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Values

VOL. L. NO. 379.

FLOODS CAUSE

MUCH SUFFERING

Thousands of People in Japan
Left Without Shelter and
Food—Problem of Relief is
Very Serious

DEAD NUMBER 395

AND MISSING 500

Large Part of Capital Under
Water—Last Report Shows
Flood Subsiding—Property
Loss Great

TOKIO, Aug. 13.—The waters of the river Shumida are still rising, and the Honjo and Fukudawa wards of Tokio are nearly submerged. Tens of thousands of persons are homeless and starving. The question of feeding the stricken people is causing apprehension. The vegetable and fish supplies are falling, and the stock of biscuit is already nearly exhausted.

The water of the Shumida river is almost waist high. The bottoms of the bridges are nearly submerged. The water is expected to rise.

The mountain flood in the neighborhood of Karuwa has destroyed the Asaka hotel. Many foreigners were stopped. The water is still rising.

The precipitation of rain is still continuing. The water is still rising. The water is still rising.

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FIRE IN PHOENIX

Blaze Starting on Property of Granby
Company Causes Loss of
About \$100,000

PHOENIX, B. C., Aug. 13.—The largest and most disastrous fire which has visited Phoenix started yesterday afternoon in the No. 8 oil house of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting company. It took but few minutes to travel along the covered approach between the tunnel and the No. 8 crusher building, and sparks from the crusher building fanned by a breeze began falling on the lower streets, and sparks caught the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, the Palace Hotel, public schoolhouse, Pioneer Publishing company office and plant, Supt. Smith's residence and the Hodges cottage, also the new machine and blacksmith shops of the Granby erected last winter, shared the same fate.

The part of Phoenix known as "upper town" was not completely leveled. It is due to the great work rendered by the city fire department and the Granby employees.

On consultation with the officials of the C. P. R., orders were given the train crew just arriving with the passenger train to wait at the station in readiness to offer assistance in conveying people out of the city.

So far as known only one person was killed and only one slightly hurt. All buildings destroyed carry insurance, but in spite of this there will be heavy losses.

The Granby company is the heaviest loser, the loss running in the neighborhood of \$100,000, while the other buildings destroyed make up the balance of the loss.

The Granby company negotiating the shutting down of the smelter at Grand Forks to half its capacity, four furnaces, which number the company expects to be able to operate until new bunkers are installed.

UHLAN ESTABLISHES
NEW WORLD'S RECORD

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12.—Driven by Charles Tanner, of Cleveland, O. C. Gillingham black gelding, Uhlans established a new world's record today by traveling a mile in 1:58.4, beating Lou Dillon's record by 2 1/2 seconds and coming within a hair of the record set by the same gelding on October 2, 1907, when he was trotted a mile at 1:58.4.

Horsemen who held the record for a number of years were surprised as a result of today's performance that with a wind-aided will they would be able to do it.

The performance of the gelding was the result of a long and arduous training. The gelding was trained by Charles Tanner, who has won many titles in the past.

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BRITISH CRUISER

STRIKES SHORE

Duke of Edinburgh Fast on
Lodge Near Cowes and Is
Now Lying in a Dangerous
Position

ASSISTANCE SENT
FROM PORTSMOUTH

Carries Crew of 750 Officers
and Men—Built Six Years
Ago at Cost of 1,150,000
Pounds

PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 13.—The British cruiser, Duke of Edinburgh, which was damaged by a mine on the coast of the Isle of Wight, is now lying in a dangerous position. She is carrying a crew of 750 officers and men.

The Duke of Edinburgh was launched in 1904. Her length is 480 feet, beam 74 feet, maximum draught 27 1/2 feet, and normal displacement 12,550 tons.

Her engines were designed to develop 23,500 horsepower, and her speed is 22 1/2 knots. Her total cost was £1,150,000.

She was damaged by a mine on the coast of the Isle of Wight. She is now lying in a dangerous position.

Assistance is being sent from Portsmouth. The Duke of Edinburgh is now lying in a dangerous position.

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WON'T GO EAST

TO DEFEND CUP

CALGARY, Aug. 13.—At a meeting of the Calgary football club this evening it was decided that the Canadian champions would not submit to the "typical" diversion of a five-mile race which they have now won in Winnipeg, again in Vancouver and successfully defended against teams from these two cities last year.

The team should go down to Toronto to defend the cup, and the club feels that it is more than the club feels justified in doing.

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IMMENSE ASSET

TO THE PROVINCE

Hon. Price Ellison Talks of Exploratory
Trip Through Buttes
Lake District—Scenery
Magnificent

Highly enthusiastic over the grandeur of the scenery in the Buttes Lake District, Hon. Price Ellison, M.P., is planning an exploratory trip through the district.

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PICNIC PROVES

A HUGE SUCCESS

Conservative Gathering at Sidney
Largest Yet Held—
Speeches Delivered by Premier
McBride and Leaders

Over 9,000 from Victoria, 300 from the Island, including the Premier, Hon. Price Ellison, M.P., and other Conservative leaders, attended the picnic at Sidney.

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MEANS PROFIT

FOR FARMERS

Wheat Crop on Prairies Ex-
pected to Realize From 20
to 25 Per Cent More Than
That of Last Year

The meeting lasted for two days, starting on Wednesday. The most important action taken was the reduction of the price of wheat to the whole of the prairie by 12 per thousand.

It was also agreed by both mountain and coast lumbermen that shipments to prairies would consist of not more than 25 per cent of odd lengths.

The official estimate presented from the prairie provinces was that the crop this year would amount to between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 bushels, but the prairie provinces expect to handle a crop at 5 per cent less than last year, and expect to get 15 cents more per bushel when they sell it.

Leonard Clark, a young C. P. R. brakeman met death between New Westminster and the Junction, Thursday night. It is supposed that the pipe arm of the water tank struck him from the top of a car to be run over by the engine.

Salmon Makes Long Trip. The salmon makes a long trip from Japan to the coast of British Columbia. The salmon makes a long trip from Japan to the coast of British Columbia.

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The Colonist

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .60 Three Months .35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A USEFUL TRAIL

If the matter has not already received his attention, we venture to suggest to the Minister of Public Works that he might consider the expediency of opening a trail to connect the sea coast with the Stikine valley.

The length of such a trail would depend, of course, upon the point of departure and the point where the Stikine was reached.

REWRITING HISTORY

We find the following interesting item in a letter contributed to the New York Herald:

For several years past the archives in connection with the administration served in Greenland between 1901 and 1884 have been catalogued and open to the public in the Vatican Library.

A JOINT RAILWAY BOARD

The Mail and Empire thinks that the proposal to establish a joint railway board to have jurisdiction over rates of freight on goods hauled across the International Boundary a mistaken one.

Before reaching any definite opinion on this question, which surely ought to be outside the range of party politics, it seems desirable to hear what can be alleged from a business point of view.

sees in the proposal a plan to divert from Canadian resources, traffic that would otherwise find its way there. Whether or not this is the intention, it is the scope of the powers of the Board would make such a diversion possible, certainly the best interests of Canada demand that no such agreement with the United States shall be entered into.

THE COST OF PEACE

It is costing the nations of Europe over two billions of dollars every year to keep the peace. At least that is what the several chancelleries say they are spending the money for.

Mr. T. S. Kennedy writes us a letter in regard to the wanton destruction of little birds and suggests that General Baden-Powell should speak to the Boy Scouts on the subject.

We find in the New York Herald an interview with Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, M.P., in the British House of Commons, who last that city for the Pacific Coast last Thursday.

It is said that over 100,000 people in London alone are in receipt of charitable relief every day during the summer, and that in the United Kingdom 2,500,000 are supported by charity.

Some troublesome people in South Africa have raised a race cry, and we are sorry to say that it seems to be the English element.

The promoters of the Zeppelin dirigible trip to the North Pole have decided to postpone it for ten or fifteen years.

The Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, six hundred strong, have set out for England. It is understood that the expense of their trip will be borne by Sir Henry Pellatt.

Exclude the Air Pure Refined Paraffine Per Brick 25c CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

The S. P. C. A. has just prevented a renewed pig contest in an eastern town. This is not exactly as bad as it is told of the agent of that excellent organization in Halifax, who is reported to have compelled a merchant to recover from his window some "jumping worms" because their exposure to the light was needed crucially to the worms which caused them to jump.

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Miscellaneous Suggestions for Saturday Shoppers

The call we have recently made for comparisons in value-giving has been answered to our entire satisfaction. We wish you could hear the various comments made by those who are visiting us this month.

This is only the 13th of the month, and those who have not compared our values with "sales prices" still have lots of time to do so.

Dainty White Table Linens Irish Linens are known to be the best wearing and the best quality that it is possible to buy.

Sets of Table Linen Consisting of 1 tablecloth, 66x84 and 1 dozen napkins 20x20 \$9.50

Lace Curtains Priced From 75c Per Pair Our popularity in this department has given us a reputation envied by many.

The Ideal Tourists' Store TOURISTS and visitors to this city will find this an ideal store in which to spend a few minutes.

"Ragstyle" Rugs The "Ragstyle" Rugs are built to stand almost unlimited wear. They are most popular in the camp, but many strew them round the house.

Artistic "Bretby" Ware Ash Trays, Paper Weights, Umbrella Stands, Tobacco Jars, Elower Holders, Nut Trays, Ash Holders, Lily Trays, Jardiniere

Use the Ladies' Rest Room WEILER BROS Just Try Shopping by Mail

ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

One might without exaggerate the early part of the reign of the reign of Marlborough. The woman of little force of character rather dull intellectually.

The most notable event in the history of the union of Scotland and England was only accomplished after much discussion, and it has to this day maintained by those who opposed that the leading men of the country bought to give their adherence to the Union.

Amalgam with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

One might without exaggeration speak of the early part of the reign of Queen Anne as the reign of Marlborough. The Queen was a woman of little force of character, and was in fact rather dull intellectually. For a number of years she was completely under the domination of the wife of Marlborough, and between them, even before her accession to the throne, a very intimate correspondence was carried on under assumed names. The Queen called herself Mrs. Morley; the Duchess chose the name of Mrs. Freeman. Anne's husband, Prince George of Denmark, was a public matter by every one from the Queen down. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was of a good, though impoverished Devonshire family. He was born on June 24, 1650. He was given a commission in the Guards when he was sixteen years of age, and in his subordinate capacity served with a great deal of distinction, exhibiting not only high courage, but excellent judgment. He married Sarah Jennings, a young woman of remarkable powers, who in her girlhood had met and secured a great influence over the Princess Anne. She proved a wonderful helpmeet to her able and ambitious husband, and his affection for her was one of the most marked characteristics of his life. She was his adviser and ally, as well as the sole object of his affections, and that, too, in an age when marital infidelity was looked upon as a great deal as a matter of course. He fell into disfavor during the reign of William, but that shrewd judge of men, when he found his health failing, restored him to a position of trust, realizing that he was the only person in the kingdom who could keep together and control the Protestant Alliance, which was checking the aggressive designs of France. Marlborough's military career has already been sketched on this page, and nothing will be said on that subject today, except to add that he was easily the greatest general and shrewdest diplomat of his time, if indeed there ever has been a man quite his equal in both these capacities. He never lost a battle; never laid siege to a town that he did not take; never engaged in contest of wits with the statesmen of the Continent in which he did not come out the victor. He was generous, gentle and right-living. His weakness was his inordinate fondness of money, and the reason for his losing favor with the Queen and his supremacy in England was due to charges of misappropriation of public funds. As he was never prosecuted on this charge, the facts of the case were never brought out. He predeceased his wife by twenty years. When the latter died, she left him £3,000,000, which, as the purchasing power of money was in those days, was enormous.

The most notable event in the reign of Anne was the union of Scotland with England. This was only accomplished after much acrimonious discussion, and it has to this day been maintained by those who opposed the union that the leaders of the country were bought to give their adherence to the proposal. Even the price, £20,540 17s 7d, in name of justice to the men who favored the Union, and that the money was really given by the Parliament of England to defray certain overdue salaries and debts, which the treasury of Scotland was unable to meet. The effect of the Union upon Scotland was immediate and highly beneficial. It restored order to the northern kingdom, bringing about unity where there had formerly been discord. In 1713, the first ship designed for ocean commerce was launched upon the Clyde, and in the course of the next twenty years the trade so multiplied that Glasgow had become a rival with England in commerce. The progress of that fine city dates from the Union. The change in the political condition of Scotland was a great advantage to its people. Before it the people had been governed by emissaries appointed by the King of England, that is, after the accession of James I.; now they became, not exactly partners, but absolutely identified with the people of England in governing the two kingdoms. A Scotsman had as much voice in determining all matters relating to England as had the Englishman himself. This wider political aspect, the greater opportunities for trade, the beneficial effects of a government strong enough to maintain order and prevent sectional and clan controversies, soon made their influence felt, and the people of Scotland came to the forefront in every line of human endeavor.

If the reign of Anne was advantageous to Scotland, it was far otherwise as to Ireland. An earnest effort was made by some far-seeing men to bring about free trade between the western island and Great Britain, but it was strongly and successfully opposed by the wool-growers and cattle-raisers of the latter, assisted by such manufacturers as thought they saw in Irish industries a menace to their own prosperity. The English residents of Ireland sought for such a union as had been made with Scotland, and the Celtic inhabitants were not averse to it; but their appeals fell upon deaf ears, and Ireland, left poor by long years of oppression and discord and denied any outlet for her products, sank into a dreadful condition of poverty. Then were sown the seeds of evil that are vexing the United Kingdom today. Goldwin Smith says of Ireland after the repulse of these overtures for union: "She was forced to become a smuggling country, a recruiting ground for the armies of Catholic Europe, and a seed-plot of disaffection destined to bear a hideous harvest at a later day."

The reign of Anne was marked by the exercise of the royal veto for the last time in British history, the vetoed measure having been a Bill relating to the Militia. It may be mentioned in passing that the term "veto" is not constitutionally correct in this connection.

What actually takes place is that the sovereign, being one of three Estates, whose assent is necessary to the enactment of a law, refuses assent to a Bill. Another noteworthy incident was the creation of twelve peers for the purpose of bringing the French treaty into force. This act, which was recommended by the Tory Whigs, was roundly condemned by the Whigs as one of unscrupulous violence. There was no question as to its constitutionality, and indeed it seemed to be the only course left to the government, if the affairs of the Kingdom were to be carried on.

Towards the close of the reign of Anne there was a great reaction. She was no longer under the influence of the Duchess of Marlborough, and the reactionaries had full sway. A law was passed declaring that no one should have a seat in Parliament unless he had a real property qualification. This measure was designed to shut out the commercial classes from a share in the government of the country. Efforts were made by means of a stamp duty and frequent prosecutions for libel to check the freedom of the press. Heavy taxes were imposed for church purposes. The reactionary party seriously contemplated setting aside the Act of Settlement, and Bolingbroke, one of the ablest manipulators of the day, was laying his plans to become Prime Minister, with the intention of calling the son of James II. to the throne, on the death of the Queen, which was evidently close at hand. He was on the very point of success. Harley, the Prime Minister, was dismissed. This happened on Tuesday, but on the following Tuesday, before Bolingbroke had had time to mature his plans, the Queen died. Thus was the United Kingdom saved from a plunge into a sea of discord, in which freedom might have been lost.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

In speaking of the American Indians, as was the case in respect to the Arabs and the Negroes, we are dealing with racial rather than national characteristics. The origin of the Red Race of the Western Hemisphere is, and probably must ever remain, a mystery. For a long time there was a disposition on the part of investigators to assume an Asiatic origin for the aboriginal Americans. This was largely due to the fact that all men were assumed to have originated in Asia, a theory that cannot be successfully maintained in the face of the mass of facts now available. That there may have been sporadic colonies from Asia, which, in a remote past, settled upon the western coast of the Continent, is by no means improbable. Certain physical resemblances, some linguistic peculiarities and a few ancient traditions point to such a conclusion; but whether the colonies, if they came at all, were numerous or other, they became assimilated with the native race, and have scarcely had an appreciable effect upon the determination of the character of the people. The more recent investigators have reached the conclusion that the inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere from the Eskimos on the North to the Perra del Fuegians on the South, from the low savages of the Seri tribe, who live on the Gulf of California, to the highly civilized Mayans of Yucatan, represent a single race, and that we find in the mounds, pyramids, temples, palaces, irrigation works, pottery, ornaments and other relics of past ages only evidence that in the uncounted centuries, during which the Indians have occupied the Americas, there have been periods of progress and periods of decay, exactly similar to what took place in the Eastern Hemisphere. There seems to be a very good reason to hold that simultaneously with the ebb and flow of civilization which is evidenced by the ruins of Babylon, Egypt, South Africa, Greece, Rome and elsewhere in lands of which we have historic records, there was an ebb and flow of civilization in the Western Hemisphere. The European invasion of the Continent came at a time when over most of it the tide was at a low ebb, and when in Mexico, Central America and Peru it was fast receding. We find, therefore, in the pure-blood Red Race a perfect representation of one of the oldest branches of the human family, corresponding in this respect with the Basques of Spain and the Celts of Ireland. No explanation that is of the least value can be given for the prevailing color, which is much varied in tint, some of the tribes of the tropical regions being nearly white. Speaking of the Indians of the Orinoco valley, an anonymous writer, whose MS. bears date 1781, says: "Their complexions vary according to the cast or breed they are of, and the district they inhabit. They are all born white, but in a few days change to a rosy brown." This writer endeavored to ascertain the origin of these people, but he says he could get from them an incredible jumble of traditions, and says they were disinclined to relate even these. He attributes this in part to their entire absence of any knowledge of numbers beyond five. Archaeologists have endeavored to find in the resemblance between Mayan and Egyptian architecture evidence that the people of the Nile Valley and of the Yucatan were of common origin. It has been asserted that Egyptian civilization originated in Central America, and that colonists went eastward from the Mayan country by way of the lost island of Atlantis. Necessarily this is as yet only a matter of surmise, and it has no bearing upon the antiquity of the Red Race.

The Red Race assimilates with the White much more completely than any other race does, and in view of the very large number of people of mixed blood living in Mexico, Central and South America, we are obliged to concede that its influence upon the future of a large part of the Western Continent must be very great. The intermarriages of English, Scotch, Irish, German or Scandinavian people with the Red Race have been so few, relatively speaking, that the influence of the aboriginal blood upon the population of the parts of America peopled by the nationalities mentioned may be disregarded. Proportionately there have been more intermarriages between the French and the Indians, and the children of such marriages are as a rule exceptionally fine types of men and women physically; but even in respect to the French-Canadians the leaven of aboriginal blood seems likely soon to be lost sight of. It has been far otherwise in the more southerly part of the Hemisphere. Thus we find that in Mexico 47 per cent of the population are of mixed blood, and as 31 per cent are Indians, it is inevitable that within a short time the great majority of the people of that country will be of mixed blood. In Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and the Central American republics perhaps the proportion of the mixed races is even greater than in Mexico.

In the United States and Canada the Red Race is either becoming extinct or is slowly losing its identity in the white population; but it is far otherwise on the rest of the Continent, where the world is witnessing a very remarkable illustration of the amalgamation of races. What the resultant type will be is beyond our present knowledge, but it is exceedingly interesting to know that there is taking place today an assimilation of races corresponding to the great historical events of the same character. What is going on in the Southern countries named is not unlike in character what took place in England after the Norman Conquest, and if we are disposed to wonder sometimes as to the slowness and turbulent manner in which the mixed races of those countries acquire the faculty of self-government, we have only to look back to the history of our own ancestors to find good cause for sympathy with them.

Before concluding this reference to the Red Race, it may be well to remind readers of what was said about these people in a previous article on this page, namely, that there is much evidence to the effect that some centuries previous to the voyage of Columbus some great calamity, seems to have almost overwhelmed the aboriginal inhabitants of what are now the United States and Canada, and that they were only slowly recovering from it when the white men came.

ABOUT IRRELIGION

There are said to be fully 1,200,000,000 people in the world today, who are non-Christian. This takes no account of the thousands upon thousands of people of Christendom, who are irreligious. Time was when every man felt called upon to regard himself with some such Christian denomination. Now in every community there are great numbers of people who are absolutely without any denominational connection. When the census-taker comes round they will say they are what their fathers or mothers were, but practically they are irreligious in a denominational sense, and they are not even Christians in the vaguest sense of that term. A returned traveler in China speaking of a certain mandarin, whose acquaintance he had made and with whom he spent some little time, said, "He had no religion; he was just like any man of the world anywhere." This did not mean that the mandarin was an objectionable person, but quite otherwise. The fact that he was irreligious was a recommendation in the eyes of the traveler, for he was honorable, straightforward, kind, courageous, and in every way a most likeable man, whose influence was always exerted for good. There are those seeds of men of whom the same things can be said as were spoken of this mandarin. Some of them are conspicuous in business, science and society; most of them are not.

Let us inquire for a little wherein the irreligion of such people consists. They have their standards of right and wrong which are not in any way different from the ethics of Christianity; but they are unwilling to accept any creed or recognize any church authority; they do not trouble themselves in the slightest degree about theology. They do not so much disbelieve any of the cardinal doctrines of Christianity as they ignore them as of no practical importance. The great historical prototype of such men was Confucius. This Chinese sage taught practical morality only. He did not found a religion. It is not correct to say of him, as some do, that he ignored the existence of God, for he speaks in his writings frequently of a Power, which he calls Shang-te, whose visible manifestation is the Universe; but he discouraged his followers from speculating as to the nature of Shang-te, which he said was "unconnected with their duties and far beyond their depth." The people we speak of are irreligious in the sense that Confucius was. They do right, not because they believe that thereby they will please God, but because they think it is right. The expectation of a future reward or the fear of future punishment does not influence them in the slightest particular. These are the men whose failure to go to church is so frequently a topic of discussion. There are thousands of young men growing up in this class all over this Western land, and this fact is one of prime importance.

It seems as if one of the gravest questions confronting the Christian Church arises out of the facts above set out. If the sympathies of such men could be enlisted in active church work, it would have a very beneficial effect upon the nation, and if it cannot be, the loss will be a national one. The whole story of history is of nations which fell because they forsook their gods. It is not necessary to resort to the Bible for proof of this. It is to be found there. Israel and Judah forsook their God and they fell; but so did Ninevah, Babylon, Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and all the other nations of antiquity. They became irreligious; in other words, they abandoned the development of the spiritual side of the life of men. They got out of touch with what Confucius called Shang-te and we call God. The greatest triumph of humanity have been achieved by men whose breasts there was a spiritual flame. Perhaps it was greatly misunderstood by them. The Crusaders were led by it, but they did not know what it was. The men who gave England liberty and self-government were inspired by it, although it was displayed in ways that were grotesque. Without it national progress is impossible. This spirit need not take a form at all resembling Christianity. It did not in the case of the Arabs, who carried the Crescent victoriously through so many lands. It did not in the case of the Japanese, who showed themselves invincible in war with Russia. Depend upon it, if we let this spirit die out of a nation, the nation will itself die. Materialism and morality never yet made a state great and never yet kept one from decay. In spiritual life is the source of all progress, the source of all permanence.

The Church—the word is here used in its broadest possible sense—needs to be aroused to the truth of what has just been said, and perhaps one of the first things about which it ought to concern itself is whether or not it is necessary to insist upon the acceptance of everything that has been transmitted to us from the Fathers. Christianity must ever be the same; but is it essential to hold that there shall be no progress in the explanation of Christianity? Must we accept as final the things taught upon the most difficult of all subjects by men, who we now know were wrong about almost everything else? Must a man necessarily be placed outside the pale of Christianity because he is honestly unable to accept the ideas advanced by some one in an age when superstition and ignorance were in the saddle? A story is told of Dean Stanley. It is said that he once had in his congregation a learned Hindu of social eminence, who dined with him afterwards. The Hindu turned the conversation upon the service he had attended, and bluntly told the Dean that the latter did not believe what he taught. When the Dean asked, "If you did, you could not sit here in your comfortable house dining in easy luxury. You would be out in the streets crying upon the people to flee from the wrath of your God." Here the story ends. Perhaps the incident never occurred, although it was told in the lifetime of the Dean, and appears not to have been contradicted; but if it did occur, what ought the answer of the Dean to have been? Is it not true that the Church does not believe some of the things it teaches in the sense that a man believes his house is on fire when he sees the flames coming out of the windows?

The sum of the whole matter is this: The Church ought to adjust its teachings to what it absolutely believes. Of this the first and most important thing after the existence of God and His exaltation in Jesus Christ, is the reality of a spiritual life, not in the next world, but on this earth, by which it meant the life inspired by spiritual things and shaped according to spiritual standards. Do you ask if there is a spiritual life? Go out some night and look up at the stars as they shine down upon the sea. Let your whole mind and soul go out in contemplation of the Infinite. Give yourself to the spirit of the moment. Then you may learn that there is something in the Universe of God which is not material, but of which you are akin. Perhaps you may hear a voice speak to your soul and say: "It is I; be not afraid!"

In the early days of the Nineteenth Century, when those tragic events were taking place which were to culminate in the overthrow of the great Napoleon, and the re-establishment of the Bourbon race, General Laboisse, soldier in the service of Bonaparte, was in hiding for his life. He had sought refuge in the old convent of the Feuillantes, and in some remote part of that ancient edifice had been secreted through the kindness of the lady chatelaine, until danger of his discovery was past, and it was safe for him to appear again. The gentleman, who so befriended the soldier, was Madam Hugo, and when Laboisse felt that he might once more enjoy his liberty, he acted as tutor to the lady's sons. Thus from his early childhood was Victor Hugo's vivid imagination set aglow with the fires of patriotism, and his love for adventure and romance kindled. What one day the general disappeared again, to be captured, tried, condemned and shot in the plains of Grenelle, the lad's tenderest feelings were wounded to the quick, and the horror of the tragedy thus coming so closely home to him left an ineffaceable impression, for he was the loved godson as well as the pupil of the old soldier.

Brave tales as well as brave deeds are the outcome of stirring war-times. Great crises put a man's physical and mental powers to the sternest test, and try them like gold in the furnace, proving their genuine worth. Hugo passed through some strenuous schooling, and showed indubitably his right to rank as one of the foremost literary geniuses the world has ever known. France's greatest poet, and a profound and philosophical thinker.

He was born at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, in Besancon, an old town of most romantic history, on the east coast of France, made famous while under the dominion of the King of Spain, grandson of Charles the Bold, the renowned Duke of Burgundy, hero of so many great victories. In an eloquent poem Hugo has given us the history of this town, whose associations so greatly influenced his boyish mind. His father was a soldier in Napoleon's army and rose to the rank of general, serving later in the army of King Louis XVIII as major-general.

Hugo was only twenty years of age when he published his first volume of verse, but even this early work gave evidence of his remarkable powers, and his wonderful originality. He was a poet who never lost sight of the main issues of a question through an excess of emotion, which is an extraordinary quality in one who follows the poetic muse. It was the possession of this quality moreover that made Hugo a politician as well as an artist, causing his works, instead of appealing only to the cultivated few, to make an impression on the whole reading public.

His first drama, "Cromwell," appeared in 1827. It was a splendid piece of work and justified the great theme with which it treated, but it was not a drama that could be successfully staged. In fact, after the death of Talma, the French tragedian, who was to have played in the title role, Hugo abandoned the idea of putting it on the boards, and re-wrote it to suit readers. His first practical drama was ready in 1830, "Marion Delorme." The Comedie Francaise received it, and was about to stage it when the ministers of the king put it under the ban and forbade its performance. Hot with resentment, and doubly eloquent, the artist set hard to work upon another play, one of the most beautiful of all his dramas in the sweetness of its love-story, the nobility of its characters, and the richness of its poetry, "Hernani."

The occasion of its production was one of great excitement. Hugo represented the new Romantic School as opposed to the old school of Corneille and Racine, and on the first night the adherents of both literary cults were out in full force to applaud and to condemn. The event has gone down in history as the "Battle of Hernani," for so strong was the feeling aroused that the advocates of the different schools came to blows, and the play was stopped again and again by the antagonistic faction. Each night, however, saw an increase of applause and a diminution of the hisses and jeers, and finally the French play-goers were forced to acknowledge the triumph of a masterpiece over senseless jealousy and prejudice. Hernani is the name of a bandit, who loves a beautiful girl, Dona Sol, who is also beloved by the king. The latter and Hernani are both noble characters and Dona Sol a lovely studious devoted womanhood. The king, becoming emperor, realizes that he must sacrifice his love for the country he has elected to serve. Hernani is wedded to his lovely lady, and though the two thus so joyously united do not live to enjoy life together, their death is such a happy one that it is in no sense deplorable. The love passages throughout the play are exquisitely beautiful and convincing.

The following extract is from one of the most charming scenes in the play. The king, Don Carlos, having renounced all thought of love, and wishing with the pure disinterestedness of a noble heart to see the woman he loves made happy, has just invested Hernani with the order of knighthood and bestowed upon him wealth and lands and bidden him take Dona Sol to his arms. Then, to further crown his self-sacrifice, he forgives all the conspirators of whom he has made prisoners, and sets them free, wishing to have no man at enmity with him; but to prove his magnanimity, and his worthiness to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious Charlemagne, alone upon the stage, before the tomb of Charlemagne, he addresses the spirit of the departed.

Don carlos (alone)—
Art thou content with me, O Charlemagne?
Have I the kingship's littleness stripped off?
Become as Emperor another man?
Can I Rome's mitre add unto my helm?
Have I the right the fortunes of the world
To sway? Have I a steady foot that safe
Can tread the path by Vandal ruins strewn,
Which thou hast beaten by thine armies' vast?
Have I my candle lighted at thy flame?
Did I interpret right the voice that spoke
Within this tomb? Ah, I was lost—alone
Before an Empire—a wide, howling world
That threatened and conspired. There were
the Danes
To punish, and the Holy-Father's self
To compensate—with Venice—Soliman,
Francis and Luther and a thousand dricks
Gleaming already in the shade—snarles—rocks;
And countless foes, a score of nations, each
Of which might serve to awe a score of kings.
Things ripe, all pressing to be done at once.
I cried to thee—with what shall I begin?
And thou didst answer—Son, by clemency.

TRUTHFUL, ANYWAY
The vicar, observing one of his flock coming out of the village public-house, gravely said to him, "John, my friend, I am sorry to see you coming out of a public-house."
"Yes, yer reverence, an' Ah's sorry to be seen comin' oot; but as Ah's nee money left, and t' landlord won't put it on t' slate, Ah had t' coom oot, otherwise thoo wouldn't ha' sin me for an hour or twa as yit."—Tit-Bits.
First Woman—Look here! Did you say I stole that tanner you lost?
Second Woman—No, I didn't. I only said that if you hadn't 'elped me to look for it I might have found it.—Tit-Bits.

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at \$1.00 to 65¢
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Just Try
Shopping by
Mail

HIS CONDITION CAUSES ANXIETY

Some Doubt As to Mayor Gaynor's Progress in Spite of Favorable Reports Made by Physicians

BLOOD REPORTED NEARLY NORMAL

Surgeons Speak of Need of Fresh Set of Radiographic Negatives to Find Position of Bullet

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Mayor William J. Gaynor may be making satisfactory progress, his attending physicians persistently maintained today and tonight, but there is an undercurrent of anxiety that runs contrary to the official bulletin.

His surgeons say he had a satisfactory day, that he is cheerful and stronger, is resting quietly, and is more than holding his own.

As opposed to this those who read the 10.30 bulletin thoughtfully noted a reference to "complete radiographic" examination, indicating that it was necessary to take a second set of negatives in order to accurately find the position of the bullet.

Nothing is said in the bulletin of a "split" bullet, mentioned as indicated in the first pictures. Instead the lead is now said to be lodged in the roof of the mouth.

A sample of the patient's blood was examined carefully this evening, and pronounced satisfactory, the relation of the white and red blood corpuscles having been found nearly normal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The following bulletin on Mayor Gaynor's condition was issued at 1.30 this morning by his physician, Dr. J. J. Moore.

The complete radiograph examination by Dr. C. S. Gaither shows definitely that the bullet is lodged in the chest, but it is not considered wise to attempt to remove it at present. The blood is also satisfactory.

SOUTH AFRICA POLITICS

General Botha Says He and His Party Are Good Friends of "Dr. Jim" Speaks of Raid

PRETORIA, Aug. 11.—Speaking here General Botha said his party still avowed the Unionist program. He heard of people being stirred up to vote "British" and not the empire every reason to regard himself and his party as her sons, as good as any other.

Mr. Smuts advocated military training on the Swiss model, and was willing to abide by the advice of the military authorities. He said that South Africa should be a self-reliant, but further than this she should do everything possible to assist the empire, which had given her freedom, education, and the dominating issue in the campaign.

DURBAN, Aug. 11.—Dr. Jameson here said that it was not sought by means of the raid of December, 1895, to replace Dutch rule by Englishmen in the Transvaal. During the raid he carried a letter conciliatory to the Boers, and thought that the Boers were carried out and thoroughly deserving of punishment. He said it was a step in the direction of the Republic of South Africa which was Cecil Rhodes's policy.

On Perjury Charge. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Thomas G. Lee, of the dressed beef sales department of Armour & Co., indicted today on the charge of perjury by the federal grand jury, was arrested late today by Deputy U. S. Marshal Davis. He gave bail for \$5,000.

Republican Prosperity. BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 11.—Representative John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, reported to President Taft today that he had just returned from Montana, Washington, California, and "Everywhere looking bright for Republican success at the polls this fall."

Wending On His Way. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 12.—Joseph Henderson, charged in Louisville with the murder of Alma Kolmer, was taken from jail here to the Louisville station after midnight by Detective Chief Carny of Louisville, to go aboard a 4 o'clock train for Louisville. Wending in high spirits when he arrived in stage of the journey from Olney, Ill., the motor car stalled on a hill, and the car to the top. Reporters were not permitted to look on Wendling while he was locked up here.

Government of Alaska. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The establishment of a federal commission on the order of the inter-state commerce commission for the control of Alaska was advocated today by Senator Charles New York banker, who has just returned from a tour of the territory. Under such a commission, he believes Alaska's resources would be developed rapidly. Population is not increasing as fast as he thought, he said, they can't be preserved in reservations, while road, are too stringent.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR BURNED BY ACID

Ugly Incident Occurs in Conclave With Conclave at Chicago—Acid Thrown on Automobile Party

MINNEAPOLIS PEOPLE ARE THE VICTIMS

Business of Conclave Finished by Election of Officers and Selection of Denver as Next Meeting Place

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—J. C. Lewis, prominent commander of the Minneapolis Knights Templar, conducted a three-day business meeting of the order, which was held in the city of Chicago.

Both of Mr. Lewis' hands and his left knee were burned and Mrs. Boeke was burned about the knees. The open into of the burning fluid was tossed into the car by some one hidden in a row of seats occupied as the grand stand for the Knights Templar parade.

With the selection of Denver for the convocation of 1913 and the election of officers, the business of the convocation, as grand master of the order, concluded today. It required 130 ballots to gain the coveted prize for Denver.

By the 15th of September or the 1st of October, the E. & N. railway company will inaugurate a new service over the Albern extension as far as Cameron Lake.

E. & N. SERVICE TO CAMERON LAKE

Trains Will be Operated Part Way Over Albern Extension of Island Road by First of October

By the 15th of September or the 1st of October, the E. & N. railway company will inaugurate a new service over the Albern extension as far as Cameron Lake.

To the majority this will be gratifying intelligence. The lake mentioned in the report is a beautiful one, and has seldom been visited by sportsmen, habitually. A good number have occasionally made an excursion to the lake, but have returned with glowing reports.

Death of R. T. Payne. WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 11.—Retired Rear Admiral R. T. Payne, president of the American Society, and widely known as a philanthropist, died at his home here tonight.

Tax Rickard Quits Fight Game. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—"The Jersey-Johnson fight at Reno was my last appearance as a promoter," said Rickard today. "It isn't that I love the fight game less, but I love that coal mine of ours at Coos Bay more, and that will be enough for me for some time."

Methodist Minister Injured. WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—Rev. Joseph S. Coffin, Methodist minister of St. Louis, met with a painful accident on his way to St. Paul today while on his way to attend the Methodist conference at Victoria. He was walking and fell sustaining a head injury to his ankle. He was taken to the general hospital for treatment. Rev. Mr. Coffin is 72 years of age.

Wireless Stations Discontinued. PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11.—The United Wireless Telegraph company's stations at Portland and St. Helens, Ore., are discontinued. The elimination of the land offices of the company will confine itself to stations along the coast. The station at Astoria, which is situated for communication with vessels, will become a 24-hour station.

Departure of Queen's Own. TORONTO, Aug. 11.—Several thousand relatives and spectators crowded the galleries of the armory when six of the Queen's Own Rifles, resident in new uniforms, paraded for a unique ceremony. Lieutenant Governor Gibson, Premier Whitney and Mayor Geary of Toronto united in bidding the farewells to the men of the province and especially to the regiment in setting off on their way to England.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—Riding 400 miles on the buffers of an express after escaping from a reformatory, after stealing \$1,000 from messenger boys outside the most important office of the confidence trick, under-estimating the importance of the matter, frequenting and making bets at the most important races, while the police were searching everywhere for him—these are some of the incidents in the career of a 15-year-old boy named Adolf Conrad, who, when finally captured by the police the other day, remarked that he regretted that he had temporarily postponed his future arrangements.

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MINNEAPOLIS PEOPLE ARE THE VICTIMS

Business of Conclave Finished by Election of Officers and Selection of Denver as Next Meeting Place

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—J. C. Lewis, prominent commander of the Minneapolis Knights Templar, conducted a three-day business meeting of the order, which was held in the city of Chicago.

Both of Mr. Lewis' hands and his left knee were burned and Mrs. Boeke was burned about the knees. The open into of the burning fluid was tossed into the car by some one hidden in a row of seats occupied as the grand stand for the Knights Templar parade.

With the selection of Denver for the convocation of 1913 and the election of officers, the business of the convocation, as grand master of the order, concluded today. It required 130 ballots to gain the coveted prize for Denver.

By the 15th of September or the 1st of October, the E. & N. railway company will inaugurate a new service over the Albern extension as far as Cameron Lake.

E. & N. SERVICE TO CAMERON LAKE

Trains Will be Operated Part Way Over Albern Extension of Island Road by First of October

By the 15th of September or the 1st of October, the E. & N. railway company will inaugurate a new service over the Albern extension as far as Cameron Lake.

To the majority this will be gratifying intelligence. The lake mentioned in the report is a beautiful one, and has seldom been visited by sportsmen, habitually. A good number have occasionally made an excursion to the lake, but have returned with glowing reports.

Death of R. T. Payne. WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 11.—Retired Rear Admiral R. T. Payne, president of the American Society, and widely known as a philanthropist, died at his home here tonight.

Tax Rickard Quits Fight Game. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—"The Jersey-Johnson fight at Reno was my last appearance as a promoter," said Rickard today. "It isn't that I love the fight game less, but I love that coal mine of ours at Coos Bay more, and that will be enough for me for some time."

Methodist Minister Injured. WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—Rev. Joseph S. Coffin, Methodist minister of St. Louis, met with a painful accident on his way to St. Paul today while on his way to attend the Methodist conference at Victoria. He was walking and fell sustaining a head injury to his ankle. He was taken to the general hospital for treatment. Rev. Mr. Coffin is 72 years of age.

Wireless Stations Discontinued. PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11.—The United Wireless Telegraph company's stations at Portland and St. Helens, Ore., are discontinued. The elimination of the land offices of the company will confine itself to stations along the coast. The station at Astoria, which is situated for communication with vessels, will become a 24-hour station.

Departure of Queen's Own. TORONTO, Aug. 11.—Several thousand relatives and spectators crowded the galleries of the armory when six of the Queen's Own Rifles, resident in new uniforms, paraded for a unique ceremony. Lieutenant Governor Gibson, Premier Whitney and Mayor Geary of Toronto united in bidding the farewells to the men of the province and especially to the regiment in setting off on their way to England.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—Riding 400 miles on the buffers of an express after escaping from a reformatory, after stealing \$1,000 from messenger boys outside the most important office of the confidence trick, under-estimating the importance of the matter, frequenting and making bets at the most important races, while the police were searching everywhere for him—these are some of the incidents in the career of a 15-year-old boy named Adolf Conrad, who, when finally captured by the police the other day, remarked that he regretted that he had temporarily postponed his future arrangements.

FRIDAY BARGAINS REPEATED TODAY



Real Nappa Tan Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed. Regular price \$1.00. Friday, per pair .75c. Dents' Kid Gloves, ladies', in tans and white. Regular price \$1.50. Friday, per pair .75c. Dents' Mocha Gloves, ladies', in grey and brown. Regular price \$1.50. Friday, per pair .75c. Ladies' Cotton Vests. Regular price 35c and 50c. Friday .25c. Children's Ribbed Hose, black. Regular price 35c. 40c and 50c pair. Friday .25c. Ladies' Muslin Collars, with jabot attached. Regular price 35c and 50c each. Friday .25c. Ladies' Pique Stock Collars, in white and colors. Regular price 65c. Friday .35c. Ladies' Corsets—American Lady and Thomson's Glove-fitting Corsets.



Regular \$1.75 - Friday, per pair .125. Regular \$3.75. Friday, per pair .200. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. Friday, per pair .150. Regular \$4.25. Friday, per pair .225.

Dress Goods and Dress-making a specialty. A large and expert staff. Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets.

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

Latest ideas in High class exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

The Blending of Style and Value



The Reform has made its greatest success among those whose wardrobe formerly cost them almost double what it does now. The warmest friends that FIT-REFORM has, are those who are most particular and exacting about the garments they buy.

FIT-REFORM is the perfect blend of style and value in high grade, hand-tailored suits and Overcoats.

FIT-REFORM offers the newest and choicest of the season's styles, in the newest and choicest of the season's patterns, as originated and perfected by the master designers and tailors of the FIT-REFORM organization. Yet FIT-REFORM prices are within the means of practically everyone—Suits and Overcoats, from \$15 to \$35.

International Traffic. BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Chairman Knapp and J. P. Mabee, chief of the Canadian railway commission, are conferring here over questions connected with the international freight traffic. The conference is held to discuss a tentative agreement for jurisdiction over windows of smuggling rails and water, between Canada and the United States.

For Padding Census Returns. HELIX, Mont., Aug. 11.—Thomas Dalley and J. C. McDonald, great Falls census enumerators, pleaded guilty to court, late this afternoon, and were sentenced to 24 hours in jail and fined \$1,000. Two more enumerators will be arraigned on August 17, on a similar charge.

Ashore at Diamond Head. HONOLULU, Aug. 11.—The British Barkentine Helga, bound from New York to San Francisco, went ashore today on Diamond Head at the entrance of the harbor. The Helga left New-castle 118 days ago with a cargo of coal. She leaked almost continuously during the voyage. The vessel has been abandoned by the crew and breaking up.

Cannot Be Deported. KINGSTON, Aug. 11.—The United States justice department has notified it will not allow the deportation of Jacob Gubinsky into the United States. He was convicted two years ago at Kingston, sentenced to 18 months in prison here had a wish to parole and depart him, but as he is not an American citizen he cannot get entry into New York, but was never naturalized.

Many Hindus Start for States. CALIFORNIA, Aug. 11.—Fifteen hundred Hindus have sailed from the consular general of the United States says they probably will be re-ferred permission to land at San Francisco. The practice of the States was his opinion, the consular general expressed government would make representations on the subject to the British government.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET

ROSS' IS THE FRUIT MART OF B. C. Our stock of selected fruit the finest money can buy. Watch our windows for Friday and Saturday Fruit bargains.

GOOD COOKING APPLES, per box .30. PLUMS, per basket 35c and .30c. FANCY GRAVENSTEIN APPLES, selected stock. Per box .185. SPECIAL THIS WEEK B. C. CREAM, 20 oz. tins, each .10c. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590.

Would You Throw Away Money? No

Then buy what you need in the Grocery Line from Copas & Young

The Grocery Firm that has made it its business to SAVE YOU MONEY. Nothing like convincing facts. Try an order

- We have secured another lot of SCHRAM FRUIT JARS. Note the Price: Pints, per dozen .65c. Quarts, per dozen .90c. Half gallons, per dozen .110. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for .25c. SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for .15c. PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle. 15c. OGLIVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 8-lb. sack. 35c. CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.75. CANADA FIRST CREAM, large 20-oz. can .10c. CALIFORNIA SULTANA RAISINS, per packet .5c. DADDY'S FAVORITE SAUCE, 2 bottles for .25c. LOCAL PLUMS, large basket .25c. COOKING APPLES, 6 lbs. for .25c. NICE LOCAL PEARS, 6 lbs. for .25c.

Pedlars of cheap baking powder have no authority for taking Orders in our name

Copas & Young THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery. Phones 94 and 95.

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug: a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 588 YATES STREET.



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"CHIEF SCOUT" TELLS OF MOVEMENTS AIMS

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell Addresses Large Audience in the Victoria Theatre—Much Interest

If the interest that was shown at the meeting tendered to General Sir Robert Baden-Powell at his first public appearance in this part of the world at the Victoria theatre last night under the auspices of the Canadian club is a criterion, the remarks made by Premier McBride in proposing a vote of thanks to the general will no doubt be realized when he states that British Columbia would have the best representation in the Boy Scout Movement in the empire.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who was given him at the conclusion of the meeting by thanking his interested hearers, stated that the expression came from the bottom of his heart and he strongly hoped that the interest in the Boy Scout movement would continue here—as it meant the future of the British nation.

In a few brief remarks, Chairman T. J. Jones, president of the Canadian club, enquired the accomplishments of the hero of Marston, and he stated that those who had witnessed the turnout of the scouts yesterday could not fail to be grateful to Sir Baden-Powell, the instigator of the movement. He then called upon the speaker of the evening, who upon relating was met with cheers.

Assuring the gathering that he was greatly surprised at this large reception, Sir Robert thanked the Canadian club for their energy in arranging this splendid meeting in so short a time. He stated that the Canadian club had been formed to develop the actual good feeling of the men of Canada, and to the same end the Boy Scouts had been formed to encourage the progress and brotherly feeling of the empire. He had made his way across the continent to this part first, because he thought that in this western part the movement was least needed, and he was plentiful in the way of nature outside the school walls for the interest of the boy, but in England the boys had been neglected owing to the thickly populated sections of the country. Here, ambitious could not be made many, but these things were different and the boy scout was greatly needed.

At the close of the meeting, the speaker continued, were to try and make good citizens and men of the future. In the schoolroom, the boys were taught arithmetic, but no school could teach character. Many could not read nor write, but character was carried through life. This is left to the boys' parents, and surroundings. The man with character never climbs. That, he claimed was the one great point of the movement. He said that the romance of scouting appeared to all boys. Here, the work was easier when the boys were to be made men, the spirit life of strenuous endeavor and activity, but the work at home had to be sought in the work of the world. The boys there have to be met half way in England and in their back-land, and the work of the world is given the necessary imagination. Boys had to qualify by their personal good quality, and the work of the world to make their own bed, be able to map out the country, know the sky and study the nature of the world. Nothing in every boy, that if given a chance, will come out.

For efficiency in any of these lines, badges are given and when a boy attains the standing of six of these badges he is awarded the rank of scout, which signifies that he is an all-round scout. Later on with more attainments he is made a leader, and the standing of king scout, which is greatly thought of by the average scout. In this manner, the boys are made to be useful to the country.

One point Sir Robert wished to be understood and that was that the boy scout movement does not encourage soldierly. The main feature is to train the boy discipline. As there is no military training, the boys are given the necessary imagination. Boys had to qualify by their personal good quality, and the work of the world to make their own bed, be able to map out the country, know the sky and study the nature of the world. Nothing in every boy, that if given a chance, will come out.

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Another point was that each boy should have a leader, and it would not be interfered with any way by the movement. They taught boys to take a helping hand with their neighbor, the object being that a scout must endeavor to accomplish one good turn a day. The scouts carry these things out and he thought that if one could encourage the boy by giving him his daily good turn, they should instruct him.

Over one hundred and thirty medals had been awarded to scouts for the saving of lives throughout the empire and every day, the speaker stated, he received letters recommending medals or certificates for the saving of a life or aiding the helpless.

The Patrols. Troops were formed of 40 or 50 members and each troop was divided into a patrol of eight. The eight were then placed under the command of one, the one man usually being the boy who is not mischievous. Here he has responsibilities that take his attention and here individuality is taught. Each boy of the eight gets his individual training by his patrol numbers that being made into small numbers that each boy can be reached. The patrol leader is responsible for the maintenance of his patrol, and the results have proven most promising.

Sir Robert thought that New Zealand had taken up the points most fully, but he stated that the movement was not run from any headquarters. The policy of the movement had been made elastic, that is, every outlying province with its different conditions would make its own regulations. Through this, if England requires soldiers it can get the best individual character, but he wished it understood that they were not endeavoring to teach a boy the ethics of soldiering—only individual responsibility.

Many other points are now taking up the movement and it has only been a

CHIEF SCOUT TELLS OF MOVEMENTS AIMS General Sir Robert Baden-Powell Addresses Large Audience in the Victoria Theatre—Much Interest

If the interest that was shown at the meeting tendered to General Sir Robert Baden-Powell at his first public appearance in this part of the world at the Victoria theatre last night... The aims of the movement, the speaker continued, were to train good citizens and men of the future...

A LITTLE MISTAKE

Waterfront Walls is the general title of a series of rhymes which were published in the Vancouver Province... The man with 'no character' never climbs to the top of the mountain...

WILL IDENTIFY PRISONER

Provincial Police Take Steps to Ascertain Identity of Man Believed to be Haney Identification of the prisoner now held at Dillon, Montana, and believed to be William Haney, the train robber who with others, held up the P. E. express train at Dunc...

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Queen Charlottes "In Forty Nine"

Cyrenus Mulkey, a Prospector in His Eightieth Year Revisits Scene.

The discovery of Gold Harbor, Queen Charlotte Islands, was first made by an Indian who was ignorant of its value... The first report of the fabulously rich ore reached Oregon through a discharged employee of the Hudson's Bay Company...

Mr. Mulkey starts his story by saying that Fort Simpson was established in 1837 by the Hudson's Bay Company with Sir James Douglas as its first commander... In 1851 a lone Indian and his squaw, who were escaping from a fierce battle between the Timpaneas and the Skidians...

Mr. Mulkey says that there were about 8,000 Indians on the islands at that time, many of whom were of the Skidians, 200 at Cumshinga, 1,000 at Cumshinga, 200 at Skidians, 700 at Clew and about 800 at Nininat, all of the Skidians and other mainland tribes... Mr. Mulkey says that there were about 8,000 Indians on the islands at that time...

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THEY WILL NOT PAY THE TAXES AND WINS

Maitre Sherritt Claims Illegal Use of Public Monies and Successfully Bases His Refusal on This

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Maitre Lhermette, who has been protesting against and demanding certain taxes on account of alleged illegal use of public money by municipal councillors, seems to be successful for the moment... The taxpayer on insisting this privilege at hearings before different judges...

ANOTHER ESTIMATE

Eastern Engineer Believes Sooko Lake Tunnel Can Be Constructed for Twenty Dollars per Foot More expert advice on the cost of constructing the tunnel... Sooko lake, should the lake be taken as the city's future source of supply...

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MANCHURIA AND THE OPEN DOOR

British Enterprise Impeded By the Action of Japan and Russia—Proposed

There is increasing agitation over the question of railway development in Manchuria and Mongolia, and the objection by Russia and Japan to the construction by China of the China Aigun railway, under a contract with Messrs. Pauling & Co., of West London, England...

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Advertisement for 'The Colonist' newspaper, listing subscription rates and contact information. Includes a small illustration of a person.

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HOW ROYAL CITY LOST N TAXES

Auditor Cotsworth Submits Another Scathing Report to City Council on Conducting of Tax Sales

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 12.—Bitter feelings marked the reading of the report on Wednesday night. The feeling at the meeting ran high, and Mr. Cotsworth at the conclusion of the report, was greeted with great applause by the citizens assembled in the council chamber.

Mr. Cotsworth, one of those interested in the report, grew incensed at certain remarks made by Mr. Cotsworth in picking up his hat left the room, with the remark: "I will not take my seat again while this thing is in the council chamber."

Despite the efforts of his friends, Mr. Cotsworth did not return to the room to hear the rest of the discussion. The interest here in the matter is great, and a large crowd assembled to hear the most sensational civic case ever presented at this town. Mr. Cotsworth, after reading his report, touched on the case in general, stated that he intended going back to the old country for a short visit, but that he would return and see that his report was fully credited by the people.

As yet, no definite action has been taken in the matter or no line of procedure decided upon, but at the next regular meeting of the council the report will come up for discussion. An opportunity will also be given those accused in the document to appear before the council and explain.

Mr. Cotsworth reflected severely on the conduct of former civic officials in connection with tax sales, pointing particularly to ex-Mayor Keary and ex-Clerk Glover. He showed that large sums had been lost by the city, and that men who had bought land at the sales for less than the amount of delinquent taxes had made or could make substantial profits. He mentioned Joseph Martin, K. C., one who profited by laxity in conducting these sales. A passage in his report says:

"It was wrong, if not criminal, for the mayor and other officials to have taken advantage of the city through the positions for which they were responsible, as the details recorded on exhibit prove that these were not cases of securing lost for the benefit of the homes. These men were paid salaries by the city and therefore their whole interest should have been in the city's side."

"Some transactions already referred to indicate more in the nature of a bribe than can in future be allowed under the British flag."

Concluding, the auditor says: "It is my reluctant duty to name ex-Mayor Keary as the mainly responsible for the administration of these transactions in which he personally took part. He most seriously violated his sacred trust and duty, and will not allow any private interest to influence my conduct in public matters."

GRAVEST QUESTION IN CONSERVATION

Necessity of Enforcement of Laws to Prevent Forest Fires Is Strongly Advocated by Mr. James White

"The prevention of forest fires is probably the gravest question which confronts Canada's National Conservation Commission," said Mr. James White, secretary of the commission, when he spoke at the Empire Hotel yesterday. Mr. White is paying a visit to the island in connection with his work having the department from Kamloops where he attended the irrigation congress.

"Up to the present," said Mr. White, "too much attention has been paid to the methods of extinguishing these fires once they have been started. What we want to do is to insure that the careless authors of these great conflagrations which are so rapidly developing in the interior of the continent, are heavily, or indeed put in prison. It is the duty of the public to see that the public of the tremendous grassy areas of the island in connection with his work, have the department from Kamloops where he attended the irrigation congress."

"In respect to the numerous conflagrations caused through locomotive sparks, the attention of the commission has drawn the attention of the government to the need of protective measures. In the instance of fires which have to be amended. Railroads and forest reserves should have spark arrestors and screens. On April 1st, a law went into effect covering forest reserves in the Adirondack park, and at the end of the year, all forest reserves are inspected to see that their screens are in a defective. The result has been that there have been no fires in the Adirondacks this year."

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CHOOSE CARDINALS NEXT NOVEMBER

There Are Now Eighteen Vacancies—Possible a Canadian May Be Among the Appointed

The Rome correspondent of the Tablet points out there are now no fewer than eighteen vacancies in the cardinalate less than when Pius X. came to the Pontifical throne. But there is at least good reason to believe that his holiness intends to hold a Consistory in November, which will fill many of the vacant places. It has been taken for granted usually that two of the most certain "creations" of the next Consistory will be Cardinal Nuncio at Vienna, and Cardinal Mendes Bello, Patriarch of Constantinople, but it has been an open secret that there have been some difficulties in the way. In the case of the Nuncio, the normal course would have been a request to the Holy Father for his elevation to the Sacred College. Nor is the case of the Patriarch of Constantinople clear as it has seemed to the public. There is an arrangement which provides that the Patriarch of Lisbon is to be created a cardinal at the first Consistory at which cardinals are created, after his appointment to the See. But no provision seems to have been made for the case that has actually occurred—that of the resignation of a cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon. Mr. Mendes Bello's predecessor, the Franciscan Cardinal Neto, is still alive, and a comparatively young man as cardinals go, although he is, after Cardinal Oreglia, the senior member of the Sacred College. Does the right to the main under these circumstances? And if Mr. Bello resigns, will the Holy See be shortly afterwards forced to resign his right to the See? And if it is in harmony with the spirit of the arrangement between the Holy See and Portugal that the Sacred College might be largely populated with Portuguese? The problem has been solved satisfactorily, but no inkling of the solution has been given to the public. We are on guard to other "prelates" whose names are mentioned on good authority in

PROCEEDS WITH HER NAVAL PROGRAMME

Admiral Von Tirpitz, German Naval Secretary Triumphs Over the Financial Minister —Will Be No Economics

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German naval secretary, has triumphed in his conflict with the finance minister, Herr Wermuth, in the House of Representatives. The result of a great victory and no economic. There will be no change in Germany's policy to build the immense fleet proposed by the naval programme, and there is not the faintest hope of any international arrangement being agreed for the limitation of naval armaments. Tirpitz's programme, which he has been guided persons in European circles, is that Germany is prepared to relax one lot of her policy with respect to armaments, but only read today's programme of the German newspapers on this question.

These comments make it clear that Tirpitz's sole idea is to follow the line that she has pursued since the outbreak of the war, and to insist on her sovereign rights. Furthermore, she continues to urge that Great Britain should not insist on the limitation of armaments as only a means of Germany's policy, but she has openly made that she is not prepared to accept any such limitation as a condition of her policy.

The programme of the "Vossische Zeitung," an official inspired article concerning the limitation of naval armaments, declares that the present German shipbuilding programme, being fixed for a period of years, is unalterable except by a new legislative act rescinding that of 1900, with its supplementary acts of 1906 and 1908.

That this abandonment of Germany's naval policy is absolutely out of the question; and that the German government has no intention of agreeing to any such limitation as a condition of her policy, and that the German Navy Act has been fulfilled.

The existing German law lays down that the shipbuilding programme shall be continued until 1917, and it is definitely declared that no modification can be introduced until 1917.

It is plain that the influence of the big navy party outweighs that of the "Wirtschaftliche" high quarters. It is considered certain that the programme of the Reichstag will be further expanded by the Reichstag within a year or two. The Tagblatt hints that the Kaiser's reserve army will be increased to 400,000 men, and that the Imperial chancellor, and Herr Wermuth.

BURNS TO MEET CHICAGO FIGHTER

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.—Tommy Burns, the former champion, will be expected to meet Tony Caponi, of Chicago, in a boxing bout on August 22.

INDIA INTERESTED IN DRY FARMING

Vice-President and Secretary for That Country to be Nominated in Connection With World Congress

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 12.—Growers in several states in the Northwest are about to adopt dry farming methods, and though the plan may be slow in gaining acceptance in the Northwest, it will revolutionize agriculture in that vast region, which probably suffers more from drought than any other country in the world.

India believes the same method is the cause of the effects of drought, and the editor of the Herald of Health, published in London, in a two-page article commenting upon the fact that the principles of dry farming are being studied in India. He adds, "It is believed that drought will be greatly limited."

John T. Burns, secretary of the Dry Farming Congress, which will have its fifth convention in Spokane, October 6 to 8, said today that the British ministry at Washington, D. C., has taken up the question of the world congress of selecting a vice-president and secretary for India for the organization. These officers will be appointed next year, giving India representation on the board. The congress already has fifteen members in India. That they are interested in the fact is evidenced by a letter to Mr. Burns, dated August 10, from W. H. Bennett of Raurigunge, Bengal, who has lived in India 22 years, says millions of acres of land there are being made to produce large quantities of foodstuffs by the practice of dry farming. This, he adds, will be of benefit to the thousands who are dependent on the produce of the soil. "I desire all the information available upon the subject," Mr. Bennett says, "as I expect to take up dry farming in India. I believe it will be a success in India."

MINING NEWS

Joplin District

The Joplin district, including contiguous sections of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, produced 24,628 tons of zinc in 1914. From this figure the output increased to 256,218 tons in 1917, dropping with lower prices to 254,822 in 1918. In the meantime and particularly since 1914, production ele-

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

PREMIER TO LAY CORNER STONE

Hon. Richard McBride Has Consented to Officiate at Imposing Ceremony Next Tuesday Afternoon

There is the United States grow rapidly, though it is small, as compared with Joplin. This output is especially small for the higher content of the ore, which is taken into account. It was early determined that a certain amount of ore would be laid, and August 1, 1919, the ore duties took effect. They are arranged on a sliding scale, the tax varying with the percentage of metal found in the ore, and including 10 per cent. tax is free; from 15 to 25 per cent. the tax is 40c; from 20 to 25 per cent. the tax is 25c; from 25 to 30 per cent. the tax is 15c; from 30 to 35 per cent. the tax is 10c; from 35 to 40 per cent. the tax is 5c; from 40 to 45 per cent. the tax is 25c; from 45 to 50 per cent. the tax is 15c; from 50 to 55 per cent. the tax is 10c; from 55 to 60 per cent. the tax is 5c; from 60 to 65 per cent. the tax is 25c; from 65 to 70 per cent. the tax is 15c; from 70 to 75 per cent. the tax is 10c; from 75 to 80 per cent. the tax is 5c; from 80 to 85 per cent. the tax is 25c; from 85 to 90 per cent. the tax is 15c; from 90 to 95 per cent. the tax is 10c; from 95 to 100 per cent. the tax is 5c.

The corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building, View and Blanchard streets, will be laid formally on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m. by His Honor, Premier McBride. An invitation extended the latter by the committee, which consists of Capt. McIntosh, A. J. Brace, C. C. Mitchener and J. L. Shene, was accepted and the preparation for the ceremony is well advanced.

A splendid granite block, weighing 40 chains, more or less, to the north-west corner of lot 113; thence south 40 chains to the southeast corner of lot 80; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the southeast corner of lot 80 to 85, 65 chains, more or less; thence east 44 chains, more or less, to point of commencement.

A copper box of a suitable character, has been designed. In it will be placed a copy of the constitution of the Y. M. C. A., copies of the local daily papers, a brief history of the association, a list of the officers and membership of the organization, a programme of the ceremony, a list of the committees, a collection of the funds for the building, and a collection of the different coins now in circulation in Canada. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a platform for the accommodation of invited guests. It will be placed on the first floor. A hundred seats will be provided. R. B. Johnston, the president, will occupy the chair. The Lord Bishop of Columbia, Rev. Dr. Campbell, and Dr. Johnston, superintendent of the Methodist conference, which then will be in session in Victoria, will assist in the ceremony. The Rev. W. M. C. A. officers and directors and other officials.

Invitations are being printed and Members of the provincial government, members of parliament, mayors and councillors of Victoria, president of the board of trade, president of the Canadian Club, president of the Vancouver Island Development League, the president of the Y. M. C. A., school trustees, the United States and British consuls, and other officials.

FRENCH VIEW OF BRITISH THEORISTS

Regard Limitation of Armaments as Impracticable— Situation Changed Greatly in the Last Decade

It is perhaps only natural that France which suffered so terribly from an historic case of military unpreparedness, should regard with undisguised scepticism the proposals of British theorists, who in their hastily considered proposals for the limitation of armaments put forward in different quarters during the last few days. It has often been remarked in France that it is one thing to say that a nation which has the reputation for sound common sense and businesslike practicality, at no time has France been freer than today of all delusions, and the disarmament proposals coming from such quarters are regarded as a step toward the realization of a dream, which the British theorists, who in their hastily considered proposals for the limitation of armaments put forward in different quarters during the last few days. 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RURAL AND SUBURBAN

PLOT OF WILD FLOWERS

It was just a narrow stretch of ground on a city lot, shadowed by closely-built houses, and a high, tight, board fence, but the wild flowers flourished there, although the conditions were very different from those of their natural habitat.

The beginnings of the garden were made twelve years or more ago, before the danger of the extermination of our native plants was fully realized. The woods, however, were even then receding before the growth of the city of Rochester, making longer and longer trips necessary to bring us to the haunts of our wild-wood friends. So, because we loved them; because if we could not visit them in their native retreats we still longed to see them; because it was only a question of time before many of them would be ruthlessly destroyed, when we found them at all plenty we took a few of them up tenderly with as much of the soil as possible and carried them home.

It was always a matter of surprise that so many and such different species of plants should flourish under such apparently unfavorable conditions. The soil was naturally rather heavy and poor, but many basketfuls of wood's soil and leaf mold were uncomplainingly tugged home and added to it, and the leaves with which nature covered the bed in the fall were allowed to decay and then were carefully dug in around the roots of the plants. Many of our native plants, and especially the early spring flowers, readily adapt themselves to the wild-flower garden, but none of them will do this without more or less care.

The natural thing for everyone to do in beginning a wild garden is to start in the spring when everyone feels an impulse for gardening. When hot weather comes, the desire for gardening wanes, and many wild gardens contain nothing but the delicate shade-loving flowers of May and June. It would be better if we all began with the summer and autumn blooming wild flowers, which are generally more robust and sun-loving. These require less care than the spring wild flowers, and few of them are in danger of extermination. Naturally everyone who begins a wild garden wants to start with lady-slippers, and all the rare and delicate things. These are precisely the things that are in danger of extermination, and people ought to take them until they have had some experience in gardening.

The second commonest mistake is to bring in the plants with insufficient balls of earth. It is only fair to others that when we remove rare plants from the wild to our gardens we should take pains to duplicate natural conditions as far as possible. Lady-slippers and other orchids almost thrive permanently in gardens. Most of them require a combination of shade and leaf mold and more moisture than it is convenient or possible to give. Moreover, it is likely that there are certain undiscovered elements in the cultivation of lady-slippers. It is a great deal better to leave the orchids in the wild and join the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, than to bring lady-slippers into the garden where it is impossible to duplicate natural conditions.

The glory of the garden was in the trillium blossoms. Roots of white ones (Trillium grandiflorum) were carried home year after year, until several fine clusters adorned the bed. One clump, though seemingly planted in about the worst possible place, close up against the board fence, increased in size until last year it bore forty blossoms. When these were in bloom, all at once, the plant was a beautiful sight. Most of the flowers were of very large size and of the purest white. The few flowered trilliums (T. erectum), flourished also, making a pretty contrast to the white ones, and the dark-red fruit made the plants attractive after the blossoms had withered. Trilliums are so beautiful and so deserving of cultivation, that it is a pleasure to note that several dealers in native plants catalogue them. They flourish better if transplanted after the bulbs have ripened than when taken up in bloom, and they require two years to become well-established.

"The lady-slippers, or cypripediums, were the choicest occupants of the garden. The greatest pains were taken in transplanting them from their native homes, a ball of earth being lifted with them and care being exercised not to injure the roots. Leaf mold and sand were mixed with the common soil, and for several years they flourished finely. They did best in a partial shade, and with C. spectabile it was found necessary that the ground should be kept moist all the time. After a few years they gradually failed. C. pubescens continued vigorous longer than C. spectabile, but at last it also failed to put in an appearance, and as both species were becoming scarce in the woods, no effort was made to replace them. C. parviflorum, with its quaint little blossoms, survived the longest, but last season only two or three stalks came up, and these produced no flowers. Dealers in native plants are now offering the cypripediums for sale, and it is not necessary to devastate the woods in order to obtain them. I am quite convinced that they are not difficult of cultivation when natural conditions are imitated and continued, but those already accustomed to cultivation would undoubtedly do better than those transplanted from the woods and swamps.

Clumps of bloodroot cheered us early in the spring with their pure-white, delicate-petaled blossoms. Where a little sunshine visited them they came out early, and other bunches, more shaded, bloomed a week or so later, thus giving us a longer opportunity for enjoying this lovely flower; whose only fault is its transitoriness. It is easy to grow. It has even been seen growing on rubbish heaps in cities.

The delicate little spring beauty grew close beside some of the clumps of bloodroot in a very shaded, unfavorable location, but the dain-

ty plants were forgiving and every year put forth a few blossoms, as if hoping for better days. Label the plants you find this spring and in midsummer you may gather the little round brown bulbs about the size of a pea, which lie on the ground.

Hepaticas, white, pink and blue, grew here, there and everywhere, delighting us with their delicate coloring and downy new leaves so carefully soded. No other wild plant better repaid transplanting and cultivation. Some amateur Burbank ought to improve the hepatica.

Early visits to the woods before any flowers were in blossom, were often rewarded by finding specimens of the brilliant scarlet cups of the fungus called Peziza coccinea. A partially decayed branch covered with these was carried home, laid in a shady place and carefully covered with leaves. It was by no means expected that these gay fungi would reproduce themselves under such different conditions, but they did, and year after year they appeared, making an interesting and attractive feature in our little wild-wood garden.

Though the cardinal flower (Lobelia cardinalis) naturally grows in wet places, usually along streams, it accommodated itself very graciously to our drier ground, perhaps because it was planted near a door where water was frequently dashed over the plant. Beginning to bloom in July, the long spikes of blossoms continued opening to the very tip, and numerous side shoots would spring out from the main stalk, thus prolonging the flowering until the latter part of August. The brilliant blossoms shone like a flame. It does well in ordinary garden soil, but its weak point as a garden plant is that its spike gets ragged, the lower flowers going to seed before the uppermost open. Some people complain that they cannot make the seeds grow. If sown as soon as ripe in a prepared bed of finely pulverized soil without covering, they germinate in seven days. In the spring they should be sown in flats indoors.

A single plant of jewel weed was once carried home. From it sprang a host every year. They tried their best to monopolize the garden, but did not quite succeed. I think the plant was Impatiens fulva, but instead of being yellow the flowers were always a beautiful shade of rose color, never varying and never going back to what was probably the original hue. The flowers were spotted with brown like I. fulva, and in all but color they perfectly resembled that species.

A number of species of ferns was scattered among the other plants. A symmetrical clump of royal fern was always thrifty, and also one of cinnamon fern. The sensitive fern and Pteris aquilina grew rapidly; and the little polypody and the Christmas fern led a tranquil existence.

AUGUST OPPORTUNITIES

The up-to-date cultivator finds abundant opportunities to keep himself busy this hottest month of the year. There is no rest in either garden, orchard or greenhouse, if the best results are to be forced out of each during the coming winter; and, moreover, during August we lay foundations in many cases for next year.

Budding of peaches, cherries and plums must be done now.

Sow These Vegetables

Peas and beans for late crop may be attempted. If they do mature you will gain just that much, and if conditions are against them and they fail, the value of the seed lost is so slight as to be not worth counting.

Make sowing of spinach for fall use, also some hot-weather lettuce, such as Black-seeded Simpson. In all cases where late crops are planted, use early—that is, quickly maturing—varieties.

Sow parsley for early crop next spring and carry over the plants in a cold frame.

Mustard is a welcome salad in late fall and can be raised from seed sown now.

In the nursery, propagate by green wood cuttings any shrubs, trees and vines. Take the cuttings and insert them in boxes of sand placed where they can be kept from frost during the winter, a greenhouse is the best possible place. If you have not got a greenhouse, lay your plans immediately to build one, for all the construction must be finished before the end of October in order to reap the greatest advantages of its possession and to avoid early frost.

In the hardy border, now is the appointed time to thin out clumps that have become overgrown, and also to re-arrange groupings which are to be improved. Soak very thoroughly with water before lifting; then, if the work is done with ordinary care, the plants will not suffer.

Do you want to raise your own perennial plants for bloom next year? Sow seeds in August. The secret of successful germination of all perennial plants, which are often spoken of as difficult to handle, is sowing seed as soon as it is ripe.

Plant Strawberries

Set out potted plants for fruiting next year and re-arrange the old beds that are not to be dug under, retaining such plants as may be desired, cutting off and destroying all others.

Cultivation in the orchard must not be continued after this time. The trees will have made their growth, and should be given a chance to ripen up their wood for the winter.

Cut low meadow grass, if any has been left owing to the rush of work in cutting the crop on the uplands. Don't delay, for as soon as the growth becomes woody its food value is reduced to a minimum. Top dress with manure all cut-over grass land that needs feeding. New pastures can be seeded.

Farm and Garden Crops

Did you have a sufficiency of fresh green vegetables last winter? If not, resolve now to

remedy any defects. Sow turnips, rutabagas, for winter supplies—fields from which early potatoes and peas have been gathered will be available for the purpose.

Crimson clover and alfalfa should be seeded down by the middle of the month, at the rate of twenty pounds per acre. Alfalfa is not so good as the clover, but it is a good stock feed.

Troublesome Pests

In the flower garden, look out for aster beetle—a creature about one inch long, of dead black color, which appears suddenly in countless hordes and attacks many of our hardy flowers as well as carrots and other vegetables in the fields. There is no effective means of attacking them other than hand picking. This is expensive and troublesome on a large scale, and where practicable, the next best thing to do is to allow the chickens to run over the ground and catch what they can.

Continue to wage war against green fly and black fly, wherever they appear, spraying with kerosene emulsion. The hardy chrysanthemums are particularly liable to be attacked by the black fly, and if left alone, they will surely injure the opening buds.

Build Some Cold Frames

A few boards, surrounding a well-prepared seed-bed of finely pulverized soil so that they will support a sash some distance above the ground level, will give a practical cold frame that can be used in a variety of ways.

Build these frames now, use whatever space may be wanted for seeds as indicated above, and the remaining space will be useful for winter storage of many things that can be moved in during October.

In the cold frames grow cinerarias, calceolarias, primulas (the Sinensis and obconica kinds) for flowers in early spring.

Ventilate the frames from now until cold weather arrives by lifting the sash at both ends. Do not try to keep the interior warm but merely afford protection to the inmates.

House Plants

If the old rubber plant is too big, or you want to propagate from it, now is the time to begin. Tie a handful of moss around the stem, keeping it thoroughly soaked with water, and in a short time roots will be emitted. When this occurs, take a flower pot, cut it in half and bind the two halves around the rooting portion of the stem, filling with light soil containing plenty of sand, and keep well watered. The roots will take firm hold and next spring the stem may be cut off level with the bottom of the pot and the new plant started on its own career.

The same thing can be done with dracaenas that have become unwieldy.

Carnations that have been growing outdoors may be potted up, and also cuttings of geraniums which will serve as stock plants to give more cuttings for early planting in the spring.

All tender greenhouse plants that have been put out during the summer should be taken up and potted this month if they are to be carried over the winter.

Flowers for Christmas

Bulbs that are to be in full flower for Christmas Day must be potted during August.

Roman hyacinths can be handled exactly like Paper White narcissus, and they are even more sure in their flowering.

The most fragrant window flower for the window garden is mignonette, which can be had from seed sown in pots or boxes now and kept growing. Mignonette is one of the few plants that will not stand transplanting.

IN THE POULTRY YARD

The following excellent article is taken from Poultry, and the conditions and suggestions, it contains are well worthy the serious consideration of Colonist readers who are interested in poultry raising and fruit culture.

"Something like a thousand times a year we come across the statement in some circular or the writings of some beginner in poultry literature, that some particular variety 'when seen on a green lawn' is the prettiest sight imaginable. We would probably be well within the facts if we were to say that this expression has been used of every variety in the Standard, and has become more badly worn than the place that might have once been a green lawn in the average poultry yard.

"A strict regard for the actual truth impels us to say that the average poultry yard is unattractive. So in any place where living animals or birds are closely confined. This lack of aesthetic beauty is one of the facts we must contend with. It is a condition that we must overcome by indirect means, and then not always succeed.

"Too few poultrymen give any thought to this matter, if we are to take the evidence of our senses as a criterion by which to form our judgment of them. Too many poultry yards are allowed to become the rubbish heaps of the farm. Too many are mere bare enclosures, unfit for even fowls, which have no sense of beauty or the fitness of their surroundings.

"Is it because there is no money in attractiveness that this sort of neglect is so very common? If so, it is a mistake. Attractiveness is worth money. The attractive building, farm or poultry yard is not only more valuable than the unattractive one under similar conditions, but attractiveness brings attention, and this breeds more business.

"The man or woman who thinks neatness, orderliness and attention to mere appearance does not count for value is working with mistaken perception of the basis of values.

"Untidiness is bad enough, but allowing untidiness to become filthiness is infinitely worse.

An untidy place may be in perfect sanitary condition, but if tidiness is neglected it is followed by the filthiness that invites disease and loss, besides driving away possible patronage that would make for added profits.

"We believe in the usefulness of order, not alone because it is God's first law, but because it is the foundation on which reputation is made and success achieved.

"Untidiness is a standing notice of carelessness in methods. It gives open and unmistakable warning that the owner of the premises is likely to neglect his duties, and neglect in any one direction is almost certain to be accompanied by neglect in every direction.

"We once knew a farmer who became rich at his occupation. He worked hard and produced good crops, but he allowed his orchard to become a mass of brush from lack of pruning. His fences fell into ruin and were patched up by makeshift methods and his land gradually lost its fertility. A neighbor once asked him why he did not draw on his bank account and fix up his farm. He replied that there was no money out of repairs. In course of time this farmer died. His children, never having had an attractive home, did not care to divide the farm and retain it, and it was sold at public sale at a price that was something less than half the going price for well-kept farms in the same vicinity.

"That man lived in squalid surroundings all his life in order to build up a bank account, and at his death his property was worth less than it would have been if he had used his surplus in repairs, instead of allowing it to pile up in a bank. He was looking for gold coins, you see, and while picking them up he lost values in another direction.

"The fact that poultry keeping is not of itself an aesthetic occupation, if we continue our whole thought to the absolute necessities of its administration, without giving thought to the surroundings, or to the possibilities of making values that are not ponderable or that cannot be arrayed and counted and given a specific value, should inspire us to a greater effort to make the surroundings as pleasant as possible.

"Not long ago we visited one of the finest poultry plants in this country. On this big farm every building is well put up, neatly painted and kept as clean as possible with rather more than ordinary attention to this part of the work. The yards are big and covered with a thick turf. Actually it is the only large poultry farm we can call to mind where the fowls may be said to have a green lawn on which to display their attractions, and we may add, they do look better there than they would in the average yard in which not a spear of grass is allowed to exist.

"The owner of this farm and his wife are both enthusiastic poultry breeders. They work hard to make money, although they might live a life of ease.

"But money is not the only object this good couple has in view. They believe in living in the best sense of the word. They do not keep their eyes constantly on the ground hoping to now and then pick up a stray coin of shining gold. They look at the world from a higher plane. Their horizon is not bounded by the circle of their farm and their poultry yard. If it were given them to choose, as it was Solomon of old, they might not ask for wisdom alone, but they certainly would not first ask for wealth, because they do not regard that as the highest object one can seek in life.

"Here is order, tidiness, and in their wake came success such as has come to few in our brotherhood. Everyone who visits this place goes away to sound its praises. They tell what a nice place it is to go to; how they were greeted with a warm welcome, what a charming hostess the lady partner of this farm is, and thus make friends for this good couple in places where their name never would have been heard if they had, in their quest of gold coin, overlooked the value of attractiveness.

"Unlimited space makes it possible to make desirable conditions on this farm. But limited space does not make it necessary to allow seaminess to be entirely neglected.

"Go with us to another poultry yard of five acres, crowded with white fowls, lying alongside the busiest railway in this country, the numerous trains of which belch forth day after day volumes of sooty smoke. The third largest city in this country is near at hand. The surroundings make for uncleanness, but the yards do not show this. Everyday care keeps the houses clean and sweet, without offensive sight or repelling odors.

"The yards are necessarily somewhat restricted and bare of greenery, except for trees, not yet large enough to furnish a shield to hide the bare ground. Does the owner allow this bleak barrenness of his yard to offend the eye by remaining plainly in sight? Not at all. He plants vines along the fences, and during the whole of the season when visitors may be expected these vines furnish a shield to counteract the barren appearance of grassless yards, and add to the attractiveness of the place by their graceful growth and their emerald green leaves. Here, too, the visitor is delighted by the appearance of the place and the cordiality now of his reception and goes away to become a standing advertisement for it, which is the best kind of advertising and the cheapest that anyone can have.

"Within twenty miles of where these words are written is a farm on which poultry is kept for simple farm purposes. The proceeds of the poultry yard are sold in the nearest town at market prices, or consumed at home.

"This farmer has a fine home, surrounded by beautiful trees. The barns and other out-buildings are good and the fields show the handiwork of a farmer who is proud of his business.

"The poultry yards on this farm are filled with raspberry bushes, currant bushes and

other small fruits. These grow with such vigor that they hide the ground, except here and there. It is one of the most attractive poultry yards we ever saw.

"From the bushes and vines in this poultry yard, bushes and bushels of small fruits are harvested, many dollars' worth being sold every year, after the needs of the family are supplied.

"The hens have shade all summer. They scratch and wallow about the roots of the trees and bushes, keeping them cultivated. The rains wash the droppings in the soil, thus keeping stirred, and the plants grow with additional vigor and become fruitful in the highest degree.

"We asked the owner what he did when the berries and other small fruits were ripening to prevent the hens from eating them. He replied that he let the hens eat all they wanted of them. The bushes were so vigorous and fruitful that the hens only ate a small proportion of the fruits and berries, and what they left made a larger crop than would have been produced under ordinary circumstances, so he could well afford to divide with the hens.

"Here is a case where seeking for attractiveness alone led to profit from an unexpected source. This friend of ours planted the small fruits in the poultry yard expecting the hens to eat all the fruit, his only object being to hide the bare ground and give the hens shade in the summer. The result was so unexpected that he enlarged the poultry yard, so as to include in them the whole berry patch and small fruit orchard, and he has solved the problem of completely hiding the barrenness of a poultry yard, in a way that costs little and adds to his comfort and profit."

Healthy Breeding Stock

Many breeders of experience have learned—and many amateurs are learning—that the first requisite to obtain strongly fertilized eggs is healthy, vigorous breeding stock. It is hardly ever possible to breed good, healthy progeny from weak, debilitated parent stock, no matter how much care may be taken in the raising, so the first consideration is to have a breeding pen which are themselves the offspring of healthy, vigorous stock, and then to keep them in good health by proper feeding and housing.

An all too common practice is to house fowls in too warm, closed houses in the fall and winter months. This is often responsible for the debilitated condition of the birds and consequent infertility of eggs in the spring.

Of course the number of females mated to a male has much influence on the fertility of eggs, but if the breeding stock is not strong and healthy, no matter how many or few females in the pen, the results would be apt to be disappointing. But if the birds are all healthy, the number of females in a pen is not so apt to make nearly so much difference in the fertility, as a perfectly healthy and vigorous male bird can be satisfactorily mated to a very large number of females.

Poultry Notes

Hens generally sit very close together on the roosts at night. In putting up roosts, allow about seven inches for Mediterranean breeds, nine inches for Americans and twelve for Asiatics.

Poultry like fruit of all kinds, but decayed and over-ripe fruit should be avoided, as it induces bowel complaint.

It is a mistake to have high ceilings in the poultry house, as all such buildings are too cold in winter. They should be just high enough so one can walk in the house without touching the ceiling.

Hens should always have lime or mortar in order to furnish material to form egg shells with. Hens like raw egg shells, but they conduce to egg eating unless fed with scraps.

An unsuspected draft of cold air striking the fowls at night while on the roosts is responsible for any case of cold and incipient roup.

Geese cannot profitably be kept in confinement. They are a grazing bird, and must have a pasture to roam over.

While it has been proved that duck farming can be made profitable without bathing water for the breeding stock, the fact remains that bathing gives the breeders considerable exercise and enables them to keep down the surplus fat.

Turkey hens are profitable until five years of age, but it is better to change males every year.

Let your poultry range in the orchard, and, where practical, among the small fruit. They will help the fruit trees by ridding them of the numerous insect pests which infest them, and at the same time provide the poultry with the necessary exercise and food which they require.

Keep your chicken coops clean and lime-washed. You can't raise chickens and vermine at the same time and have success with both.

Two hundred wool growers in Utah and Western Wyoming, representing an ownership of over 2,000,000 sheep, held an enthusiastic meeting recently. The meeting was called by the Utah Wool Growers' Association, and every sheep interest in the state was represented. The purpose of the meeting was to decide on the plans to be followed whereby the wool growers could secure the best market for their wool. A resolution introduced by George Austin of Salt Lake, that no wool grower of Utah shall consign wool to commission brokers in the East, but that the wool grown in the state shall be either sold here or stored to await a better market, was unanimously adopted.

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Certificates of Title to
and 5, Block 5 (Map
City).

By given that it is my
deposition that it is my
date of the first pub-
lication Duplicate of
title to said lands for
Watson Melgram, on
October, 1890, and
1893, and numbered
(a) and 16421 (a),
J. P. McLEOD,
Registry Registrar General
Office, Victoria, B. C.,
May, 1910.

FULLING

AGENT STUMP PULL-
our stumps. Our mill-
ing plant is now open
for sale on hire. This is
the best time to buy.
C. Industry made for
the only mill in the
We also manufacture
and repair all kinds of
machinery and tools.
Victoria, B. C.

up chains "When
stumps, but also
of chains.

THE COLONIST

Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor. A Cup of Good Tea is the Best Refreshment You Can Have.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

All of Our Chocola Made on the Premises Are Pure and Who

More New Bargains for Monday

We have had two weeks of very satisfactory business in the House Furnishing Section of the Store, and our best efforts are being made to make the remaining days of the month as satisfactory

Swiss Net Applique Battenburg Bedspreads Go on Sale, Monday

Monday we are placing on sale a very fine assortment of Lace Bed Spreads. These are at exceptional savings.

White Swiss Bedspreads, Values to \$5, Monday, \$1.50

Beautiful Bed Spreads, some in white Swiss insertion edging, double flounce. Others with narrow lace insertion and edging on plain white Swiss. Regular value \$5.00. Monday \$1.50

Swiss Net and Applique Bedspreads, val. to \$14.50, for \$2.50

This remarkable reduction is owing to them being slightly soiled. They are in a number of pretty effects, in white and applique effects, trimmed with mercerized trimmings. Values up to \$14.50. Monday at \$2.50

Armchairs Special, Monday, \$6.50

A very special bargain is to be had Monday in Mission-finished Arm Chairs. These are in Early English finish and upholstered, and is an exceptionally comfortable chair. Monday \$6.50

Golden Oak Rocker, \$4.25

A good Rocker is one of the best pieces of furniture in the home, that is to say if it is at all comfortable. Monday we are offering a very comfortable chair at an interestingly low price \$4.25

Solid Oak Rockers, Monday, \$5.90

Rockers in solid oak, finished in Early English Mission style, also turned oak, seats upholstered in leather. Very comfortable rocker and a great bargain \$5.90 See Government Street Windows

Bentwood Tables at \$2.90

Bentwood Tea Tables, made of Austrian bentwood, go on sale Monday at very special prices. There is an artistic charm about a piece of this furniture that pleases all those who want something different. Monday these are priced at \$2.90

You Can Very Easily Outfit the Boy from These

Boys' Two and Three-Piece Suits, values \$4.75 to \$5.00, Monday, \$3.75

These are all brand new goods, just in time for the school opening. They are made of principally tweeds, in single and double-breasted effects. Made to withstand the rough work expected of all school wear. Look well and will keep their shape. Special Monday at \$3.75

Boys' Hats and Caps from 25c to \$1.00

All the new effects are fully represented in this showing of Boys' Hats and Caps. They are in tweeds of grey, green and brown mixtures, at \$1.00 to 25c

Couches at Exceptionally Low Prices

Couches, in different styles and makes, upholstered in tapestry and leather. Frames finished golden oak and Early English Mission style. These are without exception the biggest bargains placed out in our August Sale, \$21.00, \$15.90, \$14.90, \$14.50 and \$12.90

Buffets at \$23.90 and \$27.50

Buffet in solid quarter cut oak, highly finished in golden, fitted with plate and linen drawers and full length cupboard, bevelled plate mirror at the back. This is a splendid piece of furniture, and at the price is a wonderful bargain \$23.90

Buffet in solid oak, quarter cut, Early English Mission style, fitted with three plate drawers, full length linen, three cupboards. The centre one has convex shaped glass top, shaped bow front, with bevelled plate mirror at the back. Special bargain. August Sale. Price is \$27.50

Clearing Out All Men's Straw Hats at Half Price

In order to make quick work in clearing out all our Men's Straw Hats, we have marked them down to just exactly half-price. These are in boater and crush shapes, and are excellent value. Better come in and choose. Half-price.

Special Value in Men's Shoes

All men can wear good shoes, especially when you examine this lot. Included are the very latest styles in all shapes and sizes. Better come in and look them over. Priced at \$2.45

Bonne-Femme Curtains, prices up to \$6.50, Monday, for \$1.50

There is nothing that adds more charm to the appearance of the house than a Bonne Femme Curtain. Monday you may procure all your needs in this line at a remarkable saving. They are in white Swiss, with heavy insertion and lace, double flounce, top and bottom. The usual values run up as high as \$6.50. Monday you may choose at \$1.50

Muslins at 10c, Monday, values 15c, 20c and 25c

A splendid assortment of fine Figured White Muslins go on sale Monday at a fraction of their real worth. These are in 30 in., 36 in., 45 in. and 50 in. Any lady who has use for a piece of muslin should attend this sale, which is held on the third floor, but be here early for they will certainly go quickly at this price. Monday, per yard \$10c

If You Need a Go-Cart, Buy One of These, Monday. Very Special at \$18.75

Lots of fresh air for the baby, says the doctor, but in order to give the baby this, it is absolutely necessary to have a good reliable Go-Cart. Monday we are placing a number on sale. These are in wicker styles, a number of them being collapsible. Rubber tired wheels. Special price Monday \$18.75 There is a number of different styles included in this offering.



Fur Boxes, Just the Place to Keep Your Furs in, at \$1.25, \$2.50, \$3.50, on Monday

A good Fur Box is something that is useful at any time, if not for furs, for any other article of wearing apparel. Monday we are placing on sale a number of these which we have marked at very tempting prices, being \$1.25, \$2.50 and \$3.50

Fashion's Latest Creations in Smart Tailored Costumes for Fall Wear

It is really surprising to note the skill of the designers of women's clothing. The advance models which we are showing reflect great credit on the style artists, made along most distinctive lines, in styles that will please the most discriminating lady of today. Better come in and take a peep at the beautiful creations. A specially smart suit is shown at \$25.00

Advance Showing of Fall/Millinery

The new Fall goods are beginning to arrive. Most foremost are the new hats. Many captivating and dainty styles are to be seen. This season the hats are considerably smaller than in former years, yet they are distinctive in the extreme, smart and attractive and most modest prices.

The New Fall Styles in Blouses Are Beginning to Arrive

We are showing just a few of the new Fall Blouses. These are trimmed with braid and buttons, covered with self. They are made of fine taffeta silk in a number of extra smart styles. Priced at \$5.00

A Clearance of All Odd Lines of Suits for Men at \$6.75

After the tremendous selling of Men's Suits during our July Sale, we find ourselves with many odd lines left, which must be cleared out. In order to do this we have marked them down to a deck saving price for our purchasers. They are made of fine tweeds and worsteds, in the season's best styles. If you find one to suit you, you will say it is a great bargain. To clear at \$6.75



Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Washstand, Monday, \$32

On Monday we are placing on special sale 3-piece Bedroom Furniture, comprising Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Washstand, built of solid oak, finished Early English Mission style. This is another of our big bargains \$32.00

Iron and Enamel Beds at \$14.50

If you were to travel all over Canada, we are satisfied that you could not get better value for the money expended as you can at this store during our August Sale. Monday we are offering a splendid Enamel Bedstead with brass mountings, in white enamel decorated, at \$14.50

Interesting Bargains in the Men's Furnishing Department

- Men's Medium Weight Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, best quality and make. Special, per garment \$1.00
Men's Black Cotton Sox, well made, fast dye, and good weight. Special, per pair, at \$1.25
Men's Strong Working Shirts, in nice patterns, browns and greens. Special \$1.25
Men's Outing Shirts, cream ground with pretty colored stripes. All sizes. Special at \$1.75
Men's Print Shirts, sizes 15 to 17, pretty patterns, in stripes. Special \$1.25
Men's Silk Neckties, an immense variety to select from. Value 50c. Special \$1.25
Men's Wash Ties, in white and stripes. Special \$1.25

Early English Dining Table at \$23.75

Extension Dining Table, built of solid oak finished in Early English Mission style, pedestal design, with leaves, when extended gives the table a length of 8 feet. This has no comparison in Victoria and is a genuine bargain \$23.75

New Line of Books Just Arrived

- Ethics of Progress, by Dale. Price \$1.50
Counsels by the Way, by Vandyk. Price \$1.00
Religious Value of the Old Testament, by Vernon. Price \$1.00
From Passion to Peace, by Allen. Price \$1.00
Faith and Health, by Brown. Price \$1.25
Seeking After God, by Abbott. Price \$1.25
Punishment and Reformation, by Wines. Price \$1.75
Peace, Power and Plenty, by Marden. Price \$1.25
He Can Who Thinks He Can, by Marden. Price \$1.25
Every Man a King, by Marden. Price \$1.25
The Theology of Civilization, by Dole. Price \$1.25
The Durable Satisfaction of Life, by Elliot. Price \$1.25
Paths to the Heights, by Leavitt. Price \$1.00
The Winning of Immortality, by Palmer. Price \$1.25
In Tune with the Infinite, by Trine. Price \$1.00
What All the World's A-Seeking, by Trine. Price \$1.00
The Masters of Friendship, by Miller. Price \$1.00
Economy, by Marden. Price \$1.00
Hope of Immortality, by Dole. Price \$1.50
Lohengrin, by Wagner. Price \$1.50
Die Walkure, by Wagner. Price \$1.50
Tannhauser, by Wagner. Price \$1.50
Rheingold, by Wagner. Price \$1.50
Parsifal, by Wagner. Price \$1.50
Mind, Power and Privileges, by Olston. Price \$1.50
Christianity, by Peake. Price \$1.50

Waterman's Famous Fountain Pens at \$2.50 to \$6.00, each

Our Stock and assortment of Waterman's famous Fountain Pens is complete in every detail. Every one reliable in every way. Priced up from \$2.50

Early English Dining Suite at \$38.50

Early English Dining Suite, comprising five side, one arm, built of solid oak, in Mission style. Seats upholstered in first quality cowhide leather. These are magnificent chairs and a great bargain at this price. Special \$38.50

NO. 380.

CLAIMED BY THOUSANDS

Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., the Minister of Canada, cordially Welcomed

RECEPTION TENDERED HIM HUGE SUCCESS

Given by Provincial Government the Most Brilliant in its History - Arrangements for Today

Wilfrid Laurier-as foremost of the Dominion, and as a type true Canadian whose eyes that the splendour of his countenance and whose faith in her destiny absolute-most evening reception the greatest ever witnessed in the history of the confederated British Columbia a welcome reception was accorded to the political knight, such as is McBride, surpassing himself in his own home and hospitality chief of an opposing party. He was in brilliant and commanding presence. The fact that Sir Wilfrid had come as a Canadian and not as a non-political visitor of non-political interest, such as glad to receive him, may him every mark of honor, the greatest attention of all Canada thus meeting, although of public party political creeds, common ground, each measuring and each appreciating the united strength and talents of the other. That such a reception should have been offered, accepted and given to a national leader, such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is a fact that must have a tonic effect on the whole Dominion. It will, more over, to the people as a whole, and more particularly those of British Columbia, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates are just as ready as a man and as a Canadian to honor, as is or can do him honor, as though all the world were in political faith with him. Instead of as it is, Conservatism in all of Canada that of this Pacific province are all, Canadians, admirers of national rights and privileges, and nationalism in the west is warm and strong as is or can be in the older Canada. Beyond the mountains and the prairies. And-perhaps-when their reception, which should be by representatives of many of the public journals of all the provinces, the east and west, to disabuse the east of its mistaken notions of the link together of the provinces of closer understanding and a more harmonious unity. It is west greeting the east and back a message which cannot be misunderstood in its westernness, cordiality and goodness.

It is estimated roughly that between twelve thousand people were present at the Provincial Parliament Building last evening, either to enjoy the honor of being presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier or to at least catch a glimpse of this distinguished man of Canada as he passed from his car to the scene of the reception in the Assembly Chamber. That not one but was agreed with the rest that in brilliance of effect, artistic character, and in wholefulness the function was desirable only as setting the mark of such character insurmountable as Western Canada is concerned.

Nothing approximating the grand effect in illumination of last evening's display has heretofore been attempted in the capital city, the approach being presented to the memorable visit of our present gracious King, then Duke of York, when his Victoria last had the opportunity and the pleasure of meeting the federal premier in this city by the western sea.

Then, however, the scheme of illumination was infinitely more glorious than last evening. Victoria has grown, British Columbia has grown, and the evidence of growth was canvas-sharp in the contrast between a decade ago, and the brilliant picture of the buildings outlined in living light, as they appeared last evening with solid phalanxes of massed humanity on the green lawns in front.

The picture to be complete about the entire sweep of James Bay from where the Port Office formed itself and in its outline, cast the imposing shadow of the Port Office, faintly reflected in long concave rows of red and white over and across the mirror of the water on which dozens of pleasure craft floated, fairy-like, in their gorgeousness of lanterns.

The parliamentary pile was, however, the most prominent feature of the scene. It was brilliantly lit up, and its reflection in the water was equally brilliant. The scene was a most impressive one, and it was a great pleasure to see the capital city of the province so brilliantly illuminated.

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