard balls above mentioned as an illustration of what is meant by pulsation. It is a pulsation which cause the ball at the further end of the row to roll away. When the pulsations in the air are irregular the sound is harsh; when they are regular they are musical, no matter by what they are caused. Of course in either case the pulsations must be rapid to cause sound.

Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

PLATO AND HIS PHILOSOPHY

Plato's philosophy is said to have been the inspiration of most of the great poets and philosophers that have lived since his time. In fact his writings rank with the sublimest literature that has ever been produced. It would be impossible to systematize his philosophy, but all of his writings teach the loftiest moral truths. He asserts the supremacy of soul, ideals, reason and design over matter and body.

"For Soul is Form and doth the Body make."

Through deep thinking and profound reasoning we arrive at "The Idea of Good," from which comes all truth and enlightenment and which he symbolizes as the Sun of the intelligible world. In his Republic he undertakes to prove that virtue brings its own reward and needs no other recompense now or hereafter. This Utopia, that he plans, is to have division of labor, the limitation of the right of private property, the industrial and political equality of women, the improvement of the human breed by artificial selection, the rule of public opinion, the prescription of unwholesome art and literature, the reorganization of education, the kindergarten method, the distinction between higher and secondary education, the endowment of scientific research and other equally wonderful laws and institutions. In reading of the plans of this Republic one might almost fancy it to be the work of some socialistic thinker of the twentieth century, who is a little in advance of his time.

In his description of incidents in the life of Socrates, Plato is particularly eloquent, and in the "Trial of Socrates" he draws for us a picture of this strange uncouth man of wisdom, that appeals to us through all the eloquent, and in the "Trial of Socrates" he draws for us a picture of tried and condemned to death for "corrupting the youth of Athens" by his unsettling doctrines, and so eloquently and with such grand simplicity has Plato made his beloved teacher speak that the words conjure up for us the scene of that long ago trial. We can see the crush of people assembled, the friends of Socrates white-faced and eager-eyed, his enemies cynical and sneering; we can feel the impressiveness of the hush over the listening throng; we can see the judges bending from their chairs in an attitude of rapt attention and before them we can see the figure of that brave old philosopher, his dimming eyes steady with a little gleam of irony in their depths, his voice clear and kindly as he addresses the people, in his last hour among them, with death awaiting him, giving utterance to the great truths that he has endeavored to impress upon them through all his long years of teaching. "When the generals whom you chose to command me, Athenians, placed me at my post at Potidaea, and at Amphipolis and at Delium I remained where they placed me, and ran the risk of death like other men; and it would be very strange conduct on my part now if I were to desert my post from fear of death or any other thing when God has commanded me, as I am persuaded that the has done, to spend my life in search of wisdom, and in examining myself and others. Wherever a man's post is, whether he has chosen it of his own will, or whether he has been placed at it by his commander, there it is his duty to remain and face the danger, without thinking of death or of any other thing except dishonor. For to fear death, my friends, is only to think ourselves wise, without being wise; for it is to think we know what we do not know. For anything that men can tell death may be the greatest good that can happen to them; but they fear it as if they knew that it was the greatest of evils. . . . If you, therefore, acquit me now and say to me: 'Socrates, we will let you go; but on this condition that you cease from carrying on this search of yours, and from philosophy' I would reply: 'Athenians, I hold you in the highest regard and love; but I will obey God rather than you; and as long as I have breath and strength I will not cease from philosophy, and from exhorting you and declaring the truth to every one of you whom I meet, saying as I am wont, 'my excellent friend, you are a citizen of Athens, a city which is very great and very famous for wisdom and power of mind; are you not ashamed to care so much for reputation, for the making of money, and for honor? Will you not think or care about wisdom and truth and the perfection of your soul?' . . . For know well God has commanded me to do this. And I think that no better piece of fortune has ever befallen you in Athens than my service to God. For I have spent my whole life in going about persuading you all to give your first and chiefest care to the perfection of your souls, and not till you have done that to think of your body or your wealth, but that wealth and every other good thing that men have whether in public or in private comes from virtue.".

He is found guilty and condemned to die.

"You have not gained very much time Athenians. If you had waited a little while your wishes would have been fulfilled in the course of nature; for you see that I am an old man, far advanced in years and near to death. . . . I have been defeated because I would not plead before you as you would like to hear me plead, or appeal to you with weeping and wailing, or say and do many things which I maintain are unworthy of me. But when I was defending myself I thought I ought not to do anything unmanly because of the danger which I ran, and I have not changed my mind now. I would very much rather defend myself as I did and die, than as you would have had me do and live. . . . But, my friends, I think that it is a much harder thing to escape from wickedness than from death; for wickedness is swifter than death. And now I, who am old and slow, have been overtaken by the slower pursuer; and my accusers who are clever and swift have been overtaken by the swifter pursuer, which is wickedness." He then prophesies to the Athenians, who have condemned him that a far greater punishment than death shall overtake them, but those who would have acquitted him he bids to be of good cheer, that no harm can come to a good man in life or in death. Death is either an eternal and dreamless sleep or it is a journey to another and better world. In either case it is not an evil, but a good.

The description of the death of Socrates is one of the most beautiful and touching pieces of prose that was ever written. It is of great length, as are all of the different writings of Plato.

It is quite impossible to do justice to this philosopher and his philosophy in a short article, only a very few points can be touched upon. He very beautifully tries to show us that

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar."

We all know that youth is the time of ideals and of the dreaming of dreams. With manhood and womanhood comes the realization that all of our hopes and ambitions have been of too perfect a nature to ever become anything more than lovely visions. It has been so with human nature ever since mankind has attained the self-conscious or intellectual state. We have all of us known what it is to find men and women and states and conditions quite different to what we have anticipated and hoped for. We have perhaps not been able to understand why it is that we have the capacity to plan ideals and an ideal state of things that are quite impossible of materialization. How and from whence did our ideas come? Why should we have them, if such ideals as we have imagined can never have an existence? Plato answers these questions by telling us that our highest hopes and aspirations come to us as a result of our still retaining a dim memory of a prenatal state when we were cognizant of what was beautiful and good and true. And a counterpart of what was beautiful in that prenatal existence we find in some measure here visible upon earth, in the glory of the skies, the smiling of the broad green earth, the beauty of the human form and the exquisite loveliness of pure living, of gentleness and kindness. So the knowledge of true beauty is a guide to all that is good and true.

THE STORY TELLER

A story is current concerning a professor who is reputed to be slightly absent-minded. The learned man had arranged to escort his wife one evening to the theatre. "I don't like the tie you have on. I wish you would go up and put on another,' said his wife. The professor tranquilly obeyed. Moment after moment elapsed, until finally the impatient wife went upstairs to learn the cause of delay. In his room she found her husband undressed and getting into bed. Habit had been too much for him when he took off his tie.

The Veracious Verger—In this far corner lies William the Conker; b'ind the orgin where you can't see 'em, are the tooms of Guy Fox, Robin 'Ood and Cardinal Wolsey. Now, does that guide book, as I sees you 'ave in your 'and, tell you who is lyin' here, sir?

The Sceptical Tourist—No; but I can guess.—London Opinion.

"So you want my daughter?" said the stern parent.

"Yes, sir," answered the young suitor, modestly.

"Huh!" grunted the old man. "Got any money?"

"Yes, sir. How high do you quote her?"—Cleveland Leader.

Have you heard the story of Mr. Jacob Astor and the man he met at Niagara? When Mr. Astor went to view the Falls—so the story goes—there was a man near him who groaned in a most alarming fashion on seeing the water. Mr. Astor asked him if he were unwell.

"Oh, no; but what a waste of water!"

"Perhaps you are an engineer, and would like to turn this waste water to power?"

"No, it isn't that," replied the other. "I'm a milkman."

She was a pompous lady who, having inherited a fortune, had bought a country seat, where she delighted to play the hostess.

"What beautiful chickens!" exclaimed a guest, who was being shown the poultry farm.

"Yes, they're all prize fowl," was the lady's reply.

"O, really; do they lay every day?"

"O, they could, of course," said the purse-proud lady, "but for people in our position it is not necessary for them to do so."—London Daily News.

Henry C. Frick, the steel man, was once a guest at a dinner when he was unexpectedly called upon to respond to a toast. Recovering somewhat from his surprise, Mr. Frick said that his situation reminded him of the case of a Pennsylvania man who fell into the water while fishing. With no little difficulty he was rescued, and after he had regained his breath and was in a fairly comfortable condition his rescuer asked him how he came to fall into the water. "I did not come to fall into the water," replied the unfortunate man; "I came to fish."

The position of librarian in some of our city libraries often calls for qualities which would at first thought occur to one as indispensable to persons of the Sherlock Holmes persuasion rather than to those busy in the field of library work.

For example, in one of the crowded districts a little boy appeared at the desk one morning and demanded a "book by a feller named Dirt." Suspecting a discrepancy somewhere, the librarian searched the catalogue in vain, then had recourse to cross-questioning. This proved equally futile, and a note was sent to the boy's mother, asking her if she would be kind enough to write the name of the book she wanted. In about half an hour he returned with a slip of paper on which was written:

"Please send something by George Sand."

"There was a barber in South Bend, who, having been out late the night before, had a shaky hand the next morning and cut a patron's cheek four times. After each accident the barber said, as he sponged away the blood, 'Oh, dear me, how careless!' and laughed and let it go at that.

"The patron took all those gashes in grave silence. But when the shave was over he filled a glass of water, and with compressed lips proceeded to shake his head from side to side and to toss it up and down.

"'What is the matter?' the barber asked. 'You ain't got the toothache, have you?'

"'No,' said the customer, 'I only just wanted to see if my mouth would still hold water without leaking that was all.'"—Washington Star.

A tattered, forlorn miss of fifteen summers entered the office of a young real estate man the other day. Ordinarily he is the politest of individuals, but this day day he was so busy that he didn't know 'where he was at.' So, with a quick glance out of the corner of his eye, he said rather sharply:

'Well what do you want?'

'P-p-p-lease, mister, won't you buy a ticket on our cuckoo clock?' replied the girl, heselitatingly.

'Buy a ticket on your cuckoo clock? What would I do with a cuckoo clock even if I should get it?'

'Oh, you won't get it, mister. Please buy a ticket.'

He bought.—Milwaukee 'Sentinel.'

"Ticket," said the collector, as he opened the door of the carriage in which sat a man who looked as if he was anchored to his seat. The man handed over the required pasteboard, which was duly inspected. Then, looking around, the collector said: "Is there another gentleman in the carriage?" "No." "Is that other portmanteau yours, then, too?" "Other portmanteau?" "Yes: on the floor there, by the other." "Those," said the traveler, with dignity, "are my feet."

An English merchant was a daily customer in a well-known restaurant, and always honored the waiter in a most generous fashion, as he liked him for his attentiveness: One day, to his surprise, another waiter served him. "The other waiter is here," said the new one, "but he can't serve you." "Why not?" queried the astonished diner. "Well you see sir," was the reply, "we played cards the other evening, and after he had lost all his money, I had the good fortune to win you."

Justin McCarthy tells a reminiscent story of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher entered Plymouth Church one Sunday and found several letters awaiting him. He opened one and found it contained the single word "Fool." Quietly and with becoming seriousness he announced to the congregation the fact in these words: "I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter."

CURRENT VERSE

My Soul

My Soul stood bare to the sight of men,
My Soul stood firm, it knew no fear;
For the blame of man could not be just,
The mind of man could not understand.

My Soul stood bare in the sight of a child,
It stood condemned, for it stood perceived,
For the blame of a child is the blame of Truth
Tho' the heart of a child may not understand.

My Soul stood bare in the sight of God;
And my Soul rejoiced in its helplessness,
For the blame of God was forgiveness,
The mercy of God could understand.
—Edward P. Gilchrist in Harper's Weekly.

Four Gifts

I heard, or dreamed I heard, four mortals pray,
The first: "With gift of gold I would be blessed;
And I will take unto my latest day
My chances for the rest."

The second to his God: "Lord, grant me fame,
Wide fame, as 'twere with flaming, fiery pen
Athwart Thy highest heav'ns to scroll my name
Before the eyes of men."

And one the gift of love: "God, grant me love,
Which every smaller blessing doth enfold,
To bind my life as with a chain whereof
Each link is purest gold."

And one apart, did bow himself and pray—
The lowliest he of all—that God would send,
To bless the measure of his earthly day,
One kind and steadfast friend.
—Elizabeth May Montague, in Harper's Bazar.

The Long Trail

We do not know, O little friend,
The road we have to travel through,
What are its dangers, where its end,
Or if I'll journey it with you.
The road that toward Tomorrow leads
Is dark—so let us, if we may
Go backward to our words and deeds,
Along the Road to Yesterday.

It were an easy thing to feign
That some time, in the bygone days,
You were a castle's chatelaine,
And I the bard that sang your praise,
Perhaps I won you with my rhymes,
And fled with you—who knows? (They say
Such scandals happened oftentimes,
Along the Road to Yesterday.)

And then, a thousand years before,
I think we lived in Arcady
(Or Thessaly, or Latium or
Among the meads of Sicily.)
Daphne's your name. The great god Pan
Heard the rude tunes I used to play
To you. Ah, to be maid and man
Along the Road to Yesterday.

Before that—well, I think I brought
Strange presents to your rock-hewn cave
For you I slew and wrought and fought—
At once your master and your slave.
Perhaps I died for you—perhaps!
To save you from some beast of prey.
(Ah, we were very strenuous chaps,
Along the Road to Yesterday!)

Ere then—nay, I refuse to go
To simian days of tail and paw,
Ere souls were born. We cannot know
Of "lesser breeds without the law."
But, since love grew a human thing,
We know our hearts were joined for aye,
Far, far beyond remembering,
Along the Road to Yesterday.

Tomorrow rests with Death and Fate,
But Yesterday is ours to keep!
Today's a tale we shall relate
When wakened from some future sleep.
But yesterday! Ah, maid of mine,
We'll gather rosebuds while we may,
And twine them as we used to twine,
Along the Road to Yesterday.
—Ted Robinson in the Cleveland Leader.

Nostalgia

Far beyond the sky-line, where the steamers go
There's a cool, green country, there's a land I know;
Where the grey mist rises from the hidden pool.
And the dew falls softly on the meadows cool.
When the exile's death has claimed me it is there my soul shall fly.
To the pleasant English country, when my time has come to die;
Where the west wind on the uplands echoes back the sea bird's cry—
Oh! it's there my soul will hasten, though it's here my bones must lie.

From the many temples tinkling bells ring clear.
But a fairer music in my heart I hear—
Lilt of the English skylark, plash of a woodland stream,
Songs of thrush and blackbird fill my waking dreams.
In each pause from work and worry it is there my thoughts will fly,
To the pleasant English country with the pearly, misty sky—
And the present's toil and trouble fade and cease and pass me by—
Oh! it's there I fain would wander, but it's here my bones must lie.

Hard and hot the sky spreads, one unchanging glare,
Far and wide the earth lies burnt and brown and bare.
Sunset brings no solace, night time no redress.
Still the breathless silence mocks the land's distress.
So my thoughts recross the waters to the Springtimes long gone by.
Passed 'mid English woods and pastures, 'neath a softer, sweeter sky.
For when death shall end my exile thither will my spirit fly—
Oh! it's there my soul shall wander, though it's here my bones must lie.
—E. H. Tipple.

Song of the Winds

The winds—they come like hounds of the night,
And they will not let me be;
Whirling the leaves in their wayward flight,
Sweeping the hills and lea.
What of their song when the branches sway,
Ere the shades lift to the dusk of day;
A ship is lost and a heart in vain
Waits and hopes at the window pane,
There by a cold, gray sea.

The winds—those trailing dogs of the night,
Hark, hark to their whispering;
They moan of a soul that has taken flight,
And never a hope they bring,
The lights of the night gleam cold, so cold,
Over the hills and the upland wold—
And yonder a night bird, lonely, grieves
For you out there 'neath the sod and leaves—
And thus do the night winds sing!
—Will F. Griffin, in Milwaukee Sentinel.

TRAIL ACROSS TO EDMONTON

Now Completed From Fort St. John on the Old Telegraph Road

Vancouver, B. C. Oct. 5.—Returning prospectors from the interior say that the Edmonton trail from Fort St. John to No. 4 cabin on the old telegraph line, 80 miles north of Hazelton, has been completed by the N. W. M. P. after three seasons' work, and is now one of the best pieces of work of its kind on the continent. The route chosen is one which can at very little cost be made into a good wagon road at any future time, and likewise selected with a view to affording the best feed possible for pack trains. The trail is eight feet wide the entire distance of 408 miles, cut clean, rough graded and innumerable small bridges have been erected. From Fort Graham to No. 4 cabin, a distant of 120 miles, muskeg is entirely absent from the newly constructed Dominion trail, and mile posts have been erected every two miles to guide the stranger on his way. Fords, of which there are four in the distance above mentioned, also have their lettered instructions in plain sight of wayfarers.

From Fort St. John, the trail follows the north side of Halfway river to Cypress creek, over Laurier pass, then to Herkomer and crosses the Findlay river at Fort Graham, a distance of 207 miles. From Graham, it dips southeast, crossing Oliver pass, kesilinea, Osilinca and Omenica rivers tributaries of the Omenica, to the northern end of Bear lake, at Fort Donnelly, a distance of 120 miles. From Bear lake the trail goes north along the south side of Sustut river, crosses the north side of the same river and then crosses the Skeena midway between Bear lake and cabin No. 4, on the old telegraph line. At this crossing of the Skeena will be met the first ford. From No. 4 cabin, the trail follows the telegraph line to cabin No. 5, and a short distance beyond this it takes to the north on its way to complete the thousand mile road the Government is building from Edmonton to the Yukon.

The work so far done on the trail from cabin No. 5 to Atlin and the Yukon has been blazing the trail by the Mounted Police, and next year will see work actively prosecuted along this section.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Body Found Near Sicamous With Marks That Point to Suspicions of Foul Play

Vernon, B. C., October 5.—One of the C. P. R. workmen at Sicamous, while out on the lake Sunday, found a dead body in shallow water between the C. P. R. bridge and Eagle river. Marks on the body indicate foul play. He got the body on the beach and the authorities at Kamloops were at once notified by wire. Just who the man is, is doubtful but it was thought the body was that of Billy Burton. Burton, aged about 45, has a pre-emption at Adam's lake, and spends a good deal of his time timber cruising. He was last seen, so far is known at present, a week ago last Friday.

INTERESTING LAW POINT

Vancouver Jury Finds J. F. Miller Not Guilty of Charge of Misconverting Partnership Funds

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 5.—J. F. Miller, charged with fraudulently converting to his own use $1,600 of partnership funds, was acquitted by the jury yesterday afternoon. The only other case to come before the court was that of an Indian named Montague or Johnson, charged with the theft of a jackscrew from a white logger at Kingcombe Inlet. It was a rather trifling affair for an Assize court, and after a short hearing the prisoner was discharged. No true bills were brought in by the grand jury yesterday.

When the court resumed its sittings yesterday morning, the case of fraudulent conversion against J. F. Miller was resumed, Attorney-General Bowser conducting the prosecution, and Mr. C. W. Craig and Mr. Elmer Jones for the defence. The evidence showed that the dealings leading up to the dissolution of partnership between Miller & McDonald were very complicated. McDonald stated positively in his evidence that when the firm dissolved, Miller took over all the assets of the sash and door business, in which they were engaged, and Miller was to pay out of the firm's money in the bank, $1,000 to the firm of Wheeler, Asgoade & Company, Tacoma, and $600 to the Robertson Manufacturing Company of Everett. Miller denied that there had been such an agreement at all. The money he used was for the purpose of new goods to enable him to carry on the business, in order that he might be in a position to meet all the debts.

Mr. Craig, in addressing the jury said this case was evidently an attempt to use the criminal courts for the collection of debts, and as such should not be considered by the jury.

The attorney-general said that if side issues as to whether it was proper to bring cases into a criminal court were to be entertained the execution of laws would be impossible, nor would any creditors be safe.

Mr. Justice Irving said it was shown that the prisoner and McDonald had entered into a partnership last spring, the prisoner having furnished the capital which was to be regarded as a loan. Later they began to get dunning letters, and collected $1,578, which they were to place in the Royal bank. They went to the bank, but as they were to about to deposit it, Miller snatched it away, and afterward they agreed to dissolve, the prisoner to take over all assets and liabilities. McDonald's story and Miller's differed as to the agreement of dissolution. McDonald said Miller distinctly agreed to pay two firms $1,600, in sums of $1,000 and $600. Miller denied the specific agreement, saying that he simply covenanted to pay the debts, but he could do it as he liked. This was the cause of the whole dispute. In the document before the court there was nothing to show that Miller had agreed to apply the money in the manner specified by McDonald. In conclusion he said that if there was a doubt, though in his mind there could be no doubt, the prisoner should receive the benefit of it.

After an absence of about ten minutes the jury returned with a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

PLANS PREPARED FOR BAKERIES

Hooper & Watkins Design Three-Storey Brick Build- For New Company

(From Sunday's Daily)

Plans have been prepared by Hooper & Watkins, architects, for the bakeries, Ltd., the company recently formed to take over the breadmaking business of M. R. Smith & Co., and the Capital City bakeries, for the factory and accessory buildings. Land has been secured on William street, Victoria West, in close proximity to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway from which a siding will be run to bring cars to a landing platform so that flour can be hoisted from the cars to the factory.

The front part of the new structure will be three stories high, built of brick. The flour supply will be stored on the top floor whence it will be conveyed by a chute to a mixing machine on the next floor and thence carried by a conveyer to the scaling machine, or "dough-divider" a special device which will weight the proper amount of dough to be carried to the moulding machine which will cut and shape the loaves which will then be carried from the machine to the plates which slide over the ovens. The apparatus which works automatically throughout provides for continuous baking, working 24 hours a day, without interruption from week end to week end. Each of the plates has a capacity for 5000 loaves. Two draw plates which are pushed over steam pipes are of special patent and are coming from England on one of the Blue Funnel line steamers, which is also bringing the "dough-divider." Every loaf will be exactly the same in size and in baking, it being impossible under the system for loaves to be burned.

G. A. Okell, formerly manager of the capital city bakery will be manager of the new concern. He said yesterday that the ovens and everything in connection with the new bakery will be finished in the most complete style. The ovens will be built with whire glazed bricks and tiled, and everything done with thorough cleanliness. Any lady interested in the method of breadmaking will be at all times welcome to witness the workings of the bakery.

The plans which Hooper & Watkins have provided show a large covered shed alongside the bakery and the doors at the side of the building opening upon a landing platform from which the wagons will load.

CANADIANS AGAIN LOSE

American Women Win Second Match at Middleton Links

Chicago, Ill., Oct., 4.—The Canadian women golfers were again defeated today on the links of the Midlothian country club. They were beaten by the Eastern squad of women golfers by the score of six to four. The victors for the Canadians were Miss Mabel Thompson, Miss Muriel Dyck, Miss Emma Defre and Miss Helen Uniache. The eastern women who won their matches were Miss R. H. Barlow, Miss M. Badams, Miss P. S. Curtis, Miss Ella Allan, Miss Florence Ayres and Miss Sheve. Miss Thompson scored the heaviest of the day in her match with Mrs. Caleb Fox, whom she defeated by six up, and four to play. All the members of the Canadian team left for home today with the exception of Miss Harvey and Miss Phepoe who will remain for the national woman's championship tournament next week. The match between the eastern and western women will be played tomorrow.

Attell May Meet Weeks

Los Angeles, Oct. 5.—Abe Attell and Freddie Weeks, of Colorado have been offered an opportunity to fight twenty rounds in Los Angeles during the latter part of this month before the Pacific Athletic Club. Attell has accepted and as the same terms have been wired to Weeks, his favorable answer is expected.

McCarey telegraphed Attell at Chicago last night offering to send him two tickets if he would come to Los Angeles and fight Weeks for 50 per cent of the gross receipts. Attell accepted the offer and stated he would leave for Los Angeles at any time.

The terms were then wired to Weeks and it is upon the Colorado boy's answer that the fate of the match hangs.

BURNS GOING ABROAD

Match With Gunner Moir For November is Assured.

Los Angeles, Oct. 5.—Tommy Burns left Los Angeles last night for San Francisco. Burns expects to remain in Oakland for one week and then go to New York, where he will arrange for an early departure for London, where he is booked to fight Gunner Moir during the latter part of November, before the National Sporting club.

That Burns looks upon Moir as easy money is shown in the fact that he is already making theatrical and other dates to be filled after his return from Europe.

Burns will fight Jack Johnson when he returns to America. He announced this definitely three days ago and he has said so several times since.

"I will meet Johnson just as soon as I return from abroad," said Burns just as he was passing through the gates at Arcade station. "I have assured McCarey that I would fight Jack Johnson in Los Angeles on the percentage plan if he would guarantee to sell a certain number of high-priced tickets, and McCarey is figuring on the time now. If he can see his way clear to give me this guarantee I will sign articles the minute I land on American soil again this winter, and then it will be up to Johnson.

"I expect to take Memsic over to London with me unless he bets a good match here before I sail. We would be willing to make 133 pounds at 6 o'clock for Attell. I would be glad to get either Nelson or Packy McFarland for my boy. We have been telegraphing for two days, but can get no answer of any kind from either Nelson or McFarland."

Monkey Brand Soap cleans Kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

SPENDING MONEY ON DEVELOPMENT

Sullivan Mining Company Considers Advisability of Increasing Capacity

Rossland, B. C., Oct. 4.—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sullivan Mining company last week Manager Dedolph of the smelter advised that the company expend between $65,000 and $75,000 to increase the capacity of the smelter. He stated that the smelter should be increased from 100 to 200 tons. He said this would require three new roasters and 10 concentrators. According to the annual statement of the affairs of the Sullivan Group Mining company, given at the annual meeting, the operating profit of the company for the year ending Aug. 31, 1907, was $77,091.94. The bullion account due the company is $472,091.42, and bonds for which the company is liable amount to $400,000, the interest for which the company is liable to Sept. 1 amounts to $6,225.67, and the net gain to the company as a result of the year's work, after the payment of all interest, is $45,441.56. The receipts from the sale of bullion for the year were $374,286.74. The company has purchased the Big Dipper and Euphemia Fraction mineral claims, and has taken an option on the Commonwealth. The proposition to expend the above mentioned amount on the smelter was opposed by Manager Finlay of the Sullivan mine, who claimed it was unwise to expend that much money in increasing the capacity of the smelter, when the ore reserves were not known. He said the company did not yet know what it had below the 100-foot level, and he believed the company should sink a shaft another 100 feet in depth, so as to find if the ore continued at depth, before any such increase should be attempted. He said there was enough ore in sight to keep the smelter going at its present capacity for ten months or a year.

Work at the mines in the Boundary district is being actively pushed. A carload of ore now being taken out of the Sally, West Fork, is expected to net $5,000.

This week the Great Northern took its first train of ore from the Granby mines out over the new Victoria shaft spur.

During the week the Dominion Copper company's mammoth blast furnace has been doing the best of work, reducing some 700 tons of ore per day.

The Dominion Copper company has been asking for bids for hauling ore from the Athelstan mine to Hartford Junction, a distance of a mile or two.

Last Sunday the C. P. R. accommodated the British Columbia Copper company by running a special coke train from Robson to Greenwood, to keep the battery of furnaces in operation at the company's plant.

Last week's ore output for the Granby Consolidated was the greatest in the history of the company, being over 23,000 tons. In one day over 4,000 tons were shipped from the company's mines, and it was no difficult matter, either. The week's total of over 41,000 tons was also a new record.

Work has been commenced on the big steel line dust chamber at the Granby smelter. It will require 300 tons of steel to complete the job. There are now fourteen men employed at the smelter on this work, and eighteen at the shops.

GROW TWO CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES

Striking Testimony to the Possibilities of Victoria District

(From Sunday's Daily)

The possibilities of the Victoria district as a fruit growing centre are becoming more and manifest each year, one of this year's evidences being the growing of second crops of strawberries. Only the other day C. Minckler, of Toronto street, James bay, brought to the Colonist office a strawberry plant from his garden on which there were several clusters of ripe and partially ripe strawberries, this being only one of many such plants to be found in the patch.

Yesterday the Colonist received two samples of October strawberries. One was from the garden of J. B. McKilligan, of "Craigmore," and consisted of a dish of beautiful and luscious berries of good size and especially good flavor. This second crop has grown and matured without any special care. The berries are of the Magoon variety.

The other was from the garden of H. S. Crotty, of 821 Burdette avenue. These were grown on rocky soil and also without the slightest special care. Mr. Crotty yesterday picked a quart of ripe strawberries.

It is worthy of note in connection with each of these second crops of strawberries that fertilizer was used.

Stale Food

Balaclava, in the Crimea, scene of the charge of the Light Brigade, has in recent years been discovered to be the site of an ancient Greek city. Much of this buried town, which is believed to be the Chersonesus Taurica, the scene of Euripides' "Iphigenia in Tauris," has been excavated with most interesting results. Besides the ruins of temples and of homes, says Miss Annette M. B. Meakin in a new volume on Russia, there have been found many things which indicate that the city was abandoned hurriedly. Money was left scattered on floors, and bits of bread and other food are found in disordered array.

Near a stone canal was found an ancient hen's nest, in which were six eggs which probably dated back to a period before the birth of Christ. Three had been broken by falling earth, and two smashed to atoms, but one was quite whole, with a dried up yoke inside it. Some careless housewife had failed to keep track of a pullet.

Thousands of Russian tourists visit the museum at Balaclava, and as these eggs attracted more attention than all the marbles and other fine specimens, the archeologist has fitted up what he calls an "archaeological buffet." In a glass case are the remains of the eggs, the bits of bread, grain and many other reminders of Greek cookery, and about this the tourists may be found grouped at all times of the day, more impressed than by anything else in the place.—Youth's Companion.

Henry Young & Company

Henry Young & Company

SWISS UNDERWEAR
For Ladies' and Children

This is an entirely new line, the first showing in Victoria. It differs greatly from the usual run of underwear—exactly the kind that will captivate the heart of choice dressers. We have all sizes, single garments and combinations in pure wool and wool and cotton mixtures. Also ribbed wool Corset Covers and Silk Vest in this delightful make.

SPECIAL PRICE FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY PER YARD, 75 CTS.

Genuine Scotch Tweed Dress Goods (see them in our window) a very fine selection, and unparalleled value at this cut price.

Headquarters for Dress Goods

Dents' Gloves

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Milliners

Dress-Making

Etc., Etc.

IRON OUTPUT DECREASES

Canadian Product for First Half of Present Year Shows Falling Off

The statistics of the American Iron and Steel association show that the production of pig iron in the Dominion of Canada in the first half of 1907 was 270,100 gross tons, as compared with 259,947 tons in the second half of 1906 and 282,010 tons in the first half. Of the total 265,253 tons was coke iron and 4,847 charcoal iron. The production of Bessemer pig iron amounted to 73,023 tons, against 86,558 tons in the last half of 1906, and 79,051 tons in the first half. The production of basic pig iron was 101,403 tons, as compared with 110,930 tons in the last half of 1906 and 135,298 tons in the first half. The production of malleable Bessemer, foundry forge and miscellaneous grades was 35,074 tons, a considerable falling off from the record of 62,459 tons in the last half of 1906, and 67,661 tons in the first half. The following table gives the half-yearly production in gross tons since 1904:

	1904	1905	1906	1907
First half	120,643	210,206	282,010	270,100
2nd half	150,299	257,797	259,947	.....
Totals	270,942	468,003	541,957	.....

On June 30, 1907, Canada had 14 completed blast furnaces, of which 10 were in blast and four idle. Of this total 12 were equipped to use coke and two to use charcoal. In addition one coke furnace was being built on June 30 and one charcoal furnace was being rebuilt. Three coke furnaces were also partly erected on the same date, work on which had been suspended for some time.

EXCITED WHEAT MARKET.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—When the wheat market opened today it was found that all the bears had gone into winter quarters; you could not find one with a spy glass. There was one mad rush for wheat.

Western wheat was bid up to $1.08. Liverpool was higher, there was more drought and rebellion talk in India and drought in Australia. At nine $1.09 afloat was offered. The Winnipeg price was then $1.07 and ten thousand went at that price. The next jump was to $1.08, and then by leaps and bounds to $1.10 for October, at which point there was some heavy selling, which caused a slight reaction, the close being at $1.09⅛. December sold from $1.03⅝ to $1.07½ and closed at $1.07¼. May sold up to 112⅝ and closed at 112¼. It was a wild market, and trading was very heavy. There was absolutely no precedent for such prices at this time of the year, and no such export prices have ever been known on a crop coming in. One representative of the British millers remarked that they had to have their proportion of this milling wheat, no matter what they pay for it. The American markets did not show the excitement of Winnipeg. It was the opinion of old hands in the trade that though the excitement might have carried prices slightly beyond the actual present values, the situation was a legitimate one and accounted for purely on wheat conditons the world over. There will be a small reaction, no doubt, but not for any length of time.

To Supply Ties

The Canadian, published at Mexico City, says Mr. Thomas Adair of Victoria, B. C., is making a business trip through Mexico in the interests of one of the largest lumber companies in western Canada. The especial object of his trip on this occasion is to make contracts for the supplying of ties for the Mexican railroads."

The Opening Ceremonial

In command of a certain Western post is a well known veteran of the army, soon to be retired, who, General Miles used to declare, "was the most profane officer in this or any other army." A day or two prior to the departure of this officer from Washington to take the post mentioned, a lady at a reception inquired of General Miles whether the officer first referred to had duly qualified for his new command.

"Yes, madam," responded Miles, gravely. "He swore himself in yesterday."—Washington Star.

The Riot Act

"Reading the Riot Act" is a common phrase in popular speech, and it owes its origin to a mistaken idea of the procedure adopted by the authorities in such an emergency as arose in Belfast the other night. As a matter of fact, the Act is not read at all, but only a proclamation to disperse in the following terms: "Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons being assembled to disperse themselves and peaceable depart to their habitations or their lawful business upon the pains contained in the act made in the year of King George the First for preventing tumults or riotous assembles. God Save the King." If twelve or more persons continue together for an hour after these words have been read by a magistrate, they commit a felony.

She had become engaged for the first time on the previous evening, and love's young dream had wrapped itself around her soul with the thickness of an eiderdown quilt. But she was bashful and blushed and started when ever the name of her lover was mentioned.

At last her little brother spoke—

"I wanted so much to peep through the keyhole last night while you were in the parlor with Mr. Hangon."

"But, like a good little boy, you didn't, did you?"

"No, Bridget got there first."

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour	
an) a bag	$1.95
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$1.95
Calgary, a bag	$1.95
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.50
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Beest, per sack	$1.95
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$1.95
Foodstuffs	
Cracked Corn, per ton	$35.00
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Shorts, per ton	$27.00
Feed Wheat, per ton	$39.00
Oats, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$31.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$25.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$35.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$33.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00
Vegetables	
Celery, per head	15
Egg Plant, per lb.	15
Citron, per lb.	5
Lettuce, two heads	5
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Cauliflowers, each	25
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	2½
Cucumbers, hot house, each	5
Tomatoes, outdoor, per lb.	5
Potatoes, local, per sack	$1.75
Peas, local, per lb.	8
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
String beans, per lb.	8
Vegetable marrow, each	14 to 25
Corn, per doz.	35
Green peppers, each	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Squash, per lb.	4
Pumpkins, per lb.	4
Quince, per lb.	10
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.50
Cooking, per doz	35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best Dairy, per lb.	35 to 40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45
Delta Creamery, per lb.	45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	45
Butter, cooking, per lb.	30
Fruit	
Oranges, per doz.	30 to 50
Lemons, per doz.	40
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Rhubarb, per lb.	5
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for	25
Bananas, per doz.	35
Figs, table, per lb.	35
Grape Fruit, per doz.	60
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	20
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 60
Cantaloupes, each	10 to 20
Peaches, 2 lbs.	25
Peaches, local, per lb.	20
Grapes, California, per basket	60
Watermelons, each	50 to 75
Pineapples, each	50
Island plums, per lb.	5
Pears, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Blackberries, per lb.	15
Plums, per basket	15 to 20
Huckleberries, Sooke, per lb.	15
Crabapples, per lb.	5
Nuts	
Walnuts, per lb.	30
Brazils, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	75
Almonds, California, per lb.	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb	30
Fish	
Finan Haddies, per lb.	20
Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	15
Cod, fresh, per lb	8 to 12
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	10
Salmon, Humpback	20 to 25
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb	20 to 40
Smelts, per lb.	8 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	12½
Meat and Poultry	
Lamb, per lb	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 20
Ducks dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Guinea Fowls, each	$1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to $1.00
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb	22 to 30
Bacon, per lb	22 to 30
Beef, per lb	8 to 18
Pork, dressed, per lb	15 to 18

Style and Service

Some men put correctness above everything else. They want stylish garments—first, last and all the time.

Other men make quality their only consideration. They demand wear, without much regard for fashion.

Then there is that steadily increasing number of men who get both style and service in Fit-Reform garments. And there is the Fit-Reform label, to guarantee both, in every Fit-Reform Suit and Overcoat you buy. $15. up.

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Fit-Reform

73 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association will use this column for advertising pure bred live stock. Any provincial breeder having pure bred stock for sale may send their advertising matter along with the amount of money they wish to expend for this purpose to the secretary who will contribute a similar sum from the funds of the Association and send to three papers in the province. Address all communications to F. M. Logan, secretary, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

RIVERSIDE FARM—H. M. Vasey, prop., Ladner, B.C., breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle Oxford Down sheep. Young stock of the above breeds always on hand. Also brood mares (in foal) and some extra good breeding ewes, which will be sold at reasonable prices. I intend going east for stock about 1st Nov., and will be pleased to receive orders for stock for delivery about the middle of December.

EDEN BANK FARM—A. C. Wells & Son, proprietors, Chilliwack, B. C. stock importers and breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire pigs and Lincoln sheep. Some very choice young bulls now for sale at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—Oxford Down Sheep. 50 ewes, shearling, and over 12 ewe lambs and 12 ram lambs, also 2 stud rams fit to head any flock. Berkshire Hogs: A head any flock. Berkshire Hogs: A choice lot of boars and sows from 4 to 6 months old, sired by Charmer's Premier. Grandview Farm, Shannon Bros., Proprietors. Importers and Breeders, Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs.

FOR SALE—Young pigs, $3 each. T. C. Smith, Royal Oak P. O.

RAW FURS

We pay highest prices for marten, otter, mink, fox, and all other furs. Write for full information and special prices.

M. C. JEWETT & SONS, Redwood, New York, Dept. G.

FOR SALE—A few registered Shropshire yearling rams. Also ram lambs and ewes. Geo. Heatherbell, "Glen Lea," Colwood, B. C. 08

SEAMAN DROWNED ON WEST COAST

William Holness of Steamer Maude Lost Life When Boat Capsized

ENGAGED SHIFTING CAMP

Was Moving Gear of Trailbuilders From West to East of Pachena

An accident which involved the loss of one life and the narrow escape of some others took place off Pachena point on Thursday when one of the boats of the steamer Maude of the British Columbia Salvage company, now under charter to the marine department, was capsized while carrying camp material for the trail builders engaged under Mr. Macdonald for the public works department in the construction of a trail between Bamfield and Carmanah. The victim of the accident was William Holness, a young Englishman, who was a seaman of the Maude.

A telegram from Capt. Anderson of the Maude, to Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine, says the fatality took place while a boat's crew from the steamer were engaged in shifting camp for Mr. Macdonald, who is engaged in constructing the trail. A landing was being made half a mile to the eastward of Pachena point, where a new light station was recently established, to shift the camp gear of the trail builders from one side of the point to the other when the boat was capsized in the surf. William Holness was drowned, the other occupants of the boat being saved.

Holness was unmarried. It is not known if he had any relatives in this province.

AMUR IN PORT

Brings Large Shipments of whale Oil and Fertilizer From West Coast.

The steamer Amur, Capt. Whitely, which was despatched to Kyuquot and Quatsino sound to carry supplies for the whalers and railroad iron for the June group of mines to which a railway is being built from tidewater, has returned to port with the largest shipment of whale oil and fertilizer yet brought from the island coast. It consisted of 1,264 barrels or whale oil and 1,270 bags of fertilizer from Kyuquot and Sechart whaling stations, as well as a shipment of whalebone, which it is intended to have ground and converted into bonemeal for use as a fertilizer. There is now on hand a considerable supply of whalebone which is to be treated in this manner.

News was brought by the Amur that the steam whaler St. Lawrence has been having good hunting. She took twelve whales in three days last week, seven being captured within twenty-four hours. The Orion was hindered last week by bad weather and from Friday to Monday took only one whale.

KESTREL AFTER SMUGGLER

Unable to Catch Storekeeper Sought After Officials Seize His Household Goods

The D. G. S. Kestrel, Captain Newcombe, has returned to Vancouver from a cruise in northern waters, where a lookout was kept for smugglers, poachers, etc. Captain Newcombe got wind of smuggling operations being carried on by a storekeeper at Kincolith. The scheme worked was to ship the goods to a port on the American side and then take them up the Naas river to Kincolith on Indian boats without paying duty. Before the Kestrel arrived the storekeeper heard that his game was known, and loading his dutiable goods on fishing boats, cleared out for Ketchikan, at the same time shipping his household effects south on the Camosun. Finding the birds had flown, the Kestrel doubled back and, catching up with the Camosun at Essington, the smuggler's household effects were seized, to be held till duty is paid on the smuggled goods.

VICTORIA IS BEAUTIFUL

Seattle Real Estate Man Gives His First Impressions of the City

Jonathan B. Gifford, a well known Seattle operator and president of the Seattle Real Estate Men's club, is paying his first visit to Victoria, and is delighted with the town.

"I am very much in love with your city," said Mr. Gifford. "The visto seen as one enters the harbor is one of the most beautiful scenes of the kind I have seen. Victoria far exceeds my expectations, and I hope to get several new ideas on how to make a city beautiful before I return. One thing I have noticed which is strange to me, and which seems very practical. I refer to the hacks and automobiles being compelled to stand in the middle of the streets. In Seattle they stand alongside the curb and are very much in the way. In some places in Seattle they have crowded the sidewalks so much that the property owners have complained that their buildings were rendered unapproachable without a considerable detour."

WESTMINSTER FAIR IS WELL UP TO MARK

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Speaks of the Excellent Showing of Live Stock

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, returned yesterday from the fair at New Westminster. He states that the fair has been well up to the mark. As in the local exhibition the exhibit of live stock was particularly good. J. Turner, of Calgary, showed some very fine heavy horses, the same hackney horse which won here carrying off the honors. The dairy cattle exhibited were particularly fine, especially in the Ayrshire classes. Mr. Wells, of Chilliwack, and Mr. Austin of Coquitlam especially showed some very fine animals

There were fine exhibits of sheep and swine. Of the latter there were more Yorkshire pigs shown than of the other classes though there were some fine Berkshire and Tamworths shown also.

The district fruit exhibits were especially good and there were more of them than ever. As a result the general display of fruit was not so good, the district exhibitors seeking good places to display their products while the general exhibit was centered in the one place and was deficient as compared with the others.

Domestic science and dairying products were well represented. They were in charge of Miss Maddock and Miss Rose who gave demonstrations and talks.

Professor Henderson, of Idaho, was judge of the fruit. He was highly pleased with the excellence of the exhibits. A fine display of Alberta's products were sent down from Edmonton.

The attendance so far has been good though the weather Thursday Vancouver Day, was unfavorable, rain falling.

DEMAND FOR REALTY

Moderate Priced Homes, Lots and Acreage Are Selling Readily

McPherson & Fullerton report a very considerable demand for moderate priced homes. They are building eight for sale on their subdivision off the Craigflower road in Victoria West, and all but two have been disposed of, although none of them are quite finished. They announce likewise the sale of a number of lots lately in their Constance Cove property, in which there are but few lots left. They have also sold eight lots recently for building purposes on the Cadboro Bay road, near the Royal Jubilee hospital.

Acreage in the Portage Inlet subdivision has also been demand, and the firm states that in the last two weeks they have disposed of two 14-acre lots; two 11-acre lots, two 5-acre lots and ten 2-acre lots.

TICKLES CALGARY EARS

Rudyard Kipling Has High Praise for Prairie City

Calgary, Oct. 4.—Rudyard Kipling arrived in Calgary yesterday morning, and after spending a couple of hours he continued his journey to the coast. Mr. Kipling, accompanied by Mrs. Kipling, was taken in a trip around the city in an automobile and was greatly pleased with the things he saw. He refused to be interviewed, but made a few brief remarks, stating that he was greatly impressed with the changes Calgary had undergone since his last visit fifteen years ago. What impressed him particularly was the solidity of the buildings in Calgary as compared with other cities in the West, where the structures were nearly all of wood. He was greatly impressed with Calgary. When looking at the magnificent panorama from the hill north of the city he said: "This is the wonder city of Canada." Later on while driving up Stephen avenue, he said: "Of all the cities I have seen in the West, this beats them all."

NEW PRINCESS

Expenditure Authorized For Construction of New Liner

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. held at Montreal on Wednesday a resolution was passed authorizing an issue of four per cent. debentures for $125,000 to be expended on the new Princess liner being built at the Fairfield yards for the Victoria-Vancouver and Victoria-Seattle route.

KASLO'S FUTURE AS FRUIT CENTRE

R. F. Green Says District Has Great Possibilities in That Line

R. F. Green, former chief commissioner of lands and works, has returned to the city from Kaslo where conjointly with Neil Mackay, M. P. P. for that constituency, he formally opened the annual fruit fair. It was the second fair held in Kaslo and Mr Green was delighted with the showing made. As he remarked: "While other exhibitions may excel it in the number of exhibits shown, none could excel it in the quality of the fruit."

Mr. Green upon his return brought with him two boxes of apples and one box of plums, the latter grown in his own garden at Kaslo, and they compare very favorably with the best fruit grown in any other district in British Columbia. At present they are on exhibition in the windows of the Paterson Shoe Company, Government street.

One box of apples is composed entirely of the variety called the Wealthy apple, the other of Gravensteins. The latter grows probably to as great a degree of perfection in the Kaslo district as anywhere in the world and the fruit growers there are going in for it extensively. The fruit is highly colored and looks very fine. It ripens earlier in Kaslo than in most other portions of British Columbia. The plums are of the variety known as Pond's Seedlings.

Mr. Green is firmly convinced that the future possibilities of Kaslo as a fruit growing centre are unbounded and the district will be well up in fancy grades of fruits, the flavor being equal to that of any grown in other centres.

The district is in excellent condition and Mr. Green was surprised at the amount of land which is being set out in fruit. The residents are very enthusiastic as to the outlook, the capabilities and the chances of the district.

Coal Mine Fatality.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 4.—An explosion of gas occurred in mine No. 7 of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company at Pratt City this morning, and a cave-in of the roof followed. Four miners, including the bank boss, were caught behind the cave-in and are believed to be dead. The number of injured were taken to hospitals.

Regina, Oct. 4.—J. W. Smith, C. E., of Toronto, and Fred W. Lea, C. E., of Montreal, have been asked by the city to make a report on a waterworks storage system. The council expects to expend $200,000 next year in this connection, and wishes to secure expert advice.

GREAT OVATION TO MR. BORDEN

Calgary Gives a Notable Demonstration in Honor of Leader

AN EFFECTIVE ADDRESS

Laurier Government's Maladministration of the Country's Affairs

Calgary, Oct. 4.—In his opening remarks Senator Lougheed, chairman of the Borden demonstration meeting tonight, described the meeting as the most notable ever held in Calgary and the ovation to Mr. Borden as the best ever given any public man in Alberta.

The meeting was held in the Vadette theatre, and the only drawback to the demonstration was that the theatre was unable to accommodate more than half of the people who desired admission. The doors had to be closed long before the hour for the beginning of addresses. The audience was very appreciative; there was not a single hostile interruption during the entire evening.

Mr. Borden was in good form, and spoke for an hour and a half. He paid special attention to public matters of interest to the province, dealing somewhat more at length and more effectively with the question of rights of the new provinces to their lands than in previous addresses. He referred at length to the Blairmore townsite scandal, the grazing lease and the Calgary Cattle company episode. He also dealt effectively with the transcontinental railway, with government ownership of telephones and telegraphs, improvement of the postal system and extension of the powers of the railway commissions.

M. S. McCarthy spoke briefly, and Mr. Bergeron electrified the audience.

In the afternoon the Conservatives of Calgary held a meeting and elected the following officers: Honorary presidents, R. L. Borden, M. S. McCarthy; president, Rev. Dr. Macrae; first vice president, Dr. Brett; second vice president, J. L. McConnell; third vice president, T. H. E. Magee. A secretary-treasurer has not yet been appointed. The executive will be the elected officers and members from polling district.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Oct. 4.—R. L. Borden, J. G. H. Bergeron, Dr. Reid and John Herron, of the touring Conservative party, arrived here yesterday on the Crow line, and found the city gay with bunting. Residents on every side, regardless of political persuasion, were all anxious to extend the glad hand. In the morning the visitors, accompanied by officers of the local Conservative Association, were taken for a ride over the city and out to several of the nearest ranches. After luncheon the party were entertained at a bronco busting match, in which eight of the best riders of the West participated. The sport lasted two hours.

The opera house never before held a bigger crowd than that which filled it to the doors in the evening to hear those gentlemen speak. Their reception was a most cordial one, and all were listened to with attention.

Mr. Borden's reference to the question of Asiatic immigration was awaited with interest, the proximity of British Columbia to this district making the question a very live issue here. He introduced the subject by speaking of the visit of Hon. Mr. Fisher to Japan and his assurance to the effect that not more than 500 Japanese could leave their own home for Canada in one year, and these would not be of the laboring classes. He claimed that either the government deceived the people in making this statement or they were now in a position to take steps for the abrogation of that treaty. For himself Mr. Borden stated that he held that the people of the West were the people who must be consulted, and must point out the solution of this problem. Regard would have to be taken, of course, to all treaty rights, but still it must be kept in mind that the West should be up-builded by the great races who had built up the East.

HARBOR WORKS REQUIRED SOON

Shipping Men Hold That Improvement Will Be Necessary in Near Future

That the future needs of the port of Victoria in view of the increase of tonnage in the North Pacific trade and the further increase in prospect will soon need better accommodation than that available at present; and that the time has come for the formation of a harbor works or other body for the purpose of securing such harbor works as will be necessary, is the opinion of many shipping and business men. The general idea is that a breakwater and wharfage stretching to deep water within the harbor created by the construction of the breakwater will soon be necessary. At the present the outer wharves, built many years ago by R. P. Rithet & Co., fulfill the requirements of the existing trade, but, if the growth of shipping in the past is taken as a criterion of the future other wharfage available to vessels of great tonnage, such as the big Empresses, vessels of 14,500 tons, will be necessary as soon as it can be secured even if work was started at once. It is estimated that at least five years would be required for the construction of harbor works, and the most conservative estimate advanced by local shipping men is that before that time the tonnage plying to this port will be of such a nature that the works will be of absolute and urgent necessity.

A recent visitor to the city, a shipping man, who has had experience at many of the world's ports, stated while here that the position held by Victoria was certainly of great advantage, but local works would be necessary to make the port available to future shipping in consideration of the modern trend toward greatly increased tonnage. He instanced the great rush of harbor improvements at many ports in view of the increasing shipping, and said that Victoria should commence the consideration of what the future would require with a view of securing such aid as was necessary to construct the required works.

On the other side of the Pacific Japan is spending millions of dollars for the betterment of harbors and in many of the world's shipping ports works are in progress and in others are in contemplation. The British consul at Bahia Blanca, one of the new ports of Brazil, which has been evolved from what two decades ago was a muddy estuary, shows to what great extent the development of harbor works is proceeding there. The consul says that the federal government of Brazil have granted to "La Compagnie Concessionnaire du Port et des Docks de Bahia" the right to construct at Bahia a very extensive system of harbor works, and to exploit the same until the year 1973, when the undertaking will revert to the union. The projected schemes includes the construction of breakwaters, quays, carriage roads along the quays, warehouses, depots, etc. Additional works will consist of two rectilinear breakwaters one of these will be 325 metres in length; it will start from the southern extremity of the marine arsenal, and will be surmounted by a lighthouse furnished with a revolving light. The other breakwater will be 915 metres in length. Behind the shelter of these breakwaters will be constructed two quays, one of which, 685 metres in length, with a depth of 6.5 metres of water alongside, will be used by vessels of small tonnage. The second quay, 1,342 metres in length, with a depth of 9.5 metres of water alongside, will be used by ocean-going vessels. It is announced that the actual work of construction in connection with the proposed scheme is about to be commenced, and it is estimated that the entire project will be completed within a period of six years.

ACTIVITY AT CARIBOO

Successful Operations Are Now in Progress on Several Very Famous Mining Properties

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 4.—The Slough Creek, Limited, directorate has under consideration two separate hydro-electric power schemes and although neither has been adopted as yet the best information is to the effect that cessation of pumping doubtless indicates that one of them will be adopted.

For several months Manager H. H. Watters has been urging the abandonment of steam since the substitution of hydro-electric power. He recommends electric pumps with a capacity of 5,000 gallons per minute, which is five times the present efficiency of the steam pumps. The power available is adequate for the company's present requirements, including lighting and although the installation of the new system will involve a large initial outlay, the difference in operating costs should effect a saving of $40 to $50 per day. Granting that the company has decided on this improvement, the decision marks a great advance, showing as it does that the magnitude of the task is realized and that its working out will now be accomplished in the best possible manner.

One of the ditch lines is being surveyed and estimates will follow as soon as practicable, but it is not probable that the directors will act in time to have ditch construction begin this year. The ditch is to be without flumes so that the trouble with ice in winter will be as slight as possible in this climate.

COURT TANGLES UNDER RULE 1043

Attorney-General's Statement in Regard to Recent Delay in Victoria

Vancouver, Oct. 4.—Having seen an article in the Colonist of October 2, in reference to the omission of Mr. Justice Irving, as senior puisne judge, to appoint a Supreme Court judge to hold sittings in Victoria, till the Chief Justice should return from his vacation in the East, your correspondent interviewed Attorney-General Bowser about the matter.

Hon. Mr. Bowser when asked if he had seen the article replied that he had, and in fairness to Mr. Justice Irving he wished to state that that gentleman had given him a copy of the correspondence that had passed between himself and Mr. Justice Martin. Mr. Justice Irving had told him also that it was not till he arrived in Vancouver on Monday afternoon to preside at the Assizes next day, that he had learned that the Chief Justice would not be back till October 5. When he heard that he sent the following telegram to Mr. Justice Martin:

"I learned today that Chief Justice won't be back till 5th inst. You will take Victoria business this week. If you desire it will send you formal request."

The followng day at noon, while presiding at the court here, Mr. Justice Irving received the following reply from Mr. Justice Martin:

"Your telegram received. If you have any directions to give me under Rule 1043, there must necessarily be assignment under that rule before I can exercise jurisdiction."

To this Mr. Justice Irving wired back on the same day:

"Have mailed you formal direction to hold civil sittings fixed for Victoria today, to act as judge in Chambers at Victoria during this week. It is probable that you will be asked to go to Kamloops next week to dispose of busniess there."

"The following," said Mr. Bowser, "is a copy of the directions mailed to Mr. Justice Martin on Tuesday afternoon," and he read:

"Hon. Mr. Justice Martin will hold civil sittings fixed for Victoria this first day of October, and also act as judge in Chambers at Victoria during this week."

"Mr. Justice Irving informs me further," said the Attorney-General, "that before the Chief Justice went East he had assigned Mr. Justice Martin, through the Registrar, to take the Victoria Assizes, but I believe the assignment was given verbally, and the question as to whether the assignment should be made verbally or in writing seems to be the whole matter in dispute. To say the least, such a thing is very unfortunate, particularly when it affects the administration of justice as it does at present."

NATURALIZATION OF JAPANESE

Practically All Who Were In Canada Three Years Ago Have Papers

FIGURES GIVEN AT OTTAWA

Probability That Minister Lemieux Will Be Commissioner to Japan

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Whether the Japanese race is easily assimilable with the Canadian people or not, it is a significant fact that a very large percentage of them are qualifying to become permanent citizens of this country, and to take at least a voting interest in political affairs by taking out naturalization papers. Records of the secretary of state's department show that up to July no less than 3,356 Japanese have taken the oath. Prior to 1902, when the present naturalization act came into force, 2,733 naturalization papers had been granted Japanese. In 1902 there were 67 naturalized, in 1903 there were 279, in 1904 there were 82, in 1905 there were 19, in 1906 up to July 1 40, and for the following twelve months 205. This census of 1901 showed the total Japanese population of Canada to be only 3,812, and from then until 1905 only 354 Japanese immigrants entered the Dominion. Since it required a three years' residence in the country before papers can be taken out, the above figures point to the fact that almost all of the present Japanese population who are eligible to become naturalized have availed themselves of the privilege.

Today it was found that Hon. Rodophe Lemieux's absence from parliament during part of the coming session will not seriously interfere with the legislative programme affecting the postoffice and labor departments. It is probable that he will be the minister selected by the government to go to Tokio on October 20, and confer with the Japanese government in respect to immigration and trade relations bewten the two countries. Mr. Lemieux is specially well equipped for the task. He was in close touch with Prince Fushimi during the visit of that member of the Japanese imperial family in Ottawa, and as minister of labor would naturally be entrusted with a mission which so intimately concerns the interests of the laboring classes in British Columbia. It is also not improbable that the minister may be accompanied by a high official of the government, who would supplement former diplomatic efforts by collecting first hand information as to the economic and social aspects of the question of Oriental immigration for the benefit of the government in formulating an immigration policy in regard to the teeming populations of Japan, China and India.

Consul General Nosse today said that he had intended giving a series of demonstrations in Japanese cities regarding Canadian trade with Japan when he returned there, but since the trouble on the coast he is in some doubt as to how his countrymen might receive them. He explained that by demonstrations he meant addresses in reference to Canadian-Japanese trade. He thinks that they might or might not care to hear them now. He is planning to take his family with him, and sails on the same vessel that the Canadian envoy will go out on. While lately he said that he was on a six months' leave of absence, today he laughingly said he was not absolutely positive, and added: "Perhaps I might see something I like better." However, it is expected here that he will be back some six months from now. He had intended going back to Japan on a visit early in the summer, but has been delayed. He had nothing new in the way of developments regarding the situation at Vancouver.

SUFFERING UNLIKELY IN BULKLEY VALLEY

There is Sufficient Provisions, Though the Luxuries May Run Short During Winter

Harry Winfield, who has spent the summer in the Bulkley valley country at the head of a prospecting party, returned to Victoria on Thursday night. He stated that he had not found any quartz worth locating considering the great expense now attendant on any mining operations in that country. Speaking of the reported shortage of provisions in that section, he said:

"I don't think there will be any suffering in the Bulkley valley this winter on account of lack of provisions. They may run short of luxuries, but I think there will be plenty to eat. To begin with very few people will winter in there, and the Hazelton ought to make another trip before navigation closes.

"There are some nice farming valleys in that section, but I think most of the land has been taken up. I did not see much timber of commercial value in the sections we visited, nor any claims of quartz worth staking. There are, however, a good many claims already staked. The owners are all waiting for the railroad, as at present the cost of mining is prohibitive except for a bonanza. There are some splendid coal showings there, but, of course, much work cannot be done until there is transportation. The Grand Trunk surveyors were in there all the summer and a wagon road is being built. Altogether things ought to move as soon as railroad construction actually begins, but in the meantime people are waiting, and there is not much doing."

VANCOUVER RIOTERS.

Grand Jury Returns True Bills Against Seven Men.

Vancouver, Oct. 4.—The grand jury this afternoon returned "no bill" against six men sent up for trial in connection with the riots. In seven other cases true bills were found. The trials will take place next week.

Rudyard Kipling is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning, and will address the Canadian club at luncheon on Monday.

WHITE SWAN SOAP

PRIZES

We wish to announce that although we are running the same competition of "Naming the Weight of the Swans" at the New Westminster Exhibition, we are offering another lot of prizes for the Mainland.

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Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

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MEN AND BOYS—We want you to see our large new consignment of Worsted Sweaters and Jerseys. They are not only high class in every respect, but they embody all the newest ideas and are most useful and handy garments all the year round in B. C. Any of these will retain their symmetrical shape and give matchless wear.

MEN'S SWEATERS, from $1.50 up. In white, blue, grey, cardinal, green and olive.

MEN'S SWEATERS, Special $2.50. A special make, in white worsted, with collar split for necktie and the smartest creation ever seen in sweaters.

JAEGER PURE WOOL SWEATERS, from $2.50 to $6.00, in white, grey, cardinal, brown, camelhair shade and heather mixtures, high neck or open neck.

BOYS' JERSEYS, from $1.00 up. All the latest styles in all-wool navy and cardinal Jerseys.

BOYS' FANCY SWEATERS, from $1.25 up. A wide choice, all the popular colors, also styles for the little chaps, to button on shoulder in navy, with white or red check very cute

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BY BLINDING HEADACHES

Who Could Be Well, and Happy, and Free of Pain

Headaches simply mean poisoned blood. The human body is constantly decaying and being renewed. Dead matter is absorbed by the blood, and should be taken from the blood by the kidneys, bowels and skin and passed out of the system. If one of these organs does not act properly, the blood becomes impure—if two fail, death is certain.

When there are constant headaches, it is always found that the bowels are irregular, the kidneys weak, or the skin sluggish, pale or sallow. The tissue waste is left in the blood—carried to the brain—and irritates the nerves. To treat headaches with cocaine, morphine, phenacitine and the host of "headache powders" is useless. They relieve for the moment, but they clog the system and do harm. They never reach the seat of the trouble, they cannot purify the blood.

"Fruit-a-tives" completely cure Headaches. They stimulate the liver and make the bowels move regularly. They regulate the kidneys. They induce healthy skin action. Thus, all the waste matter—body poisons—are taken out of the blood and there is nothing to cause headaches. "Fruit-a-tives" are the only remedy that really cure.

"Fruit-a-tives" are fresh fruit juices—in which the medical action is greatly increased by the special way in which they are combined. 50c a box; 6 for $2.50. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price. 121

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We also carry lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before deciding.

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Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific Nerve sickness—nothing else.

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For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath and sallow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

CYRUS H. BOWES.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Kill them all. No dead flies lying about when used as directed.

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H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

A KEEN CONTEST

Prince Albert, Oct. 4.—Attorney-General Turgeon, Liberal, and J. E. Bradshaw, Provincial Rights, were nominated in the provincial bye-election in Prince Albert city, made necessary by the elevation of Hon. J. H. Lamont to the bench. Polling takes place Saturday, Oct. 12, and it is expected a keen fight will ensue. Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of education, is assisting Mr. Turgeon in his campaign. Mr. Bradshaw will have the help of his leader, Mr. Haultain, who is billed to speak on Friday night, and of R. L. Borden, who has put the date of his Prince Albert meeting forward so as to be here on the night before polling.

FAIR A SUCCESS AT WESTMINSTER

Ten Thousand Paid Admittance on Tuesday—Dog Show Attracts Attention

New Westminster, Oct. 4.—One of the most interesting features of the exhibition is the display of dogs. The New Westminster Kennel club was organized just three months ago, and the present occasion is the first annual bench show. The club is to be congratulated on the success which it has attained on its initial appearance, on the class of dogs entered, the painstaking care and regard for health and comfort provided for all the animals, and on having had such a thoroughly efficient secretary as Mr. Granby Farrant. To make the show the success that it is Mr. Farrant has practically worked day and night, and the results which he has accomplished are certainly deserving of the thanks of all entrants to the show, and of the members of the club. Almost every known variety of dog is represented. Japanese spaniels, Pomeranians, Scotch, Irish, Boston, fox, bull and Airedale terriers, bull dogs, spaniels of all sorts, cockers, springer and Irish water spaniels, pointers, English, Irish and Gordon setters, Dalmatians, collies, Great Danes and St. Bernards. Dr. Geo. W. Clayton, of Chicago, is the presiding judge and was busy all yesterday in the preliminary work of picking out the winners.

The turnstiles recorded 10,025 as passing into the fair grounds yesterday. All things considered, this is a magnificent showing and points conclusively to the evidence of the popularity with which the annual fair is growing with the people. The latter part of the week should show much larger crowds than this.

The judging in the different classes has begun and quite a lot of work was got through yesterday. In the floral display the diplomas were about evenly divided between Vancouver and Westminster people, while in division G, which includes vegetables of all kinds, the prizes were generously distributed all over the Delta and interior points. In field produce such as wheat, barley, oats and similar products, the region about Edmonton was the most successful, though a goodly number of prizes were captured by Chilliwack, Ladner and Lulu Island exhibitors. The display in all these classes was of a very high order this year and was much admired by all. Strangers were particularly impressed with the samples shown of the agricultural resources of the province and the excellent exhibition put on this year will undoubtedly be the means of inducing many new settlers to the country. The judges will endeavor to get through as much work as possible today and hope to have all prizes allotted by Saturday, so that everybody can give their individual attention to the great windup in the lacrosse tournament, which will occur that afternoon.

The British steamer Earl of Douglas, which loaded lumber at Clayoquot for New York, arrived at Coronel for coal on September 27.

SAY THERE IS LABOR SHORTAGE

Vancouver Board of Trade Favor Limited Number of Asiatic Immigrants

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 3.—At the meeting of the board of trade Tuesday there was considerable discussion on the question of Oriental immigration into British Columbia following the reading of the report of the committee appointed to reply to the letter of the Monetary Times upon this subject. The committee reported as follows:

"Your committee therefore recommends that strong representations be made to the Dominion and provincial authorities to take such steps as will secure an adequate supply of labor by immigration of the suitable classes, so as to insure at all times predominance of the white race in British Columbia.

"And further, that to relieve the present situation and promote the development of the country, a limited amount of Asiatic labor be admitted for a limited number of years under suitable restrictions."

Mr. Stone reported that he had been in the old country and that he had found that the Dominion agents there knew nothing about British Columbia, but they were well informed about the northwest.

The report of special freight rates committee which held a conference with F. W. Peters, assistant freight manager, C.P.R., on September 27, was embodied in a letter to A. D. Cartwright, secretary of the board of railway commissioners, Ottawa, which will be sent today. This letter contained the following resolution:

"Resolved, that while the Vancouver board of trade has to record its regret that the 'majority judgment' of the board of railway commissioners has not accorded to coast merchants what they consider their due, the board accepts the proposed schedule of freight rates between Vancouver and Winnipeg, eastbound and westbound, as submitted by Mr. F. W. Peters on part of the Canadian Pacific railway company, on September 27, ultimo, as a present solution of the question, such schedule to become operative as soon as published, and in the least possible delay, it being, however, understood that the board reserves its right to further appeal to the commission at a future date should occasion arise."

A suggestion was made that the board should have a permanent exhibit of B. C. ores and agricultural products but this matter was also laid over.

It was decided to extend a cordial invitation to Mr. Scott, the Dominion government's representative upon immigration, to attend the next meeting of the board.

It was stated that the Salvation Army intend to charter ten ships for immigration purposes and that the first vessel will come to British Columbia.

SENATOR COX FOR ASIATIC LABOR

Tells Calgary People He Would Like to See Doors Set Wide Open

Calgary, Oct. 4.—At an informal luncheon given to Senator Cox here today by friends, in making a short speech the senator stated that he noted Calgary's great improvement every time he came, and since his last visit, three years ago, the improvement had been greater than at any previous time. "Calgary impresses me," he said "as a place with a great future. Its characteristics are of something more than the ordinary large town, or even the small city, and it will become one of the largest and prosperous cities of the Dominion. No observing visitor can see it without being convinced of its metropolitan future.

"If more labor was available, a larger amount of capital would be distributed, and the general condition of the country would be improved."

He did not know how Calgary felt about the question, but he was confident from looking at the general welfare of the country that the true policy at this particular time was to open our doors and encourage labor from every country. He believed it was a mistake to try and keep out labor when the country was suffering and being pulled back for the want of it. He was told in Vancouver that if he lived on the coast he would not say this, but he looked at the question from a better point of view, and he believed he was right. He appealed to both political parties to keep the Asiatic question from being made a political one. Politics should be kept out of it. If the Grand Trunk Pacific could get more help it would be pushed ahead much more rapidly. There was $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 lying on deposit in the bank in the old country waiting to be spent on work on the Grand Trunk Pacific, but they could not get enough men. The contractors working between Edmonton and Winnipeg did not want work to begin in the mountain section, because it would draw their men away. He could assure them that in the near future that road would be looking for a share of the business of this city, just as in the East the C. P. R. was either already in or was heading for every important town and city where the Grand Trunk was established.

CURTAILING OPERATIONS

Logging This Season Less Extensive—Mountain Lumbermen Hold Meeting at Nelson

Nelson, B. C., Oct. 4.—A meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's association was held here yesterday. There was a general discussion as to the present situation and the view expressed was somewhat sombre. No action was taken collectively or decrease in prices or as to the output of lumber. Seen after the meeting, W. A. Anstie, secretary of the association said that though it was true that no such action was taken by the association as a body, yet individual expressions made to him at and subsequent to the meeting empowered him to say that there would be no changes made in prices as it was felt by many that the manufacturers cannot possibly sell their lumber at less than current quotations.

"It is a well known fact," said Mr. Anstie, "that the cost of producing lumber has so enormously increased during the past four or five years that manufacturers absolutely cannot afford to make any reductions. The great increase in cost of labor, machinery, horses, groceries, feed and other supplies, together with the fact that the timber of practically every mill is yearly becoming more inaccessible and therefore expensive to log, means that lumber from the mountain districts cannot decline in price.

"The financial stringency," continued the secretary, "which has caused the demand for lumber to be so slack this season and the effect of which is still so seriously felt throughout the county, is causing manufacturers to close down their mills and logging camps. Judging from the individual expression of the various members present the logging operations this fall and winter will hardly exceed more than a third of the scale of 1906."

FATALITY AT VANCOUVER

Little Willie Burgess Meets Instant Death Under Wheels of Wagon.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 4.—Little Willie Burgess, of 934 Sixth avenue, Fairview, was run over and instantly killed at about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The little fellow, who wos only about 12 years of age, was a pupil of the Normal school, and was riding near that building, between Ninth avenue and Bridge street, on the back of a wagon. In some way or other he lost his hold and fell to the ground, the wheel passing over his head. Fortunately death was instantaneous. He was carried into the general hospital, two young brothers of the deceased accompanying the remains. The father of the deceased runs a steamboat up the coast, and he and his brothers made their home with Mrs. Thomas, of 934 Sixth avenue, the mother having died some time ago.

PALE, ANAEMIC, SICKLY GIRLS

Anaemia is most common among young women and is marked by pallor, weakness, indigestion, irritability, spells of dizziness and fainting, heart palpitation, severe headaches and feelings of extreme lassitude.

The blood is lacking in the elements which go to form energy, vigor and strength, and demands such assistance as is best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great food cure sharpens the appetite, invigorates the nerves which control the digestive fluids, strengthens the heart's action and naturally and gradually restores the sufferer from weak blood to health, strength and vigor.

The headache and eyeaches of pale, nervous school girls, of office girls and of factory employees are largely the result of thin, watery blood, and will disappear when the blood is enriched and the system built up by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Put this great restorative to the test by noting your increase in weight while using it. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates Co., Toronto.

GREAT RALLY AT GRAND FORKS

Splendid Reception Accorded Mr. Borden by Conservatives of Boundary

Grand Forks, Oct. 4.—R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party in Canada, accompanied by J. G. H. Bergeron and Dr. J. D. Reid, were met at the station on their arrival here by Ernest Miller, president of the Conservative association, and other prominent Conuservatives. Shortly after the arrival of the visitors a public reception was held and at eight o'clock in the evening over 600 citizens gathered in the opera house while the city band played suitable selections.

Excursion trains from Midway, Greenwood and Phoenix brought a great number of out-of-town Conservatives to the meeting, which was opened by E. Miller, who introduced the various speakers.

The first speaker called on was Martin Burrell, who spoke at some length, and among other things strongly advocated a general reform in the civil service. Mr. Burrell was loudly applauded.

Mr. Borden was next called amid loud applause and spoke at length. He dealt on the unfair custom of the Liberal party in having postponed elections in Canada. He also gave premier McBride great credit for the firm stand he has taken on the better terms question. He dealt in a masterly way with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and strongly favored government ownership of railways. In dealing with the immigration problem he thought that the British Columbia people should decide the matter. In conclusion the speaker appealed for clean elections and denounced wrongful expenditures of public money by the Liberal party. Mr. Borden resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. Bergeron followed and kept his audience in roars of laughter for over an hour by relating in a vivid manner the various exposures of stealing votes and ballot box scandals by the Liberals in the eastern provinces and Saskatchewan, and he created a great sensation when he stated that in one particular instance 100 votes had been bought at $10 each. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting.

Hindus Mobbed.

Spokane, Oct. 4.—At Danville, Wash., last night an angry mob drove a small party of Hindus across the line into Canada, sending a shower of missiles after them. A few shots were discharged at the trespassers, but none were injured. The Hindus had found shelter in a cabin at Danville following their escape from Canada.

Strike at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—The dock and cotton council of New Orleans, whose members come from all classes of laborers employed in connection with the shipping of the port, numbering about 12,000 men, voted this afternoon for a general strike. They demand an increase in wages.

GETS ATTENTION FROM EUROPE

War Talk of American "Yellow" Papers Draws Forth Comments

London, Oct. 3.—"Party politics" is the general interpretation here of the discussion over the propriety of sending the American battleship fleet to the Pacific. The English and all the European papers print the speeches of President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft, and reproduce comments of the American papers which are attacking the battleship project. Few English papers comment on the matter in any form, and those few say nothing noteworthy. The stock exchange, where premonitions of war in any quarter of the globe are felt first, has not shown any reflection of the "war talk" in some of the American papers.

Japanese securities are strong, and Americans are no worse than during recent months, Several extracts from certain American papers hinting that President Roosevelt desires to bring on a war with Japan to make his re-election logical, have been printed here, but were received as partizan political charges.

Diplomats generally believe that Japan wishes to avoid war, and consider the probability of war to be small unless the newspapers fan the two peoples into hostility.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Secretary of War Taft's visit to Japan and other points in the Far East and President Roosevelt's speeches, coupled with the sensational utterances of several American papers which have been cabled here, have served to attract renewed attention to the relations between the United States and Japan. The French papers are devoting much space to the subject, but not one of them regards the situation as being an event, though they all think that it contains elements of danger. This, however, has not affected the tone on the bourse, although prices remain heavy in sympathy with the New York and other markets of the world.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—Berlin officials are disposed to take a calm view of the sending of the American battleship fleet to the Pacific ocean, and do not consider that this step is an aggressive one against the Japanese, or likely to lead to war. German officials are convinced that neither the United States nor Japan is disposed to allow the controversy to reach a stage where its settlement by force would be the only recourse. On the contrary, the opinion in authoritative quarters is that lately the relations between the two countries have improved, and it is remarked that the recent attack on Japanese at Vancouver is liable to make Japan more willing to come to terms with the United States, since a contrary course might tend to draw Great Britain to a sympathetic attitude with the United States against Japan.

HEARTY GREETING FROM PRESIDENT

Great Assemblage at Memphis—Mr. Roosevelt's Characteristic Address

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4.—With bands playing, children singing and enthusiastic men shouting the slogan of deep waterways, Memphis threw wide her gates this afternoon to President Roosevelt, his escort of governors and many other distinguished personages of the Mississippi valley.

The president arrived on the United States steamer Mississippi shortly after 1 o'clock. The bluffs overlooking the river were packed with spectators, who gave the chief executive a warm welcome. As the steamer moored the whistles of all craft in the harbor were sounded.

Immediately following the steamer Mississippi was the steamer Alton, carrying the visiting governors and other notables. When all had landed the president was conducted to a carriage by Governor Patterson of Tennessee and Mayor Malone of Memphis, and an imposing parade was begun. The president was continuously cheered throughout the march. The city was a waving mass of color, not only along the line of parade, but on many other streets as well. When the president's carriage turned into Main street, he was saluted by a regiment of Confederate veterans, who from that point acted as a bodyguard. The president rose and warmly greeted the grizzled warriors.

Despite a lively downpour of rain, which lasted until noon, the streets were jammed with citizens. Passing north on Second street, 200 school children were seated on a decorated arch and sang patriotic airs as the president passed. The president rose in his carriage and bowed repeatedly to the little ones.

Arriving at the auditorium rink, where the deep waterways convention is being held, President Roosevelt alighted, and after chatting with several friends ascended the platform. The huge structure filled up rapidly, and when Governor Patterson arose to present the president an immense asseamblage greeted him.

President Roosevelt departed from his printed speech in several instances. The Confederate guard of honor, he said, was a touching sight, and especially those old Confederate soldiers who carried the flag of the Union. If any one wanted to know how they would fight for that flag, let him ask the boys in blue how they fought against it. He said, with emphasis, that he was as much the president of the South as of the North. He said he was half a southerner, and when he told of two or three of his uncles having worn the grey he was tremendously applauded.

Speaking of a deep water channel from the gulf to the lakes, the president said he preferred rapid improvement of the Mississippi river. "Like Davy Crockett, the great Tennesseean," he said, "I favor the motto, 'be sure you are right and then go ahead,' and this deep water problem is almost up to the 'go ahead' stage, but we want to be sure about it."

The Panama Canal, he said, was getting on well, and "the reason it is getting on so well is because we did not allow ourselves to go half-cocked. I received a telegram yesterday giving the excavations in the canal work for September, and although it had not hoped that the record for August could be exceeded, I am now told that September exceeded the preceding month by 200,000 cubic feet."

"When the canal has been completed," he said, "this nation would ask other governments to kindly not bother about the canal, that we would protect it."

"We must have a large and highly efficient navy to patrol our coast, not only on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific," he said.

He urged the people to disregard party lines in all purely national matters.

Discussing the corporations, the president said his experience in the past few years had brought him to the point of feeling sincere sympathy for certain gentlemen who are cast into a frenzy by the most commonsense remarks. It had come to the point where to declare that honesty was the best policy was liable to lead to a run on the banks.

"I will use my utmost power to stamp out murderous and lawless anarchy," he said. "I will no more stay my hand because a wrongdoer parades as a labor leader, than when he masquerades as a fountain of industry. I have heretofore expressed myself on the subject of undesirable citizens, and I stand by what I have said, alike when he is a great capitalist who wins a fortune by chicanery and wrongdoing, and when he is a man who under the guise of standing up for labor preaches violence and murder."

When the president closed his address he was driven rapidly to his train at the Missouri Pacific railroad station, and departed at 5 o'clock for Lake Providence, La., for a hunting trip.

"WHITE SLAVE" TRAFFIC

Washington Authorities Will Take Suppressive Measures.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Secretary Straus, of the department of commerce and labor, and Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, have determined to eliminate the "white slave" traffic from the United States if possible. On his recent trip through the northwestern and Pacific states, Secretary Straus's attention was directed to the increasing importation of women for immoral purposes. The Japanese and Korean Exclusion league informed him that hundreds of Japanese women were brought to America purposely and held in practical slavery after their arrival here. It was stated that women were sold by importers precisely as if they were so many bales of goods. Secretary Straus ordered a rigid investigation, and if it was discovered that the "white slave" traffic was far more widespread than had been suspected, involving the importation into America not only of Japanese women, but women of France, Austia, Russia and Italy. It is proposed to have a careful inquiry instituted in all the large cities. Practically a round-up of all alien immoral women will be made. Those who have not been in the country three years and are found to have been brought here illegally will be arrested and deported. Before they are returned to their native lands, however, they will be required to furnish evidence against those responsible for the traffic. It is proposed to make examples of such men and women by securing convictions if possible nad sending them to prison.

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SUCCESS OF WIRELESS SEEMS TO BE ASSURED

Signor Marconi Gets Exchange of Messages Between Glace Bay and Cliffder

Sydney, N.S., Oct. 4.—"Wireless telegraphy will be a commercial success within the time I have mentioned," said Signor Marconi today. "Every day I am talking with Cliffden and receiving replies."

Asked for a message to be published, Marconi told the operator to send the following query: "How is everything working today?"

"Smooth as oil," came the reply from Cliffden.

Then Marconi asked: "How is the news of our progress being taken on the other side?"

"Commercial people jubilant and newspapers expressing confidence over results," came the reply.

The inventor said everything was working satisfactorily, and he had no words of complaint.

WARDEN WHYTE RESIGNS

Retires From Charge of Provincial Penitentiary After Long Service

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 4.—It is announced that Warden J. C. Whyte of the provincial penitentiary has tendered his resignation on account of ill-health. It has been known for some time that Colonel Whyte has been seriously ill, tuberculosis having made deadly inroads into his system. It has now been found that nothing but absolute rest and freedom from official cares will enable him to pull through and overcome the enemy that is threatening his life. Nothing has yet been given out as to who his successor is likely to be, but it is understood that Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries Foster will come out and take charge for a time before any definite appointment is made.

TO EXPLORE BRITAIN

Proposed Visit of Party of Canadian Newspaper Men

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Preliminary arrangements are now under way to make up a party of Canadian newspaper men to make a tour of Great Britain next year. It is thought to be a plan that will do much good for Canada, and the slogan of the party is that they will show the "Real Canada" to Britain. Many prominent newspapermen have responded to the invitation to join the party, ad considerable enthusiasm is expressed towards the object of the visit. The first practical steps were taken by the news editor of the Ottawa Citizen, who is gathering the opinions of all Canada's newspaper men. Those so far named make an interested roll, extending from Yukon to Vancouver and to the Atlantic coast.

Immigration Figures

Ottawa, Oct., 4.—The total immigration into Canada during the five months to August 31, inclusive, totalled 174,647, an increase of 41,232 over the corresponding period a year ago. Of the total 143,394 came in at ocean ports, an increase of 43,900, and 31,233 came from the United States, an increase of 2,668.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bradstreet's Report Shows Decrease in Aggregate

New York, Oct. 4.—Bradstreet's bank clearings report for the week ending Oct. 3, shows an aggregate of $2,899,038,000, as against $2,477,849,000 last week and $3,420,618,000 for the same week last year.

Canadian clearings for the week total $83,220,000, as against $78,525,000 last week and $86,168,000 for the same week last year.

The following is a list of Canadian cities:

Montreal (dec. 4.3)	$31,507,000
Toronto (dec. 8.1)	23,407,000
Winnipeg (dec. 10.2)	10,207,000
Ottawa (dec. 3.8)	2,896,000
Vancouver (inc. 38.5)	4,377,000
Halifax (inc. 11.8)	1,712,000
Quebec (inc. 14.9)	2,824,000
Hamilton (inc. 9.4)	1,893,000
St. John, N. B. (inc. 48.1)	1,457,000
London (inc. 1.8)	1,220,000
Victoria	1,034,000
Calgary (inc. .8)	1,212,000
Edmonton (inc. 10.8)	795,000

COAL FOR BELLIGERENTS

British Proposal For 24-Hour Limit Is Defeated in Committee

The Hague, Oct., 4.—One of the most animated discussions of the conference, lasting over three hours, occurred today at a session of the committee on maritime war, regarding the time belligerent warships should be allowed to remain in a neutral port. The British delegation insisted that such warships be allowed to remain only 24 hours, even if this was not suffifficient for them to take coal necessary to reach the next port of their nationality, but a Russian amendment allowing them to remain more than 24 hours when necessary to complete coaling was approved by 11 to 8 votes. There were many abstentations from voting, including the United States. Germany supported the Russia proposition. The whole project was finally approved, with minor changes.

C. P. R. Telegraphers

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Word was received by the labor department today that a compromise had been reached between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its telegraphers. Particulars, however are not obtainable.

Are Amendments Needed in Banking System?

Robert Pringle, M. P. for Stormont, and Robert Bickerdike, M. P. for St. Lawrence division, Montreal, have engaged in a very interesting controversy concerning certain phases of the banking situation. Mr. Pringle speaks from the public's standpoint. Mr. Bickerdike, who is a man well-known in financial circles in Montreal, is vice president of La Banque d'Hochelaga, and his utterances more or less reflect the banker's point of view. The following is taken from a letter addressed by Mr. Pringle to the Montreal Star in which he deals with some of Mr. Bickerdike's leading arguments:—

Urged Amendments.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M. P., in an interview which appeared in a Montreal paper some days ago, criticized certain statements of mine which appeared in the Star on August 15, and Mr. Bickerdike made the statement that he could not agree with the remarks made by me, and further stated that the published interview, as given by me, was an unfair criticism and an attack on the Canadian banks and the Canadian Banking act.

I take issue with Mr. Bickerdike. I certainly did not intend to be unfair to the Canadian banks, nor do I consider that I was unfair to them. But I did desire to point out, in a humble way, that the Canadian Banking act is by no means perfect. If Mr. Bickerdike will take the trouble to again read the interview which appeared in the Star of August 15, he will see that I was urging the necessity of there being such an amendment to the Banking act as would limit the banks in regard to the amount of interest that they could contract for, and I pointed out that at one time in Canada, there was a usury clause in our act which prevented the banks from charging excessive rates of interest; that that clause, at the request of the bankers, had been eliminated, and that at the present time, the only clause referring to the amount of interest to be charged is section ninety-one of the act respecting banks and banking, being chapter twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, of 1906, which reads as follows:

"That the bank may stipulate for, take, reserve, or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding 7 per cent per annum, and may receive and take in advance any such rate but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank."

Can't Charge any Rate.

However, as I pointed out, the bankers have, owing to the usury clause having been eliminated from the Banking act, the right to contract for any rate of interest they see fit, provided the borrower agrees to pay it, and they are now in a position to create a stringency in the money market. They may thus obtain by contracts, rates of interest running as high as 24 per cent. My contention is that our banks having upwards of eighty millions of dollars loaned outside of Canada (largely in the United States of America), have created a stringency that enables them to contract for higher rates.

I think that it must be conceded that for a country having a population of about 6,000,000, this is a fairly large amount to loan outside of the country. I would like my friend Mr. Bickerdike to point out to me where the banks of the United States of America (and we know that the United States of America have over 80,000,000 of a population and have enormous wealth) loaned in this country any such sum as eighty millions.

Again, Mr. Bickerdike in his interview says: "Surely Mr. Pringle's statement that the banks in the west are charging from 18 to 24 per cent must be exaggerated, and if my good friend the member for Stormont knows of any such case, I think that he should make it public.

I object most strongly to such a statement, for no chartered bank would be guilty of such usury, and I hope Mr. Pringle will give us the name of the Shylock referred to."

A Case in Point.

In answer to Mr. Bickerdike, I will tell him that I would not have made the statement if I had not been in a position to justify it. I would not like to go into the long list of cases which have come before our courts and in which the banks have charged exorbitant rates of interest. But for Mr. Bickerdike's information I tell him to go to 15 Manitoba Reports, page 256, and read. He will find that one of our banks, of the highest standing in this country, charged as high as twenty-four per cent; and as a great concession afterwards reduced the interest to eighteen per cent, and subsequently, when the debtor tried to recover the excessive interest, he was met with the answer that he had voluntarily paid the excess over seven per cent by giving his cheque to the bank for such excess, and consequently could not recover it.

Mr. Bickerdike might also look at 3 Western Law Reports, page 90.

I may also say to Mr. Bickerdike that if he cared to visit the very progressive factory town of Cornwall he will find that for many years banks which at one time stood very high in this country, have been charging their customers on small notes from eighteen to twenty-four per cent per annum, and I have no doubt the same thing occurs in every town in Canada. I may also say to him that a short time ago I had a case in which a usurious rate of interest was charged, and upon endeavoring to recover the excess over seven per cent I was met with the answer of the bank that the excess had been voluntarily paid, and consequently, my client could not recover it.

Mr. Bickerdike in his interview also states as follows:

No Penalty Enforced

"It is quite true that there is no clause in the banking act now rendering the bank liable to a penalty for usury, but I have no doubt that the fathers and framers of the act as well as the legislators of that date who knew well that the men who had the management of the Canadian banks had the one aspiration in view, and that was the development of their banks and of the Dominion of Canada in general, and no one understood better than the bankers that no commercial enterprise could succeed if it had to pay such rates of interest as are said to have been charged."

Now, Mr. Editor, in answer to this statement, I may say that I can come to no other conclusion from a study of the banking act than that it was not framed by the legislators of the day; it was, on the contrary, framed by the bankers. And I am confirmed in this opinion by reading the work of John D. Falconbridge, M.A., LL.B., wherein he states, in referring to the banking act of 1880 (page 13), as follows:

"In the bill which he introduced the minister gave effect to the representations of the bankers on all points."

Call in Outside Capital.

In answer also to that part of Mr. Bickerdike's statement that the men who have the management of the Canadian Banks have the one aspiration in view, and that is the development of their banks and of the Dominion of Canada in general, I say that if this be the case, why not call in ten or twenty millions of dollars of money now in foreign countries and assist those who are legitimately entitled to assistance and who are endeavoring to develop our country. Again, in regard to Mr. Bickerdike's statement that no commercial enterprise could succeed if it had to pay "such rates of interest" as are stated to have been charged I quite agree with him, and consequently I think the act should be amended so that the banks shall not be permitted even to contract for an excessive rate of interest.

Canadian System Praised.

Mr. Bickerdike further says: "It is a well known fact that both American and European financiers, who have made a study of our system praise it highly, and claim that it is well constituted for Canada especially. It has a sound circulation of bank notes, and the branch system is commended, by which the banks here receive large deposits from wealthy localities in the east, and can, by these means, largely provide funds for the requirements and the development of our great northwest, etc."

I have no doubt that bankers praise the system highly. Why shouldn't they? It is their system; it is their legislation; it was framed in their interests, and it is the best for the bankers.

In regard to another of Mr. Bickerdike's statements as to the sound circulation, I claim that this is a very debatable point, and one upon which there is a great difference of opinion. He knows that according to our system, bank notes are not secured by a pledge or special deposit with the government of bonds or other security; they are simply credit instruments, based upon the general assets of the bank issuing them. It is true they are made a first charge on the assets, and each bank is obliged to keep in the hands of the government a deposit equal to 5 per cent of its average circulation. It is not every country that gives to their banks such generous treatment. Notes issued by the Bank of England are secured by the actual gold on hand, plus the amount due the bank by the British government. The notes of every bank in the United States are secured by government bonds, deposited with the United States treasurer at Washington, and are, therefore, of undoubted par value, under all circumstances.

Bankers' Privileges.

Under our banking act, however, the bankers issue their own notes. They have full control of that issue. But under the national banking act of the United States of America, the notes are printed by the United States government. They are issued to the different banks as the banks deposit the bonds. Therefore, it is impossible for a bank to put out notes which are not fully secured. Have not our banks a very advantageous privilege. Yes. Unfortunately, it is not always adhered to. Mr. Bickerdike has known of cases where the banks have largely over-run their circulation. Surely a system which permits a bank to issue without any consideration, bills to the extent of its capital, is a generous system. I do not know of any other country in the world that gives this privilege to the bankers. If the law of Canada had been that the government kept control of the circulation and issued the bank notes to the banks when the banks satisfied them as to the amount of their paid-up capital, we would not have seen such a disastrous failure as occurred in the case of the Banque Ville Marie, where it was discovered that the management had issued notes in excess of the amount justified by the act to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars. My own opinion is, and I give it with a great deal of deference, as I am not like my friend, Mr. Bickerdike, a bank director, that the power of over-running circulation and issuing unsecured notes should be taken absolutely out of the hands of the bankers and this can be done in a very simple manner. Let our government print the bank notes themselves; let it issue them when justified to the different banks, as required. Let the unchecked privilege cease. It may be from a banker's standpoint that we have a magnificent system of banking.

Lenient Banking Act

However, it seems very peculiar that, owing to the very lenient act, the general manager of a bank started but some four or five years ago, was allowed to make losses to the extent of over two millions of dollars. Now we are told that the bank has been put in splendid position. The new management have wiped out a million of capital. For my part I cannot understand how this puts this bank in such a splendid position. By reducing the capital there is taken away so much circulation. The wiping out of a million of capital means simply that this bank will circulate one million less of its notes, and thus lose a profit on its circulation of sixty thousand dollars per annum. And again, the shareholders lose one share in four. Possibly many of the latter are custodians of trust funds for widows and orphans.

I invite Mr. Bickerdike to read the United States National Banking Act. There, I think he will find the foundation of our Canadian banking laws. It appears our acts are framed very largely after the United States banking acts, with the exception, however—and note this—that nearly all the restrictions placed upon American banks were eliminated by the Canadian Bankers' association in putting their bill through parliament.

I am quite sure that every Canadian interested in our banks must have been much struck with the evidence given by the inspector of a bank in Toronto last year. This inspector went into the witness box. There he swore that he had never been allowed to inspect the head office of the institution; that, so far as he knew it, it was not the custom to examine the head office of any of our Canadian banks. Now, this gentleman was an inspector in good standing, and, no doubt, swore to what he knew to be true. If the head office of this particular bank, with which he was connected, had been subjected to government inspection, there would not have been any possibility of that bank making false returns for sixty consecutive months. I, therefore, believe that a system of inspection should be devised, which would protect to a great extent the depositors and shareholders of the banks.

Mr. McLeod's Statement

Some time ago, I read a letter written by Mr. H. C. McLeod, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which I believe, is one of our strongest banks. In this letter, Mr. McLeod pointed out that in Canada under present conditions of inspection, twenty-five per cent. of our banks have failed since 1880. In the United States, on the other hand, where the banks are regularly inspected by the government, only five and one-half per cent. of their banks have suspended in the forty-three years, since 1864, when the United States Banking act became law. I also have read in one of our leading journals, an article in which the editor stated: "Canada has unfortunately been distinguished for more bank failures than any other portion of the king's dominions." I now understand, and I am not all certain of it, that the Bank of Nova Scotia has seen the advisability of having a thoroughly independent audit so that shareholders and depositors might know exactly where the Bank stands. Now, if this bank can have an independent audit, is there any reason why all the banks should not be audited by the government inspectors?

Nothing to Fear

My friend, Mr. Bickerdike says: "So far as Canada is concerned, I am sure her future, at least, is assured. We have nothing to fear, although we have gone ahead with leaps and bounds for the last ten years."

I quite agree with him that our prosperity has been very great, but is that any reason why we should not intelligently discuss the provisions of the banking law, and endeavor to so shape our banking act that it will secure as far as possible our depositors and our shareholders of the different banking institutions?

I am not sufficiently versed in the workings of banks to say positively whether it is feasible to have regular government inspection. It is a subject open for discussion.

I propose, therefore, and it is about time—to commence and discuss candidly whether our banking act is as perfect as it should be. I shall do this not in the interest of the bankers, but in the interests of the public. Our people are interested in our banks to the extent of over five hundred million of dollars in deposits alone. In another year or two the charters of the different banks will have expired, and there will be legislation necessary to renew them. Is it not well that this matter should be thoroughly discussed before charters are renewed? I think so.

Government Inspection Suggested

When anyone suggests government inspection, the bankers immediately say it is not feasible. However, we find our neighbors to the south of us with five thousand five hundred and five National banks, all of which are regularly inspected by the government examiners. Has Mr. Bickerdike ever found in the United States of America a condition so that in sixty consecutive monthly statements, this government has been fooled, as was the government at Ottawa fooled not so long since?

Insofar as the public are concerned, I do not know that it matters much whether the banks or the bankers consider government inspection feasible.

On the other side of the line for forty two years it has been feasible.

Now, if you please, when anybody dares to say a word in regard to our banks, he is immediately and severely criticized. A day or two after my interview appeared in the Star, an editorial appeared in a Montreal paper (evidently written or inspired by a banker), in which, among other things, he attempted to justify the bank lending an amount equivalent to eighty-seven and one-half per cent. of their paid-up capital in foreign countries on the ground that it was sine qua non of sound banking—the retention of adequate reserves. If this be true, and I fully concede the wisdom of large liquid assets, why should our banks tie up such enormous sums in magnificent buildings in Canada. Surely these are not liquid assets? This critic, however, was very careful to keep clear of the issue I raised as to the power of the banks to create a stringency, and then, owing to the want of a usury clause in our act, contract for excessive rates of interest. The article I refer to winds up by stating the cobbler critics had better stick to their lasts, and let the banks do the banking business of the country.

We certainly have been allowing the banks to do the banking business of the country.

We give them full scope.

We have allowed them to run things to suit themselves.

But there must have been some cobbler bankers among them, for twenty-five per cent. of our banks have failed since 1880. In many cases the depositors and shareholders have suffered severely.

Independent Inspectors

Surely independent government inspection would at least make it impossible for false statements to be submitted to the government. Surely we should discuss the question as to whether there should not be a limitation (as in the United States) as to the percentage of the capital which the bank may loan to one person or to their combined board of directors. Had such a law been in force the Bank of Yarmouth, N. S., might still be in existence. But having loaned to one single firm an amount nearly double its own total paid up capital, when the borrower failed, so did the bank.

I say frankly, that I am fully convinced many of our banks are splendidly managed, well run, in an absolutely safe position; and for this reason I cannot understand why there should be any opposition to making the banking act not only satisfactory to the banks but satisfactory to the public in general.

I know that in the county which I have the honor to represent, many farmers who had heard so much of our boasted banking system, had deposits in an agency of the Banque Ville Marie located in Stormont at the time of its failure, and after a long wait of five years, received the magnificent sum of seventeen cents on the dollar.

This could not have occurred if the restrictions which I have suggested had been in the banking act.

Now, while our bankers in a period of tight money, have no hesitation in putting up the rates of discount, yet, although they have the privilege under the Banking act, to pay any rate of interest that they may see fit, I have not heard of any meeting of the Bankers' association to raise the rate of interest to be paid depositors. Surely, if the banks are entitled to get a high rate, they could give part of the benefit, at least, to the people who entrust them with their money. The same applies to the government. I think in a tight money period, when money is dear, the government can well afford to pay to the people of this country who have deposits with them, a higher rate of interest, and then if necessary when the money becomes cheap, let the rate of interest go back to three per cent. as now.

In Public Interest

I say to Mr. Bickerdike my criticism of the Banking act is absolutely in the interest of the public, and I believe it is also in the interests of the bankers themselves. Confidence has been shaken in this country, owing to failures, which have occurred in the last few years. To regain confidence, it is necessary that there should be some more stringent provisions in our laws.

It is an open question if it would not be wise to have our banks investigated in a manner similar to our insurance companies. This, probably would be in the best interests of the bankers themselves.

I am convinced—I repeat—that we should amend the banking act so as to make it impossible for any banker to systematically deceive both the public and the government as has been done over and over again.

I think, too, it is well that this matter should be thoroughly discussed. Since my interview in the Star of Aug. 15, I have received a great many communications in regard to this matter; and I am indebted to W. J. Bell, of Guelph for copies of his very able letters appearing at different times in the press on the banking question.

D. B. Bogle on the Romance of the War Eagle Mine

The romance of the War Eagle is a chapter in the history of a much wider movement. That movement was the renaissance of gold mining in the Pacific northwest.

In 1891 there were two mines and one mining camp in Southern British Columbia. One of these mines was the Bluebell, discovered by white men in 1835, but used by Indians in the manufacture of war paint from time immemorial. It was a colossal mass of zinciferous galena lying on the shore of Kootenay lake. It is recorded that the earliest traders of the Hudson's Bay company cast bullets of its ore. The other mine was the Silver King on Toad mountain near Nelson. The history of that mine is a story in itself. It was a huge cone of bornite and grey copper carrying very remarkable silver values, assays having gone as high as 19,000 ounces of silver to the ton.

The mining camp was Ainsworth on the shore of Kootenay lake, opposite the Bluebell. It possessed many prospective mines, some high, and some low grade in silver and lead. Barring test shipments from the Bluebell and Silver King, not one dollar had ever been taken from the mines of Southern British Columbia. From causes that would lead far into the whole financial policy of the United States, an impulse of prospecting was all towards the discovery, and the impulse of mining was all towards the production of silver.

One day in the fall of 1891 the Henessey boys came down the hill from a prospecting trip up Kaslo creek. They brought with them samples of galena ore which, on analysis, showed very high values in silver. They were good talkers. The value of their discovery lost nothing from their description. Here was ore that could be shipped to the uttermost parts of the earth, under any conceivable difficulties of transportation, and still yield a substantial profit. The country went wild. The miners of Ainsworth deserted the camp in a body. The Slocan was run over and located. Others followed the Henessey boys with still more marvelous specimens. The fame of the Slocan spread.

In the spring of 1892 a great rush took place. Kaslo jumped from nothing to a town of about three thousand people, with hotels, saloons, gambling joints and variety shows. The excitement continued throug the whole of 1892, and prospecting was extended into the Lardeau country to the inhospitable summit of the Selkirk range.

Financial Crisis

Then in 1893 same the repeal of the Sherman law, the heavy fall in the price of silver, and the great financial panic that ensued. The effect on Southern British Columbia was instantaneous and complete. The country was unproductive, and now there was no capital available to develope it. Its one expectation, silver production, had received a mortal blow.

Nobody who did not live through it can conceive how complete was the stagnation or the hopelessnas of the feeling that prevailed. Starving men were transported out of Kootenay free of charge. Those who remained put in many anxious moments over the regular recurrence of meals.

Contrast the conditions prevailing then and now. Then, the country was not looked upon as capable of producing anything except a disturbance; now it is the scene of active settlement and a growing production of fruit. Then, there was none except the local market for the timber of its vasc forests; now a great export trade in lumber has been developed. Then, the existence of coal to the east was a mere myth, and the possibility of connection with the coalfields undreamed; now a great reciprocal industry is established between the smelters and the coal mines, and an export trade in coal and coke developed as well. Then, few had any faith in the possibilities of gold and copper mining. Now, that form of mining has dwarfed all the rest. All these resources existed, but they were practically unknown.

It was the War Eagle mine which applied the spark which reawakened the spirit of the country. And then the intense depression prevailed through 1893 and 1894. When the item appeared in the newspapers that "Patsy" Clark, of Spokane, had bonded the War Eagle at Rossland for $17,000, very few people paid any attention to the fact. They had been talking in much larger sums than that. The exact amount of capital put into the War Eagle was $32,000, and that included the purchase price. It did not include what had already been spent on the mine. The amount of previous development had been insignificant. Insignificant in one sense, but how significant in another! It is not uncommon in a mining country to come across, in some remote corner, a deserted tunnel or abandoned shaft. The tunnel may not be very long, and the shaft may not be very deep. But when it is remembered that probably the steel, hammers, anvil, coal and supplies were carried long distances on men's backs, and that the exploration was done under conditions of infinite toil, when it is also remembered what hopes and fears were bound up with every stroke, how significant do these deserted prospects become of man's persistence and energy, and of the too frequent blasing of his hopes; how much more significant of the tremendous forces making for the progress of society, than the money driven development of the capitalist, who, in nine cases out of ten, goes to work on something far less hazardous of return!

Luck of Patsy Clark

Patsy Clark had not driven far into the hill before he struck the great upper chute of the War Eagle. He ran into a body of ore eight or nine feet wide, in some places more, and over one hundred feet long, averaging $40 to the ton. Shipments began at once to East Helena and Everett. Trains of heavy wagons carried the ore to the Columbia river, thence it went by boat to Northport, and thereafter by train to the smelters. In three months a dividend was declared equal to the exact amount subscribed to the War Eagle company. That electrified the country, another wild rush took place to the new Canadian Butte. Men who in 1894 were threatening suicide, in 1895 were regaling themselves on lobster and champagne. By a logical train of circumstances, the building smelters, the extension of copper mining to the Boundary district, now possessed of one of the great copper mines of the world, the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and of the Columbia and Western railway, and the development of the Fernie coal mines, all followed the discovery of the War Eagle ore chute. These things would have come about in time. But they would not have come about then, nor perhaps be in existence now as productive enterprises. It was Patsy Clark who set the train in motion.

Patsy Clark, as the familiar diminutive denotes, was a man who had been developed in the west from a miner into a shrewd and successful mining operator. He owed his success partly to shrewdness and to invincible good fortune, but partly also to the men by whom he surrounded himself. There was Mike, his brother Jim who remained the miner always. And then he had a number of hard-rock Irish miners in his pay, who always worked for him when they worked at all, and who were always sure of a job from him if they needed one. It has been noticeable all through the development of the west that the Irish are miners equal, if not superior, to any others. It is quite common for experience to develop in a miner a nose for a mine as keen as that of a hound's for a fox. The Irish appear to possess that intuitive perception and imaginative power necessary for the growth of this intuition. A very large proportion of the great mining men whom the west has developed from the ranks have been Irishmen.

Patsy occasionally used mining engineers to make measurements, but mining experts he despised. He had hundreds of eyes with skilled brains figuring out whether "she was going to make a mine or not." There was not a man working for him who did not have a personal interest in the "War Aigle," as they called it. Rough they were, but loyal and generous and kindly, unless you mentioned the A. P. A.'s in their "prisince." It has been questioned whether Patsy was himself a generous man, or merely a calculating man who made a parade of generosity. There was an ostentation of generosity about him, tinged with vanity, but it was superimposed upon a naturally genial and kindly disposition. During 1895 the War Eagle continued to prosper as the Le Roi—not then considered as great a mine—began to pick up. The country round was all located, and an active trade in prospects and in the incorporation of legal companies in Spokane began. Things slackened off in the winter and spring of 1896, but more from the exhaustion of local capital than from any doubt as to the resources of Trail Creek.

Gooderham Takes a Hand

In the summer of 1896 it was rumored that George Gooderham of Toronto was coming west to invest in British Columbia mines. To the knowledge of the man of Kootenay there were only two names of wealth in Canada. They were Dunsmuir and Gooderham. Dunsmuir was within their ken, and the name of Gooderham appeared on the labels of an article of daily and necessary consumption, to which the American miner had taken kindly from the first, and which at his behest had invaded the precincts of Spokane and Butte. He was popularly supposed to own the whole of Ontario, and to be coming west, because he felt, like Alexander, the need of more worlds to conquer. The miners of the west had absorbed so much of his peculiar and gutatious products that they had every excuse for thinking that he not only owned Ontario, but might, if he chose, own the whole of Canada. In any case, coming west, he was to return to the mining population some of the wealth with which it had dowered him, and preparations were made to receive him accordingly.

At length Mr. Gooderham did come west, accompanied by his son-in-law, T. G. Blackstock, and a copper-bottomed, all-fired, 18-karet expert named Hastings. First they made a tour of the Slocan country and inspected the Noble Five, the original locations, which had been having a somewhat riotous and strenuous career under the combined management of the Hennessey boys and their partner, McGuigan. For some reason the Noble Five did not appeal to Mr. Hastings. His judgment was right in that case. James Dunsmuir afterwards sank considerable money trying to operate it successfully. Then by the mysterious telegraphy of the mountains, it was reported that the mighty makers of strong waters was coming to look over Trail Creek.

"He came, he saw, and he was conquered."

Early in 1896 the South Belt of Trail Creek camp had been located, and its banner property was the Crown Point, of which the chief owner was one Volney Williamson, originally keeper of a cigar stand at Kaslo, now reported a millionaire. This property was bonded by A. E. Humphreys of Duluth at $75,000, and he sank a shaft on it through a magnificent mass of ore. Unfortunately the ore gave out, and the last 50 feet of the shaft was in country rock of the most barren description. A cross tunnel cut from the bottom of one shaft, 125 feet long, was equally resultless. Mr. Humphreys returned the property to the original owners with kind wishes. At the time the Gooderham-Blackstock delegation visited Rossland, Volney Williamson had a few men at work prospecting the Crown Point. His foreman was a hard-rock miner of deep sagacity and wide experience. To him went Volney in distress, and asked his advice. He was told he never could sell the mine as it looked.

He had better dress it up by flooring the shaft near the bottom of the ore and blow down a few tons as if he were starting a drift eastwards.

Hastings came and inspected the mine, and Gooderham bought it, without knowing of the exploration underneath. How could such things be? Very easily. In mining camps the strict rule is caveat emptor, and anyone who goes out of his way to "caveat" an "emptor" is called a "knocker"; and mining camps have ways of dealing with knockers that are not in accordance with the Golden Rule.

Patsy a Maker, Not a Manager

The Crown Point was capitalized at $2,000,000, and put on the market at 20 cents a share, making its real capital $400,000. The Crown Point having been secured, machinery was put in, and a crosscut tunnel begun, which seemed to have no other purpose than to make an underground passage from that section of British Columbia into the United States.

After a while it began to dawn upon George Gooderham that the Crown Point did not seem likely to justify the confidence which Ontario investors had reposed in his mining knowledge. It is said that he signed a blank check and gave it to Mr. Blackstock with instructions to go out to Rossland and get a mine at all hazards.

War Eagle Sold

When Mr. Blackstock arrived in British Columbia on his second mine hunting expedition, he opened up negotiations for the purchase of the War Eagle, and found that "Barkis," otherwise Patsy Clark, "was willing." It may seem strange that he was ready to sell. He was possessed of what was then regarded to be the biggest gold mine in Canada, and likely, with development, to be one of the greatest in the world. Still there were good reasons for his selling. The War Eagle was face to face with the same conditions as affected the Le Roi, the necessity of large capital expenditures if it was to be adequately mined in the future. Patsy Clark was besides a maker of mines. It paid him better to realize on the capital value, and hunt for more cheap prospects to develop. A third reason, he thought he was getting more for the mine than it was worth. The original discovery was about exhaustel. There are stories of drill holes run out of ore and plugged and not fired. There is even a rumor of a winze having been filled up with broken rock. However, in that Patsy Clark was mistaken. The price—somewhere round $700,000—was not too big. A new company, the War Eagle Consolidated, was now formed. The Crown Point shareholders received a portion of the stock to cover their original investment, and everything was lovely—for a while. Great plans for development were inaugurated, substantial stone buildings were erected, and orders for machinery galore were dispatched. The mines also looked well. Fine new bodies of ore were opened up. All might have been well, but this favorable combination of circumstances, together with the more sentimental consideration that here was the banner mine of the country wrested from American control and about to pour its wealth into the lap of Canada, sent the eastern investor off his head. It quickly raised a nominal valuation of over six millions. Not only that, but he poured his money with lavish hand into a horde of wildcat schemes that clustered round the War Eagle like jackals round a lion. Then, of course, came the inevitable crash. All suffered loss, and some were ruined. Many harsh things were said of Gooderham and Blackstock then, and many have been said since. But a calmer judgment at a safer distance must reverse the verdict. During a great excitement of popular feeling the mine owner is in a peculiar position. If he runs down his property, then he is seeking to get other properties cheap, and depress shares so as to buy them in. If he cries it up, then he is looking for a chance to unload. So it goes. The public has the bit between its teeth. Again it must be remembered that the inflation which was forced on the market by the promoters of the Le Roi was forced upon the promoters of the War Eagle by the market. In any case, Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Blackstock are both dead. The last days of both of them were embittered, and those of the latter shortened, by the worry and trouble of their mining venture. The good rule of all vini bonum well applies. They were in the clutch of the tide they could not control. What was that tide? It has been already stated that the romance of the War Eagle was but an incident in the renaissance of gold mining in the northwest. A few of its direct consequences have been indicated. But the absorption of the mine by Canadian capital seemed to awaken a spirit of energy and enthusiasm in Canadian resources, and a determination to exploit them, even at individual risk and hazard, which has never since been quelched, whose results may indeed be seen everywhere. Thus was opened a chapter of Canadian history of which only a few pages have as yet been written, but which will be the most brilliant of our destiny. That this spirit of enterprise, when first awakened, should take a wild and uncontrolled direction was only to be expected. To those who called it forth may well be left the credit of their original purpose, without the censure of individuals for the immediate misdirection of their efforts.

Right Hand or Both Hands

Many reasons have been advanced for the prevalence of right handedness. It is by some said to be the result of nursing and infantile treatment, to be due to early practice in writing and drawing, to be the outcome of warfare, education and heredity, the result of mechanical law and other remote causes, according to the Strand. Sir James Sawyer declares that the preferential use of the right hand is due to the fact that in primitive days man used the right hand for the purposes of offence, so as to keep the heart—the vital spot—as far as possible from the assault of an adversary. Recent experiments and observations, however, prove that single handedness is merely the result of faulty or restricted education.

It is a curious instance of human contrariness that should one eye, one ear or one leg of a child show signs of diminished vigor the parents would instantly seek the cause of, and if possible the remedy for, that lamentable condition yet for some inexplicable reason or prejudice the left hand of the average child is ruthlessly and deliberately neglected, until in mature years it is an undeveloped, useless and almost unnecessary appendage.

Careful observations have shown that out of every hundred persons born into the world eighty are congenially ambidexterous—that is to say, they will instinctively reach for an object with either hand and only require proper instruction and training to develop both hands and arms to an equal degree of strength and skill.

Of the remaining twenty, seventeen will be right handed, while the other three will show a natural bias toward the left hand. The cultivation of ambidexterity therefore offers no insuperable difficulties, and the economical, physiological and psychological advantages are enormous.

It is said that the Japanese soldiers can use their weapons with equal skill in either hand, for they are trained to be ambidexterous from childhood. At school they are taught to write and draw with both hands. In drawing and painting no supporting device whatever is used, the entire arm being employed.

The German educational authorities, too, are at present giving considerable attention to left hand work, especially in their technical and mechanical schools. The students are taught to saw, plane and hammer as well with the left hand as with the right, and the economical and industrial importance of ambidexterity is firmly impressed upon the minds of young men and women.

"There goes one of the luckiest fellows I ever knew."

"Did he find a gold mine, or was some rich man kind enough to leave him a lot of money?"

"It was better than that. He started one day to write a sublime poem, but it turned out to be the words of a popular song."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tuesday, October 8, 1907

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xpressed towards the object of the isit. The first practical steps were aken by the news editor of the Ottawa Citizen, who is gathering the pinions of all Canada's newspaper en. Those so far named make an interested roll, extending from Yukon to ancouver and to the Atlantic coast.

Immigration Figures

Ottawa, Oct., 4.—The total immigration into Canada during the five months to August 31, inclusive, totalled 174,647, an increase of 41,232 ver the corresponding period a year ago. Of the total 143,394 came in at ocean ports, an increase of 43,900, and 31,233 came from the United States, an increase of 2,668.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bradstreet's Report Shows Decrease in Aggregate

New York, Oct. 4.—Bradstreet's bank clearings report for the week ending Oct. 3, shows an aggregate of 2,899,038,000, as against $2,477,849,000 last week and $3,420,618,000 for the same week last year.

Canadian clearings for the week total $83,220,000, as against $78,525,000 last week and $86,168,000 for the same week last year.

The following is a list of Canadian cities:

Montreal (dec. 4.3)	$31,507,000
Toronto (dec. 8.1)	23,407,000
Winnipeg (dec. 10.2)	10,207,000
Ottawa (dec. 3.8)	2,896,000
Vancouver (inc. 38.5)	4,377,000
Halifax (inc. 11.8)	1,712,000
Quebec (inc. 14.9)	2,324,000
Hamilton (inc. 9.4)	1,893,000
St. John, N. B. (inc. 48.1)	1,957,000
London (inc. 1.8)	1,220,000
Victoria	1,034,000
Calgary (inc. 8)	1,212,000
Edmonton (inc. 10.8)	795,000

COAL FOR BELLIGERENTS

British Proposal For 24-Hour Limit Is Defeated in Committee

The Hague, Oct., 4.—One of the most animated discussions of the conference, lasting over three hours, occurred today at a session of the committee on maritime war, regarding the time belligerent warships should be allowed to remain in a neutral port. The British delegation insisted that such warships be allowed to remain only 24 hours, even if this was not sufficient for them to take coal necessary to reach the next port of their nationality, but a Russian amendment allowing them to remain more than 24 hours when necessary to complete coaling was approved by 11 to 8 votes. There were many abstentations from voting, including the United States. Germany supported the Russia proposition. The whole project was finally approved, with minor changes.

C. P. R. Telegraphers

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Word was received by the labor department today that a compromise had been reached between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its telegraphers. Particulars, however are not obtainable.

BRITAIN A FILM OF OIL TO INDIA

Dr. W. H. Fitchett Has a Striking Series of Articles in London Tribune

Dr. W. H. Fitchett, the brilliant author of "Fights for the Flag," "Deeds That Won the Empire," has a striking series of articles in the Tribune on "England and India." On September 3rd his article stated the "case for the British" in these picturesque terms:—

"A mutiny is, for military reasons, hopeless. But the arguments which go to show no mutiny is likely to be attempted are overwhelming. There is no visible alternative to the Englishman as the ruler of India, or at least none that can be for a moment contemplated. Let it be remembered that there never was, and is not still today, any India, in the sense of a nation. These 300,000,000 men, so diverse in color and creed and speech, never were a unit till the British flag flew above them; and their unity would vanish with the disappearance of that flag. If the Englishman disappeared mere chaos would come again. It is not merely that each Indian in turn is a 'foreigner' to nearly nine-tenths of all other Indians, so that, say, a Brahmin from Bengal is more remote from a Sikh from Lahore, or a Gurkha from the Nepaulese Hills, than a Neapolitan is from a Scotsman, or a Maltese from a Pole. But these human types are parted from each other by repulsions deeper and more intense than any which separate men of one European nation from another.

"To suppose the Bengali ruling the Pathans or the Gurkhas is very much like imagining a committee of fat and well-woolled sheep ruling a pack of jungle wolves. For the cold-blooded Englishman it is difficult to realize with what fierce scorn the Mohammedan looks down on the idolatrous and cow-worshipping Hindu, or with what subtle and enduring hatred the Hindu regards the cow-eating Mohammedan.

If British Left India

"One of the leaders of Mohammedan India, Sir Syad Ahmad Khan, recently delivered a speech to a great gathering of his fellow-religionists, which is quoted by Sir John Strachey in his 'India.' This distinguished Mohammedan is discussing what would happen if the British left India. 'Would Mohammedans and Hindus,' he asks, 'sit on the same throne and remain equal in power?' And he answers his own question with a fierce negative. 'They would fly at each other's throats. Our Mussulman brothers and Pathans would come out as a swarm of locusts from their mountain passes. Like a swarm of locusts would they come, and make rivers of blood to flow from the frontier in the north to the rivers of Bengal. What would happen with the departure of the British would rest on the will of God; but until one nation conquered another peace could not dwell in the land.'

"With Mohammedan and Hindu flying at each other's throats on the plains, and new hordes of invaders swarming in through the two great gateways on either flank of the Himalays—six such invasions, let it be remembered, are to be counted in one century before the English came—what would be the fate of India? England is the great peacemaker of the land. If the Englishman left, the other nations of the world, of course, would not see a prize so rich left derelict. Frenchman and German might contend for it on the sea board, but it is certain that the Russian would appear in the Afghan passes. And would the Russian be welcomed as an alternative of the Englishman? The very conception is absurd. Think of India being Russianized, as Finland was. The Indians themselves know this, and dread the coming of the Russian.

"At a recent native congress in Madras the president made a remarkable speech. If Russia and Great Britain had to fight for dominion in India, he told his hearers, 'we, the educated natives, can judge the ultimate merits of the two empires; we, who know, and are best able to appreciate the blessing of the right of public meeting, the liberty of action, of speech, of education, which we enjoy under Great Britain; whereas under Russia we should have nothing but a despotic government, whose chief glory would consist in vast military organizations, aggressions upon our neighbors, and great military exploits."

Sir James Stephens' View

'Sir James Stephens puts the conflict of ideals betwixt the possible competitors for India very cleverly. The Mahommedan would tyrannise over Hindus in particular, and in general propose to everyone the alternative betwixt the Koran and the sword. The Hindu would condemn to social infamy every one who, being born a Hindu, did not observe their rites. He would re-establish Sutee, forbid the re-marriage of widows, and prohibit a low-caste man from testifying against a Brahmin. "Mohammedan, Hindu, and Sikh would all alike proceed to settle their own accounts and see who is master.' "The English in India,' says Sir James Stephens, 'are the representatives of peace compelled by force. No country in the world is more orderly, quieter, more peaceful than British India under the British flag. If it disappeared chaos would come again like a flood.'

"The guarantee—nay, the justification of British rule in India is thus to be found in the deep, ineffaceable discords which rend its millions asunder. In a famous speech Lord Randolph Churchill once described British rule in India as a sheet of oil spread over the surface of a vast human ocean, and keeping it in a sort of artificial calm. Beneath that film of oil, he declared, 'lie hidden all the memories of fallen dynasties, all the traditions of vanquished races, all the pride of insulted creeds.' But beneath the 'film of oil' sleep fiercer and more enduring discords than even these; enmities that have their roots in history and in ancient habit, and that are kept vital by the energy of quarrelling creeds and by enduring incongruities of character.

A Gulf Between Mohammedan and Brahmin

"What a gulf separates the Mohammedan and the Brahmin! Who can measure the scorn of the fierce tribes of the hills, to whom fighting is a joy, for the swarming and helpless men of the plains to whom cowardice is almost a virtue? Gurkha and Pathan have towards the Bengali the temper of wolves towards sheep. If the British left India, once more through the Himalayan passes would come Tartar and Afghan, the ruthless tribes of the Steppes, the fierce clans of the hills. And without waiting for these to appear on the scene all the hardy and martial races of the north—Sikh and Gurkha and Pathan—would swoop down on the fat and defenceless south. No combination of the discordant human elements which make up India is possible against the British. The brown men hate each other, more bitterly than they hate the white men."

THEIR LOVE FOR NATURE.

Enjoyment of Nature Due to Long Training and Education.

"I often wonder," said the high school principal, "how many of the people who are travelling across our continent and the sea to view nature at her wildest appreciate the fact that their enjoyment of her handiwork in its most awesome aspects is a result due rather to long training and education than to any innate sense of the beautiful and the aesthetic. There was a time, and not so many centuries ago, when the attitude of cultured men and women toward nature was quite different to what it is today. The eighteenth century looked askance at what the nineteenth and twentieth go to no end of trouble, inconvenience and expense to pay the warmest sort of tribute and the highest admiration.

"Without being able to lay my hands on the passage, I remember that Addison speaks somewhere, I believe in his letters, about the barbarous and abhorent scenery of the Alps. Macaulay, writing about the Celtic wilds of Scotland, tells us that it excited nothing but contempt and loathing. Wood, water and crag, he observes, were in no wise different then from what they are now, when they are being visited by no end of those who come to sketch or merely to praise and see.

"In 1730 Captain Burt, an English traveller of intelligence and cultivation, wrote of the mountains of Inverness, with the feeling and the sentiment common to his age, that there were most monstrous excrescences, the deformity of which made the sterile plains seem lovely by comparison. In fine weather he found them still more disagreeable, for the clearer the day the more disagreeably did these misshapen masses of gloomy brown and dirty purple affect the eye. The tame and subdued beauties of Richmond Hill he found admirable by contrast.

"Even Oliver Goldsmith, poet though he was and alive to the beauties of nature when tame and subdued, was repelled by the scenery of the highlands and declared that he found infinitely more pleasing the conventional and sober beauties of the cultivated country around Leyden."

Bishop Among Paupers.

The bishop of St. Albans, who recently announced his intention of preaching in workhouses, began his crusade at Bishop Stortford Union workhouse. He preached from the text "Honor all men."

VERY VALUBLE BUTTON STRING

New York Woman Has Collection Which Possesses Great Historic Value

A New York woman has a very valuable button string. One of the buttons once adorned the coat of the "Little Corporal" after he became the great Emperor Napoleon. It has his profile clear-cut on its surface. A modest little grey cloth button loses its insignificance when its owner tells you that it was one of a row that fastened a walking gown of Queen Victoria's. An artistic button in pearls and priceless lace once adorned a ball dress worn by the unfortunate Empress Eugenie.

More interesting than any of these representations of royalty is a pathetic, shabby button, which, could it talk, would tell tales of hunger and cold, long, weary marches, feet that bled at Valley Forge, voices that cheered and eyes that wept, all for liberty. It is a button cut from an old army coat of George Washington's.

As a companion to this American button there is a little, rusty cloth disk that travelled the world over with Benjamin Franklin. Almost every great soldier of modern times has added a button to the collection. Florence Nightingale, of Crimean fame, to whom the world owes its trained nurses, is represented by a pink cambric-covered button. Thackeray once wore a suit of grey broadcloth, evidently, for a mould covered with that material is one of the prizes of the collection. A similar button, covered with brown broadcloth, was once worn by Dickens.

A button string that would illustrate the many stages in the evolution of the button would be very interesting. Everything under the sun almost has been used in the manufacture of buttons. There have been buttons of gold and silver, buttons of iron and bone, and recently a process has been discovered by which potatoes may be solidified into very handsome buttons. There are pearl buttons, glass buttons, tin buttons, wooden buttons and buttons of vegetable ivory. Horn buttons belong almost to a past age. The few that are now placed on the market come from France. Yet it is scarcely half a century since M. Bosset of Paris introduced buttons made from hoofs. They became very popular and made a French saying which runs, "Set a button at right angles with a woman's eye and she'll make you a millionaire." Horn buttons made many millionaires before they went out of fashion.

Among the students taking the art course at a certain Boston educational institution are two impecunious youths from a southern city. To reduce their expenses the young men from Dixie share an appartment to which is attached a sort of kitchen, where they prepare their own meals.

One morning the elder of the students appeared at the kitchen door, palette on thumb and frown on brow.

"What's the matter with the coffee, Dick;" he asked. "Isn't it ready?"

"A little patience old men," replied Dick, "and I'll soon fix you. It's already sketched in."—Harper's Weekly.

ENGLISH ARABS ON SOIL OF CANADA

An Experiment in Sociology That Is At Present Attracting Much Attention

An experiment in sociology that has attracted more attention in England, where it was derived, than in Canada, where it is being carried out, is Mrs. Close's scheme for state children, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. Generally outlined, the scheme consists in transporting little groups of English children, who would otherwise be a burden on the state, to a Canadian farm, where they are prepared to become useful Canadian citizens. So far but one of these colonies has been established; but the experiment is progressing so favorably that others will follow as soon as funds for the work are available.

A Down East Farm.

The farm, known as the Ellinor Home farm, is located a few miles from St. John, New Brunswick, and it was selected by Mrs. Close after a consideration of distinctive claims that might have been put forward for other provinces, had there been any competition among them for the colony. Mrs. Close believes that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, being the nearest to England in distance and also in climate, are especially suited for her plans. As one of her friends explains, "They (the provinces) are long settled and are more old fashioned in the sense of retaining the old solid virtues and wholesomeness of the simple life than the bustling central and western provinces." The eastern provinces are thus considered a grand nursery for children, and when one reflects upon the number of prominent Canadians that have been bred there, he will not be disposed to quarrel with Mrs. Close's choice.

On the Land.

The Ellinor Home farm consists of 180 acres of mixed land, and has the usual farm buildings in conditions as nearly "model" as possible. It is stocked with the usual run of domestic animals, and the usual crops are cultivated. All the farm work is done, under the supervision of a practical Canadian farmer, by the dozen children who comprise the little colony. Ten boys and two girls, ranging in age from six to fifteen, make up the home. Some of them have been there ever since the experiment was begun, a year or so ago, and others for a shorter time. That they have already learned something useful about Canadian farm life was proved when the farmer became ill for a couple weeks last winter, and the whole responsibility of running the farm was placed on the children, who emerged from the ordeal with flying colors.

A Real Home.

The home is in charge of two English ladies, one of whom is a trained nurse. The children attend the public school in the district, and take part in the normal life of the community like other children. This is one of the features of the farm, which is entitled to be called a "home" in the best sense of the word. After school they do the usual chores, and then study under the supervision of the ladies in charge. The life they lead is as much as possible like that of the average boy or girl on a Canadian farm, and is perhaps distinguished chiefly for a refined atmosphere created by the ladies who are mothering the youngsters.

A Great Advantage.

One of the advantages of the colony plan is that it is free from the drudgery to which the children might fall victims had they been farmed out individually. Companionship and emulation take the rough edge off the coarse kinds of toil; and a gentleman who writes about the home to the London Times bears witness to the zest with which the children go about their work. The physical change in the embryo farmers since their arrival has been remarkable. There is not one of them who is not in robust health. The old pinched look of the half-starved city Arab has disappeared. The average increase in height is one inch, and in weight nine pounds.

A Proved Success

It is plain that the experiment is succeeding with the children. Another point that has been settled is that the farmers of the community are not opposed to the little colony, but, on the contrary, are glad to help it prosper. Furthermore, Mrs. Close's scheme has been approved by the Governor-General, and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Earl Grey visited the farm not long ago, and spoke with the utmost cordiality of what he saw there. The capital expenditure of the Ellinor Home Farm is about $375 a head, and the cost of maintenance slightly more than $100 a head. These figures are the maximum, and would probably be reduced in later colonies.

FROM SOCIETY TO PRISON

Was Prosperous Broker But Was Jailed on Suspicion

As strange a story as ever was told to the New York police was related by Charles E. McLean, an Englishman, who once was a wealthy broker, and the associate of the English nobility.

He left London a little more than a week ago, his first-class passage being paid for by his beautiful wife, who agreed to send him a little more money provided he would never bother her again. Now he asks the New York police to send him back to London under the Alien Criminals Act.

McLean who gives his address as No. 1814 Great Castle street, was arrested early yesterday on Broadway on a charge of vagrancy. When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court he said he had arrived last Saturday on the Arabic.

Then he began his remarkable story of social life in England's highest set and what he called his unwarranted incarceration in English jails. McLean indicated that much of his trouble had grown out of the introduction of his young wife to the nobility.

He declared he had been arrested in the Metropole hotel, London, in 1887, charged with stealing a portfolio from a man's pocket. The proof, he declared, consisted only in that the man had missed the portfolio and had accused him. He was acquitted.

In 1896, while at the Forsythe hotel, Aberdeen, Scotland, he declared he was followed by Scotland Yard men when he went to get a drink. They arrested him and he served three months in jail.

He declares that not until he was freed did he learn that the King and Queen had been expected in Aberdeen and that at practically the same time the Lord Chief Justice of England had been robbed there. He insists the arrest was a case of mistaken identity.

By this time his troubles with his wife had become serious and he asked her for $500. Dr. Wood, of Margaret street, London, one of the English court physicians, was a friend of his wife, advising her legally. The result was that he got $225 and his passage here.

Dr. Wood is declared to have caused Home Secretary Gladstone to sign a writ of expulsion from England. Nevertheless, he says he wants to go home.

Commissioner Watcorn said that if McLean can prove that he is a British subject, and has been a criminal he will be deported. The commissioner said there was no record of his case at Ellis island.

THE TORN TROUSERS GRAFT

An Easy Plan to Collect Old Clothes Tried in an Uptown Street

Here is the story of a graft so simple and effective that some enterprising stranger to York should patent it. It was practised by a New York genius and had its tryout on the respectable upper West side of this city.

The originator set out dressed as a workman, his clothes rusty but neatly patched. Arriving in the neighborhood he had decided to work, he stepped into an areaway and, hauling out a knife, slit the right leg of his trousers from hip to knee.

Next he produced a newspaper, spread it out and held it over the slit in his trousers. Leaving the areaway, he hurried along the sidewalk, making apparently a great effort to hold the newspaper in place.

The wind was blowing and whoever cared to look noticed the man's predicament. At the steps of a big house in Seventy-second street he stopped and pretended to tie the paper about his leg. By a perhaps not very strange chance, since the hour was 5.15 p. m., the owner of the house appeared.

The grafter greeted the man briefly, lifted the newspaper, and remarked:

"I just had an accident over on Columbia avenue. Truck shoved me against a stake and tore me pants awful. Wonder if you could lend me some safety pins?"

It was successful. From that house the man carried away not only a readily salable pair of trousers, but a hat and coat as well. A quick trip to a corner saloon to deposit his bundle and the tale of the torn trouser leg was carried to another house in the block.

An observer with more sheer curiosity than police instinct watched the collection of six bundles from six houses in Seventy-second street before he reluctantly left the window and went in to dinner.

NOTHING LIKE THIS IN HISTORY

King Edward Upsets Flimsy Criticisms of Constitutional Monarchy

"It was the sincere belief of a certain school of political theorists not long ago that the monarchy in England was a spent force," declares the Daily Telegraph. "'The king can do no wrong,' said these rather shallow thinkers, 'but he can do no right; for in the English Constitution he can do nothing at all.' Majesty in the United Kingdom, they opined, represented the pomp and circumstance, but no longer the power and prestige, of Royalty.

"That was a very superficial and childish view of the actual state of affairs. It would be very easy to reply to these theorists, that the Sovereign, in a limited monarchy like ours possesses as much power as any potentate ought to possess who cannot be called to account for its exercise; and it would be no less easy to show how in the long reign of Queen Victoria the Sovereign had again and again exerted a restraining or inspiring influence, in national and international affairs, that made for progress and for righteousness. How completely has King Edward upset all these flimsy criticisms of the Constitutional Monarchy!

The King's Visiting List

"His Majesty returns to England after a few weeks stay on the Continent, during which time he has talked with the Kaiser at Wilhelmshohe and with the ruler of Austria-Hungary at Ischl; the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, has had an audience of His Majesty at Marienbad, and he has received M. Izvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister; and all Europe is pleased. Moreover, in six short years he has brought about the entente cardiale with France, has gained the goodwill and confidence of Spain, has strengthened the bonds of friendship with Italy and with Austria, has dispelled the jealousies of Germany, and, we have no doubt, has lent his aid to the understanding with Russia. So far as we can recall, not a voice has been raised in this country to hint that the king has in the smallest iota overpassed the limits of the constitution. From no single party in the state is there a breath of remonstrance; on the contrary, Liberals and Tories, Trades Unionists and Socialists, have been at one, with a strange unanimity in declaring that Edward VII. had done, and was doing, precisely what they would wish the Sovereign of these islands to do.

"There has been nothing like this in modern European history; nor could there be. One Sovereign only could fulfill this role—the King of England. We have no Continental ambitions, and the nations of Europe recognize this fact. But that quality in itself was not enough. There was required in the Monarch of these islands a man who understood the feelings of his own nation, and had sympathy with the rights and obligations of other nationalities. That has been King Edward's unique qualification. He has realized and impersonated the sound doctrine: 'England's greatest interest is peace.'

Object of the King's Visits

"It has been the ill-fortune of nations that their monarchs have been trained to live for military glory; it is a new thing to have a King acclaimed as 'Peacemaker.' Hence the incapacity, the unwillingness to believe that the Sovereign head of the largest empire in the world can possibly be seeking the peace of Europe, with no motive in the background that is not subtle and mayhap sinister. We can in all sincerity assure these critics that the one thing they have failed to realize and apprehend is that England's king has understood right down to the ground, what England's people think and feel on these matters. That is the whole mystery—that, and nothing more."

RICH GOLD FINDS IN AUSTRALIA

Monster Nuggets Unexpectedly Laid Bare on Surface Workings

December last witnessed in Victoria a wave of excitement and a rush to the gold fields which were strongly reminiscent of far-off days in the history of Australia. North from the opulent mines of Ballarat is the Dunally district, which for a brief season fifty years ago was surely the most favored auriferous area that ever cheered the heart of a desponding digger. About two miles from what is now the town of Tarnagulla a few prospectors in 1853, in searching for the precious metal, unearthed a lump of pure gold, something like twenty pounds in weight. The ground was carefully gone over and nugget after nugget was disclosed.

"For the first few days," writes one of those who were present, "it was for all the world like digging potatoes, the gold being got in slugs and nuggets varying in weight from one pound up to forty pounds." The majority of the specimens were found near the surface, often close to the roots of the grass. But the scene of these operations was a comparatively small gully, which within three weeks was fully exploited and the rich golden harvest was over.

The heaviest nugget yet yielded by Australia, or, as far as known, by any part of the globe, was the "Welcome Stranger" found near Dunolly in 1869. It weighed 210 pounds, troy. Afterward came the Blanche Barkly, 1743 ounces; the Canadian Gully nugget, 1,218 ounces; the Lany Hotham, 1,178 ounces; and many more, all from the same part of Victoria. During recent years, however, there has been a lull in this form of gold getting, and the inactivity continued unbroken, says the Pall Mall Gazette, until shortly before the Christmas of 1906. Then two small parties of miners, engaged on their claims at Poisedon, less than two miles distant from the still notable Nuggety Gully, were able to announce that nugget getting was not altogether a thing of the past. This particular field had been examined by experts years before, and though fine gold was known to be present, it was obtained in quantities so insignificant as to be entirely unpayable.

But on the occasion referred to one party while busy upon surface workings unexpectedly laid bare a piece of pure gold which weighed 300 ounces. Three days later and from the adjoining claim two miners brought forth a handsome slug of 120 ounces. The welcome news of these proceedings aroused keen interest on the field and throughout Victoria; but it was not until December 18 that an approach to the interest and excitement of olden times was manifested. On that day a prospecting party—Woodall, Brooks, Condron and Eva—in opening up a small patch of new ground came across what to the time of writing is the premier nugget of Poseidon.

It was lying within a few inches of the surface, consisted almost entirely of pure gold, and scaled 960 ounces. Strange to say, fifteen minutes afterward two miners—Williamson and Stephenson—uncovered not more than 30 feet away a nugget 373 ounces in weight. The fame of the Poseidon field immediately became great. From all parts of Australia men—old and young, well-to-do and penniless—hurried to the place, hoping that Dame Fortune would smile upon their enterprise. And toward many the field has been indulgent and generous.

Poseidon in six weeks, the Victorian Mines department estimates, yielded gold in nuggets to the value of not less than $25,000. The official records are known to be incomplete, but it is believed that during the last two weeks of December 2,500 ounces of gold were taken out of the ground. There are men on the field who decline to furnish precise returns concerning the gold they win and the nuggets they secure. The finders of two of the larger specimens—670 ounces and 502 ounces—kept their good luck a secret for three weeks, and it is more than probable that many others have adopted a similar policy of silence.

Curious circumstances are related concerning the finding of some of the nuggets. A clerk from Melbourne visited Poseidon during his holidays, and while loitering near a hole which had been been dug many years ago, with his stick turned up a fourteen ounce nugget of solid gold. It was lying within an inch of the surface.

A remarkable experience is reported by a newspaper correspondent as having happened recently. Two men, named Gascoyne and Hannon, reached the field a few days before in that condition known to the miners as almost "dead broke." They secured a claim, but it failed to respond to their aspirations. So low were their finances that on the Friday evening they spent their last threepence for a loaf of bread and sent to Melbourne to borrow a few shillings. During Saturday morning they sunk a hole in shallow ground within their claim and to their joy unearthed a nugget of almost pure gold weighing eighty-seven ounces.

The Poseidon nuggets are known as indicator gold. This gold was originally embedded in lumps within the quartz. The gradual denudation of the rocks freed the gold, which remained in position after the reefs and rocks had disappeared. Several miners on the Poseidon in the short space of six weeks have won sufficient gold to maintain them in comfort for life.

There have been no wild rejoicings such as have usually signalized a find on the goldfields forty years ago. History records that many amazing scenes were witnessed when the heads of miners were turned by a too swift accession to wealth. One boisterous individual—the finder of a famous nugget near Bendigo—spent his time for months afterward galloping furiously along the highways introducing himself to all-comers in the powerful language of the place and period, which language, extensively Bowdlerized, meant that he was "the highly objectionable person who found the peculiar nugget."

Big Quarry Blast

A Scottish subscriber asks that the following from a recent issue of the Airdrie and Coatbridge Advertiser, be reproduced in the Sunday Colonist:

Yesterday afternoon another large dislodgment of whinstone took place by means of a monster blast at Thrashburn Quarry belonging to Mr. John More. The portion of the quarry which was attacked on this occasion was that lying directly to the north of the new Monkland Poorhouse, and in which there was a rise of a foot or so in the rock above that to the east. This was the first blast on that rise. Three bores were made into the rock from the surface, the average depth of which was about 20 feet. The rock was 80 feet long 18 feet broad and 40 feet deep at the face. the bores were 18 feet from the edge of the quarry face. Into two of the boreholes were poured over 120 lbs. each of powder, and into the third over 140 lbs. —altogether nearly four cwts. of the explosive. This was about the largest blast which has yet taken place at Mr. More's quarries. All being in readiness, wires were attached to the fuses at the bores, and the wishes connected with an electric battery in the field some hundred yards back, just outside the poorhouse walls. The electric battery was set in motion by Mrs. Merry, from Bodington Fields, Northamptonshire, and was instantaneous in its operation. The spectators, who viewed the quarry face from a safe distance, saw the rock heave a foot or two in the air, a dense cloud of smoke and dust rise above it, and heard a boom and crash of the falling rock. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that fully 5,000 tons of rock had been dislodged and in capital condition. The quality of the whin has turned out to be much finer than was expected, being like the old and now famed Thrashburn whin. Ample material has now been provided to engage the workmen for a considerable time to come.

Bathing in Great Salt Lake

Bathing in Great Salt lake is a unique experience. Flights of steps lead down into the water from the interminable platform along which the bathhouses are situated. The water is quite shallow at first nd you find a rare enjoyment for a time in wriggling your toes about in the salt that forms the bottom in place of accustomed sand. You are obliged to wade out some distance before you experience the peculiar buoyancy of the lake. First, you feel your feet trying to swim out from under you. You find it more and more difficult to walk. You begin to float in spite of yourself. Then you realize that you are nonsinkable. You can't sink if you want to. Throw yourself on your back or sit down or try to swim, and you bob about like a rocking chair in a freshet. You feel as though you had been turned to cork. You can't help looking at the phenomenon subjectively. You don't see that there is anything peculiar about the water. It looks and feels like any other bathing water—until you get some of it in your eyes or in your mouth. Then you wish you hadn't come. Ocean water is sweet in comparison. In fact ,the chemists tell us it is eight times less salty. You can't drown in the lake by sinking, but you can be suffocated to death, which is just as uncomfortable and undesirable. We found signs everywhere warning us against being too talkative or too frolicsome in the water. When we came out we brought with us large deposits of salt on our skin. As the water evaporated we found ourselves covered with white crystals. Only a strong shower bath of fresh water or a good clothes brush can put you into fit condition to dress. —The Travel Magazine.

THE KAISER IN THE COUNTRY

Simple Life of the Emperor at Cadinen Near Elbing

When the German Emperor took his Kiel guests to Cadinen they saw the house in which the German royal family lives most at home. In this North German retreat, only two miles from the commercial city of Elbing, all the ceremony of court life is put aside. The retirement and privacy in which the royal family lives here used to cause great anxiety among those intrusted with the care of their safety. The fact that the neighboring town of Elbing is almost entirely Socialist-Democratic did not tend to decrease their apprehension. The courtiers used always to see that the city was shunned on the journeys to Cadinen, although Elbing is the nearest railway station. Formerly the kaiser used to drive several hours up and down hill to Gueldenboden, where the royal train awaited him.

The kaiser objected to this, and a number of armed policemen and detectives were sent from Berlin, who, in various disguises, mingled with the people to insure the safety of the emperor. Even then he was not allowed to take the train at Elbing, but had to go aboard several kilometres from the station. This was too much for the kaiser, who announced that his courtiers must show more confidence in the population of Elbing, whatever the result might be. Nowadays the royal train brings its passengers into the station, and they mingle with the population at Elbing so freely that the ordinary police of the town are sufficient to insure their safety.

Cadinen is not adapted to large parties, and if the kaiser is imprudent and invites too many, as he did when the czar came there two years ago, the officers of the suite have to live in the royal train. It was this large gathering that flustered the kaiser so much that he forgot to kiss his wife good-by, which was a sorry interruption to the family spirit of this northern retreat. He bade farewell to his children and was about to give the order for the royal train to start, when he suddenly jumped from the coupe and ran to the empress. "Mother, "he said laughingly, to her, "there, I was about to forget yon entirely, when you are really the most important person here."

He made up for his forgetfulness by several hearty kisses before he jumped into the train again.—Washington Post.

Inventor of the Boomerang.

The boomerang is rather a puzzle. One might think that the highest laws of mathematics had been laid under contribution in the perfecting of it. The convexity on one side, the flatness on the other, and the sharp, knife-like edge on the inside of the convexity have the air of having been carefully thought out.

Some people have assumed that the boomerang was the creation of an older and higher civilization, but for this there is no evidence. It must be the product of one age long empirical use of throwing weapons.—London Spectator.

GERMANY AND OTHER POWERS

Dr. Spahn's Urgent Plea in Favor of a Rapid Naval Expansion

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of August 13th, says:

Dr. Spahn's urgent plea at Rheinbach, near Bonn, on Sunday, in favor of rapid naval expansion by Germany on the most up-to-date lines formed part of an elaborate address which the leader of the German Centre party delivered to his constituents. In addition to his references to naval policy, which appeared in the Times today, Dr. Spahn, after the usual manner of German politicians, reviewed mankind from China to Peru, and described in detail the relations of the various powers to one another and to Germany. In his opinion, after the battle of Tsu Shima, England, France, Japan, and America had become the most important powers from the point of view of German foreign policy. In England a Liberal government had succeeded the Conservative regime, but British foreign policy had not been affected by the change. Thanks to the strength of purpose and rapidity of action exhibited by King Edward, who had shown the world how powerful a factor the monarchy still remained in Parliamentary England, Great Britain had emerged from her splendid isolation. The effect of the manifold agreements which England had concluded was to secure the maritime approaches of the British Empire by diplomatic safeguards instead of, as heretofore, by the Navy. The British Fleets, thus released from their duties in other quarters of the globe, were now being concentrated in English waters while the colonies were beginning to build navies of their own. Great Britain's position in the world depended upon her command of the seas, and the Liberal government, like its predecessor, was pledged to maintain the British naval supremacy.

"Simultaneously with the announcement of the "Mediterranean triple alliance" (sic), King Edward had invited the German Emperor and Empress to visit Windsor in the autumn. The King would have a preliminary interview with the Emperor tomorrow, and there had recently been a meeting between the Emperor and the Tsar off Swinemunde.

After reference to British and French domestic affairs, Dr. Spahn drew attention to the naval policy of America and to President Roosevelt's efforts to safeguard American interests, both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, by means of a powerful navy. Whether Japan was preparing to treat America as she had treated Russia he would not venture to say. Both parties shrank from a conflict. If Japan desired to fight, she would have to strike before the Panama Canal was completed. But at present five years must elapse before the Japanese navy would be equal to the task of attacking America. Korea had at last been absorbed by Japan, and the "yellow peril" was now recognized by the whole of Europe as one of the great powers.

Russia's position abroad had been weakened by the war with Japan, but the importance for Germany of good relations with her Eastern neighbor remained unchanged, and the existence of these relations had been demonstrated by the imperial meeting off Swinemunde. The Triple Alliance had been tacitly prolonged, and Italy, owing to her membership in the alliance, was at liberty to cultivate the friendship of France and England, with the result that she was able to effect economies in her military and naval budgets.

German foreign policy was unquestionably pacific, and the domestic vicissitudes through which the Empire had recently passed would not affect German policy abroad, since the conduct of foreign affairs remained in the same hands. The fact that Prince Bülow had seen fit to change his attitude in domestic politics was in itself a proof that the foreign outlook was not menacing. The Centre, as a party, were far too patriotic to allow their domestic grievances to assert themselves in the domain of foreign policy. For that reason the Centre had passed without a word of protest the vote of £12,000,000 for the extension of the Kiel Canal.

It had become customary to speak of England as attempting to "pen Germany in," but the ill will toward Germany on the part of other powers, which a policy of this kind premised, did not exist, and the term was, therefore, inaccurate. "As a matter of fact," Dr. Spahn explained, "all that has happened is that Germany was not consulted in the settlement of various questions, in some of which, at any rate, her interests were not directly concerned. Attempts to isolate Germany would only become dangerous if the settlement of these questions ran counter to German interests. The published contents of the agreements which have been concluded do not exhibit any tendency of this kind."

With regard to the proceedings of the conference at The Hague, Dr. Spahn welcomed the careful preparation which the German delegates had bestowed upon their proposals, with the result that during the first few weeks of the conference Germany had every appearance of leading the discussion. The question of imposing limits upon armaments, which seemed to menace considerable trouble in the spring, had now been safely disposed of in perfect harmony. For the rest, it was too early to discuss the work of the conference, but he regretted that for the second time no Papal representative was taking part in the proceedings.

On the whole, therefore, Dr. Spahn added, there seemed no danger of war, and in his opinion the danger could only be conjured up by a national upheaval against which the governments would be powerless. As Moltke had said, a weak government in a neighbouring state was the greatest danger to peace. For the moment there was no reason to fear a breach of the peace from this cause. But Germany must maintain the efficiency of her armaments. Additional expenditure to the amount of £1,250,000 would be required for the army in 1908, and if his suggestions with regard to the increased tonnage of warships and their more rapid construction were followed, additional naval expenditure of £2,000,000 a year would be entailed.

GERMANY AND OTHER POWERS

Dr. Spahn's Urgent Plea in Favor of a Rapid Naval Expansion

The Berlin correspondent of the
ondon Times, writing under date of
ugust 13th, says:
Dr. Spahn's urgent plea at Rhein-
ach, near Bonn, on Sunday, in favor
f rapid naval expansion by Germany
n the most up-to-date lines formed
art of an elaborate address which the
ader of the German Centre party de-
vered to his constituents. In addi-
on to his references to naval policy,
hich appeared in the Times today,
r. Spahn, after the usual manner of
erman politicians, reviewed mankind
om China to Peru, and described in
etail the relations of the various pow-
s to one another and to Germany. In
is opinion, after the battle of Tsu
hima, England, France, Japan, and
merica had become the most import-
nt powers from the point of view of
erman foreign policy. In England
Liberal government had succeeded
e Conservative regime, but British
reign policy had not been affected by
e change. Thanks to the strength of
urpose and rapidity of action exhib-
ed by King Edward, who had shown
e world how powerful a factor the
onarchy still remained in Parlia-
entary England, Great Britain had
nerged from her splendid isolation.
he effect of the manifold agreements
hich England had concluded was to
cure the maritime approaches of the
ritish Empire by diplomatic safe-
uards instead of, as heretofore, by
e Navy. The British Fleets, thus
leased from their duties in other
uarters of the globe, were now being
oncentrated in English waters while
e colonies were beginning to build
avies of their own. Great Britain's
osition in the world depended upon
r command of the seas, and the Lib-
al government, like its predecessor,
as pledged to maintain the British
aval supremacy.
"Simultaneously with the announce-
ent of the Mediterranean triple al-
ance" (sic), King Edward had invit-
the German Emperor and Empress
visit Windsor in the autumn. The
ing would have a preliminary inter-
ew with the Emperor tomorrow, and
ere had recently been a meeting be-
veen the Emperor and the Tsar off
winemunde.
After reference to British and
rench domestic affairs, Dr. Spahn
ew attention to the naval policy of
merica and to President Roosevelt's
forts to safeguard American inter-
ts, both in the Atlantic and in the
acific, by means of a powerful navy.
hether Japan was preparing to treat
merica as she had treated Russia he
ould not venture to say. Both part-
s shrank from a conflict. If Japan
esired to fight, she would have to
rike before the Panama Canal was
ompleted. But at present five years
ust elapse before the Japanese navy
ould be equal to the task of attack-
g America. Korea had at last been
sorbed by Japan, and the "yellow
eril" was now recognized by the
hole of Europe as one of the great
owers.
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tional naval expenditure of £2,000,-
0 a year would be entailed.

Short Story—"Which" by Mabel H. Robins

In "M. A. P."

"I say, old chap, I'm in a fix. Do help me," and Lord Geoffrey Wilding threw himself in a chair close by his friend. Captain Lester took the cigar out of his mouth. "What the row?" he asked laconically.

"I want you to come down to Brighton with me," went on the other restlessly. "I want you to help me to make up my mind."

"What is it? A horse—a motor car—or a woman?"

"Oh, a woman—two women—I want to marry one, and I don't know which to choose."

Lester looked more interested. "H'm!" he said, gazing abstractedly down at his cigar. "Are they both so fascinating?" he asked dryly.

"Yes," drumming his fingers on the arm of the chair. "They are mother and daughter. The girl is like an angel—you have no idea how pretty she is."

"Then why not marry her?" asked the sailor with uplifted eyebrows.

"Because the mother—oh, I can't explain until you have seen the mother. She is different from anyone I have ever met. One forgets there is anyone else in the world when she is there."

"What age is she?"

"Somewhere about 30, I think."

"Thirty? With a grown-up daughter?" surprised.

"Well, 40 then—any age you like—the ideal age—the most perfect age for a woman to be," enthusiastically.

"Then why not marry the mother?" reasonably. "You seem to be fatuously in love with her."

"You see," hesitating, "you see—the daughter has the—er—money."

"Ah—h—h!" It was a long-drawn word—evidently full of appreciation.

"Well, you are not helping me a bit," said Wilding impatiently, as the silence continued, and Captain Lester did not seem inclined to talk any more.

"How can I judge when I don't know them? From what you say, the mother must be a vampire, and I should plump for the daughter, especially," slowly, "as she has the wherewithal. You have not got enough money of your own to keep a wife, my dear Geoffrey, unless you get rid of your race horses and put down a motor or two."

"That is just what I thought," dismally, "or it wouldn't take me long to make up my mind. The girl is charming you know. I shouldn't hesitate if it weren't for the mother."

"I suppose," remarked Captain Lester very slowly between his puffs, "that both of them are quite ready to—jump at you?"

"Oh, well—oh, well, I—I suppose so. I—I somehow never thought about that."

There was another long-drawn "Ah—h—h," which somehow brought the color up to Lord Geoffrey's cheek, and then for a little while silence reigned.

"Come down with me," said the latter at last. "Come to Brighton just for a few days. It will do you good, and you can help me make up my mind at the same time."

Lester thought for a few moments. Then he knocked the ash off his cigar with some deliberation. "All right—I willl come," he said at last.

* * * * * * * * *

"Captain Lester—Mrs. Beringer—Miss Iris Beringer," introduced Wilding, and Lester bowed. His glance rested on each of the two ladies for the eighth of a second.

"I want you and Lord Geoffrey to come and dine at our table," said Mrs. Beringer. "We shall be a partie carree, and, I am sure, shall all feel better tempered than if each is left to the society of his or her own sex. Will you come?" She lifted a charming face to Captain Lester, but he turned away.

"I think it is an excellent arrangement," he said stiffly.

'We have missed you so much," continued Mrs. Beringer to Wilding as they sat down in the large dining room.

"Lord Geoffrey has been our constant companion for so long," turning to Lester, "that it was quite cruel of him to desert us and go to London."

"I assure you that it has seemed like a hundred years to me since I was here," protested Wilding. "I thought the time would never go.'

Lester slightly shrugged his shoulders and looked across at the girl. She was fair and very pretty, and he began to talk to her; but it was very difficult to keep up the conversation. He found she was tired of Brighton, that she did not hunt, and that she hated cold weather, and then they came to a dead stop. She did not seem inclined to start any topic herself.

And meanwhile a ripple of nonsense was going on on his right in Mrs. Beringer's soft, sweet voice, while Wilding responded with shouts of laughter. She left off at once, when Lester ceased his efforts with Iris, and turned to him again.

"Lord Geoffrey agrees with me," she said, "that everybody is more or less insane—that no one's mind is really quite properly balanced. Or if such a person does exist, he must be dreadfully dull. One would tire of sanity very soon, don't you think?"

Lester smiled in spite of himself. "I am afraid I must be very dull then," he said, "for I have always flattered myself that I am quite sane."

She shook her head incredulously. "I don't think one ever knows what one is really like," she said. "Now what you would probably call peculiarities I should call insanity. You surely have some peculiarities, haven't you?"

"Not that I am aware of," he answered. He was trying not to be too interested in her. But there was some witchery in her green eyes which held him; besides it is very difficult not to feel fascinated in a conversation all about oneself.

She laughed—a low, musical laugh. "Well, I haven't known you long," she said, "but I have found out one peculiarity already."

"And what is that?" with genuine curiosity.

"Why," calmly, "you don't like me!"

His eyelids flickered a little. This direct attack upset him, and he did not know what to say. Wilding, over the other side of the table, was regaling Iris with an account of a record motor drive, and she was listening attentively—or appeared to be. It crossed Lester's mind that Wilding was always happy with an audience. "Why, then," he wondered somewhat irritably, "does he not make up his mind at once, and choose the daughter? She would suit him admirably."

"Are you not rather given to jumping to conclusions?" he asked quietly, without looking up. Mrs. Beringer evidently expected protestations and a shower of compliments. It pleased him to be able to disappoint her.

She smiled. "Perhaps," she answered, "but then they are generally right. You see you cannot even deny my accusation."

"My dear Mrs. Beringer," he said somewhat sharply, "I do not decide about people so quickly—I really have not considered the question of whether I like you or not, and I don't see how either way can matter to you."

Her smile deepened, and two distracting dimples appeared. "Ah, but it does," she cried, "it might matter a good deal. If you are prejudiced against me it will influence you in making up your friend's mind for him."

Lester stared at her. Was she a witch or how else could she have discovered the mission which had brought him down to Brighton? He wished she would not look at him so. She was not in the least pretty like her daughter, and yet—and yet—He turned away abruptly without answering. His tongue was tied—he had nothing to say.

He noticed that Wilding had come to an end of the description of his motor drive, but Iris still held her head in a listening attitude and seemed unaware that the recital was finished. That was a mistake—a great mistake. Matters seemed to be altogether in a jumble. The girl ought to have been engrossed in Geoffrey's tale, and not have been so absorbed in her own thoughts as to miss her cue when to break in with some remarks.

Fortunately, Wilding was not in the least observant. Such a thing as that his conversation was not interesting to every woman would never strike his over-confident mind.

Lester set himself at once to talk to the girl, and levelled at her a whole bevy of questions for the remainder of the dinner, not being in the least discouraged by her monosyllabic replies. He determined not to give Mrs. Beringer a chance of speaking to him again. There was something disturbing in the very sound of her voice.

After dinner they adjourned to the hall where a band was playing, and they drank their coffee to the stirring strains of La Boheme. Wilding had hurried to take the seat between the two women, and the only vacant chair was beside Mrs. Berringer. Lester frowned as he sat down.

She glanced up at him mischievously. "You are unlucky, aren't you?" she said with commiseration. Then she leant towards him a little, and her voice grew coaxing. "We shall be obliged to see a good deal of each other for the next few days," she said, "that is to say, if you keep with your friend, for we can never move anywhere without Lord Geoffrey. Suppose we have a truce—just pretend to like me—it won't be for very long, and it will be so much easier than having to keep up an antagonistic attitude all the time. Will you find it a very hard task?"

He met the green eyes full, and did not turn away this time. "All your deductions are wrong," he said, gravely. "I have never admitted that I do not like you. You make me feel as if I had been discourteous."

She merely shook her head, but did not otherwise deny the statement. "Then," she said, "it is a truce—at any rate, we will call it a truce, and you must try to be as nice to me as possible."

He smiled—a smile that lit up his whole face. "How shall I begin?" he asked.

She leaned towards him a little nearer, and a faint perfume of violets assailed his nostrils. "You are a sailor," she said. "You have been all over the world—you must have seen so many strange things. Tell me about them."

And so he began relating one adventure after another, while she listened sympathetically and full of intrest, now and then putting in a little word to encourage him to continue.

And the band played on, making a delightful accompaniment, and time galloped away, and Lester was both startled and regretful when the two ladies made a move for bed.

"You must tell me more tomorrow," begged Mrs. Beringer, as she wished him good-night. And somehow her farewell smile would not be forgotten. It came back to Captain Lester's mind again and again and wove itself in some inexplicable way into his dreams.

* * * * * * * * * *

It was three days later, and Wilding came up to his friend just before dinner. "Well, you have had plenty of time to judge between them now. Which of the two do you advise me to marry—the mother or the daughter? Eleanor or Iris?

Lester started. He had forgotten the reason which had brought him down to Brighton. "Oh!" he said. "Oh—the daughter of course—much more suitabe in every way—of course you must marry the daughter."

"Do you think so?" doubtfully. "Why would it be more suitable?"

"Why—er—she is younger, and then," artfully, "she has more money."

"Ye—es," agreed Wilding, drumming his fingers undecidedly on the table."

"My dear fellow," broke in Lester, impatiently, "you asked for my opinion, and I have given it. You can please yourself about following it. Only I don't see what is the use of bringing me down here for nothing."

"I'm going to follow your advice all right," testily. "You needn't lose your temper over it. I suppose I had better propose tonight. You might be kind and keep Mrs. Beringer out of the way."

"Very well," agreed Lester in an expressionless voice. "I will keep Mrs. Beringer out of the way." He had retired behind his paper again.

And so, when dinner was finished, he suggested a stroll in the moonlight to Mrs. Beringer, and consequently did not meet Lord Geoffrey again that evening.

But the next morning Wilding burst into his friend's room before he was dressed. The younger man was looking radiant.

"She refused me!" he cried. "There is some other fellow she cares about. So now I needn't bother about her and her money any more. I can marry Eleanor and be happy ever after."

"I wish you would not come in so noisily," snapped Lester, "and there is no occasion to slam the door." He was very cross.

"All right, old chap," cried Wilding cheerfully. Nothing could disturb his serenity this morning. "I am going now—I only thought you would like to know. I shall come for your congratulations later."

Lester swore loudly. Lord Geoffrey was not sure whether this was because of him or because a collar stud was missing. Anyhow, he thought it better to decamp—he had never known his friend so out of temper before.

Lester was late for breakfast. There was scarcely anyone else in the room. And when he had finished, he went for a long stroll by himself on the downs. He wanted to get away from people—there was no one in the world he ever wanted to see again.

Everybody had finished luncheon when he returned to the hotel, and a letter was handed to him which surprised him. Who cn earth could be writing to him?

He broke open the envelope listlessly. It was only a hurried scrawl from Wilding.

"No go," he read. "Have again backed a loser, confound it! Something must have bewitched the women. Goodbye, I'm off!"

Lester crushed the letter up in his hands, and drew a long breath. His pulses were beating madly, his heart was singing a paean of gladness. She had refused him—she had refused Wilding. Suddenly the whole world had turned into an Eden. He no longer wanted to absent himself—to wander about by himself. He felt all at once that he loved his fellow creatures.

He hurried out as soon as he had had something to eat. He must find her—he could not rest until he had seen her again. Was it possible that it was only the night before when they had met? Years—ages—seemed to have passed since then.

He found her walking along the front. She was alone—oh joy!—her daughter was not with her. He went up to her at once, and she stopped short when she saw him. "Well!" she said slowly, "Is it peace or—war?"

Ah, how beautiful she looked! The fresh wind had brought a vivid color to her cheeks, and her green eyes looked darker than usual—almost black.

"Why should it be war?" he asked, his gaze wandering over her admiringly.

"Because I have upset your plans. I suppose," with an indignant flash of her eyes, "that you persuaded your friend to propose to me, and now you won't be pleased when you hear I have said—no."

Lester laughed a little wildly—her reasoning was so absolutely wide of the mark. "I never advised him to propose to you. Indeed, I did my best to prevent him," he said. "He only told me he was going to do so to-day because your daughter refused him last night. If you only knew the hours of torture I have been going through—I would not live this morning over again for anything in the world. The dread and horror of finding you engaged when I came back was so great—so much too great. I was one seething mass of jealousy."

"Jealousy?" she repeated softly. "Then—you don't dislike me any more?"

"Dislike you? I never disliked you. I was afraid of you—I was afraid I might grow to like you too much, and—and the mischief is done now," he finished simply, "for—I love you."

She turned and began walking quickly along the front, and he found it hard matter to keep pace with her. "Mischief?" she murmured. "Why should you call it mischief?'

"Because my love for you has made havoc of my life—because if I dared—I—I would ask you to be my wife."

"'Our doubts are traitors
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt,"

she quoted softly.

It was high tide, and the sea was splashing against the wall with gentle rhythm. Lester took a stride forward, and placed himself in front of her, so that she was obliged to stop.

"Eleanor?" he cried. "You mean——"

"I mean nothing," she protested with a downward movement of her hands. There was an unusual flush on her fair cheeks and her eyes were shining brilliantly. She flashed a look at him, and then her glance wandered away to the sparkling sea. "How can I," she said whimsically, "answer a question before—it is asked?"

Twentieth Century Mexico

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows to that paper: The long-standing friendship between Mexicans and British, unbroken since the early sixties, was never more pronounced than it is today. At a time when other nations of the world were either against Mexico or, at best, supremely indifferent to her interests, when Spain was her oppressor, France her open enemy, and the United States her covetous and aggressive neighbor, England stood her friend and offered asylum on many occasions to her patriots and statesmen. What seems incomprehensible is that, having established by sheer enterprise and good will, displayed, moreover, at a time when both were most welcome, a firm commercial footing in the country and in the esteem of its inhabitants, British interests should have been suddenly withdrawn, leaving the field which had been so sedulously and successfully cultivated, and just when the harvest seemed at hand, to be reaped by their keenest business rivals—the Americans. Although attempts to re-establish trade relations have been made lately, and have to some extent succeeded, it is doubtful whether we shall ever again obtain the commanding commercial position which we so negligently lost, or recover the industrial supremacy which we so foolishly abandoned.

The present British minister to Mexico, Mr. Reginald Thomas Tower, whose appointment was taken up in August of last year, assisted by a competent consular body, has done much to reinstate British trade and commerce, while the recent gracious act of his majecty the King in conferring upon President Diaz the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has still further cemented the bonds of friendship and mutual esteem between the Mexicans and ourselves.

The geographical advantages accruing from the position of the United States have not proved de facto as important as might have been imagined; and, while Great Britain's trade has suffered a heavy diminution, that of such countries as Germany, France and Belgium, all geographically upon the same footing, has increased. Freight can be moved as cheaply and as expeditiously from any European port to that of Vera Cruz (Mexico) as from New York or Philadelphia, and even from New Orleans and Galveston, to Tampico or Vera Cruz. In regard to the railway communication between the United States and Mexico, transportation of cargo overland is still so costly, owing to the heavy charges for fuel, labor, and interest upon outlay, that it has proved hitherto of but minor advantage in comparison with the longer sea routes.

Moreover, while trade between the two neighboring republics has advanced prodigiously during the past ten years, it is not today making corresponding headway, and looks as if it might almost have reached its apex. Certain it is that Mexico is rapidly becoming more and more independent of United States, as of European manufactures, and is year by year diminishing the bulk and value of her foreign imports. As an instance it may be pointed out that last year the total foreign commerce of the republic showed that, while the imports increased by 23.82, the exports improved by 30.03 per cent., there being a trade balance in favor of Mexico to the value of $50,487,734.

While opinion may vary as to the United States' attitude with regard to Mexico in the forties, which resulted in the weaker State's losing one-third of her valuable territory north and east of the Rio Grande (California, Texas, and New Mexico), a conclusion which induced General Grant solemnly to declare that "the war was the most unjust and most unholy ever waged by a strong nation against a weaker one," there can be no question that the present prosperity in Mexico is largely due to American enterprise and American capital. What the British have done and are doing in the Argentine, the Americans have done and are doing in Mexico, and, fortunately for them, their self-made "doctrines" will enable them to maintain the supremacy which they have won. It would be idle to assert that this predominant position has been attained altogether by the will of the Mexicans; it has been rather in spite of it. The feeling of jealousy and a fear, not altogether groundless, that, with every fresh commercial enterprise consummated, a new link of possession has been welded and a fresh reason for interference has been forged are ever present with the Mexican, and the government's decision, recently put into execution, to acquire the management of the Central Railway system (hitherto under American control) is but the commencement of a determined and well-thought-out policy to shake free from too tight a rein which is held at Washington. So far, it is true, it has not been pulled taut, but there is no knowing when it may be.

The amount of American capital invested in Mexico to date is little short of $750,000,000 (£150,000,000), while the British contribution probably does not amount to £60,000,000 all told. Railways, banks, mines, electrical enterprise, commercial houses, and shipping companies are alike in the hands of American firms, whose enterprise is everywhere felt, and whose influence is, in nearly all cases, for the general welfare of the community.

The new business arrival in Mexico is not infrequently confronted with a condition of affairs wholly unlike what he expected to find. Instead of the slow-going, unprogressive, and indifferent trader of fanciful imagination, he is met by a shrewd, alert, and enterprising individual, not seldom able to speak good English, or more often better French, well acquainted with the latest European market movements and current prices, and as anxious to enter upon a sound business proposition as the foreigner himself. The Mexican may not be so ready to jump to rapid conclusions, as his northern or European visitor; but he possesses an equally keen eye for possibilities, and little escapes his intelligent observation. Undoubtedly a knowledge of the Spanish language adds to the chances of opening up commercial relations, for, while the Mexican does not despise an acquaintance with the English tongue, he naturally prefers to converse in his own, and he is, in all cases, very jealous of his prescriptive privileges, one of which undoubtedly is that a foreigner soliciting his custom should approach him armed with at least a superficial knowledge of the language of the country. Nevertheless, many foreign commercial travellers go down into Mexico provided with no other weapons than their own self-assurance, a complete ignorance of prevalent conditions, and, as working material, a few samples and a catalogue printed in English figures and measurements, which not one nation other than the American recognizes or understands. Strange to relate, he succeeds more often than he fails; for a kindly Providence would seem to watch over him.

The close student of Mexico's immediate future cannot but be affected in his judgment by the present condition of organized labor, which during the past decade has undergone a complete and a somewhat disquieting change. Labor unions, leagues, guilds, and other similar organizations have sprung up with remarkable celerity all over the country, and the baneful influence resulting has greatly outweighed any beneficial effect which protective organizations should properly possess. This phenomenon in labor conditions does not affect the agricultural worker so much as the railway, the manufacturing, and the industrial class. The old spirit of submissiveness, inculcated at the point of the halberd and under the lash of the whip by many generations of harsh Spanish taskmasters, has been superseded by a display of independence and insolence hard to brook. Respect for the employer has given place to active resistance, a once great deference to open defiance. The Mexican mechanic, apt pupil of the walking delegate and the Socialistic doctrinaire, is feeling the influence of the new ideas; he now recognizes that he has "rights," and demands them. His intellectual horizon is broadening; his ambitions, no longer restricted to a bare sufficiency of food, raiment, and shelter, have been aroused, and a natural passion for acquiring the possessions of others has been pandered to; his wants multiply with his emancipation, and his standard of living, while not improving from an intellectual or an ethical standpoint, has leaned to more excitement and more diversion of an unhealthy kind. The situation, however, is not wholly hopeless; for with the expansion of the Mexican peon's horizon will probably come the conviction that his evil counsellors are untrustworthy, and that his improved social position is in jeopardy of forfeiture by following their counsel. The peon is no fool; and, since the era of industrialism has set in in Mexico, he has shown so much aptitude for the higher and more skilled labor, that it is doing him but bare justice to assume that he will learn to discriminate between the sound and the meretricious, the real and the false. The Mexican workman may perhaps be left to work out his own salvation.

The Horse-Power of a Porpoise

We have received a letter from E. Edwards in which he calls attention to the power exerted by the porpoise. It is well known that a porpoise will maintain a high rate of speed through the water for long periods of time. Our correspondent calculates that fifteen horse-power is exerted by the animal when it is moving at twenty miles an hour, and he asks how such a power could be acquired. He suggests that the explanation may lie in the reduction of the skin friction by a system of glands which continually exude oil, and that therefore such a calculated power is not developed; and he asks whether a mechanical imitation of nature's process might not be possible for the hulls of ships.—London Times.

The Appeal for Public Purity

Toronto Globe: The Bishop of London was the guest of the Canadian club, when he delivered an address, in which, dealing with the secrets of a man's influence over his fellows, he furnished the key to his own remarkable individuality. With characteristic frankness, indeed, the bishop confessed that he was speaking from his own experience, and the personal reminiscences which led him to his subject were as entertaining as the moral of his address was inspiring and impressive. The secrets of a man's influence over his fellows he defined as absolute straightness, the avoidance of "side," sympathy, a sense of humor, and faith and a remarkable feature of the address was the evidence it afforded of the possession by the speaker of the qualities he desiderated. Under the first head the bishop made a strong plea for absolute straightness in public life. It was a striking tribute to Bishop Ingram's popularity that fully 500 people attended the luncheon. Mr. J. Turnbull, the president of the club, occupied the chair, and among those present were Archbishop Sweatman, Bishop Reeve, Archdeacon Sweeny; Dr. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto; Provost Macklem of Trinity; Canons Cody and Welch, Hon. Robert Jaffray, Rev. A. Gandier and Rev. George Jackson.

Bishop Ingram, who had a rousing reception, said he believed in the shoemaker sticking to his last, and he felt that if he had any right to address them at all it was that, although not quite 50 years of age, it so happened that he had had a very varied experience of different kinds of men during his comparatively short life. After school and college he was plunged, at about the age of 30, into East London life, and if anybody had human nature in him it was the costermonger. He used to take the chair at debates in which the church to which he belonged was disestablished night after night, and the House of Lords was abolished once a week. Then when speaking in the park everybody asked questions, and if he was asked once who Cain's wife was he was asked a thousand times. He learned something there of give and take and of human nature in the slums of a great city.

Among the House of Lords Lot

He then took a step upwards and became canon of St. Paul's cathedral, where he found himself in the thick of London life, and another turn of the wheel of fortune, or, as he preferred to regard it, an act of God, made him bishop of London, and landed him among the House of Lords lot. Another field, which perhaps had been the most valuable, was his work among the men of Oxford and Cambridge universities. These personal reminiscences led him to his subject, which was "The Secrets of a Man's Influence Over His Fellows."

The first was absolute straightness. He never allowed a man who had paid his twopence in any of the East London clubs to be buttonholed about his religion if he did not want to be. He did not think he should be any more than a bishop ought to be buttonholed in the Athenaeum to join the land league.

Straightness Needed in Public Life

Take, for instance, their public life. He had learned a good deal about Canada in the short time he had been in the country, and he hoped that Canada would not be afraid to learn something from the old mother country. He believed that in the old country they could hold up an example to the world of absolute straightness in their public life. He did not know of any man who was even suspected in London today of having used his position in parliament for any private end whatever.

In regard to municipal life he alluded to the West Ham scandal, and declared that it was merely one of the exceptions which proved the rule of the purity of the municipal life of the old country. "If," he proceeded, "your country is going to be that great country which we all believe it is going to be at home after it reaches 100,000,000 and is atop of the United States, you have got to get absolute straightforwardness in your public life." And it was the same in social life and social friendships.

No "Side" or Frills

The second secret was to avoid what in the old country they called "side," but what Americans and perhaps Canadians would describe as "frills." Whether in the city, in the East End of London, in the University, or in the West End the man who had "side," and who rusted his gifts by being conceited, had lost his influence and would never regain it.

Thirdly, they must have sympathy in life. He defied anybody to be really influential among his brother men if he had not a heart of sympathy. He believed that the true secret of life was to look upon it as a stewardship, and not as ownership. If they did so they would not have those extreme Socialistic theories which would perhaps put an end to some countries before long.

The fourth secret was a sense of humor. His own experience had been that he could not hold audiences of 3,000 or 4,000 people unless he frequently made them smile loudly. He deprecated the wearing of long faces by bishops and parsons, for he believed that the holier a man was the brighter and more attractive he should be. He ought to be a man with a sense of humor, and not afraid of a joke.

The fifth and most important secret was that a man must have faith. Personally he felt the deepest sympathy for the man who had no faith, but he had noticed that those who had no faith in God and faith in another world had not the influence of those who had. The world was looking for people with faith. He asked them to take these secrets to their hearts, and he believed that Canada could not help being one of the greatest nations in the world.

President Falconer, in moving a vote of thanks to the bishop, paid a warm tribute to his moral enthusiasm and high spiritual ideals of life, and spoke of the value of personal contact between Britons and Canadians in strengthening loyalty to the motherland.

Canon Cody seconded the vote of thanks, which was accorded with enthusiasm.

Tariff Revision

The destruction of our forests has gone so far that the crude forms of wood should be made free. The lumber interests put an end to the Elgin treaty of reciprocity with Canada, and undoubtedly the process of sweeping away our forests and making a few rich men was thereby hastened. But it may well be questioned whether any of the Washington statesmen who contributed to that policy, if they were alive today, would wish to claim glory on account of it. Extraordinary geographical and other relations between Canada and ourselves would amply justify a special scale of duties for the trade between the two countries. According to her population, she buys more from us than any other country in the world. Canada's long and narrow stretch of habitable territory is shut in by the winter on the one side and by our own frontier upon the other. Trade would naturally follow the degrees running north and south, from the one country into the other, and in spite of artificial tariff obstacles, a great deal of it now follows those lines. But having for a long time sought in vain a special trade arrangement with this country, Canada now seems to be seeking an independent development, and is specially cultivating relations with Europe. Artificial contrivances have come to be very potent, and she may succeed in sending a greater volume of her own trade through the long thin artery running from east to west, and in forcing the growth of a nation with a vast stretch of longitude and little latitude; but she will gratify her national aspirations only by violating the plainest decrees of nature. For our part, we shall reverse our policy toward Canada and put ourselves in an attitude of friendliness toward any reasonable trade policy between her and us. We can at least secure access to her vast forests, and it is reasonable to expect that we can do away with the coal duties. We have great populations near to Canada's coal fields and remote from our own, and the same is true of Canada with reference to our own coal deposits. If each country should reciprocally strike off the duty upon the coal of the other, New England would have free access to the nearby fields of Nova Scotia and Ontario to those of Ohio and Pennsyvania, and, while much useless hauling of freight would be dispensed with, the consumer and the coal miner of both countries would be benefited.—Century for October.

Isobel—"How perfectly your frock fits, dear. I thought you college girls soared above such trifles." Hypatia—"Oh, no! We believe in the survival of the best fitted."—Life.

The Power of Maori Priests

What in the past has been termed magic presents itself now to the scientific mind as an imperfect use of forces the full knowledge of which we have yet to acquire. The Maori priest of old, or tohunga as he was called, was master of many powers which can now be explained by hypnotism, although his methods of pretending to procure messages from the gods were doubtless due to craft. Ventriloquism also was practiced by the priests, particularly when communication was desired with a deceased relative. There remains, however, a mass of evidence proving that these men possessed powers which can only be explained, says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, by processes into which we are only now beginning to have any insight.

Many white men are familiar with some of the outward forms of the observances of the Maori priest, but of the inner meaning and origin of their ritual we know nothing. In the teaching handed down to those chosen among their direct descendants under circumstances of great secrecy the pupil was put to several tests in order to prove his proficiency.

First he had to take in his hand a hard, smooth and round stone, and repeating a karakia, or incantation called a hoa, to shatter the stone into fragments, and that only by the mental operation of willing, without any physical effort. To all the priest's operations the karakia was a necessary adjunct. It supplied to the Polynesian mind an outward sign connecting cause and effect. The old time Maori believed, indeed, that the karakia, the form of words used, wrought the desired effect, and the efficacy of this incantation depended on the absolute fidelity with which the formula was pronounced.

The tohunga was even credited with the power of influencing the dead. The present writer was a witness of the following incident: A branch of the Arawas, the tribe of the district of Rotorua, being at war, had suffered defeat, and one of their braves had been brought home dead. The vanquished sought at once to find out, by some omen connected with the dead chief, whether they would be successful in their next encounter.

The tohunga was requested to procure the desired omen, the people squatting in a ring about the bier. Advancing a few paces from the dead body, the priest began to recite a powerful incantation, intent on making the deceased give some sign, the eyes of all present being fixed on the slain warrior. Presently the corpse was observed to move slightly to one side, on which a great cry of joy rose from the people. The movement was interpreted as a sign of future victory. This feat was often performed by the tohunga of olden times.

Tohoto's Challenge

Tohoto was the last of the old tohungas. The number of his years could hardly be guessed at; he was almost a Methusaleh of the Maori, his race, and careless as to his personal appearance he wore his hair long. I visited him several times in the '70's, but so extremely sacred was his person held that it was only after repeated delays that I was allowed to see him; indeed, he considered that white people were not fit to associate with, as they had no system of tapu, nor did they regard things which were tapu to the Maori with any reverence. I was deeply interested in his manifestations, partly for their strangeness and partly because I had myself assimilated many of the Maori superstitions by the mere force of propinquity.

From the first he had resisted all effort of the missionaries to induce him to abandon his ancient faith for Christianity. As he still had a large following who for his sake refused to recognize Christianity, his conversion was greatly desired. New Zealand's greatest bishop laid siege to the old heathen at Makoia, that tree clad isle in Lake Rotorua, to which the beautiful Hinemoa swam. For hours the bishop endeavored to win the priest over. But his powers of persuasion—how great these were is well known—for once failed utterly. Tohoto sat in mody silence. At length he lifted his head. "Hearken unto my words," he said. "If you can do this I will accept your God."

The Deception

Then picking up the dead leaf of a cabbage tree which had fluttered to the ground he held it out loosely between his fingers at arm's length. His withered body was naked to the hips; the sun was high in the heavens; no deception was possible. After repeating an incantation he invited his visitor to look. Lo the leaf had become green. The strong minded, highly educated Englishman had no belief in either Tohoto or his powers, yet by some mental influence the decrepit Polynesian was able to make the virile white man believe that what he saw was a fresh green leaf; yet it was in reality still a dry brown one.

The end of the last of the tohungas was both singular and pathetic. On that terrible night in June, 1886, when the Pink and White terraces were lost to New Zealand, and darkness came over the land, Tohoto was sleeping at Wairo village. He was buried beneath the rain of ashes, and it was seven days before he was dug out of the ruins of the hut. He was very feeble after his long confinement in a hole that must have been for a time scarcely less hot than an oven, and he was black with the ashes from the volcanic eruption. Yet had he been left alone he might have recovered, but they took him to the hospital at Rotorua, where, probably in ignorance of the awful sacredness in which the head is held among the Maoris, and especially of that of a tonhunga, the white and matted hair and beard were cut off. It was the most terrible and degrading thing that could have happened to Tohoto, his personal tapu had been violated, and this, preying on his mind, killed him.

DESCRIBES A VISIT TO WIZARD EDISON

Great Inventor Tells About the Chief Problems He Will Attempt to Solve

I was being conveyed to the home of Thomas A. Edison and as we approached Llewellyn park I commanded the driver to stop, that I might alight. I had a vague notion that a milk waggon was not the most dignified conveyance in the world in which to approach the greatest of inventors in search of the ever-elusive interview. The milk waggon was not a matter of choice; it was a necessity; there was no other vehicle at the little station at West Orange; the day was hot, the roads dusty, the writer round of girth—so there you are.

A broad driveway led up a slight knoll to a large, compact, modern country residence, half brick and half frame. Its gable roofs cut the skyline pleasantly and Virginia creepers masked the sharp corners of the building. There were windows everywhere, looking in every direction, as if the architect was uncertain as to the directions in which the sun would rise and set. Just to throw in a few more windows, there is a conservatory at the left wing. The sun has a hard time getting away from the Edison home.

At the push of a button a smiling man servant ushered me into the library to amuse myself as best I could. A book on physiognomy held a prominent place on a table. It was well thumbed; evidently Mr. Edison goes by first impressions.

My thoughts, if I had any, were interrupted by a loud noise like that of stampeding horses, and the next moment the exceedingly active figure of Theodore Edison, age eight, dashed wildly past the library door into the dining room, demanding to know, in a voice of unmistakeable authority, if lunch was ready. Then all was silence, Theodore, no doubt, had been assured it was.

I was reading up in physiognomy now and trying to recall my impressions of the milkman, when the faint chug-chug of an auto sounded. I braced up, I could see it was the great inventor. The hall door dashed open, he stamped noisily and slammed his hat down on a stand, at the same time emitting a loud "Who—e—e!" I jumped a foot and began to wipe beads of cold perspiration from my high brow.

To my further amazement, from all parts of the house, like an echo in some great cavern, came answering "Who—e—e's" in different keys. I began to have the impression that I had entered the wrong place. I was afraid to move, so sat there awaiting further developments, with an eye on the open window.

A voice from somewhere above, safe and sane in its tone, announced that a visitor was awaiting the head of the family in the library.

There was a firm tread in my direction, the door banged open, and Thomas A. Edison was greeting the visitor in a handclasp that would do credit to a presidential candidate. He was sizing me up, and I remembered the book on physiognomy.

"How—de—doo," said the wizard, with a smile winning in its broadness. The voice was pleasant and deep, and listening to it, I had time to take in the man.

With a face like some ancient Greek god, white of hair, steady of eye, firm of mouth, stalwart of frame and standing almost six feet, he looked many years younger than the sixty he claims. There was a boyish light in his grey eyes and he seemed bubbling over with boyish good-nature.

"Do you ever play games?" I queried, expecting one of his youthful spirits to talk earnestly of baseball and other sports.

"No; only in my laboratory," he replied, with a chuckle, as he moved toward the door in answer to a call.

"Yes, he does," whispered Theodore, confidentially, who came to take his father's place. "He plays 'Parchesi.'"

"Anything else?" I asked in the same confidential whisper.

"Naw," said Theodore; "I have a tennis net, if father ever played." Then he added in a disgusted tone, "But he can't run. The only time I ever saw him run was after a train. Oh my! dad was funny. He looked like this."

Whereupon Theodore gave a perfect imitation of a lame crane; tripped over a step and bumped his head.

I asked him if his father did that. He regarded me with a haughty look, but the spell passed and he took me as a friend again.

"But dad caught the train," he added.

This was hardly news, as Mr. Edison generally catches anything he starts out for.

Theodore now informed me how well he could run an automobile. He preferred gasoline to electric, he said—which shows that the younger son does not permit his father's opinions to influence his own.

"We have eight machines," he said, "I like to use a different one every day."

Then he left me on the run and in several minutes he was back, running an electric runabout at break-neck pace in my direction. Having showed me his skill to his own intense satisfaction, the boy chauffeur of Llewellyn park whizzed it back. Now he pointed out to me two miniature cannon he had placed on each side of the main door to guard the entrance. A careful father had withdrawn the charges for his own safety, and Theodore had been shamefully deceived into the belief that they were still loaded.

Now I was introduced to Charles, a reticent youth of 19 and Madeline, who has reached the delicatessen age of sixteen, and bears a striking resemblance to her gracious mother. One could see at a glance that Mrs. Edison was the playmate and confidante of her children, and that the hand with which she governed them was a gentle hand that made ruling easy.

Mr. Edison was in his study, working even during his lunch time. For forty-five years he has worked unceasingly, every day, and a large part of every night, but his force of brain and sinew has been expended with no unnecessary waste of tissue, and, standing on the threshold of old age, his vitality is a thing to cause wonder in younger men. His working hours closely approach eighteen per day, year in and year out; he takes very little exercise and he contends that five hours of sleep is enough for any man.

At 5.30 in the morning he is up and doing, and at 8 o'clock he is in his laboratory, where he remains until 7 in the evening, having taken but a few minutes for a simple lunch. After dinner he retires to the library, where he works until midnight. Edison's greatest pleasure is keeping busy, and he certainly enjoys himself, if we are to judge by the number of his working hours. And this is the man who began his career as a train newsboy, and has written his life and achievements in the history of the century.

He has announced his retirement from active commercial inventing, and is going to devote the remainder of his life to the solution of such problems as he has had in mind for years.

"On my sixtieth birthday," he said, "I made up my mind that I had had enough of business, and that I would give up trying to make money, and devote myself entirely to doing what I have always wanted to do, but never before have had time to take up. It is all science, pure science, no commercialism with me henceforth, and I am working harder than ever in this new chosen field.

"As an inventor I was always engaged in the application of science to industry. Every investigation and experiment had a commercial end in view. It did not deal primarily with fundamental scientific laws, but with concrete things that had a definite commercial value in the market today. Now I am in an entirely different line of endeavor and I care little whether it brings money or not, so long as it adds to the sum total of human knowledge and furnishes some benefit to mankind."

Perhaps the chief of the problems which Mr. Edison will attempt to solve is the depletion of the coal territory. He regards this as one of the most serious conditions which we will have to face in the future. As shown by official statistics, we use five hundred million tons of coal annually; at this rate, and increasing in the same proportion as it has during the greater part of a century, our coal supply will be exhausted within one hundred years, and unless science finds a substitute for coal our descendants will be in a sorry plight for heat and light.

While I had been talking to the great inventor, Theodore had disappeared, and now dashed up in a runabout.

"Come on in—the running's fine," he called as he slowed up.

A ride of a half mile brought us to the great factories stretching out over acres of grounds, all full of the din and whirr of activity. Then we entered the huge, sombre laboratory. I walked along vast gloomy corridors and up flight after flight of stairs, catching glimpses as I passed of rooms filled with every conceivable scientific apparatus and thronging with men engaged at their many tasks.

The rounds had been made now, and as I stood in the plain workroom of Mr. Edison, Theodore, who had been watching the clock, spoke up

"Let's get to the station now," he said. "Your train is due."

And of course I said "Yes, let's."

The British Prime Minister

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has had to maintain the material compactness of his large party, and to keep its moral enthusiasm alive at a period when it was most likely to decline. He has had to maintain his personal ascendency, which he has done by his even hundreds, of miles, loaded with high intellectual quality, and wielding an adroit and unsparing tongue. In all these things he has succeeded. He governs the House with unquestioned authority, leaning upon Mr. Asquith, who, following his leader, identifies himself with the dominant left wing. His personal influence is unrivalled, and is greater because of its touch of intimacy, of understanding the "mass mind" of Parliament, than was that of Gladstone or Disraeli, both men whose ascendency had a touch of haughtiness in it, a suggestion of the intellectual grand seigneur. This ascendency is moral more than intellectual. The majority is convinced of the Prime Minister's sincerity, of his stoutness of heart, and of his belief that large changes in the structure of British life will do no harm and much good to the country.

"Beyond everything, the Prime Minister is trusted because his followers think that he is not moved by the fears and emotions of the 'classes'; because it believes that, while he has a good head, his heart beats more or less in tune with the common people."

SELF AID FOR CRIPPLES

Factory Employs Them to Make the Copper Strips

A factory which is expected to find employment, within twelve months, for 300 crippled girls, has been opened at Hoxton, England.

The factory will be conducted on strictly commercial lines, and the occupation, which is to afford the afflicted girls the means of making themselves independent of charity, is the Bastian-Calvert process of enameling copper strips with glass for use in the manufacture of electric lamps.

"The idea of the Bastian-Calvert system," said a representative of the company, "is to manufacture these glass-coated copper strips to form the conducting wires for electric lamps in place of platinum, which fluctuates in price and touched £8 per ounce last year.

"It was realized that such occupation would be perfectly feasible for cripple girls who have the use of their hands and good eyesight, and would open a new field of labor to many girls incapacitated from active work by hip joint disease.

"The sole employment of cripples has been rendered possible for the cooperation of the Ragged School union and Shaftesbury society, which are bearing the expense of a matron to 'mother' the girls for the first few months of their industrial experience.

"The factory will start with the employment of thirty girls, who during the first month or two of tuition will receive from 3s to 5s a week and 3s a week meals allowance.

"It is estimated that their wages will, in time, rise to 15s a week, and meals allowance, depending on skill, under a bonus system."

An Irishman who wasn't much of a hunter went out to hunt one day, and the first thing he saw to shoot at was a bluejay sitting saucily on the top of a fence. He blazed away at the bird and then walked over to pick it up. What he happened to find there was a dead frog, which he raised carefully at arm's length, looking at it with a puzzled air. Finally he remarked: "Well, begobs, but ye was a devil of a foine-looking burd befur Oi blew ther fithers off o' yerse!"—Judge's Library.

THE BUILDING UP OF SOUND BODY

Routine at Famous Sanitarium As Explained By Elbert Hubbard

Toronto Mail and Empire: Mr. Elihu Root, the American secretary of State is recuperating at "Billy" Muldoon's farm, in the neighborhood of White Plains, New York. Overwork and fatigue had brought the statesman to the verge of breakdown, and he is seeking to recover his lost vigor on the extensive and somewhat remote farm of the champion wrestler. In those same fields many a pugilist has prepared himself for the event which was to make or mar his fortunes in the ring. Before Muldoon was known as the greatest wrestler in America he was more or less famous as the trainer and second of John L. Sullivan, when that bruiser was matched against Kilrain. He is now the director of a sanitarium in which some of the most distinguished men in the United States have renewed their health. Some time ago Mr. Joseph H. Choate was one of Mr. Muldoon's guests, and like every other tired-out brain worker who resorted to the retired athlete's farm, he derived great benefit from the visit.

At the White Plains Farm the patients do not exactly get the rest cure. From all accounts it would appear that the robust manager requires them to lead rather a strenuous life. Everybody must rise at daybreak, and be quite busy until bedtime. Whether or not Mr. Muldoon insists on all his visitors helping to milk the cows, as is alleged in some statements of his rules, we do not know, but evidently he keeps his household on foot or on horseback, and in the open air, as long as is good for them. In the current number of the Philistine the routine at this sanitarium is given by Elbert Hubbard. First of all the applicant is examined to ascertain if he has enough vitality to build upon. When admitted he is told that he can have no visitors, books, medicine, or stimulants. He puts on a heavy woollen sweater, gymnasium trousers and felt slippers. His bedroom is nearly as plain as a prison cell. In the gymnasium everybody has to go through the same exercises, the class never exceeding 24. All are assembled under the shower bath when the half-hour of exercise is over. Each man rubs himself dry with a rough towel.

At 6 o'clock in the morning everybody must rise. They are put through light calisthenics, taken on a walk of half a mile and return, and subjected to a shower bath. Then they are to dress in their ordinary clothes and go to breakfast. The breakfast is a simple meal of fruit, toast, poached eggs and one cup of coffee. After breakfast there is one hour of rest, after which all must present themselves in riding clothes at the barn a quarter of a mile away. The party take a slow ride of two hours and a half, occasionally dismounting at the hills. At the end of the ride the horses are left in the woods to get a drink at a famous medicinal spring. When they return to the summit of the hill they sometimes find their horses missing, and they have to travel back the whole distance on foot. When they get home again all strip and stand under the shower bath, after which they get into their ordinary clothes and go to dinner. An hour of ease follows that meal, and then begins the "stroll," a long, slow walk over the meadow, through the woods, across the creek. Everybody is hungry and tired when supper is ready, but nobody is exhausted.

Of Mr. Muldoon's theory Mr. Hubbard has this to say:

"When a youth he began to train as a wrestler; he evolved an idea, and this idea is that the mind of a man should rule his body, that the body should obey the mind. And after nearly fifty years of work in physical training, there is only one word which for him looms large, and that is the word 'obey.' Muldoon made his body obey, and he became perfectly ambidextrous."

"Muldoon simply carries his men over the hill to a point where they are so tired they can rest and absorb. He knows perfectly well what he is doing—he nearly kills them, but, strangely enough, none of them die on the premises. Those only die who lack the will to allow him to use his will to amend theirs, and these, of course, are the deserters."

"I think," said Prof. Muldoon to me, "I think my success—such as it is—as a trainer has hinged on the fact that I have never worked for great muscular strength, simply for balance, or what you call mastery or control. Few men possess their bodies, rather the body bullies the mind all day long."

Mr. Muldoon seems to be working along lines much the same as those laid down in an article for the Journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. Thomas H. Moher, superintendent of the Brockville Asylum. Dr. Moher dwells on the value of occupation as a cure for mental ailments. In many cases these ailments are effects of exactly the same causes as those to which merely physical breakdown is attributable, and the same treatment is needed for restoration. Dr. Moher would give the patient some work, but none requiring mental exertion. He adduces remarkable instances in which business and professional men whose minds had broken down under the strain of work were brought back to mental health by giving them simple occupation, of a kind different from that they usually followed. Like Mr. Muldoon, he believes in obedience. The work should be done automatically at first, no explanations being given. Agricultural labor, spade work, gardening and like employments he found particularly suitable.

Chinese as Working Machines

(From Dr. Arthur H. Smith's Book, "China and America Today.")

It is an innate conviction of the Chinese people that work, hard work, and plenty of it, is a necessary condition of human existence. Never did any race better illustrate the proposition that "Honest work rules the world." The Chinese individually rises early and works late; at home and abroad, always and everywhere, he works. Unlike those in other lands who have become victims of social theories, he does not entertain the fallacy that, irrespective of his merits, the world "owes" him a living. He quite appreciates the state of the labor market, and does not knock off work as soon as he has something to spend. Gambling and opium-smoking are the most common, although far from universal, Chinese vices, which not infrequently extinguish the worker's energy in ruinous inaction. The talent for industry pervades all classes. The life of the farmer is one of hard work. In the southern part of the empire, farm work literally never ends. In the north the farmer often takes advantage of the enforced leisure season to go off to great distances, perhaps pushing a heavy wheelbarrow many scores, or ever hundreds, of miles, loaded with some local product, as cotton, or oil; returning with a different load just in time to begin again the heavy farm work. The variation of the fraction of a cent in the price of grain will suffice to set long lines of barrows and whole fleets of junks in motion.

Because of the indefatigable labor bestowed upon it, Chinese farming rather resembles gardening upon a large scale. The contrast between the unkempt and neglected cotton patches in India, and the weedless fields of the Chinese, is an index to quite different interpretations of man's relation to nature.

For intellectual toil the Chinese have a phenomenal talent. They are willing to submit to years of memoriter drudgery for the mere chance of entering an examination, where it is certain that not more than two—or even one—in a hundred can pass; and which, when they have passed this process (according to the old regime), has to be indefinitely repeated. Perhaps in the entire history of the world no such misapplication of mental labor is to be found as in China; yet of this the Chinese themselves have always remained happily unconscious.

If the Chinese scholar is obliged to undergo fatiguing intellectual effort (under which he often breaks down in health), the life of an official holding an important post is that of a galley-slave chained to his oar. In the Chinese system a single appointment frequently combines a variety of incongruous functions. The same man may hold several different posts, many of the duties of which he must indeed commit to subordinates, but for all of which he is responsible. In general no Chinese can hold even a sinecure office without much hard work, in the direction at least of contriving how not to lose it.

VIEWS ON ANGLO GERMAN RELATION

M. Etienne, Ex-Minister of War, Contributes Important Article to Paris Paper

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of August 28th says:

M. Etienne, ex-minister of war, who, it will be remembered, recently met the German Emperor at Kiel, contributes to today's Depeche Coloniale an important article on Anglo-German relations a propos of the meeting between King Edward and William II. The whole argument of the two-and-a-half columns of this article, in which M. Etienne reviews the relations between England and Germany during the last decade, is stated in the following passage:

"If there is any one thesis that has been widely held in France it is that German policy and English policy in the present and future state of European affairs are in irremediable opposition, and that the two powers are absolutely destined to come to blows. Each person, according to his tendencies or inspirations, used this hypothesis of the inevitable rivalry between British and German Imperialism for his own purposes. Some looked upon it as the propitious circumstance, the determining cause of the entente cordiale between France and England. Others, if not the most numerous at least the most ardent and persevering in their convictions, retorted that France, as England's friend, was condemned to play the role of hostage when the Anglo-German war occurred. I did not await the events now taking place to deny the rigour of the diplomatic syllogisms based on the idea of a fatal duel between the two policies. Before those events I held that French policy ought to have, in regard to Anglo-German relations, an accurate objective view superior to the varied and shifting sentiments that make the burden of Press polemic." That objective view, in the opinion of M. Etienne, left no doubt as to the persistence of cordial and normal relations between the German and English governments, in spite of the extravagance of Press polemic. M. Etienne's conclusion for France is that she should solve the problem of remaining absolutely loyal to the entente cordiale while pursuing a policy resulting in "the equitable, practical, and lasting improvement of Franco-German relations."

Returning to the question of the interview at Norderney, the Echo de Paris today says that no combination was arranged there in view of the fact that there could have been no negotiation either on the subject of Morocco or of Asia Minor. It continues thus: "As to the friendly words exchanged, there can be no doubt that they were abundant and that they compromised nobody. Moreover, Prince Bulow is capable on occasion of being amiable and prodigal of encouraging promises. It will be remembered that he assured M. Rouvier that if we consented to the meeting of an international conference he would agree to everything we wished. Now during three months Germany endeavored at Algeciras completely to destroy French influence in Morocco, and finally imposed upon us the acceptance of a protocol of which we are still the prisoners and the dupes. What we require is no longer friendly assurances, but acts. We are waiting for them, and let us hope that our waiting will not last too long."

Other journals, without attaching more importance to the immediate influence of the meeting of the two diplomatists, speak more hopefully of its general results. Thus the Radical says that M. Cambon's visit, though it does not signify that a new entente is in preparation, yet proves the mutual desire of Germany and France to strengthen the bonds of cordiality as far as circumstances will permit, and without in any way altering a state of things determined by the Treaty of Frankfurt, which remains a temporary act.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST

An Eloquent Plea for the Building Up of a Broad Spirit of Canadianism

Portage la Prairie, Sept. 17.—A successful luncheon of the Canadian club was held this evening, at which Hon. T. Mayne Daly, of Winnipeg, delivered an able address on "The Canadian spirit of the northwest." Mr. Daly's effort was an eloquent plea for the building of a broad sentiment of Canadianism. Judge Mathers also spoke briefly on the development of Canada. Both speakers were accorded a hearty reception.

Mr. Daly said in part:

"When your secretary invited me to address your club, he intimated that the subject chosen should be something concerning western Canada. It has occurred to me that, as a Canadian born, as was my father before me, and having sons who represent the third generation of Canadians in our family, I could not do better than address a Canadian club on that all-important feature in our growing time, the 'Canadian Spirit' that is abroad. Surely there is no part of Canada in which the true 'Canadian Spirit' can be more fully awakened and abundantly thrive than in our great west. When I say 'great west,' I include that part of Ontario which has its northern boundary on the shores of Hudson bay and its southern boundary along the shores of Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods and extends westerly till it reaches the true eastern boundary of Manitoba, and then we extend over and across the great plains of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reaching through British Columbia and including the territories of Athabasca, Mackenzie and Yukon.

Eastern Canadians

"While this extensive area which I have roughly outlined is richly endowed by nature in material resources, it is also, if I may say it, more richly endowed with a population that represents the cream and the flower of the many lands and climes, from which those who people it have come.

"I have no doubt that around this board tonight are men who were born in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, for it is hard to meet at the festive board anywhere in the great west without rubbing shoulders with representatives of old Canadian stock.

"Coming to this great west when first budding into manhood and still feeling that there was no place on earth like the old home, and never could be, we found out here an extended and enlarging horizon and that we breathed a stronger air and imbibed the enterprise and the hope and the optimism of Canada's great west, and with it and above all, we are clothed in the true spirit of Canadianism.

Larger Outlook

"For the nonce we have forgotten the old feeling of sectionalism that encompassed our youth, we have broadened our vision and see beyond the narrow confines of our nativity. We look afar, to the boundaries of this great land and we realize its immensities and its possibilities. We have cut loose from the apron strings of provincialism and our ideas expand, our thoughts soar, our minds are broadened and we suddenly awaken to the fact that we are no longer Islanders, or Blue Noses, or Herring-backs, Quebecers, or Sons of Ontario, but Canadians in thought and word and deed. Sons of Canada are we. This is the spirit that is abroad in the fields, in the workshop, in the counting house, in the office, in the very air we breathe.

"This Canadian spirit should be as broad as the folds of the grand old flag to which we owe allegiance. And as we are welcoming to our midst peoples from all climes and who speak all tongues, it is our bounden duty to instil in them the spirit of true loyalty and devotion to the land of their adoption. How better can we do this than by precept and example. And how shall we set this example?

Welcome to Kinsmen

"First, I would say by giving more than a hearty welcome to our kinsmen from over the sea, the men and women who have come and are coming from Great Britain to the Greater Britain. It is, I am sure, a matter of sincere gratification to all Canadians that we have had such a steady and increasing stream of settlers from the old land, England, Ireland and Scotland. It is hardly necessary that we should be reminded that our ancestors hailed from the same old land and that through them we have inherited all the traditions and share in all the glories of the British empire. These people are not immigrants, except in the parliamentary sense of the word. Their Sovereign is our Sovereign, their language is our language.

"They are doubly welcome in the 'daughter's house' where they will always find, if possible, even a greater loyalty to King and flag than in the motherland. Let us see to it that we do not treat them as strangers from a foreign land, but as kinsmen who wear the Shamrock, the Thistle and the Rose.

"Secondly, we should also extend a cordial welcome to those of our cousins from the great republic to the south who are casting in their lot with us. They come here well equipped with means and experience and I am sure will make excellent citizens and will become true and loyal Canadians.

Welcome Foreigners

"Thirdly, we should endeavor in every way to assist those worthy people who have come to us from continental Europe, in feeling at home. We should respect their feelings, make allowances for their want of knowledge of our ways and customs and be patient with them, and above all, through our public schools, we should afford their children the means of securing an English education. The majority of these foreigners are fast assimilating and the second and third generation will be true Canadians in every sense of the word.

"And lastly, is it not necessary and the duty of all to take our part and share in the government and well-being of our country and thus act the part of good citizens and exhibit that true patriotism that makes a nation and a people?

"By our example in this respect we will create a spirit of emulation in those who are strangers to our language, our customs and our laws. As we respect ourselves, so will we be respected. If we wish to enlarge and perpetuate this Canadian spirit that is abroad, we should see to it that our governing bodies, municipal, legislative and parliamentary are composed of men in whom we have confidence and men we can look up to.

Make Sacrifices

"Do we all take part in public affairs that we should do? Are we not, generally speaking, inclined to let public matters go and confine our thoughts, our time and our attention to the consideration of our private affairs? Is this right? Rather should we make sacrifices and do our share as citizens, else we will be recreant to our great trust. For in these great plains and in the mighty hills beyond the plains is the great heritage that has been entrusted to our keeping. The hour is ours, we should seize it.

"In my opinion, there is no higher aim, or greater ambition with which any young Canadian can be imbued than the hope and expectation that some day he may take his part in the public affairs of his municipality, his province, or in the larger sphere of federal politics.

Protect Franchise

"See to it that at all times you exercise your franchises and encourage others to do likewise. First see that your right in this respect is not invaded, and secondly that this great gift is so surrounded with proper safeguards that it cannot be imperilled in any way.

"If every citizen, particularly the young men, would take that active and unselfish part in municipal affairs, how much better would our communities be governed.

"There is no greater exhibition of selfishness extant than that which we find in the men who sit back and take no part whatever in municipal affairs and yet are all times ready and willing to criticize, to grumble and complain of those in authority. This state of affairs is even more noticeable in parliamentary matters. Men will not make any sacrifice for their country's sake.

"The true Canadian spirit is to see that right and justice prevails in all public matters and to work for and uphold all that makes for good clean government in this Canada of ours. The eyes of our fellow Canadians, yes, and of the whole world, are upon us. See that we acquit ourselves as becomes the offspring of those who labored, aye, and fought and died for 'God and the right.'

Want No Annexation

"We want no annexation. We want no independence in Canada. I find no such spirit abroad. We are proud of everything that makes up this Canada of ours and more so are we proud of the fact that we are part and parcel of the great British empire. And, I think I am safe in saying that the great underlying strata of our Canadianism is the proud boast that over and above us waves the grand old Union Jack and that we can always look for its protection in our hour of need.

"There is then nothing we can better do that will tend to perpetuate the British connection than in every way, and at all times, and in all seasons, and in all places doing what lies in the power of each of us to maintain and work for a true 'Canadian spirit.'

GO OUT OF BUSINESS

Motor Omnibus Companies Leave Streets of London

Three motor-omnibus companies have taken their vehicles off the London streets during the last week, and have determined to cease working until better times come. Together they operate 104 motor-omnibuses.

According to the managers who were interviewed, the cause of the failure is a combination of low fares and the police. Mr. W. E. Bracey-Wright, the manager of the London Power Omnibus Company, which withdrew sixty-seven omnibuses on Tuesday night, declares that the vexatious regulations of the police have made working at a profit impossible.

"They tell us to do one thing one day," he said to a Westminster Gazette representative, "and something else the next. They are continually altering their demands. Recently they compelled us to spend £3 or £4 on each omnibus in equipping them all with pans to catch the oil drippings. They made us display an illuminated destination sign at the rear of each omnibus, as well as the front. Now who in the world wants to know where an omnibus is going after it has passed him?"

"The fares have been too low. We have been carrying passengers at four-fifths of a penny a mile. If the rate had been a penny a mile we would have made a profit sufficient to pay 6 per cent. on our capital of £101,000. The working cost has been at least 1s. per omnibus mile.

"All that is wanted is a readjustment of the fares, and that is coming within a month. The popular and useful penny stages will be retained, but the stages will be shorter."

The second company which has ceased working is the Associated Omnibus Company, which was running thirty vehicles between Victoria and North London. Mr. P. Willing Tibbs, the managing director of this company, also blamed the police and low fares and said that his company would soon resume.

The third company is the Victoria Omnibus Company, which had nine "Old Vic" omnibuses running between Victoria and Cricklewood. They were taken off the streets on Saturday.

It was stated at a meeting of the Street Noise Abatement Committee Saturday that the motor-omnibus and traction-engine traffic had, in the course of two years, depreciated the value of house property in London to the extent of fully £6,000,000.

Every week, it was further stated, was adding thousands of pounds to the loss that was being incurred by property owners.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

Italy Is Showing the Way to the World in This Movement

(From the Electrical World)

We Americans were in bygone years accustomed to lead the vanguard of improvement, and used to show the way to the world in many a line of technical advance. It is therefore something of a shock to the consistent Chauvinist to find the technical progress now in no small measure in the hands of others. Has Yankee ingenuity lost its grip and Yankee hustle its motive power? We think not, but yet the situation is not gratifying to natural pride. It is not easy to analyze its causes, but the fact seems to be that many an improvement is neglected here long after it is put to good use abroad, even though it be actually of American origin. Whatever the explanation, it is a bit annoying to the patriotic engineer to see the Italian government pushing ahead with the electrification of its state railways, while here each trunk line waits for another to move first. We believe that one of the stock arguments against government ownership of railways is the difficulty of getting improvements made when competition is abolished! Italy, however, has been singularly wide awake in electrical matters ever since the days of Alessandro Volta, and it is perhaps fitting that Italy should show us the way in this.

It is not a large programme from the standpoint of our merger kings, this electrification of about 200 miles of line in a dozen sections, but it shows a willingness to go ahead and a faith in the future of electric traction that are most commendable. Italy is not a rich kingdom and $10,000,000 looks larger there than here. It has been appropriated though, while we here have been thinking the subject over and the work will go ahead. The work is to be mainly on the three-phase system as used in the Simplon tunnel and on the Valtelina line. In cases where a direct current line is already running the extensions are naturally on the same system. By and large, however, three-phase traction seems to be successful on the other side of the water, while here the only recognition it has thus far received is in the plans for the electrification of the Great Northern Cascade tunnel. The Italians in particular are showing enterprise that quite puts us to shame. They have met sufficient success to justify them in going ahead without waiting for an ideal system to become standardized. Considering the mileage of railroads in Italy, about four per cent only of our own, a very good beginning has been made.

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Review of the One-Volume Edition Just Issued By the Copp-Clark Co.

(Toronto News)

The one volume edition of Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts' poems has been published in a pleasing form with the addition of "The Book of the Rose." by The Copp, Clark company, of Toronto. It is possible from this book to review the whole of the poet's career, and to see the steps by which he has gained his position as, on the whole, the most representative Canadian poet. He is known universally as a nature poet. A second and third reading of his work only confirms the truth of the description. What other quite unmistakeable message has he for his own people than the painting of a loved and lovely scene, or of the spirit of lonely places and farm settlements? The worship and observance of nature pervades his work as the voice of the cicada fills musically a late August night. To observe the ways of nature with an absorption in every detail of her outward seeming, which is the intentness, not of science but of love, and to speak of what he sees with unfailing discrimination, is Mr. Roberts' greatest gift. To come at once to what must be accepted as on the whole the most sustained and perfectly performed of all his undertakings, that sonnet sequence which shows as in a glass life on a Canadian farm, the poet who could write "Songs of the Common Day" must be first of all a confidant of nature.

When milking time is done, and over all
This quiet Canadian inland forest home
And wide rough pasture lots the shadows come,
And dews, with peace and twilight voices fall,
From moss-cooled watering-trough to foddered stall
The tired plough-horses turn — the barn-yard loam
Soft to their feet—and in the sky's pale dome
Like resonant chords the swooping night-jars call.

The frogs, cool-fluting ministers of dream,
Makes shrill the slow brook's borders; pasture bars
Down clatter, and the cattle wander through—
Vague shapes amid the thickets; gleam by gleam
Above the wet grey wilds emerge the stars,
And through the dusk the farmstead fades from view.

In such work Mr. Roberts seems to be expressing the true inclination of his genius. It is not his power to place men and women in his poems whose words and actions convey back to the heart a knowledge of powers and emotions common to us all. The figures which he draws are few, and these are not as concrete as they are representative. The poet does not meditate deeply on the meaning of life, nor does his poetry consist of its interpretation. His quest is for beauty; and the beauty of nature, refreshing, sometimes overladen with infinite detail, but attended by peace and sincerity, is held in Mr. Roberts' poems like an unfailing supply of water for those who do not find elsewhere just such a draught to quench their thirst for visions of the fields and sea.

Mr. Roberts' poetical impulse is essentially of a literary character. Beginning with "Orion," he first wrote under the spell of Keats, and imagined divinities still lingering in sylvan solitudes. His early poetry is vague, but it was written after a great model, and it was beautiful. The classical style was followed by a lyric manner, more simple than the first which seemed akin to Longfellow, and added gradually a tendency to didactic meaning, with reminiscences of Wordsworth and of Emerson. In this gradual process appeared his sonnet sequence, followed by "Ave" a tribute to Shelley, which moves in Shelley's style, and is rightly held in high esteem by those who know Mr. Roberts' work most thoroughly. "Ave" was followed by "The Book of the Native," which contains most of his reflective poetry. It was near this time that Mr. Roberts changed his place of residence to New York, where he has written "New York Nocturnes," and "The Book of the Rose," poems which are mainly love songs, at once more concrete, less peaceful, less perfectly expressed, but more concerned with men and women than with the ways of nature. In his latest work it is not too much to say that the modern rule of magazines has greatly modified his expression. But Mr. Roberts has changed his manner so often that he still may have other developments in reserve. It is with some verses called "The Aim" that he concludes "The Book of the Rose."

O Thou who lovest not alone
The swift success, the instant goal,
But hast a lenient eye to mark
The failures of the inconstant soul.

Consider not my little worth—
The mean achievement, scamped in act,
The high resolve and low result,
The dream that durst not face the fact.

But count the reach of my desire.
Let this be something in Thy sight;
I have not in the slothful dark.
Forgot the Vision and the Height.

Neither my body nor my soul
To earth's low ease will yield consent.
I praise Thee for my will to strive.
I bless thy goad of discontent.

At his best, Mr. Roberts has a simplicity and a divination of the mood of nature when man comes as a pioneer to the borders of the unsettled wild that give him a pre-eminence in this class of writing. Nothing that he has written shows this more clearly than "The Solitary Woodsmen," too, which will not be forgotten once it has been taken into the recesses of the memory.

All day long he wanders wide
With the grey moss for his guide,
And his lonely axe-stroke startles
The expectant forest-side.

Toward the quiet close of day
Back to camp he takes his way,
And about his sober footsteps
Unafraid the squirrels play.

On his roof the red leaf falls,
At his door the blue jay calls,
And he hears the wood-mice hurry
Up and down his rough log walls;

Hears the laughter of the loon
Thrill the dying afternoon—
Hears the calling of the moose
Echo in the early moon.

And he hears the partridge drumming,
The belated hornet humming—
All the faint prophetic sounds
That foretell the winter's coming.

And the wind about his eaves
Through the chilly night-wet grieves
And the earth's dumb patience fills him,
Fellow to the falling leaves.

Homing Pigeon Comes 800 Miles

Winona, an English homing pigeon belonging to Harry Lathrope of Warsaw, which was stolen from the Adams Express office at Randolph, Tex., while en route to Abilene, Tex., twelve months ago, put in an appearance at the Lathrope home, having traversed 800 miles.

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DESCRIBES DOCTOR OF THE FUTURE

An Inspiring Address by Dr. McCallum to the Students of McGill University

Montreal Gazette.—That the disastrous McGill fire has not prejudically affected the number of students enrolling in either the medical or the science faculty, and that the five-year medical course has proved no deterrent, were the two chief points emphasized by Dr. Roddick, dean of the medical faculty, before a large gathering of McGill medical students in the lecture hall of the Royal Victoria College, where an address on "The Scientific Spirit in Medicine" was delivered by Professor Macallum, of Toronto University.

The note of the afternoon was brisk and inspiring. The proceedings were opened by Principal Peterson, who requested Dr. Roddick to introduce the lecturer. Dr. Roddick referred with gratification to Prof. Macallum's visit to McGill, which, he thought, should prove the beginning of closer and more cordial relations between the two universities. Such a spirit of inter-university friendliness, he declared, should be especially cultivated in a young country like Canada.

Prof. Macallum, who, was greeted with loud applause, started in a similar vein, pointing out that between Toronto and McGill there has not been hitherto that freemasonry of spirit which he would like to see prevail. There had been aloofness where there should have been comradeship.

That did not mean that they should not be rivals. In all things of the mind there ought to be a noble rivalry, a struggle of emulation to excel, that no comradeship ought ever to extinguish or even make appear unnatural. A competition that aimed at intellectual excellence, said Prof. Macallum, should always exist between the two universities, and it would be a sorry day for the higher life in Canada if either went on its way careless of the ideals and intellectual ambitions of the other. That comradeship should make also for generous appraisement of each other's efforts. There might, perhaps, be grounds for criticism of each other's achievements and methods, but there was at the same time no greater influence for making that criticism effective than a generous appreciation of the good things each had done. To this end the representative men from the two universities should mingle freely with each other.

After reference to Toronto's sympathy with McGill at the time of the disaster, Prof. Macallum said: "Happily the disaster has not daunted McGill or her medical faculty. In this you find an illustration of the old saying, that it is not buildings that constitute a university, but men. The medical faculty of McGill is the oldest institution teaching medicine in this country, and because of its history of unselfish endeavor and sacrifice it has developed a spirit of tradition and association that will impel its members of today to hand down to their successors of the next generation the institution not only untimpaired, but also with its traditions enriched and with ideals that will stimulate the noblest endeavors. The outlook, therefore, for McGill is one in which the trials of the present are to be merely incidents, not dire strokes of fate. I entertain the most earnest wishes for the prosperity of McGill, but a prosperity in which the most progressive ideas will be the most potent factors. For ideas are to march in Canada in the next twenty years, and even today McGill and Toronto cannot afford to stand still, since standing still involves a helpless and hopeless fall to the rear. In words similar to those of the Red Queen to Alice: 'In this country you have to run as fast as you can in order to remain where you are.'"

From these ingenious hibernicisms, Prof. Macallum drew his hearers' attention to the fact that they were to be congratulated upon having adopted a five-years' medical course. Four years, said Prof. Macallum, were not sufficient. A quarter of a century ago four years were considered to suffice for this purpose, but since then the medical sciences had made extraordinary advances into hitherto unexplored fields, and in consequence the amount of knowledge which the student is expected to have when he graduates is far in excess of what was required of the student of twenty years ago. To lengthen the period of study to five years was, in Prof. Macallum's opinion, a wise act, and he believed that though the medical faculty of McGill might be called upon to make considerable sacrifices because of this change it would bring not a loss but a great gain in the end.

"The result," said Prof. Macallum, "will from the outset be to the advantage of the student. The course of five years in medical study will enable him to acquire a fuller, ampler knowledge not only of medicine and surgery but as well of the sciences on which they are founded, and he will thus be better fitted to cope with the problems he will meet in his professional career than a training of four years only would enable him to do.

There is, however, one qualification which no length of training will give him, and he can only attain it by deliberately setting himself to acquire it. That qualification is the scientific spirit."

The lecture then took on a more especially technical interest, in which connection, after sketching the growth of medical science during the last century, Prof. Macallum declared that the present trend of knowledge made it evident that the development of the next two or three decades will be along chemical lines, with methods transcending those now in use and with a basis of knowledge broader, deeper and surer than we now possess.

"It is clearly recognized," said Prof. Macallum, "that the essential phenomena of disease are fundamentally the result of chemical inter-action, that when an organ or a tissue becomes affected with disease the processes involved are all chemical or physico-chemical."

"Every advance in the science of disease," continued Prof. Macallum, "means a limitation of the present crude treatment of disease, a growing disuse of the drugs and chemicals to which the physician of today resorts, and it will render possible more and more the better preparation and employment of the very compounds that the living cells of the body produce for their own defence against disease, or when the nutrition alone is disorganized the replacement of those processes which the normal cells undergo. In other words, medicine will become less emperic and more rational the more we know of the chemical changes that occur in the normal as well as in the diseased cell. We are now at the stage of transition between the old and new phases of medicine."

THE KING'S GRAPE VINE

His Majesty's Interest in the Welfare of the Vine at Windsor

Although it has been bearing luscious fruit for the sovereigns of England for nearly 150 years, the great vine near Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, is still putting forth fresh shoots, and looks in better condition at the present time than it has done for many years.

Some of the bunches this year weigh as much as four or five pounds each, and the marked improvement in the strength of the vine is probably due to the fact that a new glasshouse, giving more room and light, has been erected over it by the King's special instructions.

A representative of the Daily Mail who visited the vinery recently learned many interesting particulars concerning it from the royal gardener, whose sole duty it is to rear grapes for King Edward's table.

Many improvements have been effected in the lighting and heating arrangements, and the huge branches of the vine are now supported by chains attached from the roof to leadings, instead of ropes. The new house is five feet wider than the old one, and instead of a lean-to roof, a three-quarter span has been constructed, thus giving the vine a much better chance of throwing out shoots.

The house is 138 feet long and 25 feet wide, and contains about 4,500 square feet of glass. Extra heating pipes now run through the whole length of the house, and a new apparatus for opening and shutting the vinery has been fitted up. The temperature of the vinery is kept at from 65 to 70 degrees.

About 900 bunches of black Hamburg grapes are now hanging from the roof, but in one year, during the reign of Queen Victoria, 2,000 bunches were reared. King Edward, however, considered this too many, and the number has since never exceeded 1,000.

The vinery, which may be viewed by the public, is a source of great interest to both the King and Queen. Grapes are their Majesties' favorite fruit, and when the court is at Windsor, they pay frequent visits to the hollow between the lodge and the royal schools where the great vine is situated.

JAPAN WANTS HER PEOPLE AT HOME

Missionary Says Canada Has Little to Fear From Influx of Brown Men

"Canada has much less to fear than she may think from the immigration of the Japanese. The government of that country, which is one of the wisest and most beneficent in the world, is absolutely and unalterably opposed to the immigration of its people to America, and will, under no circumstances, permit the departure of many. The coolies who wish to leave Japan are encouraged to go to several countries, to Formosa, to Korea, to Manchuria, to North Japan or to South Saghallen, never to America."

Such was the statement made to a Winnipeg Free Press reporter by one of the most cultured and highly esteemed American missionaries to Japan, Miss Adelaide Daughaday, who is now on her way home. Miss Daughaday was for ten years in Osaka, the commercial capital of Japan, and for the last latterly in Sapporo, on the island of Yez Yezo, now known as Hokkaido.

"The only class of people whom the government of Japan will freely permit to leave for America are the young men who have money enough to attend the American colleges and other schools, or to go into business. I have known of cases where men have been trying unsuccessfully for a year to obtain permission to leave for Canada or the United States. Some of the young men leave for Hawaii, with the intention of stealing into the United States from that point, and numbers succeed in doing this. Others are brought through by Japanese immigration societies. The government is, however, always steadily opposed to this movement.

Might Give Poor Impression

"Japan is as much interested in the trade with America as America is in the trade with Japan, and for that reason she is anxious that nothing should occur in America through the presence of her people there, which would tend to interfere with the development of this trade.

"There was some discussion in the United States papers in reference to the possibility of war between the United States and Japan. This talk was entirely confined to this side of the water. There was not a word of it in the press of Japan."

Life in Japan

Miss Daughaday tells a very pleasant story of life in Japan. The service given in domestic life is ideal, the cost of living is low and the climate in portions of the country is perfect. Osaka is the second largest city in the empire, and the metropolis commercially. It contains a government mint which is the fourth largest in the world. The castle was burned many years ago, but the walls still remain with many of the appurtenances, and it is the show place of the city. One of the stones set in the walls of this castle is larger than any to be found in any structure in the world, with the exception of those in Baalbec in Syria. Sapporo is noted for its agricultural college, and for its experimental farms, maintained by the government. There are six hundred pupils in the college, which is taught wholly by Japanese, educated in America and Europe.

Compulsory education prevails throughout the empire, and every child is compelled to spend six years in the schools. The papers of the country would be a credit to any nation and the national government has the full confidence of all the foreign element. The longer one remains in the country, the deeper this confidence becomes. Most of the leaders speak English perfectly, and a knowledge of Japanese is necessary only when conversing with the more ignorant classes.

The great-grandson of Robert Burns, the poet, has recently been acting as judge of the police court of Louisville. His name is J. Marshall Chatterson, and for many years he has been an attorney in Louisville, Ky.

A DISCUSSION ON ARMY PROBLEMS

"War and the World's Policy," and "National Defence" Reviewed by London Times

*War and the World's Policy. By Colonel F. N. Maude. (Smith, Elder. 12s. 6d. net.)

*The Problem of National Defence. By Major Charles Ross. (Hutchinson. 12s. net)

London Times: If any one should wish to appreciate the difficulties which beset the path of a British Secretary of State for War, he could hardly do so better than by reading Colonel Maude's "War and the World's Policy" and Major Ross's "The Problem of National Defence." Both authors have devoted much time and trouble to the study of the questions with which they deal; both have a clear perception of our requirements, and of the means of supplying them which are at our command. A Secretary of State certainly has access to technical advice and sources of information which are not open to the unofficial author; but, on the other hand, he has to consider questions of political expediency, from which less responsible persons are free. The writer's object is, indeed, to produce an ideal scheme; while, at the best, that of the British statesman must be to produce a workable make-shift. It is thus clear that the amateur organizer of the army starts with a very considerable advantage over the professional; and it would be only reasonable to expect some degree of unanimity from two experienced soldiers whose expert knowledge is considerable, and who are entirely absolved from parliamentary responsibility. Yet it is a remarkable fact that Colonel Maude and Major Ross, starting from exactly the same premises, arrive at diametrically opposite conclusions. While the former is a firm adherent to the voluntary system, which may, he considers, be adapted to meet all our needs, the latter can see no hope of salvation except by means of universal service. It is, perhaps, even more noteworthy that the advocate of our existing system should have been greatly influenced by his intimate acquaintance with the French and German armies, which has apparently been formed in exceptionally favorable circumstances.

It is impossible within the limits of a review to discuss Colonel Maude's scheme in detail; but we may state that it bears considerable resemblance to that formulated by a writer in The Times some years ago, with the important exception that Canada is to take the place of South Africa as the bonne of a great part of the British Army. It may be remembered that Colonel Maude's predecessor drew a line running roughly from Walfisch Bay to Peking. This he christened the Strategic Frontier of the Empire, for north of that line lay all those points from which, in his opinion, danger threatened us. Colonel Maude differs in that he finds one point of greatest danger to be the Canadian frontier; and he would therefore have its station a force of 20,000 men on the northern shores of Lake Superior. In support of this scheme he produces many arguments, some of which are new, and all of which are interesting, if not always convincing.

Indeed, the fault we have to find with his work is that he touches on so many subjects—his title is certainly wide enough to cover anything—that the exigencies of space prevent him from dealing fully with any of them. Fewer points successfully driven home would carry greater weight. He tells us, for instance, that he anticipates "at least a triple coalition against us, which must now inevitably arise from our too long delay in throwing overboard the fetish of free trade." This is a statement which certainly calls for exceptionally strong support; yet we are then told that

"It is immaterial to my argument whether we are right or wrong; the point is that we are in diametric opposition in this matter to the whole of the continent. If now we break with it, then men who have money enough to attend the American colleges and other schools, or to go into business. I have known of cases where men have been trying unsuccessfully for a year to obtain permission to leave for Canada or the United States. Some of the young men leave for Hawaii, with the intention of stealing into the United States from that point, and numbers succeed in doing this. Others are brought through by Japanese immigration societies. The government is, however, always steadily opposed to this movement.

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BRITAIN AND BOER IN THE TRANSVAAL

General Botha's Stirring Speech Concerning His Recent Visit to England

The Johannesburg correspondent of the London Times, cabling under the date of August 24th, says:

General Botha visited Standerton today and was welcomed by the municipality. In reply, General Botha said that he could not adequately express his feelings concerning his recent visit to England. In spirit, Englishmen meant well to the Transvaal. It was a spirit of friendship and brotherhood, and he hoped that the inhabitants of the Transvaal would foster that spirit. He had set himself the task of inducing concord between the two races.

Addressing the school children, General Botha said that feelings of suspicion should be dispelled on the school benches. All should assist in building up a great nation under the British flag.

General Botha afterwards addressed a meeting of his constituents. He declared that the work of the first session of parliament, which was now happily concluded, had justified the grant of self-government, and he took the strongest possible exception to the attitude of Mr. Maydon, in the Natal parliament, with regard to the motion expressing appreciation of the grant of self-government to the Transvaal and Orange River colony. He told Mr. Maydon that, in spite of his hostility, the Transvaal would do its duty towards the Empire.

Continuing, the premier said he regretted the attitude of many members of the imperial parliament, and he wished they would allow the Transvaal to mind its own affairs. Some members of parliament looked on the people of the Transvaal as their enemies, and it was high time that such a state of affairs should cease. The Transvaal would not allow them to take away one iota of the privileges received. The Education Bill was a compromise tendering to the amalgamation of the two peoples, who would take out of the past only that which was great, and would co-operate with a view to forming a great nation.

Referring to the loan General Botha said he had told the Imperial government that it would be impossible to develop the country without such an advance. The Opposition had cried out that a bargain had been struck, but he had discussed the loan in the clearest manner, and there was no question of a bargain. The premier twitted the opposition with understanding a bargain so well that they thought that nothing could be done without one. He was most strongly convinced that Chinese labor was unnecessary. The information at the disposal of the government showed that there were thousands of thousands of Kaffirs in South Africa in excess of the number required in the mines, and during the past year 30,000 more than were wanted had applied for work, while the government was receiving applications from thousands of others. The government intended to put an end to the repatriation debts. As regards agriculture, General Botha declared that the prices at which oxen were being sold formed one of the biggest scandals perpetrated in the country, and the government had secured the services of a Danish expert with a view to advancing the co-operative movement.

After maintaining that the presentation of the Cullinan diamond to the king was most correct, General Botha in an eloquent peroration made a plea for reconciliation. "We are," he said, "ony a small white population, and we must take the hand of brotherhood in the march of progress."

The wife, during a quarrel—I'm going right home to mother; so there! The husband—That's right, dear, of two evils always choose the less. Please don't bring mother here.—Yonkers Statesman.

STRANGE STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS

Prof. W. T. Hornaday Relates Interesting Experiences in Wilds of America

In the Shoshone mountains of Wyoming I once spent a day in the pursuit of two old bighorn rams, to the final discomfiture of one of the parties of the second part. The climax came when one of the rams left the other on the northern slope of a long buffalo hump of rock and climbed to the summit to look over on my side to see if there was anything doing there. As he looked over, not wisely but too well, my bullet brought his career to a sudden end. Ram No. 2 heard the report of the rifle, and scurried away to safety without having seen his partner's mishap or knowing anything of his fate. Without any noisy demonstration I proceeded quietly to sketch my prize, measure him, and dress the carcass.

Two hours after the tragedy, Ram No. 2 returned to the scene of his partner's disappearance and practically trailed him up the side of the ridge; for I found him standing on the summit in almost the same spot that Ram No. 1 had occupied when he took his last survey of the forks of the Shoshone. That was no accident. Beyond doubt, he was looking for his lost partner; but what other thought was in his mind the reader can judge as well as I. This case impressed me as being very unusual, because the animals concerned were two adult males, and at that season were natural rivals.

The Gray Gibbon of Borneo

The most remarkable case of support in distress which ever came under my observation among wild animals relates to the gray gibbon of Borneo. When all is well, that animal is one of the shyest and most difficult to shoot of all the arboreal animals that I have ever hunted. It keeps a close watch for the man lower down, and no matter how skilfully its position in the treetops, whenever its archenemy is discovered the troop is instantly off in frantic haste.

To a naturalist in Borneo, gibbons are greatly desired. In the course of my collecting, I once fired into a band and brought down a mother gibbon, to whom it seems that an infant gibbon had been clinging. Shortly after the fall of the mother, down came the infant also, wounded by a bullet in the neck. At the report of my gun the uninjured members of the troop fled in wild alarm, and quickly were at a safe distance. But the infant, as soon as it was lifted from the ground, set up a series of piercing cries, which rang through the silent forest.

The band of gibbons halted at once, and came scurrying back; and two of the largest members, one of which I knew was an old male, in wild abandon quickly climbed down close to where we stood holding the shrieking gibbon child. Despite their natural timidity, they came within thirty feet of me fearlessly—aye, most recklessly—and they uttered wild and startling cries of sympathy and protest. From the circle of gray hair and whiskers surrounding their black and cadaverous old-man faces, their big black eyes glared at us; and if looks and language could have killed, we should have been slain then and there. It was most uncanny—quite as if a dozen hares had suddenly turned brave and were recklessly looking for death in the face in the hope of making a rescue. In one sense, it was an exhibition of paternal affection; but it was also more. It was a deliberate attempt at relief and rescue just as much as the act of a man who rushes into a burning house to save a neighbor's child.

Do Their Hunting in Relays.

There are quite a number of wild animals which hunt and attack in packs, but very few that dare to put up a defence in company, especially against man. Of the former the most conspicuous species are the gray wolf, or timber wolf, of North America, the European gray wolf, the hyena dog of Africa, and the wild dog of India. All these hunt in packs, and there is credible evidence that some if not all of those species hunt systematic antelopes and deer in relays, in order to exhaust an animal that no wolf or wild dog could overtake in a fair chase. Earnest Seton is authority for the statement that in deer driving our gray wolves not only hunt in relays, but also that a part of the pack will deliberately drive the game toward a point where another part of the pack lies in ambush, and the pursuers always give a well-known hunting cry to announce the approach of the quarry.

But, however brave may be the wild members of the dog family when in pursuit of defenseless deer and antelope, when the pack itself is attacked all cohesion vanishes, and the law is "Every wolf for himself." Like hostile Indians who feel themselves over matched, they scatter.

A Remarkable Wolf Incident.

The mention of the gray wolf reminds me of a remarkable incident on the buffalo plains, in which a wolf pack played an important part. In the days of the buffalo millions, wolves also were very numerous. The packs hung upon the flanks of the herds and the rear, were ready to pull down a straying calf and any sick or lame adult animal that might be caught beyond the protection of the herd. But into the herd the wolves did not venture. It was part of the regular work of adult bulls to literally put their heads together and repel the attacks of all wolves that sought to attack members of the main body. Colonel R. I. Dodge tells me that the duty of protecting the calves devolved almost entirely upon the bulls. I have seen this many times; but the most remarkable instance I ever heard of was related to me by an army surgeon, who was an eye witness, and whose testimony is entirely worthy of belief.

"He was one evening returning to camp after a day's hunt," says Colonel Dodge, "when his attention was attracted by the curious actions of a little knot of six or eight buffalo. Approaching sufficiently near to see closely, he discovered that this little knot were all bulls, standing in a close circle with their heads outward, while in a concentric circle at some twelve or fifteen paces distant sat, licking their chops in impatience expectancy, at least a dozen large gray wolves (excepting man, the most dangerous enemy of the buffalo).

"The doctor determined to watch the performance. After a few moments the knot broke up, and, still keeping in a compact mass, started to move off. To his great astonishment the doctor saw that the central and controlling figure of this mass was a poor little calf so newly born as to be scarcely able to walk. After going fifty or a hundred paces the calf laid down, the bulls disposed themselves in a circle as before, and the wolves, which had trotted along on each side of their retreating supper, sat down and licked their chops again. Though the doctor did not see the finale, he had no doubt that the noble fathers did their whole duty by their offspring and carried it safely to the main herd."

Moose Walks Down Busy Street.

The other morning a big moose visited Big Forks, Mont., and after taking a few observations he leisurely walked down to the river, right in the busiest part of town, and swam across while a number of our citizens stood on the bank and watched him, but the monarch of the forest, though not in any hurry to leave, seemed to think his place was in the woods, so he finally walked off. The animal appeared so contented that not a soul in town expressed any desire to harm him.

Dogs in the German Army

An interesting feature of the manoeuvres of the German army of late years is the presence of war dogs, which now regularly accompany the German army as sentries, scouts, bearers of messages and, above all, seekers of the wounded by day or night. Many men are ordered to lie down on the ground in remote spots and sham being wounded and even creep into holes as though to escape the hoofs of charging squadrons and the wheels of galloping batteries of heavy guns.

After the battle is over the ambulance surgeons and their stretcher bearers go forth with the dogs. It is an inspiring sight to see the dogs racing this way and that, sniffling the air and poking their noses into bushes and thickets with real enthusiasm. When they find a "wounded" soldier they first give him a drink of water from the flask they carry on their neck and then bark until the attendants arrive.

Danger in Introducing New Birds

Once they had a plague of caterpillars in New Zealand, the native birds were unequal to the emergency, and suggestions that importations should be made from the Mother Country were received with wild acclaim. The English sparrows got in by a fluke, but there was a warm welcome for the hedge sparrow, the song thrush, the greenfinch, the chaffinch, the goldfinch, the redpoll, the yellow hammer, the starling, the skylark, and other birds. The caterpillars, sweet memories, the home sentiment, all combined to make the importing scheme a popular one, but the reaction has been something terrible. For out in New Zealand the worm eating birds have acquired a taste for grain and fruit, and the farmers are filled with rage and despair. That "blithe spirit" the skylark, is ranged as a feathered pest. The blackbird which John Burroughs describes as "our robin with ebony," brought exhorbitant prices at first, but after it had developed an awful appetite for ripe apples and pears, is was regarded as an "ugly, sooty intruder and a greedy nuisance." Another home favorite, the song thrush, is now "placed fairly high on the list of mistakes," and although there are some reservations on account of the starling, the one certain exception, the one bird that has not worn its welcome out, is the hedge sparrow. But it should be noted that the new plague has driven away the old, that the country is no longer devastated by caterpillars. And possibly the unhappy farmer who becomes pessimistic at the sight of a pecked pear is not wholly just to the birds, for it is certain that he has made no inventory of their insect food which might tell of the good they do.

Bees Faster Than Pigeons

It is not generally known that bees are swifter in flight than pigeons—that is, for short distances. Some years ago a pigeon fancier, of Hamme, Westphalia, laid a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hives would reach home in less time than a dozen pigeons. The competitors were given wing at Rybern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached the hive a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. Three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon. The bees were also slightly handicapped, having been rolled in flour before starting for purpose of identification.—The Reader.

EXTENSION OF KIEL CANAL

Widening Is Rendered Necessary in Order to Accommodate the Big Battleships

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of August 27th, says:

At a meeting of the Association of German architects and Engineers at Kiel, on Sunday, Herr Scholer, an official of the Imperial Canal Office, made some interesting statements with regard to the projected extension of the Kiel Canal, which are reproduced by the Cologne Gazette. The widening of the canal has been rendered necessary by the fact that even the battleships of the 13,200-ton Braunschweig class, with a beam of 22.2 metres (73 ft.), are nearly a quarter of a metre (9.8 in.) broader than the sill of the canal, which would thus be totally impracticable for the new 18,000-ton battleships now under construction. As already announced, the depth of the canal is to be increased from 9 metres (29 ft. 6 in.) to 11 metres (36 ft.), and the width of the sill from 22 metres (72 ft.) to 44 metres (144 ft.), which would give a sectional water area of 825 square metres (8,880 square feet), instead of the present area of about half that extent.

The course of the canal will remain essentially the same, and the widening is, as far as possible, to be confined to one bank in order that traffic may not be interrupted. In view of the totally altogether satisfactory channel in the neighborhood of the Upper Elder lakes, east of Rendsburg, a new cut two kilometres in length is to be dug between Lake Audorf and Lake Schirnau. The channel between Levensau and Holtenau is also to be modified. The sill is to be horizontal, and 11 bays are to be constructed, some of which will be carried sufficiently far back to allow the largest steamers to turn in the canal. At various points, like the low-lying district near the Kuden lake, considerable difficulties will have to be surmounted, owing to the marshy nature of the soil. No less than 500 cubic metres (17,658 cubic feet) of material will be built into the new locks at Brunsbuttel. The foundations of the new bridges will be sunk to a considerable depth, so as to permit of their being utilized if still further extensions of the canal should be found necessary in the future. The village of Westerronfeld, near Rendsburg, will be completely bridged over. At Brunsbuttel 42 houses, some of which are of quite recent construction, will have to be pulled down in order to make way for the canal. The total amount of earth to be excavated is estimated at 100 million cubic metres (3,531,700,000 cubic feet). The entire work will be carried out by the Imperial Canal Office with a reinforced staff.

A Favorite Resort

Marienbad, whither King Edward goes for his annual "cure," was almost unknown a century ago. It was virtually discovered by Dr. Nehr, who published a booklet in 1813 describing the marvelous results upon patients of his who had been drinking the waters. But Dr. Nehr recommended that all invalids repairing to Marienbad should take their beds with them because no accommodation whatever was then provided in such a sequestered spot. Matters had not much improved in 1820, when Goethe visited Marienbad and drank the waters, for he wrote to a friend: "I feel as if I were in the American solitudes, where the forests are cut down to build up a city within three years." Nearly 20,000 valetudinarians now annually make pilgrimages to Marienbad.—Dundee Advertiser.

ABOUT FAMOUS BANKING HOUSE

One Hundred Years Ago the First Rothschild Settled in London

Just one hundred years ago Nathan Mayer Rothschild—the father of the British Rothschilds—settled in London. He was the third son of Meyer Amschel, who took the surname of Rothschild from the "Sign of the Red Shield," which was displayed on the front of his house in the Judengasse, in Frankfurt-on-Main.

Nathan Mayer's grandfather was called Amschel Moses, but beyond him the family cannot be traced with certainty, for all official registers were destroyed in the fire of 1711, which burnt out the whole of the street.

Mayer Amschel, born in 1774, was in childhood dedicated to the Rabbinate; but, when he came of age, he elected to go upon the exchange, and entered the house of Oppenheim, the great bankers of Hanover. The Seven Years' war was raging and the cute British policy of continental subsidies, in the shape of bills on Hamburg and Amsterdam, was eagerly adopted on the bourse. The distribution of these subsidies was immensely profitable, owing to the exchange being invariably in favor of London. Young Mayer Amschel entered heart and soul into these negotiations with no small profit to himself as well as to his house.

As a Bullion Broker.

At the end of his apprenticeship he returned home and set up as a money-changer and bill and bullion-broker in the Judengasse, now called Bornestrasse. In 1770, he married Gutle Schnapper, daughter of a wealthy Frankfurt merchant, who, in the course, presented him with nineteen children, born either in the "Zum Rothschild" house, or in that of the "Zum Grunschild," whither the family removed in 1780.

Mayer Amschel's five sons were Amschel, Solomon, Nathan Mayer, Charles and James, each of whom, in time, was the founder of a Rothschild house—family and bank—respectively in Frankfurt, Vienna, London, Naples, and Paris; the Naples house was closed in 1871.

Nathan was sent by his father, in 1797, first of all to Manchester to buy cotton goods for the German market, and there he remained till the end of 1806, having, in the meantime, become a naturalized British subject. Early in 1817 he moved to London and settled in New Court—which has ever been since the headquarters of the London Rothschilds—first as a general merchant and next as a banker and broker.

The Love of a Woman.

The Jewish financier was, however, not wholly engrossed by the "love of riches"—that of woman intervened. Hannah Cohen, the lovely daughter of Levi Cohen, in Throgmorton street, bewitched him, and, after a brief courtship in Angel Court, the happy day was fixed for October 21, 1806—a day forever memorable from the abject collapse of Prussia upon the stricken field of Iena.

Within a fortnight after the wedding Nathan Mayer Rothschild received from his father in Frankfort, a bulky post packet—no less a sum than £600,000 in British exchequer bills and other securities—with a letter stating that the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had fled before Bonaparte, but that all was well with them in Frankfort. The remittance was to be safeguarded and manipulated in London by Nathan Mayer.

This was not the first "big deal" which Nathan Rothschild had to do, for in 1803 his house at Frankfort lent the Danish government, for a term of nine years, £20,000,000.

Another big loan came into the hands of the London Rothschilds, for in 1819 the British government obtained through them a sum of £12,000,000 to repay foreign war loans.

Lord Byron, in 1823, referred to the extraordinary talent of the family in the way of successful financial enterprises in his Don Juan, Canto XII:—

" . . . Every loan
Is not a merely speculative hit,
But seats a nation or upsets a throne."

Nathan Mayer Rothschild died in 1836, leaving several children, his eldest son being Lionel Nathan, born in 1808, who brilliantly retained the renown of his family. A very successful enterprise—to name one among many—was the purchase of Spanish quicksilver, whereby the Rothschilds secured a monopoly for the sale of the mercury.

In Disraeli's Novel

Lionel Nathan Rothschild—who, by the way, was Sidonia in Disraeli's Coningsby—died in 1879, and was succeeded in the headship of the family by his eldest son, Nathan Mayer, born in 1840, the present most worthy bearer of the honors of the British Barony, of Rothschild—the first Peer of the Realm of the Jewish race.

Lord Rothschild, who takes a great interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Jewish community, is connected by marriage with Lord Rosebery, and the Rothschilds' mansions at Hyde Park corner are as significant of their wealth and social position as are their beautiful country seats in the Aylesbury and Tring districts, where Lord Rothschild and his brothers Leopold and Alfred are thoroughly well known as good landlords and most hospitable and kindly neighbors.

TAKE NOTICE that we, C. D. Emmons, of the City of Eugene, State of Oregon, Victor Vigelius, of Ketchikan, Alaska, and B. H. John, of the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia after sixty (60) days from the date of the first publication of this notice intend, pursuant to the Rivers and Streams Act and Amending Act, to submit a proposal to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to clear and remove obstructions from Yakoun River, Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, and from the waters at the mouth of the said river for the purpose of making same fit for rafting, driving and booming thereon logs, timber, rafts and crafts; such proposal to contain the terms and conditions upon which we are willing to undertake the same.

The lands and waters to be affected by the said works as follows:

Yakoun River:

N.W. 1-4 Sec. 1, Tp. 8, owned by Chas. Fox Todd.

S.W. 1-4 Sec. 1, Tp. 8, owned by W. A. Robertson.

S.E. 1-4 Sec. 2, Tp. 8, owned by Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

S.W. 1-4 Sec. 12, Tp. 8, owned by Chas. Fox Todd.

E. 1-2 and N.W. 1-4 Sec. 2, Tp. 9, owned by W. & J. Wilson.

W. 1-2 Sec. 11, Tp. 9, owned by S. J. Pitts.

E. 1-2 and S.W. 1-4 Sec. 14, Tp. 9, owned by S. J. Pitts.

N.E. 1-4 Sec. 23, Tp. 9, owned by Wm. Wilson.

S.E. 1-4 Sec. 23, Tp. 9, owned by S. J. Pitts.

N.E. 1-4 Sec. 26, Tp. 9, owned by Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

S.E. 1-4 Sec. 26, Tp. 9, owned by Wm. Wilson.

E. 1-2 Sec. 35, Tp. 9, owned by Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

N.W. 1-4 Sec. 24, Tp. 9, owned by the estate of Henry Saunders.

S.W. 1-4 Sec. 25, Tp. 9, owned by the estate of Henry Saunders.

W. 1-4 Sec. 25, Tp. 10, owned by the Western Canadian Ranching Co., Ltd.

S.W. 1-4 Sec. 36, Tp. 10, owned by Wm. Wilson; and Crown lands.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1907.

C. D. EMMONS,
VICTOR VIGELIUS,
B. H. JOHN,

By their solicitors, Bodwell & Lawson, of Victoria, B. C.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Skeena division of the Coast district:

Commencing at a stake marked W. R. Dockritt, N. W. corner planted about a half mile west of the south fork of the Telkwa river and about a half a mile north of Howson Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

F. M. DOCKRILL.

RUPERT DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that Axel Jorgensen, of Quatsino, occupation cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles from Quatsino Sound and one mile east of Ingersoll river, at the northwest corner of Sec. 36, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N.W. corner," and thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of section 35, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N. W. corner," and thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N.W. corner," thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N.W. corner," thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Sec 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A.J. S.W. corner," thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. S.E. corner," thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencemnt.

August 14, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N. W. corner" thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N.E. corner," thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 107.

AXEL JORGENSEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast District:

Commencing at a post marked "J. P.'s N. E. Corner," and set nearly the N. W. corner of Lot 5, R. 5, on Low Point, mouth of Naas River, and thence running south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, more or less, to the beach, and then easterly along the beach to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

JAMES PARKER.

August 12th, 1907.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Rupert

TAKE NOTICE that John Arbuthnot, of Victoria, B. C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted at a point on the south shore of Beaver Cove, Rupert District, Vancouver Island, due south of Lewis Point, and near the N.E. corner of Reserve No. 2, and marked "J.A.N.W. cor."; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Bauza Cove, Rupert district, Vancouver Island, about 50 chains east of the head of the Cove, and marked "J.A.N.E. cor."; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast Range II

TAKE NOTICE that John Arbuthnot, of Victoria, occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of timber licence No. 12600, about 10 chains south of the extreme head of Forward Harbor, Coast District, and marked J.A.N.W. cor. thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Located August 23rd.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of timber licence No. 8720, on the shore of Topaz Harbor, Coast District, and marked "J. A.N.W. Cor."; thence 60 chains south to the S.E. corner of Timber Licence No. 8720; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains to the N. W. corner of timber licence No. 7903; thence 80 chains east to the S. W. corner of timber licence No. 12601; thence north 100 chains; thence west 60 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 24th.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted 20 chains west of the S.E. corner of timber licence No. 8720, about 1 mile from Topaz Harbor, Coast District, in a southerly direction and marked "J.A.N. E. Cor."; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 75 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 5 chains; thence east 45 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 24th.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of timber licence No. 12775, on the shore of Port Neville Inlet, Coast District, and marked "J. A. S.E. Cor."; thence north 60 chains; thence west 120 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 70 chains to the shore line of the inlet; thence along the shore about 40 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 26th.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Thurlow Island, Chancellor Channel, Coast District, at the N. E. corner of island Power Reserve No. 2, and marked "J.A.N.W. Cor." thence south 60 chains; thence east 90 chains; thence south 80 chains to shore line of Knox Bay; thence along shore of Knox Bay in a N.E. direction about 40 chains to the S.W. corner of Reserve No. 14., thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the S.W corner of Limit No. 12865; thence north 40 chains to the shore line of Thurlow Island on Chancellor Channel; thence along the shore 40 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin C. Clark, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank and at the head of Elk Lake, thence west 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence along the shore of lake to point of commencement.

Staked 4th August, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of the foot of Elk Lake and about 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

Staked August 4th, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains south of the head of Elk Lake and about 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 4th August, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains, south of Elk Lake and 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains south of Elk Lake and 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted about 320 chains south of Elk Lake on Elk River, on the east bank of said river, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Staked 7th August, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted about 400 chains south of Elk Lake, on the east bank of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 7th August, 1907.

11. Commencing at a post planted six miles south of the head of Elk Lake and about 40 chains west of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 8th August, 1907.

13. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west of the head of Three Lakes, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

14. Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains from the head of Three Lakes and about 20 chains from Beaver Creek, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

15. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains east of the mouth of Raging River, on the bank of Three Lakes, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

16. Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains east from the mouth of Raging River, on the bank of Three Lakes, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

17. Commencing at a post planted at about 10 chains west of the outlet of Iron Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

20. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west from Iron River and about 60 chains in a southerly direction from Trout Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

21. Commencing at a post planted about 200 chains southeast of Iron Lake and about 35 chains east of Raging River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

22. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains in a southeasterly direction from Iron Lake and 40 chains north of Raging river, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 BENJAMIN C. CLARK

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin C. Clark, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Tahsish River, at first forks; thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the west branch of the Tahsish River, about 1½ miles above first forks and 20 chains west of the river, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west from the main fork of the Tahsish River, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 BENJAMIN C. CLARK.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas J. Marks, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described land:

(a) Commencing at a post planted about 65 chains north of the outlet of Loon Lake, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(b.) Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the outlet of Loon Lake, about 20 chains north of Loon River, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(c.) Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lease No. 23, Kla-anch River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(d.) Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the main fork of Loon River, and about 80 chains in a southeasterly direction from the foot of Loon Lake, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(e.) Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains in a southeasterly direction from the outlet of Loon Lake, and about three miles in a southwesterly direction from the Kla-anch River, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(f.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the bank of the Kla-anch River, and about one mile in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

(g.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 THOMAS J. MARKS.

TAKE NOTICE, Thomas Burnard, of Vancouver, farmer, has applied for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, (and also the point which is in lake), and containing 240 acres more or less.

Located Aug. 3rd, 1907.

THOMAS BURNARD,

In Ootsa Lake District about 1½ miles east of H. Morgan's preemption.

T. B.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Rupert

TAKE NOTICE that we, John Thiemer Adam Mathers, and Lawrence Lansdowne, all of Alert Bay, B.C. intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1 Commencing at a post planted 140 chains more or less north from the southwest corner of Lot 118, marked W. and McLean, thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 6th September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence north; 160 chains more or less, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 1st September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 122 on the east bank of the Upper Vernon River; thence south 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chians, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 2nd September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 7, and about 40 chains in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of Lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 120 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked September 3rd, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 8 on the east bank of the Upper Vernon River and about two miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to the point of commencement.

Staked 4th September, 7907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 9 and about 3 miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, and about 20 chains east from the bank of the Upper Vernon River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked Sept. 4th, 1907.

JOHN THIEMER.

Date, 20th September, 1907.

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT

District of Nootka

TAKE NOTICE that Emily Logan, of Vancouver, occupation lady, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Guaquina Arm, and about twenty chains distant in a westerly direction from the mouth of Gold River, thence north 60 chains, thence east to Gold River, thence following bank of Gold River to shore of Guaquina Arm, thence following the shore line of said Arm in a westerly and southerly direction to place of commencement, but not including Indian Reserve, and containing three hundred acres more or less.

Located June 20, 1907.

JOHN STINSON,
Agent for Emily Logan

RENFREW DISTRICT

Take notice that Robert Whiteside, of Vancouver, timberman, intends to apply for special timber licences over the following described lands, situate in Renfrew District:

1. Commencing at a post placed 80 chains west from the northwest corner of T.L. 10498, marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

2. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

3. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. S. E. cor.," thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

4. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. N. E. cor.," thence west 120 chains, more or less, to the coast line, thence southeasterly along shore to a point due south from the point of commencement, thence north 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

5. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. N. E. cor.," thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains and north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the northeast corner of T. L. 12517 marked "R. W. S. E. cor.," thence north 120 chains, west 53 chains, south 120 chains and east 53 chains to point of commencement, containing 636 acres, more or less.

7. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12518 marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

8. Commencing at a post at the northwest corner of T. L. 12519 marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

W. F. GIBSON.
Agent for Robt. Whiteside.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

District of Sayward

TAKE NOTICE that Henry McClusky, of Comox, B.C., timber cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:—

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of timber license No. 7951, about one-half mile in a southerly direction from Camp Point, Johnson Straits, Vancouver Isld., thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to the place of commencement.

Located August 12th, 1907.

HENRY McCLUSKY.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of P.C.L. Co., Limit No. 170, about a half mile south of Camp Point, Johnson Straits, Vancouver Island, B.C., thence south 60 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains along the lines of Lease Lot 170 to place of commencement.

Located August 14th, 1907.

HENRY McCLUSKY.

s27

NOTICE

Sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the small island in the north end of Maple Bay, Cowichan District.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

August 17, 1907.

FOR SALE

Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:—580 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—one mile from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property.

320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

550 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, five teams of work horses, harness, farm implements, machinery, etc.

At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Kitson Island, situated in Chatham Straits, Skeena River District, and which island contains approximately 40 acres and was staked by me on the [illegible] day of July, 1907. Said stake being placed on the northeast corner of the island and marked E. McD., N. E. C., meaning E. McDonald's North East Corner.

E. McDONALD.

Inverness, July 29th, 1907.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Red Cliff Land & Lumber Company, Limited," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends, except the construction and working of railways and the business of insurance.

The head office of the company is situate at the City of Superior, County of Douglas, State of Wisconsin, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the company is four hundred thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Victoria, Vancouver Island, and H. Dallas Helmcken, Barrister-at-Law, whose address is Victoria, Vancouver Island, is the attorney for the company.

The company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the company has been established and registered are:—

(a.) To carry on and conduct a general timber, logging and lumbering business, and the business of manufacturing timber and forest products into any and all articles of merchandise, and the business of handling and dealing in timber, forest products and articles manufactured therefrom:

(b.) To improve, and to improve the navigation of, and to erect and equip any structures and fixtures in any water-way, body of water and its tributaries, in any manner as shall be necessary for or faciliate the handling and transporting thereon of logs, timber and timber products:

(c.) To acquire, construct and operate ships and vessels of any and all kinds:

(d.) To carry passengers and goods in any ships and vessels between such places as the company may determine, and to collect money for fares and freight for the carriage of passengers and goods:

(e.) To carry on all or any of the business of ship owners, exporters, importers, carriers by land and water, stevedores, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarding agents, general traders, dealers, merchants, commission merchants and storekeepers:

(f.) To construct, equip, maintain and operate any mills, buildings, machinery, manufactories, railways, works, plants, fixtures and structures as shall be necessary for the purposes of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise aid or take part in any such operations though undertaken, constructed or maintained by any other person or corporation:

(g.) To direct, take and carry away water from any stream, river, and lake, the right whereto may be lawfully obtained or acquired, and to acquire water and water power by records of unrecorded water or by the purchase of water records of water privileges for the purpose of rendering water and water power available for use, application and distribution or the transformation thereof into power of any other kind, and to operate and carry on the business of a power company:

(h.) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authority, supreme, foreign, local, municipal or otherwise, or with any corporation, foreign or domestic, company or individual that may be conducive to the interests of the company, and obtain and acquire therefrom and hold, possess and enjoy any right, licence, lease, privilege, franchise or concession that the company may deem desirable or necessary, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the same:

(i.) To carry on business as general contractors for the carrying out, construction, installation and completion of works, erections and contracts of all kinds:

(j.) To lay out land for building purposes and, to build, improve, let on building leases, advance money to persons building, or otherwise develop the same in such manner as may seem expedient to advance the company's interest:

(k.) To obtain by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and hold, possess and enjoy mines, mineral claims, mineral leases, prospects, mining lands, mining rights of every description or any interest therein, or options or rights for or in relation thereto:

(l.) To prospect or search for, dig for, win, raise, get, quarry, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, amalgamate, dress, assay, analyze, refine, extract, prepare for market or otherwise treat or render to the most profitable merchantable value and market, quartz, ore, minerals, mineral or metallic substances and compounds of all kinds, coal, oils, stone, and precious stones whether belonging to the company or not, and generally to carry on any metallurgical operations:

(m.) To carry on the business of a mining, smelting, milling and refining company in all or any of its branches:

(n.) To purchase, hire, take on lease or licence, or take by gift or devise, or otherwise acquire any and all kinds of property whatsoever, real, personal and mixed, and any estate, interest, licence, easement, right, privilege or franchise, in, connected with or growing out of, any property whatsoever, including without limiting the foregoing words, timber, timber limits, timber berths, and licences to cut and remove timber from any land in the province of British Columbia, or elsewhere, and to invest, in traffic in, deal in, own hold, possess and enjoy any thereof and to grant, sell, convey or authorize to be conveyed, exchange, dispose of, lease, let, improve, cultivate, turn to account, manage, hypothecate, pledge, mortgage, borrow on the security of, charge or otherwise deal with all or any portion of the property owned by the company or subsequently acquired by it, and its franchises, tolls and revenue whatsoever, and to subscribe for, take and hold, in its corporate capacity, stock or shares in any other corporation, foreign or domestic, and to do any and every act and thing necessary or proper to conduct the business and accomplish the purposes of the company:

(o.) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire any business similar in character to the herein stated objects, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, goodwill, assets, stock-in-trade, credits, effects and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same either in cash or in shares of stock in this company:

(p.) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patent rights containing any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use, which may seem calculated to directly or indirectly benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop and turn to account the property or rights so acquired:

(q.) To procure the company to be registered, licensed, recognized and authorized to transact business, or to enable it to acquire the legal status of a corporation in any other state, territory or country, foreign or otherwise, and to establish local agencies and branch businesses in any places:

(r.) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the foregoing, or otherwise calculated, directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

(s.) To invest, lend and deal with the moneys of the company in and upon any securities and property, and in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(t.) To do any and every act or thing that is or shall be necessary or expedient to effect and accomplish the objects and purposes for which this company is organized.

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RANGE 2, COAST LAND DISTRICT

District of Vancouver, or Rivers Inlet

TAKE NOTICE that James Henry McLaughlin, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Contractor, and John Booth Simpson, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Wine Merchant, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on the East bank of a river flowing into the head of the east Arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 1, and of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 7th Sept., 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles northerly from the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, about 1-2 mile west of a river flowing into the same, and about 1-2 mile west of the northeast corner of Limit No. 2, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chain, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 6th Sept., 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 4 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and being the southeast corner of Limit No. 3, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 6 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 3 miles north of the southwest corner of Limit No. 2, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 6th Sept., 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and about 4 miles north of the southwest corner of limit No. 2, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 6th. Sept., 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 8 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and about 1 mile north and ¾ mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 6th. Sept., 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 5 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and about 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 4, thence north 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 3rd. Sept., 1907.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 4 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 2, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 7th. Sept., 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1½ miles west of the southwest corner of limit No. 1, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 7th. Sept., 1907.

No. 11. Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile east from the southwest corner limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.

Located 3rd. Sept., 1907.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 8 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north, and ¼ mile east from the southwest corner of limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No 13. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 9 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 7, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 9 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 12, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 15. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about ten miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north and 1 mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 16. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 10 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 17. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, about 10½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and about 1½ miles north from the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 11 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 15, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 5th Sept. 1907.

No. 19. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 11½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 17, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 20 Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district and about 12 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and ¼ mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 19, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 21. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 12 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 40 chains west of the southwest corner of limit No. 20, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 22. Commencing at a post planted about 25 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney' Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 5½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1½ miles north and 20 chains east from the southwest corner of limit No. 4, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON

Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

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LIBERALS RECORD THEIR OPINIONS

Resolutions on Better Terms and Exclusion Act Questions

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Refusal to Declare for Larger Federal Expenditures in Province

Vancouver, Oct. 3.—The Liberal convention closed this afternoon after passing a series of resolutions, condemning Premier McBride as insincere in his stand on the question of better terms, and also denouncing his stand in failing to resign when the lieutenant-governor refused his assent to the Natal act. They also suggested the appointment of one British Columbia member on the Canadian commission to Japan on the immigration question. The convention reaffirmed confidence in the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and J. A. Macdonald.

The resolutions committee presented the following resolutions, which were accepted:

Recommending that the Dominion government take steps to give Vancouver island rail connection with the mainland.

Urging the importance of governmental action towards securing a proper class of white settlers for the province.

Asserting that settlers in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway belt who have not secured title to their lands owing to the fact that, through no fault of their own, their applications were not sent in until after the statutory period had expired, should be given title.

Urging the Dominion government to keep the dredge on the Fraser river in constant operation in order to make the waterway better suited for the demands of traffic.

Affirming the principle that land reserves should be set aside for the support of public and technical schools, and a higher education.

Urging the Dominion government to appoint a commission to inquire into the feasibility of a scheme of pensions for the aged deserving poor.

During the debate on this resolution, Ralph Smith announced that at the next session of the federal house, he would introduce a resolution calling upon the government to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the question of old age pensions.

These were the other resolutions considered by the convention:

For the extension of federal expenditures in British Columbia. Unceremoniously dropped.

That railways in the province be compelled to pay taxes in full. Carried.

Alienation of crown lands to settlers and not for speculators and for proper provincial surveys. Carried.

Conservation of timber. Dropped.

To provide free text books and their printing as far as possible by the government printer. Carried.

To reserve in coal concessions the right to fix prices. Referred back to the committee.

Sanitary inspection of factories.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; president, John Oliver, Delta; first vice-president, Dr. O. M. Jones, Victoria; second vice-president, J. A. Macdonald, Rossland; treasurer, A. M. Pound; members of executive, Dr. Macdonald, Vernon; J. D. Swanson, Kamloops; A. Cruickshanks, Matsqui; Robert Jardine, New Westminster; A. Forrester, Nanaimo; W. W. B. McInnes, J. H. Senkler, Vancouver; R. L. Drury, W. E. Ditchburn, Victoria; H. Pilar, French Creek.

To these are added the presidents of the district associations and the Liberal members for British Columbia in the provincial and federal houses.

SEVERAL COMPANIES ARE INCORPORATED

Notice to That Effect is Given in This Week's Issue of the Gazette

Announcement of the incorporation of the following companies appear in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette:

Dow, Fraser & Co., with a capital of $50,000, to carry on business as real estate, insurance, financial and commission agents and brokers.

"Sports Club, Ltd." with a capital of $10,000 to establish, maintain and conduct a club for the accommodation of the members of the company and their friends.

Piper Trading & Lumber Co., with a capital of $60,000, to acquire and take over the business carried on at Vancouver and elsewhere as the Britannia Trading & Lumber Co.

Western Transport company, with a capital of $10,000, to purchase and otherwise acquire the Alert and the barge rainbow and to use the same in the carrying business.

Barnes' Estates comgpany, with a capital of $150,000, as real estate company.

Barnes' Estates company, with a capital of $100,000, to acquire real estate and to deal in realty and other values.

Kipling Is Invited

Rudyard Kipling, the most widely read and best known of English authors, has been invited to address the Canadian club of Victoria upon the occasion of his visit here. He has also been invited to address the Vancouver body, but whether he will be able to accept either invitation is not yet known. The celebrated author is expected to reach the coast either today or tomorrow, but the length of his visit is not known. Mrs. Kipling accompanies him.

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JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

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Resolutions on Better Terms and Exclusion Act Questions

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NANAIMO MINERS AT WORK AGAIN

All Differences Between the Men and the Company Are Settled

TO RESUME OPERATIONS

Output of Mines Large and the Payroll the Heaviest on Record

Nanaimo, Oct. 3.—A long cheery blast was blown from the big whistle of the Western Fuel Company tonight, signifying that work would start in the mines tomorrow morning.

An agreement was signed by the miners on Saturday with the Western Fuel Company covering a term of two years. The drivers were not in favor of it, and did not go to work on Monday, consequently the mines have been closed since. All the difficulties have now been settled, however, and at a mass meeting this evening of the underground employees the men decided to go to work in the morning.

By the terms of the new agreement the ten per cent. bonus recently granted by the company becomes permanent, and the men are granted a free ferry to the Protection mine.

There is much jubilation in the city over the amicable settlement of the agreement. The Nanaimo mines are now turning out more coal than ever before in their history, and the payroll is running about $125,000, the largest in the history of Nanaimo. Business in every way is brisk, and the brightest prospects are found for the future of the city.

REV. DR. JOHNSON'S VIEW

Speaks of Anti-Asiatic Agitation as He Saw It

Toronto, Oct. 3.—Rev. Dr. Johnson, on his return from touring the mission sections in the west, said there was more excitement in the east than in the west over Asiatic troubles. He attended the meetings in Vancouver on the night of the riots, and says the reports published in the east represented them as more inflammatory than they were. He did not think the laboring men were a unit against Asiatics. One thing he considered an inducement for employers to engage Asiatics was that juries awarded very light damages in the cases of Asiatics injured or killed, while in other cases damages for injuries or death were assessed heavily. "Award the Asiatic heavy damages and I think that one of the greatest inducements to employ Asiatic labor will be removed," he said.

Castellane Divorce Case

Paris, Oct. 3.—The time limit in which Count Boni de Castellane could appeal to the court of cessation passed today, and the divorce decree obtained by Mme Anna Gould, the former Countess, is now absolute. Mme Gould settled out of court the creditors' claims against her husband.

Mr. Borden in Alberta

Macleod, Oct. 3.—Hon. R. L. Borden was given an ovation here last night. An immense audience gathered to hear him, and many people could not get into the opera house. After the usual preliminaries Mr. Borden took up the organization of the Northwest Territories into the present provinces and the restoration to the provinces of all public lands.

Canadian Inspection

Superior, Wis., Oct. 3.—The Canadian government is now inspecting grain in Superior, operations having been begun today by Inspector William Crawford, from Winnipeg. The inspecting is done at the Great Northern elevator "A" where bonded bins have been established to handle Canadian grain received in transit.

Boy Drowned

Peterboro, Oct. 3.—Frank Costello was drowned off a steamer on Stoney lake yesterday. He was a son of Michael Costello of Peterboro, and was aged six years.

WALKED OFF WITH DIAMONDS.

Bold Action of a Thief in Vancouver.—Capture Was Prompt.

Vancouver, Oct. 3.—A daring diamond robbery was committed at noon today in Broadhead's jewelry store on Hastings street. While the clerk was receiving a customer a man walked in, and sliding back a panel took a tray of diamonds from the window. Placing it under his coat he walked down the street. The clerk gave chase and the man dropped the diamonds and ran, but was soon caught and handed over to the police. He denied taking the diamonds, saying they were mistaken in their man. He gave his name as Ward, and said he was an American. On searching his clothes $585 in bills were found sewed up in the lining of his coat. An opium layout was found amongst his possessions. The value of the diamonds stolen is about $500. They were recovered.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, October, 1907.

Date	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	4 23	3.1	.....	.....	14 29	7.7	.....	.....
2	5 27	3.2	.....	.....	14 44	7.6	.....	.....
3	6 15	3.2	.....	.....	14 34	7.5	19 33	5.4
4	0 01	6.8	6 56	3.3	14 06	7.5	19 49	5.5
5	0 53	7.1	7 34	3.5	14 16	7.5	20 12	5.3
6	1 47	7.2	8 11	3.8	14 32	7.7	20 41	4.6
7	2 43	7.4	8 47	4.2	14 51	7.9	21 16	3.9
8	3 38	7.5	9 24	4.7	15 12	8.0	21 57	3.3
9	4 37	7.5	10 02	5.3	15 36	8.1	22 43	2.7
10	5 47	7.4	10 41	5.9	16 01	8.3	23 33	2.3
11	7 06	7.3	11 22	6.6	16 27	8.4	.....	.....
12	0 27	2.0	8 38	7.4	12 08	7.2	16 54	8.4
13	1 25	1.9	10 53	7.6	13 10	7.5	17 24	8.3
14	2 26	1.8	12 10	7.9	14 49	7.7	18 02	8.0
15	3 27	2.0	12 57	8.0	16 21	7.5	18 56	7.6
16	4 25	2.3	13 12	8.0	17 40	6.9	21 40	7.2
17	5 21	2.7	13 21	7.9	18 40	6.2	23 28	7.0
18	6 14	3.3	13 23	7.8	19 26	5.3	.....	.....
19	0 58	7.0	7 03	3.9	13 36	8.0	20 04	4.4
20	2 12	7.1	7 47	4.5	13 53	8.1	20 39	3.6
21	3 18	7.2	8 28	5.2	14 13	8.3	21 16	2.9
22	4 21	7.2	9 07	5.9	14 34	8.4	21 56	2.4
23	5 23	7.3	9 45	6.5	14 54	8.5	22 39	2.0
24	7 10	7.4	10 25	7.0	15 11	8.4	23 24	2.1
25	9 09	7.5	11 16	7.5	15 22	8.3	.....	.....
26	0 10	2.2	.....	.....	15 28	8.1	.....	.....
27	0 57	2.4	11 56	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1 45	2.6	12 24	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	2 35	2.9	12 45	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	3 27	3.3	12 54	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	4 20	3.7	12 39	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

BACK FROM WORK AROUND ALBERNI

Provincial Assayer Carmichael Tells of Investigations During Summer

(From Friday's Daily.)

H. Carmichael, the provincial assayer has returned to the city from the Alberni district. Mr. Carmichael has been engaged in making a topographical map of the whole Alberni district and a map of Great Central lakes, giving the geological and general conditions of the entire region.

The provincial government realizing the immense development which the region is about to undergo with the opening up of the region by the railway, knew that there would be many demands made upon the authorities for information as to the conditions there. Mr. Carmichael was, therefore, sent up to collect all available information. This with the maps will be issued in pamphlet form when set in order and will be issued probably in about a month's time.

There has never been an authentic map of Great Central lake before. Mr. Carmichael states that the lake is the largest on Vancouver island. It is twenty-two miles long by two miles wide at the broadest portion. The timber resources of this district are simply tremendous and with the railway tapping the lake will be easily marketed.

In the opinion of the provincial assayer, Sproat lake is the finer from a scenic point of view and is one of the most beautiful spots on the island.

The Alberni district containe one of the largest tracts of agricultural land on Vancouver island. Contrary to all reports there is little rain there. The summer just past was a beautiful one and there were but one or two showers.

The C. P. R. is making a great effort to get its road into Alberni at the lowest possible grade and with as few curves as possible. They have done a great deal in this respect which they would not have done had they not been sincere in their desire to make the road really first class. One of their best locomotive engineers, Mr. Wilkins, is at present out from the east giving the route the finishing touches.

Stamp's harbor, where their terminus on salt water will be, has been minutely surveyed by the railway also.

With regard to the land back of the townsite, Mr. Carmichael states that it is all good land with a comparatively gentle slope. Where Roger creek flows through there is undoubtedly a ravine but a little care in surveying lots will prevent the anomaly of a proprietor having one half of his lot a hundred feet higher than the other.

Too mining activity has not been very active during the past summer in the neighborhood of Alberni. The Chelys claim has been shipping during the summer and some of the mines up China creek are being developed.

VANCOUVER WON'T PAY THE CLAIM

Mayor Bethune Announces City Will Fight Cost of Late Riot

Vancouver, Oct. 3.—Referring to an Ottawa report to the effect that the Dominion would probably settle the Japanese claim for damages incurred during the recent riots and ask the city to refund the amount, Mayor Bethune stated Tuesday that the city had taken a definite stand and that it was not legally liable for the bill and would stick to that position. City Solicitor Cowan, he stated, has first given an offhand opinion to that effect and, later, when asked for an authoritative statement, advised the authorities that, after examination, that he believed his earlier advice was sound.

Under this condition of affairs it can be positively stated that the city will dispute to the end any bill which may be referred to it by the Ottawa authorities.

Further light on the subject is given by a local barrister who has had occasion to look up the matter of a city's liability in such a case as exists here. He states that there is only one possible method by which the city could be legally held for the damages and this would involve the dragging in of a statute dating back some hundreds of years, the connection of which could be assailed from a hundred different points.

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

HUNDRED THOUSAND VISITORS IN SEASON

There Has Been Record Number of Callers at Provincial Museum During Summer

Sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty people have registered at the provincial museum since the beginning of the present year.

Curator Kermode states that on an average but one in six who visit the museum registers, which would place the total number who pass the portals of the provincial institution at nearly a hundred thousand up to the present time.

This is probably the record number of visitors and is indicative of the amount of travel to Victoria, for the visitors are practically all strangers. Of the hundreds who throng the building there is but a small percentage of British Columbians. A glance down the register shows that the majority are visitors from eastern Canada, the United States and abroad.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON NATIONHOOD

An Eloquent Address at Canadian Club Luncheon in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Oct. 3.—The crowning feature of Rudyard Kipling's visit was his speech last night at the luncheon of the Canadian Club. Mrs. Kipling naively confessed that it was the first time in her married life she had ever heard him make an after-dinner speech. He has a horror of such occasions. The entertainment of Mr. Kipling had a strong dash of hero-worship about it. Cheers were raised upon the opening of the doors. The attendance must have been over a thousand. Men had to pay for standing room, and did not get more than a view of the repast. An unparalleled scene of enthusiasm ensued when the company rose to drink to the toast. The formality lost nothing of its feeling, and there was much wild cheering. "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," was sung with all the heartiness of a club smoker.

Mr. Kipling said: "The visions that your old men saw fifteen years ago I saw translated today into stone, brick and concrete. Dreams your young men dreamed I saw accepted as the ordinary facts of everday life and they will, in turn give place to vaster and more far-reaching imaginations. Gentlemen, this record of unsurpassed advancement gained my admiration as well as my envy. I say my envy, because you know that I have spent some large portion of my life among men of my own blood and race in other lands less fortunate than this land, among men who are laboring with their brains and the sweat of their brows to build up new cities and make strong the outworks of civilization. These things are not accomplished except by the hardest of toil, courage, self-sacrifice and often bitter disappointment. The mere buildings and streets of a town do not tell that story to the outside, but no man who has been present, as I have been, at the building up of a new city, can fail to hear the story cried aloud as it were, by every block, store or, private residence that he passes. Therefore my heart goes out to the city of your love and your pride, because I know what lies behind the mere houses in the streets that one sees. I know the passion and the sacrifice that went to the upbuilding of each and that will continue to go to its existence, and to give all that its existence implies. (Hear, hear). But I find cause for a deeper appeal in other things than those which you were good enough to show me today. I have idealized here the existence of an assured nationhood. The spirit of a people contented not to be another people or the imitators of any other people—contented to be themselves. (Cheers). This spirit, of course, existed fifteen years ago, but that spirit, as I remember—and I've not forgotten some of my walks and talks in the city—then doubted a little and found it necessary to explain. It stated its position, and perhaps it waited a little to see what other people thought of its position. Thank God I find no echo of that mood here today. (Hear, hear). I can feel by the men on the streets and see by a thousand signs that here is a people in their own land, whose heartsprings go down deep into the fabric and who will be trustees for a nation. (Loud cheers).

"This is worth more than anything else, for there is no unlifttable curse on any people, except the idea of a weak or a degraded nationhood. Neither commerce nor art nor literature make up for the loss of that spirit. Without it the biggest city the world ever saw is merely a pack of organized enterprise. With that national spirit the meanest collection of dwelling places that was ever occupied can uplift and dominate a continent. (Hear, hear). Gentlemen, you are fortunate beyond most other communities. Your own labor, your own sacrifices, have given you material prosperity in overwhelming abundance, and the gods above have not denied to you the limit that shows the true use and true significance of that prosperity. One is forced back to the old words that you stand on the threshold of an unbelievable future. There is no man, and here I must quote again, 'that can foresee or set limits to your destiny,' but any man, gentlemen, even I, have the right to remind you before I sit down that to whom much has been given from them such shall be required."

After bidding farewell to a number of those whom they met during the day, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling entered a carriage and drove back to the C. P. R. depot, retiring early. They expressed most sincere pleasure at the manner in which they had been received, the warmth of a Canadian welcome being something to be remembered. The eastbound transcontinental was four hours late, and it was not until an early hour this morning that the journey was continued.

WEALTHY CANADIAN DISAPPEARS IN LONDON

Relatives of Dugald Ross, of Streetsville, Fear That He Has Been Killed for His Money

Toronto, Oct., 3.—Was Dugald Ross, of Streetsville, the victim in London, Eng., of men who knew that he had possession of the proceeds of a big sale of Kimberley diamond shares? Was their value in money or securities the bait that attracted the attention of the adventurers? These are the two questions the authorities at Scotland Yard were asked to thoroughly probe on behalf of relatives, who begin to think the young Canadian met with foul play.

The mystery attending the disappearance of Ross, in London, deepens as the facts become known. Ross is a young gentleman, twenty-two years of age, who in the past two or three years has made a great deal of money. He has a fine stock farm near Streetsville, and has been dealing largely with horses, one of his recent big transactions having been with the Government of Japan. He spent a considerable part of last winter in London, at the Hotel Cecil, and returned to Canada in the early spring, leaving once more early in June for the Old Country.

Since that time, his brother, J. B. Ross, and his uncle, Rev. Malcolm McGregor, of the Westminster, have had letters from him dated from the Cecil, the Savoy, the Carleton and the Berkeley hotels. It was from the Berkeley he disappeared a week ago, leaving his baggage in his rooms and things in such a condition as to indicate that he expected to return. This did not greatly worry his relatives, for he is somewhat easy-going and might have remained away for a week's motoring sport, of which he is very fond.

A letter received by his brother, however, dated at the Berkeley hotel, Friday, Sept., 20, put a more serious face on the affair. In the letter Dugald Ross says he proposed on the next day to sell his stock in the Kimberley diamond mines to the amount of $250,000 and to sail for Canada on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, leaving Plymouth, Sept., 25. The Kron Prinz Wilhelm got into New York on Wednesday night, and the North German Lloyd officials, in response to a message, state that Dugald Ross was not among the passengers.

APPOINTMENTS IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Notice of Several is Given in Current Issue of Government Organ

The following appointments appear in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette:

F. W. Beatton of Fort St. John, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Frank Porter Patterson of Trail, M. D., to be a coroner in and for the province of British Columbia.

E. Criddle and W. A. Robbins, to be draughtsmen in the department of lands and works, from the 1st day of September, 1907.

William Manson of the city of Nanaimo, to be government agent, gold commissioner, assistant commissioner of lands and works, mining recorder, district registrar of births, deaths and marriages and registrar under the marriage act for the Skeena river and Bella Coola mining divisions, registrar of voters for the Skeena electoral district, recording officer for the Skeena cattle district, collector of revenue tax for the Victoria assessment district, registrar of the county court of Atlin at Port Simpson, a stipendiary magistrate for the county of Atlin, and a coroner for the province in the place of John Flewin, resigned. Such appointments to date from the 7th day of October, 1907.

Victor Charles Lord of Vancouver, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

Thomas Allardyce of Vancouver, to be a collector of revenue tax for that portion of the Vancouver assessment district within the boundaries of the city of Vancouver.

Smuggled Chinamen Fined

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 3.—The eighteen Chinamen arrested some time ago for alleged violation of the immigration laws by entering Canada without paying the head tax, were fined today $100 each, or imprisonment for nine months.

Intercolonial Earnings

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Returns of the Intercolonial railway for August amount to $886,000, the largest earnings in the history of the road. It is hoped that the year's operation will show as good a surplus as last year, in spite of the $200,000 increase in wages.

TRANSFER OF ATLANTIC LINERS

Empresses From the Western Ocean to Come Here Next Summer

The transfer of the Atlantic Empresses of the C. P. R. to the Pacific to be operated between Victoria, Vancouver and Hongkong is to take place next summer, according to an unofficial report received here. Capt. Danielsen, who arrived yesterday from Norway to take command of the steamer Transit, who was a passenger on the R. M. S. Empress of Ireland on her last trip westward, brought information tending to confirm this report. He said officers of the Empress of Ireland told him that the decision had been reached to transfer that vessel and her sister ship to the Pacific coast as soon as the new steamers being built at a British yard were ready for service on the Atlantic. Capt. Danielsen said: "I came across the Atlantic on the Empress of Ireland and was told by the captain, chief officer, chief engineer and others that the steamer and the Empress of Britain were to be sent to the Pacific ocean next summer to run between British Columbia and Hongkong. They are fine vessels, equal to any, and can do twenty knots an hour. They are as fine steamers as I have ever traveled upon. I was told that the Empress steamers now running on the Pacific were to be put on the Australian run."

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific railway held at Montreal on Wednesday, after adopting the report of the directors the shareholders authorized the board to "arrange for the construction or acquisition of two additional steamers for the trans-Pacific route, or to build two larger and faster boats for the Atlantic service, transferring the Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland to the Pacific, and to incur the necessary capital expenditure therefore."

Plague in San Francisco

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—Fifty-one verified cases of bubonic plague have developed in San Francisco to date, according to the report being kept in the office of Dr. Blue, of the marine hospital service, in charge of the work of eradication. There have been thirty deaths and about thirty suspects are under observation. Of the fifty-one verified cases, Miss Kelling, a nurse, has recovered.

Disabilities Removed

The disabilities governing the shooting of cock pheasants in the Alberni lands situated on the E. & N. railway belt have been removed by a proclamation in the current issue of the gazette from October 4 to October 31, inclusive.

THOR IS READY FOR COAL TRADE

New Norwegian Steamer is Launched at Sunderland for Local Use

WILL RUN FROM NANAIMO

Wilhelmsen & Co. Construct Collier of Special Design for Service

The new Norwegian steamer Thor being built at Sunderland of special designs for the coal trade between Nanaimo and San Francisco by W. Wilhelmsen & Co., of Tonsberg, Norway, which has been operating Norwegian vessels on this coast, mostly in the coal trade, for many years, has been launched, and is nearly ready to start her voyage to this coast.

The Thor is a vessel of over 7,000 tons, and was specially constructed for the British Columbia coal trade. Her engines and boilers are fitted in the after part of the vessel, while the forward part of the vessel is open with hatches running from end to end, and is arranged so that the coal cargoes will be self-trimming. Capt. Egenes, who was master of the steamer Titania for so long on this coast, and who went to England to overlook the construction of the steamer on the owner's account, is to bring the new vessel to Victoria, and will have charge of her in the coal trade. The original plan called for a single mast, and two rows of derricks arranged similarly to those on the Blue Funnel steamers at either side of the deck, but Capt. Egenes is endeavoring to prevail upon the owners to have a second mast placed in the vessel.

The Thor is about ready to leave, and is expected to reach this coast within three months' time. In the meantime W. Wilhelmsen & Co.'s steamer Tordenskjold is engaged in the local coal trade.

MUCH MONEY FROM FINES

Amount Collected in Vancouver is Ahead of Year's Estimate

Vancouver, Oct. 3.—Vancouver's revenue from police court fines will be far in excess of the amount estimated at the beginning of the year. The figure then was placed at $18,000, but with the addition of $2,200, the aggregate for the past month, the total now reaches $19,000 or $1,000 of an overplus. With three months more to run, there will be at least $5,000 of a surplus, which will be a welcome addition to the civic financiers, who have many unexpected calls to provide for.

While Vancouver is growing as a city, and the extra amount is due in part to the increased number of cases coming before the police court, part of the surplus is no doubt a result of the active work of Chief Chamberlin. Since he assumed duty on June 1, he has put a strong hand down on gambling and other places, and following convictions before the magistrate some large fines have been assessed.

IMMIGRATION OF JAPANESE LABOR

Hon. Sydney Fisher and Consul Nosse Leave on Next Empress

Consul General Nosse has been recalled to Tokio to discuss the matter of Japanese immigration and affairs in Canada generally as they affect Japanese, and will sail for Japan on the steamer Empress of China when that vessel leaves here October 28, and Hon. Sydney Fisher, who has been commissioned to interview the Japanese government with regard to the Japanese emigration to British Columbia, and also to visit China and India to investigate the movement of Orientals to these shores, will sail on the same steamer.

A gentleman who knows Japan well, discussing Mr. Fisher's proposed trip said that when the minister arrives in Japan he will probably learn that the laws of Japan as they affect immigrants, from Canada, or elsewhere, are far less liberal than those of Canada. He will discover that there is an Imperial ordnance, No. 352, which provides that foreigners are authorized to reside and carry on trade outside the foreign settlements and mixed residential districts with the exception of laborers who cannot reside outside the foreign settlements without special permission from the administrative authorities. It would be difficult for the minister to discover any foreign laborer given that permission. He will also learn that as soon as any Canadian sets foot in Japan he is followed by police, and his movements closely watched; that police officers will come at frequent intervals with series of questions for him to answer, and that what Japanese are permitted to do in Canada would not be tolerated in the case of a Canadian in Japan. For instance a Canadian who discovered such a mine as the Ikeda property on the Queen Charlotte islands on Japanese territory would not be allowed to work it, unless through and by Japanese. A Canadian could not secure title to land in Japan as the Japanese can do in Canada.

The minister would possibly discover other treaty rights which are given Canadians in Japan; for instance they are permitted to pay four to six times the amount assessed Japanese for entry to public theatres. There are also other distinctions, and as for Canadian workmen being admitted to Japan under similar conditions to the Japanese workmen admitted here; that will be one of the things the minister will not discover.

Lockout Averted

London, Oct. 3.—The threatened lockout of between 40,000 and 50,000 members of the boilermakers' society on October 5 has been averted.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864

Head Office: Montreal

CAPITAL (all paid up).....$6,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND $4,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Conducted

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Deposits received of one dollar and upwards and interest allowed from date of deposit and is compounded four times a year

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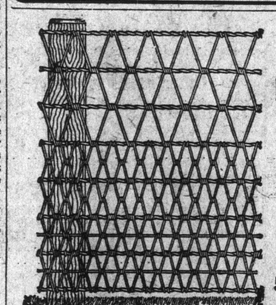
All out of town business will receive prompt attention, deposits can be made and money withdrawn by mail without any delay.

VICTORIA BRANCH, - R. F. TAYLOR, Manager



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The Diamond Mesh Will Not Sag.

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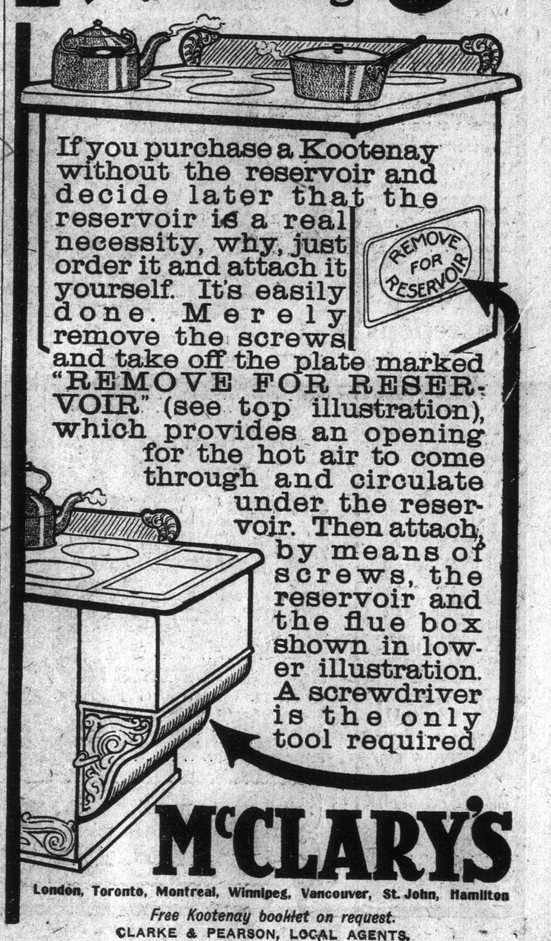
Kootenay Steel Range



If you purchase a Kootenay without the reservoir and decide later that the reservoir is a real necessity, why, just order it and attach it yourself. It's easily done. Merely remove the screws and take off the plate marked "REMOVE FOR RESERVOIR" (see top illustration), which provides an opening for the hot air to come through and circulate under the reservoir. Then attach, by means of screws, the reservoir and the flue box shown in lower illustration. A screwdriver is the only tool required

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Free Kootenay booklet on request.

CLARKE & PEARSON, LOCAL AGENTS.

OUR HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Stocked With the Best at the Lowest Possible Price

There is always something to say about this Department, but perhaps we do not mention it in the daily papers as much as we should. But why can we talk about it? Because—the stock found therein is complete in every detail, and new goods are daily being added to the already large stock which is shown here and no matter what particular line you may be looking for, you may rest assured that here is the place to find it, all of which are displayed at the front end of the building, 2nd Floor, where the light is brightest, and where every opportunity is afforded you of selecting the carpet, rug, etc., most suited to your fancy, at the lowest possible price. We wish to emphasize the fact that no other store offers the quality we do at such tempting prices. There is only one way of convincing you of this fact—and that is by showing you, which we are at all times willing and anxious to do, as we feel confident that our values are the best to be found in the city, see the prices and be convinced. Your inspection cordially invited.

Brussels Carpet

Myrtle green ground in soft semi-Oriental design of reds, gold, and black, with ⅝ stair and ⅝ borders, at, per yard .. **$1.50**

Other Brussels Carpet

In buff background, with close filled Persian design in rose, green and black, ⅝ stair and ⅝ borders, at, per yard .. **$1.50**

OTHER BRUSSELS CARPETS to the extent of over 60 attractive designs, at, per yard, $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.40, $1.50 and **$1.75**

Wilton Squares

Is a full pitch Wilton, composed of 5 frames of the best worsted-yarn, fast dyed, and with that highly lustrous effect obtained only by the use of best materials throughout. Size 9 x 12, in Persian design, with easy balance of buff, terra cotta, green and black, at **$47.50**

OTHER WILTON SQUARES, in self tones, medallion, Oriental and florals.

Size 9 ft. x 9 ft., $32.50 and **$36.00**
Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. **$42.50**
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft **$47.50**
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. **$52.00**
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. **$57.50**

Sale of Ruffled Bobbinet

We are selling an enormous quantity of Ruffled Bobbinets and Curtains, and 'tis small wonder, considering the exceptional values we are offering:

REG. $3.50 RUFFLED BOBBINETS, at, per pair **$2.50**

REG. $2.50 RUFFLED BOBBINETS, at, per pair **$1.50**

REG. 45c RUFFLED BOBBINETS, at, per yard **35c**

REG. 35c RUFFLED BOBBINETS, at, per yard **25c**

The Selection of a Carpet

Should prove a source of considerable pleasure and satisfaction if made from our enormous stocks. Recent arrivals in Carpets and Carpet Squares have all but completed assortments, and we would urge the necessity of an early selection in order to get the full benefit of past months of painstaking effort of our buyers to provide what is right and best in "Carpetdom." Among the many new lines opened this week we mention in particular:

Axminster Squares

This square is shown in five sizes and has the appearance of a genuine hand woven rug. Shown in terra cotta, cream, blue and gold. Other Axminster Squares, as follows:

Size 9 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in., at **$30.00**
Size 9 ft. x 9 ft., at **$36.00**
Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., at **$42.50**
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., at **$48.00**
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft., at .. **$56.00**
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. .. **$57.50**

That Arch or Doorway of Yours

Would be wonderfully improved by the use of one of the many arch Grilles that we are showing. They are ready for immediate use, enabling you to see exactly what would please you. No tiresome waits or extravagant prices, and you have an exceptional variety of designs to choose from.

New Art Silkoline Mantel Drapes

Made of Art Silkoline in blue, pink, red, green and mauve, with fringed edges, size 18 x 72 in. At, each **15c**
30 in. x 72 in., at, each **50c**
36 in. x 72 in., at, each **75c**

Wilton Carpet

Rich wine red body tone, with small medallion of green, blues, and gold, nicely balanced design, in ⅝ stair, ⅝ border, and ⅝ body. At, per yard **$1.75**

OTHER WILTONS, in self tones, floral and oriental designs, at per yard, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and **$2.50**

Axminster Carpet

A striking Oriental design, with red ground and relieved in blues, brown, gold and olive. Made and laid at, per yard **$2.00**

OTHER AXMINSTER CARPETS, in a range of over 20 splendid designs, made and laid at, per yard **$2.00**

Brussels Squares

This week we show five new designs of Brussel Squares, size 9 feet x 12 feet, in our Broad Street windows. They include many of the choicest designs that are shown this season.

Other Brussels Squares

Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 9 in., at, each, $10.25 and **$12.00**
Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in., at, each, $15.00 to **$18.00**
Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at, each, $17.50 to **$21.00**
Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in., at, each, $21.50 to **$24.50**
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 0 in., at, each, $25.00 to **$30.00**

For Monday's Selling

Roman Stripe Tapestry Far Less than Regular

200 yards, five designs, of Roman Stripe Tapestry, in greens, blues, reds and gold, suitable for drapery or coverings. Regular price 60c. and 65c. yd. For Monday selling at only, per yard .. .. **45¢**

Extra Special

Tomorrow we open the week with rare opportunities to save in fine hat insertions. Seldom, indeed, are such pretty insertions offered so underpriced. Tomorrow's opportunity is one not to be missed.

Net Insertions

REG. VALUE 25c, TOMORROW PER YD. 10c

About 300 yds. of fine spotted net insertion five inches wide, in ecrue and white. Reg. price per yd., 25c. Tomorrow . . . . 10c.

Net Insertions

REG. VALUE 35c., TOMORROW PER YD., 15c

About 200 yds. of fine net insertions, 5 to 6 inches wide, in dotted and sprig effects, in white, cream and ecru. Reg. 15c., tomorrow 35c

Fine All-Over Nets

There are also a great many pieces of fine allover nets and which we have also marked down to clear at $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

Fine Mull

REG. $1.25 TO $1.50, TOMORROW 50c AND 75c

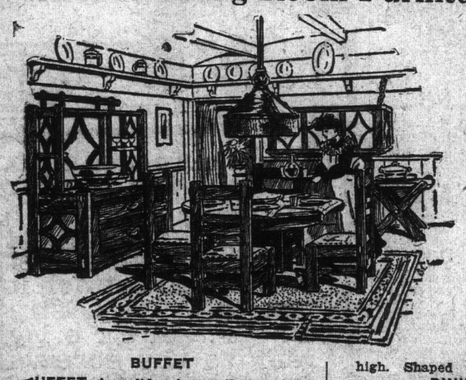
A few pieces of fine mull in flowered effects, in double width. Reg. $1.25 to $1.50. Tomorrow per yd, 50c and 75c

Just the thing for fine blouses.

Excellent Money Saving Opportunities Await You in the Furniture Department at The Big Store

The furniture department is growing not alone in size, but is also gaining in popularity owing to the fact that everything found here is most modestly priced, our foresight, experience and purchasing power enables us to keep prices down so low as to allow all purses to participate in the many excellent values that is to be had here, and for this fact alone, all those contemplating purchasing furniture will find it greatly to their advantage to visit this department, look around at your leisure, compare prices and qualities, then judge for yourself. We are confident that you will be satisfied.

Dining Room Furniture



BUFFET

BUFFET, in solid oak, weathered finish, containing 5 drawers, 2 cupboards, colored leaded glass in doors, large bevel mirror at back, bronzed brass linings **$65.00**

DINING ROOM SUITE

4-piece Suites, comprising large extension Table, Buffet containing 1 long drawer and 3 small drawers and 2 cupboards, plain divided mirror, China Closet and Stand, all in weathered ash. Price complete . . **$62.00**

DINING ROOM TABLE

Round Dining Table, 8 ft. extension, in early English finish, strictly mission style. Price . . . **$32.50**

CHINA CLOSET

China Closet, in solid oak weathered, containing 4 shelves, glass door and ends. Stands about 82 in. high. Shaped feet. Price . . **$25.00**

DINING CHAIRS

DINING SUITE, comprising 5 small and one arm chair, seats upholstered in real leather, early English finish, mission style. Per set **$64.00**

An Exceptionally Good Bargain for Tomorrow

This unusually tempting offer will undoubtedly clear the stock we have on hand—

Morris Chairs

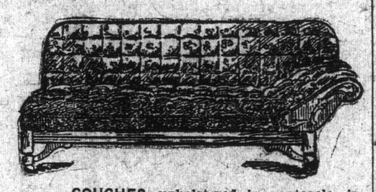
Regular $12.50 Value

Morris Chair, in solid golden oak, very heavy design with cushions in fancy figured tapestry and in two-toned armure. Reg. value of this ideal chair is $12.50, but for Monday special we have marked it down to

ON MONDAY $7.50

Our Showing of Couches and Lounges Most Interesting

The showing of Couches, etc., which is to be seen on the 3rd floor, is a most interesting one, and not only will you find the qualities of the highest, but you will find prices marked to fit any purse. Read down these few items:



BED LOUNGE, upholstered in fancy green figured tapestry with stuffed cushions and spring edges; is very strongly made and is an exceptionally good value. Price **$18.50**
Others of similar design, but without spring edges ...**$16.50**

COUCHES, upholstered in fine hard-grained, figured tapestry, in colors of blue and mixed; also some in English Red Rep, exceptionally well upholstered at $22.50 and **$18.50**

COUCHES, upholstered in pantasole, in plain and button designs, spring edge, hardwood frame, is highly finished. This covering's wearing qualities is almost equal to leather, and can be cleaned, if necessary, with water. Price ..**$28.00**

Extra Fine Bird's Eye Maple Bureaus

BUREAU, in birds' eye maple, very handsome, highly polished, size of top 22 x 41 inches, with bevel plate mirror size 32 x 28, contains 4 drawers, is indeed exceptionally good value. Price

$49.00

PRINCESS BUREAU, with very heavy oval shaped mirror, size 18 x 40, which is supported by very handsome shaped standards, is of very handsome design, and is highly polished. Price

$47.50

A Large Stock of Rockers

will always be found in this department, including those in rare and costly woods, as well as the most favored materials at more moderate prices.

PARLOR ROCKERS made in oak, cobble leather seat, carved back, is indeed very comfortable. Price **$4.00**

PARLOR ROCKER, in solid oak, upholstered back and seat, in plush and blue. Very comfortable. Price **$5.00**

PARLOR ROCKER, in oak, highly finished, upholstered back and seat in pantasole leather. Price $6.50 and **$5.50**

PARLOR ROCKER, in solid oak, roll seat, extra large, highly finished, excellent value at **$5.75**

PARLOR ROCKER, made of birch, mahogany finish, upholstered back and seat, in red and green tapestry. Price **$8.00**

Chiffoniers Very Moderately Priced

At whatever price you've made up your mind to pay you will find the chiffoniers we offer just a little better than the best value offered elsewhere. Our stock, too, is extremely large, starting from the lowest price to the finest and higher priced ones, therefore we are sure that you will make a substantial saving by coming here and looking over these immense stocks. Below we are quoting two of the most attractive ones:

CHIFFONIER, made of birch, mahogany finish, containing 5 large drawers, oval mirror at top, size 23 x 17 inches, polished brass linings highly finished. Price **$38.50**

CHIFFONIER, made of birch, mahogany finish, containing 5 drawers, serpentine front, claw feet, shaped standards, upholding mirror, size 17 x 23 inches. Price **$35.00**

New Arrivals in Dressers

Especially noteworthy is the recent arrival of Beautiful Dressers, both in mahogany and birds' eye maple, made and finished in the best possible manner, which reflects much credit on the buyer of these lines. Your early, inspection cordially invited.

PRINCESS DRESSER, made of birch, mahogany finish, containing 1 large drawers and 2 small ones, swell front design, carved and shaped standards upholding shaped bevel plate mirror size 18 x 37½ inch, polished brass trimmings. Price **$30.00**

PRINCESS DRESSER, made of birch, mahogany finish, containing 1 large drawer and 2 small ones, serpentine front, carved and shaped standards upholding large oval shaped bevel plate mirror, size 30x40 in., highly finished. Price **$44.00**

Extra Special

These are another fortunate pick-up by our buyers. These are bargains of great attractiveness, and in all the season's daintiest patterns women who know anything about this class of goods will instantly recognize this as a most exceptional bargain.

Net Insertions

REG. $1.25 TO $1.75 YD., TOMORROW PER YD., 50c., 65c., 75c AND $1.00

A large lot of beautiful net in ring, dot, and several other very pretty designs suitable for making blouses, double width. Reg. $1.25 and $1.75 per yard, tomorrow 50c., 65c., 75c., and $1.00

Net Insertions

REG. 50c. PER YD., TOMORROW 20c AND 25c

About 300 yards of extra wide, 13 inches in very striking designs, exceptionally good for blouses, in ecru, cream and white. Regular price 50c per yard, tomorrow 20c and . . 25c

Don't Forget

Our store is just as near as your nearest P.O. Box. Mail orders receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. A trial order will convince the most skeptical.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.