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The Victoria Times

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BRITISH BLUEJACKETS FIGHT WITH JAPANESE

Desperate Battle in Streets of Shanghai--Englishmen Resent Treatment of European Woman--Further Outbreaks are Feared

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—Outnumbered ten to one, bluejackets from a British cruiser in this port put up a desperate battle with Japanese non-commissioned men and a motley Japanese mob, until the police broke up the fight by the free use of revolvers, firing repeatedly into the mob. Many Japanese civilians were wounded but were hurried away by companions.

The fight started over the arrest of a European woman, which was resented by the English "jackies."

A well organized riot came simultaneously with the publication of a letter from the Japanese consul general to the municipal council which was of a highly recriminatory and incendiary character and defied the ruffianism of his own people and the failure of his court to assist in maintaining order.

The feeling between the British and the Japanese is intense, and further outbreaks are feared.



The Canadian Club of this city is deeply concerned over the question of future luncheons of the club. Difficulty is experienced in getting a suitable place at a figure which meets the popular price. The club luncheons were never intended to take the form of formal dinners, but it was intended that the opportunity should be given the public who showed sufficient interest to become members to meet together with any distinguished visitor to the city and have light refreshments preliminary to hearing a short speech.

THOUSANDS MISSING WHEN M. P. P. DISAPPEARS

New Brunswick Lumberman Gets Away, but Fails to Deliver Goods.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 5.—Walter B. Dickson, M. P. P. for Albert county, has disappeared owing, it is alleged, from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Dickson was a lumberman doing a large business. In several transactions he represented Malcolm MacKay, of St. John, one of the largest lumber shippers of Eastern Canada.

DEMENTED MAN HANGS HIMSELF

GOES MAD WHILE ON HIS WAY TO VICTORIA

Apprehended on C. P. R. Train, He Ends His Life in Police Cell.

Brandon, Sept. 5.—When the C. P. R. express from the east pulled into Brandon last night the conductor telephoned to the police to come down and take charge of a man who had become demented. The conductor took the man into a waiting room of the station to wait for the police, and while the conductor was not looking the man ran out of the station and boarded an east bound train, which was just pulling out. The chief of police immediately communicated with the police at Carberry to hold the man there.

GATHERING EVIDENCE IN TRUNK MURDER CASE

Blood-stained Flat-iron Evidently Weapon Which Caused Death.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 5.—The belief expressed by the medical examiners, after their autopsy on the dismembered body of Mrs. Honora H. Jordan yesterday, that she was struck upon the head with some blunt instrument before being cut up by her husband, Chester S. Jordan, has been apparently corroborated by the discovery in a closet of their home at Somerville of a flat iron which was covered with blood, and to which clung a quantity of hair.

AVIATOR AT WORK

Wright the Second Has Successful Trial at Fort Myer.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Orville Wright made another flight over the drill grounds at Fort Myer (Virginia) yesterday. He encircled the field five times besides making his aeroplane go its full length before landing, directly in front of the tent which shelters the machine. The total time consumed in his flight was four minutes and fifty seconds, the aeroplane being under the control of Mr. Wright all through the flight.

B. C. PRIZE WINNERS

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The balance of the D. R. scores made up show the following B. C. men among the winners: Extra series, aggregate, \$5, Maj. J. Duff Stewart, 6th, D. C. O. R., 181, Gibson match, \$5, Major Stewart.

RECONCILIATION FOLLOWS

Husband Now Friends With Woman Who Attempts Suicide.

Paris, Sept. 5.—James H. Colfelt, of New York, arrived in Paris yesterday, and at once visited his wife in Beaujon hospital. It is understood that a reconciliation has taken place. Mrs. Colfelt, who was a Miss Marion Wilbank, of Philadelphia, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide, following a misunderstanding with her husband several weeks ago. Yesterday Mr. Colfelt made arrangements to remove his wife who is not considered to be in danger, to private quarters.

MINES LAND DISTRICT

Notice that Duncan Rankin, of ...

notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a prospect for coal and petroleum in the following described land, situate in Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, commencing at a post planted in the water mark at the head of a bay about one mile to the west of the mouth of Otard Bay and marked with a white cross, thence north 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement.

U. S. EDITORS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH TRIP

Remarkable Progress Made—Canada's West Proves a Revelation.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The members of the National Editorial Association of America arrived in the city yesterday from the West after having a splendid trip in all the provinces, which is one of the largest and most representative ever entertained in Winnipeg. The party is travelling under the auspices of the immigration department and the Western Canada Real Estate Association.

G. T. P. OFFICIALS ARE TOURING WEST

Mr. Morse Finds Road to Battle River Bridge in Good Condition.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 5.—Frank W. Morse, general manager of the G. T. P., returned yesterday from an inspection trip over the line as far west as Battle River bridge. He was accompanied by J. E. Dalrymple, assistant freight traffic manager, H. H. Brewer, general superintendent, and William Gell, master mechanic.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER

Morris, Man., Sept. 5.—A heavily armed crook was captured yesterday at the point of a revolver, after the officer had fired twice at the robber.

GUGGENHEIMS IN ATLIN

Vancouver, Sept. 4.—W. F. Copeland, who has charge of the Guggenheim works, announced to-day that operations in Atlin would be resumed next year on a larger scale than ever. A large new plant is now being ordered.

CHURCH UP IN ARMS AGAINST TOLSTOI

Effort to Dissuade Believers From Attending Celebration—Bitter Encyclical.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The Holy Synod has addressed an appeal to all believers not to participate in the celebrations next Wednesday in honor of Count Leo Tolstoy's 80th birthday on the ground that honor rendered an opponent of church would be a stumbling block to youth and persons of weak faith. The encyclical is remarkable for its bitter language. "Tolstoy denied the Saviour and backslided from the church."

SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Outbreak of Epidemics Feared—Country Suffers From Drought.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—Suffering from lack of water for domestic purposes, suspension of manufacturing, and the most ordinary hygienic rules, blighting or complete destruction of crops, and lack of water for live stock, such as probably has never before been experienced, is reported from every county in western Pennsylvania, and the border counties in Ohio. There are grave fears of disease epidemics through the use of stagnant water or the lack of water with which to observe the most ordinary hygienic rules.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO CRUISER FREISLAND

Significant Dispatch to Warship Sailing for Caribbean Sea.

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—Queen Wilhelmina has sent to the ministry of marine a telegram for the cruiser Freisland, which sailed yesterday for the Caribbean Sea, as follows: "In view of the circumstances under which the Freisland is starting for the West Indies her Majesty hopes that you—both officers and men—may have good fortune in the task reserved for the warship you man."

ALL IS CLEAN AND ABOVEBOARD

PROVING HONESTY OF MARINE DEPARTMENT

Consensus of Evidence Shows Commissioners' Slur to Be Groundless.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—From the evidence produced before Judge Cassels at the investigation into the business relations of the department of marine and fisheries, it appears that the government is in an unusually fortunate position with regard to the buying of goods, being able to buy them, not only cheaper than anybody else, but on occasions to get them so cheap as to cause an absolute loss to the dealer's privileged to sell them.

CASE NEARLY CAUSES DUEL

DRAMATIC SIDELIGHT ON STANDARD OIL AFFAIRS

Counsel Accuses Star Government Witness of Stealing—Challenge Follows.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Times to-day says: The Standard Oil Company sent a sweeping broadside into the government's case yesterday in the hearing in the suit seeking to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, under the Sherman anti-trust law, when witnesses began to tell of the character of a number of men the government had placed on the witness stand. It came out that because of this attack upon the character of one of the government's witnesses, Mortiz Rosenthal, leading counsel for the Standard, had been challenged to a duel by Henry C. Wootan, one of the government's star witnesses, who testified in Washington several months ago. The duel was never fought. In Washington Wootan had testified that the Standard Oil Company had bought the Record Oil Company, of New Orleans, and that it had been operated as an independent company to deceive the trade, also that the People's Oil Company, of which he was general manager, had been bought by the Standard Oil, and that he had been ordered to operate ostensibly as an independent concern.

STANDARDIZED EDUCATION

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association yesterday adopted a resolution advocating rectitude in the matter of diplomas between different provinces as well as the standardization of education. It was chosen as the next piece of meeting.

ARREST IN RUEF CASE

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—A. S. Blake, the contractor, who was accused of attempted bribery by John M. Kelly, a vetrenman on the Abe Ruef trial, was arrested yesterday, and last night was indicted by the grand jury, and he is held in bail of \$10,000.

NEW ENGLAND STREET CAR MEN MAY STRIKE

Dismissal of 54 Employees Leads to Trouble—32,000 Are Affected

Providence, R. I., Sept. 5.—The executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, has declared itself in favor of a general strike of the 32,000 members of the association in New England according to a statement made here yesterday by General Organizer William J. Walsh, of Quincy, Mass., who has been in this city looking after the interests of the street railway employees. Mr. Walsh said that delegates from fifteen divisions of the street railway system under the control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway have been instructed to gather at New Haven, Conn., to-day to receive instructions regarding their future conduct.

FOUR FATALITIES

Nome, Sept. 4.—Within the last twenty-four hours four men have been killed in the mines near this city. Three men were killed on the property of the Miocene Ditch Company. One of the men fell into the sump hole in front of the hydraulic elevator and his body was partially sucked into the elevator, the great pressure literally tearing the body apart. Two of the men were killed by the banks on the same road.

DEATH OF F. SARGEANT

One of Most Forceful Characters in Field of U. S. Labor.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—Frank Pierce Sargeant, commissioner-general of immigration for more than sixteen years, a grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and one of the most forceful characters in the field of labor, immigration and the allied trades in the country, died at his apartments at the Manor House in this city yesterday. He was 54 years of age, and for many weeks a paralytic, the result of a fall while visiting in Sheperdstown, West Virginia in July. He showed much improvement until Wednesday evening last, when a sinking spell set in from which he never rallied.

GOLD STRIKE AT GREENSLIDE

Revelstoke, Sept. 4.—A report has just reached here of a rich strike of gold ore resembling the Poplar Creek find of a few years ago. The location is said to be in the vicinity of Greenslide, on the south branch of the C. P. R. The report has created very little surprise as it has been known for some time there was gold in the near locality of the find, as the Revelstoke group of claims owned by Mr. McEachern is situated at Greenslide and a lot of quiet prospecting has been done and good results obtained.

WILL LOCATE IN CHATHAM

London, Ont., Sept. 5.—The Canadian Packing Company, whose plant here was destroyed by fire a few days ago, will likely locate in Chatham because of more favorable conditions.

DROUGHT CAUSES SHUT-DOWN OF INDUSTRIES

Pennsylvania Farmers Hauling Water for Miles—Stagnant Pools Utilized.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—A long continued drought in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia is gradually reaching serious proportions, and the lack of rain is causing the suspension of many industries.

MICHIGAN'S GOVERNOR

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—Interest throughout the state continues at tension to-day in the result of Tuesday's primary election for the Republican nomination for governor. Both the Detroit Journal and the Detroit News at noon to-day agree that Governor Warner has a lead over Dr. J. E. Bradley for the nomination, the Journal placing it at 804 votes, with eight scattering precincts still to hear from, and the News at 858, with but four districts missing.

WILLIAM EDWARD LAIRD

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HENRY EMANUEL LEVY

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NEW YORK EDITOR DIES

New York, Sept. 5.—Alex. Group, Democratic committeeman from Connecticut and editor of the New Haven News, died here last night.

BRIDE OF TWO WEEKS SUICIDES

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 5.—Hildagar DeCarty, a bride of two weeks, committed suicide on Thursday night by taking carbolic acid. No reason is known other than ill health and nervous trouble.

STOCK EXCHANGE MANIAC

London, Sept. 5.—Albert Harrison, the young man who last Wednesday created a panic on the stock exchange by firing three shots from a revolver, was committed to an asylum to-day.

Bygone Days of British Columbia

Old Trading Posts in the Province

BY R. E. GOSNELL

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OLD FORT HOPE was established by the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1827. It was a trading post under the direct supervision of the chief trader at Fort Langley established in the early days, the latter place was the chief emporium for the trade of the interior coming by way of the Fraser river from Kamloops. Fort Langley was really intended to have been the capital of British Columbia, but other considerations prevailed, principally that which appealed to a military man.

The townsite of Derby, as the new city was to have been called, was flat and unprotected. For military reasons New Westminster was selected by Lt. Col. Moody, and there are few who will say that his selection was not a good one. Nowadays the military aspect of the situation does not appeal to people as it did to the head of the imperial forces, as we do not now think of going to war, and besides New Westminster is no longer the capital; but from a picturesque point of view it would be hard to beat. I shall not make comparisons with Victoria, nature has done as much, and as one critic has remarked, man has done so little. It is a very delicate subject to discuss, however gingerly we approach it. Anyway, the Royal City is a very beautiful place and a very healthy place, and Col. Moody made no mistake when he recommended it, as the proposed seat of government for a future great province. Besides it is practically the central point of the great fishing industries of the Fraser river valley, and is bound, the more I think of it, to be part of a great city to extend continuously from Point Grey to Brownsville and as much farther as the imagination can carry you.

Fort Langley had Fort Hope. In the days when Fort Langley and Fort Hope were in their prime, of course, nobody thought of a future Westminster any more than "Easy Jack" had visions of Gastown being the commercial metropolis of British Columbia and of the Canadian west coast. It may be that "Easy Jack" did have such visions, but it is not at all likely. If I had been selecting a capital for the province in 1858 I think I should have preferred Hope to Langley. It has great many things to recommend it. When you first approach it it gives you the impression of being an island or an immense bar, which is really what it is. It is an immense bar, which gradually enlarges its scope until it becomes what it is, a charming piece of landscape flanking the mountain side for some distance. It would have made a beautiful site for a small capital city, to make happy and important its official residents and to charm the passerby. Its verdure reminds one of the shores of Ireland, while the delightful quiet of its situation and its rugged and romantic background carry you back in recollection to some of the glens of Scotland. Mr. Teague has told us how.

Hope Lost the Opportunity of becoming the most important place on the Fraser river as the virtual head of navigation and we can easily understand what a disappointment it must have been, especially to those who could properly take stock of its possibilities. There was a greater loss than people are apt to imagine when Yale carried off the plum to the beautiful but sequestered hamlet. Had Hope become the emporium of the river trade and travel as Yale afterwards became it might have had a different future. Yale, as I remarked in a previous article, never was and never could become a gateway. It did not afford an easy way into the mines of Cariboo, and the Fraser beyond was not navigable. Hope, on the other hand, while it stood in but little less favorable relation to Cariboo, is the portal of the Similkameen country and has country back and ways. I imagine a hundred eventualities whereby that route might have become one of the most important highways in the province, and there are still a hundred eventualities possible. The prophetic, or rather shall we say the practical, mind of Sir James Douglas saw in the Dewdney Trail the forerunner of a Great Highway.

connecting the waters of the Fraser with eastern Canada by which the great future "trunk" from the East to the West should take place. How was he or any person else in his time to know of the change in fortunes and in methods of transportation that was to take place. None of us at the present time are wise enough to predict the actual outcome of the building of the Panama canal or how we are to be affected by perfecting a new navigation. Very little, I contend, might have changed the entire railway scheme, or given us a wagon road for some years instead of a railway. Unexpected mining development in the mountains back of Hope, or in the Similkameen just beyond the hogback, might have diverted attention and the line of railway that way on account of population and mineral wealth. That has lived in the dreams of some of the old timers for fifty years and their dreams may yet be realized. Remember that the name of the place is Hope and the spirit, lives eternal in the human breast. I say, therefore, that Hope narrowly escaped great things, and may yet come up to expectations of half a century ago. Among the men who have stayed there hoping against hope, shall we say, are old man Yates, I hope he will forgive me for calling him "old man," because he still has the activity of a young man. Billy Bristol, or as some call him, "Capt" Bristol, Postmaster Wardle and some two or three others whose names I have forgotten. Yates I have written about, and given some

of his reminiscences. Bristol have yet to tell of. He carried the mail and express from New Westminster to Yale for years, and his exploits in that direction only rank after those of that other celebrated carrier, Billy Ballou, because he came after him and in less strenuous times. Like Billy Ballou he was hard as nails, and capable of enduring any amount of hardships and exposure without at least immediate results. He is now doubled up with rheumatism, no doubt the aftermath of his early hard experience. It is told of Billy Ballou that he would come wet and cold into camp after immersion in the river or through wet snow and ice and lie right down on his back without supper, and in half an hour would be asleep and steaming through the blankets. He would be up again at three or four in the morning, and off with his Indians pushing to his destination. He never let up in his ceaseless journey to and fro. The question sometimes is asked: Are there

Such Men Nowadays, and could they endure what these men did? Undoubtedly, yes, when the occasion requires. It is only a matter of adaptation to conditions, and that without any loss of vitality. One of our pioneers, The Yukon developed its heroes, the same as did the Fraser river and the Cariboo excitements. There is a message to send to Garcia, the Columbia physique, snuffed out so comparatively an early a period when everything promised so long a life for them. The answer lies without question in the arduous careers they spent, the hardships they were exposed to, the long hard tasks they set themselves to. The human mechanism is like a steam engine. Its period of usefulness is in direct ratio to the strain which it has to stand at given times.

Mr. James Wardle. I was speaking about the Dewdney trail, one of the achievements of the early regime that gave us the Cariboo. Among the men who used this trail, some portions of which are still traveled, and other portions paralleled by rail or modern highway, was James Wardle, postmaster of Hope. He left Nottinghamshire in 1852, and arrived in Esquimalt on the 10th of January, 1853. He mined for gold in Cariboo, on the Columbia river, in the Similkameen and Big Bend, and prospected at Leitch river on Vancouver Island. His experience, however, for eight years carrying mail and express from Hope into the Kootenays was rather unique, and his avocation unusually hazardous. That during all the time he followed the trail in and out he was not once held in a remarkable tribute to the way the fear of the law on British soil served to protect him. Not only did he carry mail, including of course registered letters and money orders, but he often brought out gold dust. In the winter time he took the route through American territory, and he is free to admit while on that side of the line he some times felt "dickey," and always was on his guard. He relates nothing in the way of serious adventure, which is an astonishing fact in itself. Like the careful, skilled navigator he took as few chances as possible, and in the minimum of risk there is the maximum of safety, a mighty safe rule to follow. Nevertheless, the unvarnished tale of those comings and goings, often alone, are extremely interesting.

A Long Trip. "After confederation I got the contract for carrying the mail from Hope to Wild Horse Creek, in the Kootenays. In the summer I used to travel through Colville Valley and Spokane to Spokane Prairie—across the Senacatine ferry—then to the Pend d'Oreille lake—across Bonners ferry—then swing around into British Columbia again, and follow the Moyie up to Moyie lake. In going this way the distance would be 650 miles, or 1,300 miles for the trip. In the summer it would take me about 25 days, or perhaps 30 days, but I have done it in 21 days, and in 30 days I think I did one trip. Of course I used to get behind in the winter time, when I went on snow shoes all the time. In going out of Hope I followed the old trail down through the Cascade Range. As a rule I took about 50 pounds of mail matter. I carried letters wherever there were any parties on the road. There were some accommodations along the road, but generally I used to camp out. "I had sixteen horses the first year, and had them scattered at different places along the route. When I came to where my horses were I would have to lie out over night until I got them corralled.

Carrying Opium. "I used to carry express in furs. I used to get 25 a pound for packing opium in this way. For Chinamen, who were nearly all on Wild Horse creek, and I would have to go and see the American customs officer and tell him what I had. He had confidence in me, and I only had to give bonds on me. After that I simply had to give my word that I had so much opium and that it was all going into Canada. "In winter I went over the same route except that in going we used to go to Colville and then take a canoe up to Fort Shppard and cross the Columbia there and go over the Selkirk to the Kootenay Bottom—rafting the Kootenay river. We had to make rafts for this purpose. We could not rely on the boats. The rafts were made of logs and were frozen on the bottom and the water would come up to our armpits in places to form them. I would almost equal sometimes getting into the water. We had nothing but mercury in the thermometers and it would all freeze. We could never tell how cold it was when we were traveling. "It took me five days once to go 25

miles in the winter with snowshoes. Generally, it took me ten weeks to make the trip in the winter. The distance was not so far. It would be 500 miles by snowshoeing it. This was because we took shorter trails. All the trails then were foot trails.

Some Experiences. "It was not always able to take enough to get up into Wild Horse. We would often fall short of supplies in the winter time. I got snowed in once between the Pend d'Oreille lakes and Bonners ferry. We were two days there without any food or water. We used to go to Pack river and camp there. And then when we got to the Kootenay it was all running and full of ice, and we could not cross it. We had to break the ice and swim the horses over. We got over on a log jam away below. "One time when we got to Bonners Ferry the Kootenay was running full of large blocks of ice, and we had to go up into Wild Horse. I took the ice and swam the horses over. I got over on a log jam away below. "The meeting was attended by a number of gentlemen interested in fruit-growing from different sections of the district, and W. C. Ricardo was voted to the chair. After considerable discussion it was decided to take immediate action to form such a company, starting with a capital of \$250,000. A provisional committee was appointed to look after the details of incorporation, etc., consisting of Messrs. W. C. Ricardo, J. Klidston, W. R. Pooley, R. H. Agur, R. M. Palmer, B. McDon-

How He Managed. "When I left Hope in the winter I always had a number of Indians with me. When I had nothing to pack except the mail I would go myself. I have made the trip lots of times alone. The last two years I made out pretty well alone, except in the winter. I usually took four or five Indians in the winter. We would always camp on the snow. Sometimes we would walk for a day or two and not see a drop of water. We never packed blankets, I only packed half a blanket. We used to depend on a fire. I was a year or two before I knew how to travel on that route. People used to advise me one thing and another but experience taught me how to travel. "In camping we would have the fire above us on the top of the snow all the time. We would put sticks in the snow and put a fly over them and make a tent out of the snow. We would take two or three hours to get our camp fixed. We would take two big sticks and put them down about ten feet apart and on top of them we would put great stuff close together and build our fire on top of that. We would always have the fire above us.

The Knack of Travelling. "There is a great knack in travelling in the summer. The mosquitoes and flies are bothersome. The mosquitoes are terrible around Bonners Ferry and those places. I would camp where the horses would run away. So eventually I took to travelling until about 11 o'clock at night. The mosquitoes were all dead then. And then we would start about 3 o'clock in the morning before the mosquitoes rose. We would travel until about 11 o'clock in the day and lay over until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then we would go on travelling until 11 o'clock at night and make a feeding ground so the horses would feed and rest. It did not matter what feed you put the horses into they would be off—running back on the trail—to get out of the mosquitoes. I lost several horses in this way.

A Lonely Journey. "There were places on the trail where we travelled long distances without seeing much civilization. We would leave here and go to Keremeos without seeing a soul—that is about 90 miles from here—except perhaps an Indian or a camp at the Indian head. We would be pretty near three hundred miles. Keremeos only had three or four settlers at that time. We would leave Rock Creek and go to Colville, or perhaps 80 miles, and there would be one settler on the way. Going over the same route to-day you will find many a party on the road. There were some accommodations along the road, but generally I used to camp out. "I had sixteen horses the first year, and had them scattered at different places along the route. When I came to where my horses were I would have to lie out over night until I got them corralled.

Carrying Opium. "I used to carry express in furs. I used to get 25 a pound for packing opium in this way. For Chinamen, who were nearly all on Wild Horse creek, and I would have to go and see the American customs officer and tell him what I had. He had confidence in me, and I only had to give bonds on me. After that I simply had to give my word that I had so much opium and that it was all going into Canada. "In winter I went over the same route except that in going we used to go to Colville and then take a canoe up to Fort Shppard and cross the Columbia there and go over the Selkirk to the Kootenay Bottom—rafting the Kootenay river. We had to make rafts for this purpose. We could not rely on the boats. The rafts were made of logs and were frozen on the bottom and the water would come up to our armpits in places to form them. I would almost equal sometimes getting into the water. We had nothing but mercury in the thermometers and it would all freeze. We could never tell how cold it was when we were traveling. "It took me five days once to go 25

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—Three persons were asphyxiated and another is dying in the home of Peter J. Schollert, on Fuller street in this city to-day.

The dead are Scholle, his wife and Lewis Christensen. Hans Hendrickson is not expected to live. They had inhaled illuminating gas. The two last named were guests of the Schollerts. Schollert was a pioneer resident of St. Paul, and prominent in the city's social circles. His estate is estimated at \$250,000. The escaping gas which caused the deaths came from a gas water heater in the bathroom. The rubber tube connecting the gas pipes with the heater had become detached.

UNION TO HANDLE OKANAGAN FRUIT

Company With Capital of \$250,000 is Organized at Vernon.

Vernon, Sept. 4.—For some time there has been a movement on foot to organize a fruit shipping company which would be able to handle the products of the Okanagan orchards in a more satisfactory manner than any of the existing organizations have as yet been able to do. In order to make such a company a success it was realized that it must not be hampered for lack of capital, and that it must secure the support and co-operation of the most prominent fruit growers and farmers in various parts of the district, as well as the local shipping houses now doing business.

On Tuesday last the preliminary arrangements culminated in a meeting which was held in the court house here, the object of the meeting being announced to be for the purpose of forming a company to act as a fruit and produce clearing house, in conjunction with the local packing and shipping houses operating in the Okanagan, and to protect the grower's interests generally.

The meeting was attended by a number of gentlemen interested in fruit-growing from different sections of the district, and W. C. Ricardo was voted to the chair. After considerable discussion it was decided to take immediate action to form such a company, starting with a capital of \$250,000.

A provisional committee was appointed to look after the details of incorporation, etc., consisting of Messrs. W. C. Ricardo, J. Klidston, W. R. Pooley, R. H. Agur, R. M. Palmer, B. McDon-

COMMITTS TORY AGENT OF CORRUPTION

(Special to the Times).

Truro, N. S., Sept. 4.—Magistrate Crowe this morning committed A. R. Bayne for trial on the next criminal court charges of a violation of the Electoral Act in the interests of John Stanfield, M. P.

BUSH FIRES THREATEN OHIO VILLAGES

Inhabitants Organize to Avert Damage—Farm Houses in Danger.

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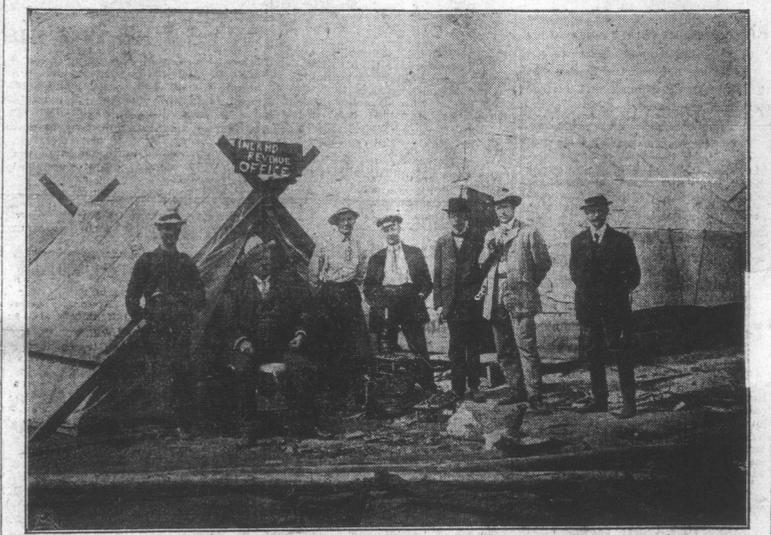
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The scene is one taken during the visit of Hon. W. Templeman to that city. The temporary quarters used as the Inland Revenue office is shown.

Seated in front of the tent is Hon. Mr. Templeman with the officer in charge to his right. On the extreme right of the picture is G. G. S. Lindsey, K. C.

President of the Crow's Nest Coal Company. Next to him is W. R. Brock, Acting Director of the Geological Survey. B. C. Nicholas, secretary to the Minister, is in the centre of the group.

ALD, J. BARNETT, E. M. CARRUTHERS AND W. T. SHAFFORD.

It was decided to call the new company The Okanagan Fruit Union, Limited. Mr. C. G. Guy was appointed provisional secretary, and the present offices of the company will be in C. G. Guy & Co.'s office.

TO ENCAMP AT SALT LAKE.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Salt Lake is today selected for the 49th annual encampment of the G. A. R. next year.

ANTI-GAMBLING LAW WAS ENFORCED

Witnesses Agree There Was No Open Betting on Saratoga Race-track.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Francis R. Hitchcock, of New York, president of the Saratoga Association, testified at the hearing to-day on charges against Sheriff Bradley, of Saratoga county, that he believed the law was strictly enforced at the recent races at Saratoga. Mr. Hitchcock said he instructed the special police on duty at the track to enforce the law strictly in conformity with the decision of Justice Elchock, who ruled that verbal bets were not illegal. The president asserted that he attended the races every day and that he saw no book-making, no runners, no recording of bets nor passing of money. Several deputy sheriffs who were on duty at the track during the race meeting testified that they saw no open betting.

THREE ASPHYXIATED, FOURTH IS DYING

Detached Gaspie Causes Terrible Tragedy in St. Paul Home.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—Three persons were asphyxiated and another is dying in the home of Peter J. Schollert, on Fuller street in this city to-day.

RUEF JUROR SAYS HE WAS OFFERED BRIBE

If He Would Vote Against Conviction of San Francisco Grafter.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—At the afternoon session yesterday of the court in the charge of bribery a sensation was caused when J. M. Kelly, a tale-man under examination, stated that he had been approached by G. A. S. Blake and offered \$2,000 to vote against the conviction of Ruef, in case he should be accepted as a juror. Kelly disclosed this matter to District Attorney Langdon in July last, telling him that Blake at first offered him \$500 and subsequently increased the offer to \$2,000.

DESPERATE HORSE THIEF.

Ware, Mass., Sept. 4.—In attempting to arrest an alleged horse thief at the Hampshire House to-day, Chief of Police Maurice Fitzgerald of this town was shot four times by the man and probably fatally wounded. The man then ran to Bank street, and dodging behind a barn committed suicide by firing the fifth bullet from his revolver through his neck, death occurring within a few minutes. The identity of the dead man had not been established at 1 p. m., although it was said that he came from Taunton, Mass.

B. C. RIFLEMAN WINS GOVERNOR'S PRIZE

Success of Capt. Hart-McHarg at Ottawa—Tie for Second Place.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—There is great jubilation in the British Columbia camp as Capt. W. Hart McHarg, of the 60th B. C. O. R., won the Governor-General's prize with a score of 188. He gets the D. R. A. gold medal and \$200. Capt. Tom Mitchell had a score of 189 but being in the retired list could not take the prize. He secured fifth place. Sgt. W. A. Smith, 48rd; Corp. Spinks, 10th; R. G. and Sergt. Kelly, each with 186, will shoot off for second, third and fourth places. Sergt. M. Doyle and Sergt. Major Caven, fifth C. A. won \$5 each in the judging distance competition.

FIRST DRUNK IN FIFTY YEARS.

New Westminster, Sept. 4.—An old man of seventy, with flowing white hair, was shot off the bridge of the magistrate's district, was one of a quartette which faced the magistrate yesterday in the city police court to answer to a charge of intoxication on the streets. In answer to the queries the magistrate he stated that he had taken his first drink of whisky in fifty years last night and that while he took little, it had been too much for him. He came to town to deposit a sum of money in the bank, and ran across some old friends with whom he started off for a good time. The magistrate took a lenient view of the case and permitted the septuagenarian to retire with a warning not to appear again.

CLIFFS' SCHOOL REOPENS.

Duncan, Sept. 5.—The "Cliffs" school with a full attendance of girls will open on Monday, the 7th inst. The Quinlan Lake boys' school was open at the beginning of the week. A number of new boys are in attendance.

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Carnegie to Endow Amalgamated Chicago Schools.

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UNION TO HANDLE OKANAGAN FRUIT

Vernon, Sept. 4.—For some time there has been a movement on foot to organize a fruit shipping company which would be able to handle the products of the Okanagan orchards in a more satisfactory manner than any of the existing organizations have as yet been able to do. In order to make such a company a success it was realized that it must not be hampered for lack of capital, and that it must secure the support and co-operation of the most prominent fruit growers and farmers in various parts of the district, as well as the local shipping houses now doing business.

COMMITTS TORY AGENT OF CORRUPTION

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TRUNK MURDER THRILLS BOSTON

ACTRESS KILLED AND HER BODY DISMEMBERED

Husband, After Being Forced to Reveal Gruesome Crime, is Arrested.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—The most horrible and brutal crime committed in Greater Boston recently, the death of Susan Geary, a chorus girl, four years ago, and one much resembling it, was disclosed last night by the discovery of the torso of Mrs. Honorah Jordan, an actress aged 22 years, of Somerville, in a trunk in a boarding house at 7 Hancock street on Beacon Hill, this city. Later the head and bones of the limbs were found in the furnace of the Jordan home at Fenwick street, and the scalp, hair and other gruesome remains were taken from the kitchen range of the house.

Chester Jordan, aged 23 years, an actor, of 509 Medford street, Somerville, is held by the police charged with the murder, and last night, according to the officers, he made a full confession of the crime. According to Jordan, he accidentally killed his wife on Tuesday night in a quarrel at their home and becoming desperate, went out and bought a butcher's knife and back saw and cut up the body and placed the torso in a trunk for transport to take the steamer Harvard, which was scheduled to leave last night for New York and throw the trunk overboard. The fact that the Harvard was laid off owing to an accident, disarranged his plans, and he was obliged to hire a hackman to take the trunk to a Boston boarding house on Hancock street, to await a more favorable opportunity.

The discovery of the torso, due to the suspicions of the hackman, Jas. Collins, who had in mind the numerous robberies which have taken place in and about Boston recently, and in suspicion of the weight that the trunk he was carrying about contained silverware, notified the police.

Sergeant Michael Crowley was detailed to go over to the Hancock street house and investigate. When he reached the house Jordan was not in, but the officer was shown the back room, on the second floor, Jordan had engaged, and found the trunk. At this time it was not opened. About 5:30 Jordan returned, and on being accosted in the hallway by the officer, at first denied his identity. Later he admitted who he was. Asked about the trunk, he denied that he had one. He was ordered to his room by the officer, however, and commanded to open the trunk. Jordan did not appear nervous or alarmed, but he threw at the officer the trunk, and it was not until after considerable argument on the part of the officer that he produced the key to the trunk and inserted it in the lock. Turning his head toward the trunk, he covered the trunk and then sank back on his knees, burying his face in his hands and sobbing. Sergeant Crowley staggered back aghast at the disclosure.

Jordan submitted without protest to the handcuffs and was led to Station 3 and locked up. He stated that he was married in San Francisco to a woman named Eddy, whose maiden name was O'Reilly, and whose home was in Somerville. He did not know who his wife's first husband was, or what had become of him. The couple were on the vaudeville stage, Jordan taking the part of a tramp and his wife that of a nurse. They went west about three years ago, then returned to Somerville. Mrs. Jordan, according to her husband, had taken to drinking of late, and he claims was associating with other men, and he became jealous. It was in a jealous quarrel Tuesday night last that the trouble started which ended in the death of the wife, Jordan declares that his wife struck him first and that he then struck her down and was terrified to find that he had killed her.

Husband's Confession. Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—(Later)—But few points in connection with the most horrible and gruesome murder in the annals of crime in Greater Boston, the death of Mrs. Honorah Jordan, an actress, known on the stage as Irene Sheridan, by her husband, Chester S. Jordan, remained to be cleared up by the police to-day, although the severed portions of the woman's body were discovered only last night.

The confession of the husband to the police, following his arrest after the accidental discovery of the torso of his wife in a trunk which he confessed to be placed in a room at No. 7 Hancock street in this city, was believed to be a substantial recital of the incidents which preceded the apparently important facts in connection with the murder and gave the information which led to the discovery of the thighs and scalped head of the body of the woman, the only parts not contained in the trunk at her home at No. 509 Medford street, Somerville.

He gave a plausible reason in a remark by his wife, which was, according to his story, to a belief that he was unfaithful. He stated that following her epithet he struck her, knocking her down a flight of stairs, and claimed that this blow was the only cause by which he is responsible, as far as he knows, for her death, as following his striking her. He remembered nothing until the next morning when he awoke to find her body at the foot of the stairs. At this latter time, however, his wife's neck was slashed from ear to ear.

This portion of his confession the police placed the least stress upon, and his efforts in to-day's investigations is centered in a search for another stronger motive, while the medical experts are carefully examining the body for marks of the blow which caused her death. The evidence of the gashing of the neck was plain and it may be that this caused the woman's death, but the denial of any knowledge of the matter one of the most important close attention.

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G. T. P. ROUTE IS FINALLY CHOSEN

CUT-OFF WILL SAVE OVER A HUNDRED MILES

Change in Northern Cariboo Course to Afford Better Gradients.

Vancouver, Sept. 4.—The Grand Trunk Pacific railway has just adopted a cut-off in northern Cariboo that will effect a saving in mileage of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty miles. The main line as now finally located, will run across the country due west from Grand Rapids, on the south fork of the Fraser to Fort George on the main river. This was the announcement made by B. B. Kelliker, chief engineer of the railway just before his departure for Montreal yesterday. The original surveys followed the south fork of the Fraser to its junction with the north fork, where the main stream takes a big bend to the north before swinging south to Fort George. Mr. Kelliker has received reports that the new route across country will not only effect a great saving in distance, but will afford better gradients than by the route originally surveyed.

DECLINES NOMINATION.

Welland, Ont., Sept. 4.—Hon. Richard Harcourt has declined the Liberal nomination for the seat of Welland in the Commons, for personal reasons.

BUSH FIRE CUTS OFF TRAFFIC ON C. P. R.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—Traffic east of here on the Canadian Pacific railway is completely cut off owing to the burning of Long Bridge on the Schreiber section of Fort William by a bush fire. All trains have to go round via the Soo line through St. Paul for the next few days.

RAILWAY COMMISSION SUSPENDS INSPECTOR

W. S. Blyth Gave Information to Newspapers Before Reporting to Ottawa.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The railway commission has suspended Joseph Clark, the accident inspector for the board of railway commissioners at Winnipeg, and W. S. Blyth of Ottawa, who has been appointed to take the position. On account of a protest sent to the railway commission by Ald. McArthur of Winnipeg, Mr. Clark was instructed by Mr. Clark to make a thorough inspection of the C. P. R. rolling stock from Winnipeg to the coast, and to report to the board at Ottawa. Mr. Clark was at Vancouver when he was sent for by telegram to return at once. The reason for the suspension is that he turned over the report of his inspection to the western newspapers, and that they were published at Calgary and other places before they were received at Ottawa. Mr. Blyth, locomotive engineer from Ottawa, is now here.

UPHOLDS METHODS OF MARINE DEPARTMENT

Yet Another Witness Testifies Against Findings of Civil Service Commission.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—At the inquiry into the marine department yesterday, Secretary Robb, of the shipping federation, denied that the marine department had been extravagant in its aids to navigation on the St. Lawrence route, and said the Wilson acetylene buoys were costly, but were efficient. Mr. Robb said the St. Lawrence was the finest waterway in the world. It is as well lighted as the Strand in London. Mr. Robb knew of no dishonesty in the clerks down.

C. P. R. CLIMBS DOWN.

Takes Back Dismissed Telegrapher Giving Him Back Pay and Full Privileges.

CREW OF EATON HALL MUTINIED IN STORM

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—News of a mutiny, accompanied by a tragedy, on the Chilean barque Eaton Hall during a stormy voyage in which the vessel was dismasted, was brought here to-day by the dismissal of Morrisette and Meganick has been compromised by the restoration of the operator with back pay and full privileges.

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TRANSFERRED TO ARCHIVES.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 4.—Dr. William Wilfrid Campbell, the Canadian poet, who for years has held a position in the Canadian Privy Council, has been transferred to the Dominion archives.

3,000 HOMELESS IN RAWHIDE DISASTER

Rawhide, Nev., Sept. 4.—With a population of twenty-five hundred the town is enveloped in flames and is doomed. The final Western Union message said: "Our building is burning and we are tearing out the instruments."

ARCHBISHOP FOR FRISCO.

Rome, Sept. 4.—The Pope yesterday received in audience Cardinal Gotti, who has been appointed to the see of San Francisco and a bishop for the diocese of Rockford, Ill.

JAPAN'S DOMINEERING WAY IN KOREA

Ignores Modus Vivendi With China—Fortifying Chen Lao Boundary.

Peking, Sept. 4.—Contrary to the modus vivendi pending the agreement upon the Chen Lao boundary dispute with China, Japan has recently done a number of things in this territory which have aroused the apprehension of the Peking government. She has occupied the residence buildings recently completed by a French engineer in the district, and she has brought into this town a joint civil and military commander and one thousand gendarmes. Japan is proceeding with the reorganization of the existing system of government of the Korean peninsula. China has protested to Tokio and to the Japanese diplomatic representative here, but with no result whatever.

REPUBLIC'S GRAND ARMY.

Toledo, O., Sept. 4.—Col. Henry M. Nevius, of Redbank, N. J., was yesterday elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The election was made on the first ballot. Mr. Nevius received 464 votes as compared with 284 for former Governor Van Zant, of Minnesota, and 96 for Lieut. Dickson, of Illinois. The Women's Relief Corps elected Mrs. W. Gillman, of Roxbury, Mass., as president.

W. SLOAN, M. P., WILL GET A SOLID VOTE

Prince Rupert Unanimous for Him—Conservative Convention a Failure.

SON OF DUC D'ORLEANS VISITS SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 4.—Accompanied by a party of friends, including Count De Bearnis and Countess De Briende, Duke Ferdinand De Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe D'Orleans, claimant to the French throne, arrived in San Francisco yesterday and is registered at the St. Francis hotel as M. F. De Villiers in order to escape notice.

De Montpensier States His Intention of Touring Through Canada.

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 4.—According to the best information obtainable Mr. Sloan is assured of 90 per cent. of the vote of this section of the riding. He will be given practically the unanimous support in this place. The Conservative convention called for Monday at this place resulted in nothing. Scarcely any representatives presented themselves, the outside points being entirely unrepresented. As a result no action was taken in nominating a candidate.

INTERNATIONAL GAMES TO CELEBRATE JUBILEE

Thousands of Athletes Will Compete at Vatican This Month.

BARRIE LAST BOUNDS INTO POPULARITY

"What Every Woman Knows" Produced on London Stage.

MURDERER GETS REPRIEVE.

Case of Man Who Killed Clergyman to Come Before Court of Errors and Appeals.

WELLINGTON TO TAKE COAL TO SKAGWAY

(From Friday's Daily.) After lying idle at Comox for several months the Wellington Colliery Company's steamship Wellington left the coaling port to-day in tow of the tug Lorke for Victoria, and will, upon arrival, be used in the preparatory to making a trip to Skagway.

INDEX OF RECOVERY.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—The bank clearings for the week ending September 2nd amounted to \$1,152,345, as against \$2,196,778 last year, and \$2,373,235 in 1906.

CHINA STILL FEELING HER WAY FOR A CONSTITUTION

TIME NOT YET RIFE FOR A CONSTITUTION

Sir Robert Hart Places Little Faith in Edict Issued by Emperor.

London, Sept. 4.—Sir Robert Hart, director-general of Chinese customs, who is here on a year's leave of absence from his post, in an interview concerning the granting of a constitution to the Chinese people, did not appear sanguine of any immediate reform in the direction of the Chinese government. He said that edicts similar to the one recently issued at Peking promising a constitution within a stated period had been issued before. It is impossible to say, he added, when parliament would be summoned, it may be next year, and perhaps not for a decade.

AMERICAN SETTLERS FOR CANADIAN WEST

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The regular Soo line train reached Moosejaw from St. Paul yesterday evening in two sections, carrying a thousand American settlers, all of them experienced men for western Canadian farms.

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Case of Man Who Killed Clergyman to Come Before Court of Errors and Appeals.

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Twice-a-Week Times

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"RESULT WILL BE BENEFICIAL."

The Rossland Miner, a newspaper independent in politics, makes the following editorial reference to the visit of the Minister of Mines and the Director of the Geological Survey to the mining regions of British Columbia: "The visit of Hon. Wm. Templeman, Dominion Minister of Mines, and R. W. Brock, director of the Geological Survey, to this province for the purpose of informing themselves as to the extent, value and needs of the mining and smelting industries, so that the affairs of the mining department may be better administered, shows that the Federal authorities realize their importance and are determined to keep in close touch with them. It is evidently the desire of the Federal authorities to do all that they properly can to foster and build up the mining and smelting interests."

"In order that things may be properly and intelligently done, the Minister of Mines, accompanied by the chief geologist, his staff and by them in the course of their tour will come in contact with men of all shades and sorts of opinion, will hear their complaints, if they have any to make, and will listen to praise, if any is due, of the government's action and will be given a multitude of suggestions for betterment of conditions. Out of so many of councillors, good, bad and indifferent, they will be able to extract the kernel of wisdom, and will learn just what is needed to foster and advance the twin industries and they will see to it that, so far as it is in the power of the Federal government to benefit the miners, that it will be done."

"Two better equipped men than the task assigned them could not have been selected. Mr. Templeman is a pioneer of British Columbia and has watched it grow from a few thousand population, with several small towns, into the opulent province that it is today, with many large centres and hundreds of smaller towns. During the many years that Mr. Templeman has been in the province he has kept in close touch with its growth and development through being proprietor and editor of the Victoria Times, one of the best evening papers in the province. He is a trained and close observer of affairs and knows this province as well as the average man knows his own house. His refusal to see the province, of which he has so long been a worthy and enterprising citizen, advance in wealth and greatness, Mr. Templeman, while quiet in his methods, is a man of extraordinary ability and is more of a statesman than a politician."

"R. W. Brock's knowledge of the province, while less broad, is certainly larger in one direction than Mr. Templeman's, as he knows the geology and mineral resources perhaps better than any man in it. There are none more enthusiastic than he is so far as geology is concerned and nothing pleases him better than to see our mining and mining interests flourishing. Mr. Brock has a brilliant future before him in his chosen profession. "With so strong a team looking over the situation here something practical, something good, for the mining and smelting industries is certain to eventuate."

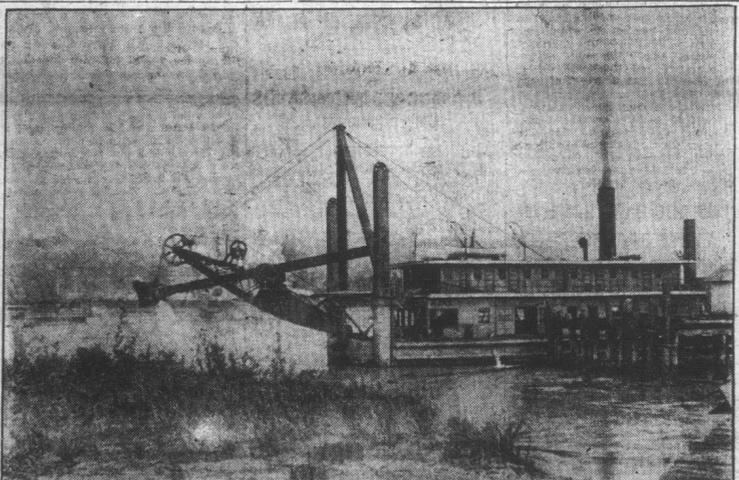
TAXATION AND REVENUE.

We do not know that the issue raised, or attempted to be raised, with respect to the rate of taxation under the present government of Canada as compared with the rate under a previous government, is worthy of serious consideration. The people who pay the taxes understand the matter thoroughly, and it will be exceedingly difficult to convince them, in the light of experience, that the increase of revenue is due to an increased rate of taxation. They know, and the critics of the government know, although they profess ignorance, that the treasury of the Dominion is overflowing to-day, as it has been for ten years, because business is buoyant, because trade has grown beyond precedent in the history of this or any other country. And the reason for the growth of trade is to be found in the all-around reduction of taxation. Expanding trade, under our fiscal system, necessarily results in increased revenue. During the past year trade has declined and revenue has fallen correspondingly, but no one with any regard for the intelligence of the public dare argue that because business has fallen off, and the decline is reflected in the receipts at the public treasury, that the people are better off or the country in a more desirable position than they were, or it was, during the period of greatest buoyancy in business. If any one attempted to maintain such a proposition he would be regarded as either a dishonest man or an imbecile. The Colonist and its friends seeking a nomination for Parliamentary honors may accept which horn of the dilemma they please. The burden of taxation in 1908 as compared with 1898 is lighter

not only by the difference between the amount that is paid under the present rate of duty as compared with what would have been paid under the rate prevailing before 1898, but by the additional amount which former higher duties enabled the industries affected by the higher duties to take from the Canadian consumers of their products. But do the persons who affect to be concerned about the excessive revenues alleged to be "exact" from the people" proposed to reduce the duties? Do they suggest that because the rate of taxation is too high that the tariff exactions be cut down as the only means of giving relief? Not at all. Those who speak with authority as leaders of the Conservative party claim that the duties are too low. One says the tariff ought to be elevated "as high as Haman's galloway." Another claims that eastern manufacturers, enjoying protection ranging from twenty per cent. as against British goods to fifty per cent. as against German goods are being ruined by the competition of the manufacturers of the two countries named. If the demands of these manufacturing interests were accorded to, and the Conservative party is pledged to such "accession," would such a policy have the result of lessening the burdens of taxation? It might have that apparent effect, because it would check importations and decrease the amount of duties paid into the treasury. But it would also increase the price of goods to consumers by an amount corresponding to the rate of tariff increase, and the manufacturers would wax fat at the public expense, but, like their neighbors in the United States and Jeshurun of old, they would probably not cease to kick.

The return of the Conservative party to power in the year 1908 would probably have the effect of reducing Canada to a position analogous to the position she occupied in 1898. The revival of the National Policy would unquestionably check the flow of revenue into the Dominion treasury. But it does not necessarily follow that a reversion to the old order is desirable except from the point of view of a very small portion of the population of the country. If Canada is to continue to prosper she must have an expanding revenue. There are many mighty national works yet to be accomplished. They cannot be undertaken unless a government be maintained in power which is endowed with all the qualities necessary to the situation—statesmanlike sagacity, courage and enterprise.

After an uneventful trip from New Westminster the tug "Evelyn" arrived in port this morning with the big new Dominion government dipper dredge Ajax. The dredge, which completed a series of successful trials before leaving New Westminster, is one of the finest dipper dredges in existence and has a capacity of 450 cubic yards an hour. The hull of the Ajax is built of steel throughout and its dimensions are: Length, 115 feet; beam, 33 feet, and 11.5 feet moulded depth. The machinery is enclosed in a main deck-house and a cabin deck-house is comfortably fitted for the accommodation of the officers and crew. From the standpoint of power it is doubtful if there is another dredge of the dipper class in use on this continent which exceeds the Ajax. A Scotch marine boiler, fitted with corrugated furnaces 40 inches in diameter, supplies steam and has working pressure of 150 pounds. The main engine is double cylindered and works at high speed. It is double-gear to the main hoisting drum and is capable of lifting 50 tons with a steam pressure of 125 pounds. The main hoisting drum is geared to take 2 and 2 1/2 inch wire cable and is 44 inches by 50 inches. The two forward spuds are most substantial, being 66 feet long and 36 inches by 26 inches wide. They are operated by a 2 1/2 inch wire cable, the drums for which are driven from the main engine by means of a friction gear which is operated by a steam cylinder. The single stern spud is also 66 feet long and 30 inches by 30 inches wide and is operated by a wire cable 1 1/2 inches in diameter, running on a 24-inch drum, operated by a 2 by 3 double-cylinder, double-gear hoisting engine. All spuds are secured in place by heavy cast-steel keepers. The swinging engine which operates the boom or dipper, is 8 by 12 and is placed on the main deck, being connected with the boom by a cable 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The Ajax is also fitted with a con-



Dredge Ajax, for Marine and Fisheries Work.

The above reproduction from a photograph shows the dipper dredge at work while undergoing trials in New Westminster. The Ajax, which arrived here this morning and will shortly commence work in Victoria harbor, is one of the biggest and best-equipped dredges of her class afloat. She can lift 400 cubic yards of mud in an hour.

HOUSE ON DALLAS ROAD BURGLARIZED

Residence of William Meed is Entered and Various Articles Taken.

(From Friday's Daily.) The residence of William Meed, "Grandview," 684 Dallas road, was broken into last night and quite a lot of valuables taken, the exact amount and description of which the owner was not prepared to say when questioned by a reporter for the Times. Mr. Meed left his house yesterday and did not return to it until noon today, when he found every evidence of the place having been burglarized. Drawers, etc., had been rifled and their contents scattered about the floors and generally the appearance of the house showed that it had been ransacked. How entrance was effected is not plain, but the police are investigating the matter this afternoon, having been notified of his loss by Mr. Meed shortly after 1 o'clock. The detective department has taken up the matter, but in the meantime have nothing to give out concerning the occurrence. —Maurice Thompson, who has just resigned his position as operator of the Pacific Wireless Company's office in this city to accept the management of the station to be opened in the Driard within a few days, was for two years in the employ of the President Wireless Company at the Old Point Comfort government station, and has been with the Pacific company two years.

DREDGE AJAX HAS ARRIVED

BIG MUD-THROWER IS READY FOR BUSINESS

New Dominion Government Dipper is One of Most Powerful Afloat.

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HEADACHES ARE DANGER SIGNALS

THEY TELL US PLAINLY THAT SOMETHING IS WRONG INSIDE.

There are tablets and powders that will stop a headache promptly—but removing a danger signal does not take away the danger. In nearly every case a headache—of whatever kind—is a symptom of poisoned blood, due to Bowels, Kidneys and Skin failing to thoroughly remove indigestible food and waste, worn-out tissue from the body. Then digestion is poor, causing sick headaches, or uric acid is formed and deposited on the nerves, causing neuralgia. Not only the danger signal, but the danger itself as well, is quickly removed by "Fruit-Laxatives." "Fruit-Laxatives" are tablets made of the combined juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes, containing all their medicinal properties, concentrated and intensified. They cause the bowels to secrete more bile, which moves the bowels freely and regularly, and cures the most obstinate cases of Constipation. They stir up kidneys and skin to throw off all the urea, or dead tissue, which has been poisoning the system. They sweeten the stomach, improve digestion and tone up the whole body. The headaches disappear—because the source is removed. 50c. a box—for \$2.50. Trial size, 25c. Fruit-Laxatives Limited, Ottawa.

MUSICIANS ADVANCE PRICES FOR SERVICES

Victoria Musical Society Confronted With Difficulties in Getting Attractions.

(From Friday's Daily.) The Victoria Musical Society, which has for a number of years been the medium for bringing to this city a series of high class musical entertainments, is confronted this year, it is said, by a serious difficulty. The aim of the society has not been to make money, but to provide about four of the best musical attractions available at a price that would clear expense. Only those artists who otherwise would not come here have been brought by the society, guaranteeing the prices asked by the managers of the attractions. Last year the society was able to carry a fair surplus over, and was preparing to bring some of the very top

THE SATURDAY SPECIALS ARE GOOD

Extra Specials for To-day

A big lot of Woodenware will be offered to-day in the annex at prices that are sure to appeal to thrifty people. These articles are all priced considerably under the regular figures and are exceptional values at these prices.

- EXTENSION CLOTHES HORSES, 5 feet high. To-day, special75¢
SALT BOXES, for kitchen use. To-day, special15¢
WOOD TOWEL RINGS, polished, 6-in. size. To-day, special15¢
CLOTHES WRINGERS, iron frames. To-day, special\$3.25
CLOTHES WRINGERS, iron frames, new style universal spring. To-day's special price\$3.75
CLOTHES WRINGERS, wood frame. Cain clamping attachment. To-day's special price\$3.90
MOP WRINGER PAILS, held together by strong wire laid in grooves. To-day, special \$1.50
BRASS RING WASH BOARDS, only metal that has stood the test of Elk Lake. To-day, special35¢
FOLDING WOOD HORSES, very strong. To-day, special75¢
FOLDING CLOTHES DRYERS, special 75¢
SKIRT IRONING BOARDS, 12-in. width. To-day, special65¢
SKIRT IRONING BOARDS, 10-in. width. To-day, special45¢
SLEEVE IRONING BOARDS. To-day, special35¢
WOOD KNIFE BOXES, two compartments. To-day, special35¢
WOOD TOWEL ROLLERS, plain finish. To-day, special10¢
WOOD TOWEL ROLLERS, varnished, and has metal ends. To-day, special15¢
WOOL TOWEL ROLLER, swell finish, large roller, easy to operate. To-day, special20¢
HEAVY AXES, to-day, special65¢
SPICE CABINETS, 8 compartments, a kitchen treasure. To-day, special \$1.25
STEP LADDERS, assorted sizes. To-day, special, per step25¢
CROQUET SETS, 8 ball, 6 mallet. To-day, special \$1.00
CROQUET SETS, 6 ball, 7 mallet. To-day, special \$1.25
CROQUET SETS, 8 ball, 7 mallet. To-day, special \$1.25
CROQUET SETS, 8 ball, 8 mallet. To-day, special \$1.50
FOLDING CLOTHES DRYERS. To-day, special75¢
PASTRY BOARDS, with 2 1/2 rim. To-day, special45¢
PASTRY BOARDS, plain style. To-day, special35¢
PASTRY BOARDS, plain style. To-day, special25¢
PASTRY BOARDS, plain style. To-day, special15¢
WOOD GARMENT HANGERS. To-day, special10¢
WOOD TUBS, improved style, four sizes. To-day, special, \$1.50 and \$1.25

Saturday's Shoe Specials

If you go down to the bottom of any great business, you will find that the whole secret OF LOW PRICES LIES IN ONE FACT: THE MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS. It is our big turnover which enables us to cut out the middle-man and small manufacturer and buy at Rock Bottom Prices. That is why we are able to sell at prices as low as many shoe dealers pay. Of the many new lines received for Fall, the following command special attention:

- BOYS' STOUT GRAIN LACED BOOTS, solid leather soles, inner soles and counter. Sizes 1 to 5, \$1.75; sizes 11 to 13 \$2.50
MEN'S FINE DONGOLA BARMOLAL LACED BOOTS, extension edge, sewn soles. Price \$3.00
MEN'S SUPERIOR SATIN CALF BLUCHER CUT BOOTS, stout Goodyear welted soles, medium toe. Price \$4.00
WOMEN'S FINE DONGOLA KID LACED BOOTS, self tips, extension edge, sewn soles, a line of superior quality at \$2.50
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' FINE DONGOLA KID LACED BOOTS, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, spring heels, \$1.50; sizes 11 to 2, low heels \$1.75
A special line of MISSES' OIL PEBBLE GRAIN LEATHER LACED BOOTS, Sizes 11 to 2. Price \$1.75

Our Hosiery Department Specials

- WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, a new number and the best quality we have yet had at this price. Special at35¢
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, an extra good quality. Special at25¢
WOMEN'S COTTON HOSE, fine, smooth quality. Special at25¢
WOMEN'S DROP STITCH HOSE, nice quality and extra special value at35¢
CHILDREN'S RIBBED LISLE HOSE, very serviceable and extra value, all sizes 25¢

Some Notion Items Just Received

- FANCY JEWELLED AND PLAIN LACE COLLAR SPREADERS, special at 50¢
BELT BUCKLES, in gun metal, gilt and pearl. Special values at 75c, 50c and 25¢
SHELL SIDE COMBS, special at 75c, 50c and25¢
SHELL BACK COMBS, special at 50c and25¢
SHELL HAIR BARRETTES, special at 15c and10¢
TOLMAN'S TRANSLUCENT COLLAR SUPPORTERS, flexible and will not break; sizes 1 1/2 to 3 1/4. Per card of 55¢
LEATHER SHOPPING BAGS, some very special values, with draw string and leather handles, colors, brown, black and tan. Extra values at \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.25
TOLMAN'S PEARLBONE VELVET FINISH COLLAR, supports for black or white lace collars, will not glister or show through. Per card of 610¢
HAIR PADS, in light, red and dark brown. Each65¢
HAIR NETS, all shades, small and large sizes, 15c and10¢

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

MEN'S SHIRTS \$1.25 to \$3.00

We haven't said much lately about Men's Shirts, because we have been so busy with Fall Suits. In the meantime, some of the prettiest patterns in English Zephyr Shirts that the season has produced have arrived, and are now on sale. Now Hats, too, have been added to our stock, and we now have a fine COLLECTION OF MEN'S HATS FROM \$3.00 TO \$5.00. FINCH & FINCH THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE HATTERS 1107 GOVERNMENT ST. Advertise in the Times

Black Watch Chewing Tobacco Rich and satisfying. The big black plug. 2268

WILL HOLD RECEPTION FOR MINING PREMIER McBride

The provincial government is expected to receive a reception in honor of the Canadian Minister of the Interior, Mr. Premier McBride, at the British Columbia buildings on the evening of Sept. 23. This will be given by Premier McBride, in charge of arrangements, in recognition of the visit to Victoria of the American Institute of Engineers and the Canadian Association of Engineers, a few years ago and the public generally. The delegation consists of Lester, president of the T. Jacobs, secretary of the branch of the Canadian Institute of Engineers, and W. H. T. Williams, Blakemore, J. W. McCurdy, Charles W. Peterson, Louis H. Eberts, speaker of the J. A. Turner. It was Premier McBride and his staff who were in charge of the reception on Wednesday. After the delegation itself the premier asked that the government reception on Wednesday 22nd in the parliament addition to this there party for the visit afternoon, Sept. 22nd, House, and probably a business men and board at the board on Tuesday night. The need to Nanaimo on the morning of the council and Western Friday morning they Vancouver on the sea.

SHUSWAP

(From Saturday.) A murder has taken place, an Indian named Ing his life in a shoot yesterday. His assailant, Indian, Martin Andrew, only in meagre information received by Supt. Husvick police. Andrew, being the crime, made a mountain and is being police authorities under Chief Constable Fern was committed yesterday. It is hoped that by the Indians of the tribe in the search for Andrew will be apprehended. The general's department is ward of \$100 in the hope result in his capture. Essey has instructed spare no pains in searching and bringing him in.

—John Henry, a slim fishman, who was arrested at the time of the receipt which another man is term in penitentiary, been held on account of his intellect, is to be Milne, Dominion immigration him will go to Jo who is also being sent in England as being a health being poor and weak.

SEPT 4 THE NEW GREEN EVEN EXCU For P

WILL HOLD RECEPTION FOR MINING INSTITUTE

Premier McBride Agrees to the Request of the Local Committee.

The provincial government will hold a reception in honor of the members of the Canadian Mining Institute and the European mining engineers...

REPORTS SHOW YEAR'S SUCCESS

Y. M. C. A. RECEIPTS EXCEED EXPENDITURES

Monthly Meeting Held Yesterday—Association Boys Did Well This Summer.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. was held yesterday afternoon. E. E. Woodton occupied the chair in the absence of President McCurdy...

WRECK OFF PT. ARENA REMAINS A MYSTERY

Big Load of Lumber and Pieces of Wreckage Coming Ashore.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The steam schooner Samoa, which arrived here today, passed Point Arena yesterday evening, but saw no vessel in distress...

REJECT ALL TENDERS ON HIGH LEVEL TANK

City Council Will Ask for New Offers From Iron and Steel Men.

All tenders for the steel tank and the iron stairway and fittings for the high level tower to be erected on St. Charles street in connection with the new waterworks distribution system were rejected at a special meeting of the city council held last night...

OPEN TENDERS FOR TWO NEW FIRE HALLS

Large Number of Offers Received From Contractors of City.

At a special meeting of the city council held last evening tenders on the amended plans and specifications for the two proposed new fire halls...

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or, Do You Open Your Mouth Like a Young Bird and Gulp Down Whatever Food or Medicine May be Offered You?

If you are an intelligent, thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true, honest medicine of known composition...

INDIAN MURDERED AT SHUSWAP YESTERDAY

A murder has taken place at Shuswap, an Indian named Billy Jules losing his life in a shooting affray there yesterday. His assailant was another Indian, Martin Andrew.

REACHED CITY TO-DAY

FAMOUS DR. KOCH REACHED CITY TO-DAY He is Returning From Japan by the Empress of India.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING ICED TEA

Warm the teapot. Put in a heaping teaspoonful of "Salada" Tea for every two cups. Pour on freshly boiled water and allow to infuse from 6 to 8 minutes.

SNATCHED FROM SANDS

Steamship Curacao Saved Four-master From Being Wrecked. Drifting swiftly toward the surf-beaten sands of Mazatlan roadstead, where more than one vessel has been battered to pieces by the spuming sea...

LET US Fill Your Prescriptions.

Our prices are just as low as is consistent with high quality, accuracy and purity. We believe our system of dispensing and safe guarding prescriptions and avoiding errors in dispensing is the most perfect possible to devise.

Provincial Exhibition VICTORIA, - B.C. British Columbia's Premier Fair SEPTEMBER 22, 23, 24, 25 & 26 4 Days Great Horseracing Trotting, Pacing, Running, Steeplechasing

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

Wallace's Saturday Fruit Snaps BASKET MIXED FRUIT Consisting of Table Peaches, Pears, Grapes and Bananas. Per basket, Saturday 25c

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! THE CANADA CARRIAGE COMPANY'S BUGGIES ALWAYS LEAD. WHY?—Because they are built to wear, and because they are the best finished and most up-to-date rigs on the market today.

Let Us Fill Your Prescriptions. Our prices are just as low as is consistent with high quality, accuracy and purity. We believe our system of dispensing and safe guarding prescriptions and avoiding errors in dispensing is the most perfect possible to devise.

For Prize Lists or Information Address: J. E. SMART, Manager.

The tug Char was hauled out on the ways at the Victoria Machinery Depot today to undergo an overhauling.

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

A REVIVAL IN IRON AND STEEL

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD IN THE OLD LAND

Financial Paper Forecasts a Busy Season at Works.

A pronounced revival, if not an actual boom in the world's iron and steel trades seems well within sight, and it will not be superfluous to offer a forecast of the future course of events, says the Sheffield correspondent of the Financial Paper. In Germany a buying movement of at least moderate dimensions has set in, and some very substantial home orders are pending. Good orders for heavy rails and railway materials on foreign accounts are being secured by German makers, and the Steel Syndicate is expecting specifications for a new equipment at a very early date. There has been much talk recently of the accumulation of stocks in German iron yards, and fears have been expressed that these stocks might lead to demoralisation, but we may be sure that those who control production in Germany have been able to gauge legitimate requirements with a fair amount of accuracy. These stocks may be absorbed much sooner, and much more profitably, than some of the pessimists would have us believe. There is no real evidence of a coming collapse of prices in Germany, but there are good signs of an early, if not immediate, revival in industrial activity in that country. Financial affairs in Germany are in a more healthy condition than many people in this country imagine, and the return to prosperity is likely to be fairly rapid.

In the United States after making all due allowance for the optimistic coloring of reports which is so characteristic of that country, the outlook is bright indeed. The orders for rails and rolling stock placed by several of the railroad companies these last few years, large as they are, are but a small beginning, we believe, of the buying movement which must develop shortly. The great consuming capacity of the United States has not been diminished, but only temporarily checked, by the recent financial disturbance. The demand for steel in that country must break all previous records in the very near future. Not only has railroad and other construction been allowed to fall a long way below the legitimate requirements of the rapidly growing population of America, but renewals and repairs have also fallen much in arrears, first on account of threats of adverse legislation by several of the states a year or two ago, and then through the financial stringency of recent months. No one who is not grossly misinformed by the real state of affairs can form any conception of the quantity of steel needed to bring the United States railroad system up to the efficiency point which it has long since attained. Adverse legislative interference will be silenced, and with every prospect of better management and increased freight charges and earnings, not forgetting an excellent agricultural outlook, the railroad people will have less difficulty in getting money for extensions and renewals than they have experienced for many a day. And nearly the whole of the money will be spent with steel makers. Apart from these extensions long overdue, the needed renewals must be on a positively vast scale, for in the period of pressure in the steel trade, enormous quantities of rails were laid which will never to have been rolled. Quality was sacrificed to tonnage by the American steel rollers, and the "life" of a considerable proportion of the rails put down will prove short. It need not be any wild exaggeration to say that the entire railroad system of that great country needs rebuilding. The American steel industry will have a good innings these next few years. Now, turning the matter from a purely British standpoint, what are the prospects? With, as seems likely, a revival in German industry, there will be less keen competition from that quarter, while in the case of the United States it is probable that the vigorous home demand we have ventured to predict will keep our trans-Atlantic trade better occupied than indulging in underselling us outside markets. It may be that the furnaces and mills of the United States despite their big productive capacity, will not be equal to the task of meeting the domestic demand, and that on some former occasions, we shall be sending shiploads after shiploads of steel and steel goods to that country. And it is not only in North America and Germany that great demands will be made, for in many parts of the world there is evidence of increasing demands for steel and steel goods—especially in connection with railway construction. Indeed, the world's appetite for steel goods increases more rapidly than its demand for any other class of commodities, and there is no reason why we in this country should not get a very big share of the trade available. We have a greater part of a generation we have done little more than mark time as an iron producing country, while our rivals have gone ahead by leaps and bounds. We have failed to meet the demand, not because we have lacked industrial resources, but chiefly because we have not been very ready to adopt the most efficient methods of production and sale. In point of production we have been relegated to the third position, when we ought to have easily retained second place; and we have come within measure of being dislodged from our premier position by the export arrangements we do not possess all the essentials of a great and prosperous iron country, but because we have not efficiently organized our industrial and commercial forces. Now, however, we are busy remedying some of our defects, and the future will find us occupying a stronger competitive position than at any time in the last twenty-five years or so. Quite recently we have vastly improved our manufacturing processes, and our methods of work-shop-management in the iron, steel, and tinplate works. We have improved our methods in productive capacity, added to our unique natural and geographical

advantages as an iron producing and exporting country, together with the fact that our coming to recognize more fully the benefits of combination, will place us once more in an almost unassailable position as manufacturers and exporters of steel. Instead of being a quasi-sacredotal organization, we can well high defy foreign competition, save, perhaps, in one or two special cases. If we take a five year record, covering the years 1901 to 1905, we shall find that the average price of ordinary pig iron in this country has only been 53s. 3d. per ton, against 72s. 11d. in America, and 77s. 4d. in Germany. The price of pig iron is the cardinal point in the problem of competition in iron and steel. That country with the cheapest raw material available ought to fear no rival. That country which has the most efficient industrial forces should be able to produce pig iron at a lower price than any other country. In this country, however, we have been well over 80s. per ton, against 58s. 9d. in this country. With such relatively cheap raw material at command we should be able to produce pig iron at a lower price than any other industrial country. The world's iron trade will boom again, and we shall have no mean share of it now that we are waking up to our abilities and capabilities.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Important International Statistics are Published—Germany Leads.

The fourth international report of the trade union movement, published in Berlin by the international secretary of the trade union central organizations, shows that in the last year for which statistics are available—1905—the membership of trade unions was as follows: Germany, 2,215,165; England, 2,106,283; Austria, 448,270; Italy, 275,754; Sweden, 209,924; Belgium, 158,115; Hungary, 133,222; the Netherlands, 123,845; Denmark, 88,432; Spain, 32,405; Norway, 23,839; Serbia, 5,839; Bulgaria, 5,000. Neither France, Russia, America nor Australia has furnished reports. Of the total number of 5,381,021 organized workers, 3,723,220 are females. Organized agricultural workers number 105,801.

Denmark, says the London Daily News, claims the highest percentage of organized workers within its unions, the percentage being 51.92. In Sweden the percentage is 37.77, in England 33.97, in Hungary 28.56, in the Netherlands 26.70, in Austria 18.05, in Norway 6.51, and in Italy 6.40. In Germany, owing to the absence of recent census figures, the percentage cannot be calculated. The financial returns are somewhat incomplete. The statements concern only 4,433,173 members. The total receipts of the unions in which these members were organized amounted to £5,308,009 and their expenditure in 1905 came to £4,944,710. The amount of their property at the end of the year was £7,377,906. The expenses were as follows: Trade journals and libraries £173,386, viaticum allowances £45,386, out of work allowances £381,132, sick pay £224,498, funeral expenses £326,353, aids in cases of death £33,383, and other allowances £143,886. The total expense for the various kinds of assistance amounted to £1,888,004, for strikes and lockouts it came to £1,039,826.

For other purposes, propaganda, law suits, congresses, etc., they had an expenditure of £471,432, and the costs of their property came to £280,081. The expenses for assistance were the highest in Great Britain, where they amounted to £1,254,797, the next are those of Germany, amounting to £465,943, those of Austria £324,498, and those of the Netherlands £326,353, aids in cases of death £33,383, and other allowances £143,886.

MANY HIGH BRED HORSES IMPORTED

Great Britain in 1907 exported to Canada 57,700 horses, the biggest export known, though the total value, £1,240,000 pounds, was exceeded in 1906, says a Canadian Associated Press dispatch. Canada, comes first of all countries in the purchase of stallions, and second only to Belgium as a purchaser of mares.

Wedded company's Colonial Dairy Produce Review states that the Canadian butter export was the smallest known since 1895; three years ago it reached highest level, 15,145 tons, and last year fell to 1,862 tons. The quality again showed an improvement over the previous year, and as refrigeration on board steamers to the United Kingdom and on landing wharves here is now perfectly up to date, Canadian butter is ought to further improve in quality and bring higher prices in our markets. Some inferior quality, which yet comes, is due to damage caused by want of proper refrigerating arrangements before it is shipped, and the remainder is defective in its manufacture, which are avoidable if proper care be taken.

In cheese there has been a steady decrease from Canada and the United States. This decrease has given an opportunity for New Zealand to make up some of the deficiency. Imports from New Zealand have advanced in ten years from 5,870 tons to 13,152, and improvement in quality continues to be the order of the day. Improved methods of curing and better export arrangements have added largely to the better quality which, now prevails in this article.

Australia last year sent a small shipment of cheese to London, and the quality was very satisfactory. A shipment from New South Wales was superior in quality to the best Canadian cheese. The market made on the English cheddar principle, and approached very closely to English conditions of manufacture in having the milking herd close to the factory door, so that the milk was always in a sweet condition when it came under the cheese-maker's control.

EARL GREY

By W. T. Stead in the London Chronicle.

When General Gordon was within a few years of his death at Khartoum, he threw out in a letter to a friend, now one of the most influential of our notables, a suggestion which bore good fruit.

Why should not a group of half a dozen of our young statesmen dedicate themselves to the study of the problems of the Empire with which they would have to deal when the old men had passed away? Instead of wasting their strength in dining and winning in the season, and seeking to recover it by shooting stags in Scotland in the recess, why should they not each undertake the serious study of one or other of the great questions which confront Britain and her sons beyond the seas? During the session they would study the question from the centre, during the recess they would study it in the colonies, on the high seas, and in foreign capitals. Then when their time came they would approach the solution of the problems of the Empire with a knowledge and an experience which would stand them in good stead.

Youthful Enthusiasm.

The conception of a Consecrated Six. Companions of the Empire, fascinated by the imagination of several of those to whom it was made known, and in one way or another proved a potent spur to intelligent efforts in the cause of England. Among those to whom the idea appealed with power was the young Earl Grey, now known throughout the world as Earl Grey, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. Albert Grey was just the kind of a man in whom General Gordon's suggestion

der to readjust the church to the broadened intelligence and saner reason of the nations. In the nineteenth, another step should be taken in the same direction. A new Reformation should still further broaden the basis of the church. Instead of being a quasi-sacredotal organization for the teaching of more or less incredible dogmas, why not convert it at one stroke into a great stations society for doing good, and allow all the realists in every parish to use their parish church and their parochial revenues for whatever form of social service or of religious worship commended itself to their judgment? The complete disappearance of all theological tests, would nationalize the church under this system—in one parish Mr. Bradlaugh, in another Mr. Chamberlain had plotted together to overturn President Kruger.

When the South African war was over, Lord Grey was appointed governor-general of Canada in succession to his brother-in-law, Lord Minto. The post was congenial. In the keen and bracing atmosphere the Liberal instincts and youthful fervor of the Greys of Northumberland revived. He had thrown himself heartily into the encouragement of all that is highest and best in Canadian life. He has devoted himself with equal assiduity to the development of the great wheat lands of the Northwest and the cultivation of the musical and dramatic faculty of the Canadian people. A man without "side," genial, energetic, with the eye of a poet, the head of a statesman, and the art of a North County squire, he has won the confidence of all and excited the animosity of none, all and

FIRST ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT BRED IN CAPTIVITY.

On May 20, 1908, the first Rocky Mountain goat ever bred in captivity was born in New York Zoological Park, says Red and Gum. Its parents were brought from British Columbia by Director Hornady in November, 1905, with three other specimens. All five died in May, 1906, and were captured in the mountains north of Fort Steele.

Since the arrival of the little herd in New York, all its members have been bred in captivity. The goats are fed on very clear crushed oats (in the hull), sliced carrots and potatoes, an occasional apple, and all the clover hay they can eat. There are three adult males and two females, and they have been given three large corals and a rustic barn in the south-western corner of the park. For amusement and exercise they climb all over the roof of the barn, and spend much time aloft.

Although very level-headed and calm in times of real danger, the mountain

goat is shy of being handled and petted, and with nervous impatience gets itself away from an outstretched hand. On the whole, however, it permits its keeper to touch it. Although they are not quarrelsome toward each other, they are so free in prodding each other with their skewers that a more convenient time of settlement. Quite a number of goats have come into captivity, but very few have survived longer than a few months. The climatic conditions of the Atlantic coast region have carried off eight other goats of our acquaintance in two years or less, and until now it has been doubted whether it were possible to acclimatize the species on the Atlantic coast. For this reason the news of the birth in the New York herd will be hailed with delight by all sportsmen and nature-lovers.

The kid two days after birth was 13½ in. high at the shoulders, and weighed 7¼ lbs.

logically enough to advocate that the public house should be the people's common hostel, an institution for social intercourse, refreshment and recreation. The public house, in the interest of sobriety and civilization with the authority and resources of the whole community. As a first step in the nationalizing of the public house, the state should purchase the Trust Company, which under Lord Lytton is still doing good work by showing in nearly every county in England what can be done when the public house is run in the public interest and not for the benefit of a trade.

In the promotion of popular education, in the development of a sense of beauty among the people, in the cultivation of music, and in the culture of the imagination, Albert Grey will ever be ready to help. Nor was he backward in the grimmer combat with crime, vice and the frontal and flank attacks which were made against all that corrupts, enslaves and brutalizes the people.

The Same Imperialist.

Earl Grey, the Nestor of Wing statesmen, had long retired from public before his death summoned Albert Grey to the House of Lords. As a public man he was distinguished by some royal service, but for a time for the party to which every Grey hereditarily belongs. His imagination was stimulated, his conscience was roused by the great revival of patriotism which took its rise in the early eighties. The British people, who as Seely said, had founded their Empire in absence of mind, discovered from reading his book on the expansion of England the splendour of Empire they regenerate. On some, alas it may be the majority, this discovery was as the drinking of heady wine. Forgetting the responsibility and realizing only the glory of the conquest, they regenerated into Jingoes, and made Imperial-

ism for a time almost synonymous with crime. Lord Grey was an Imperialist of a saner sort. He realized the responsibilities and shouldered the duties of Empire. But even he lost his balance for a time under the glamour of Rhodes, whose whole-hearted faith in England and love of his country made Lord Grey an enthusiastic disciple. From 1896 to 1906 the sun of Britain suffered a blood red eclipse, during which Lord Grey, in Rhodesia manfully did his best to make such amends as were possible for the disastrous folly of the conspiracy in which Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain had plotted together to overturn President Kruger.

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SIGNS OF RECOVERY IN THE SITUATION

Optimistic Indications Connected With the Financial Markets.

New York, Aug. 22. — Our foreign trade returns for July plainly showed the effects of trade depression. Imports were the smallest since 1905 and amounted to only \$86,400,000, compared with \$124,600,000 a year ago. This was a shrinkage of 435,000,000, or about 35 per cent. On the other hand, the arrivals of dry goods and raw materials for manufacturing purposes. Exports, meanwhile, were the smallest since 1904 and fell to \$103,200,000, or about 100,000,000 in loss of \$23,900,000, or about 20 per cent. The decline in exports was chiefly in foodstuffs. Loss in foreign trade, however, was not confined to the United States, but extended to Great Britain, Germany, and other countries, showing the world-wide character of the late depression. British imports amounted to \$260,000,000 in July, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with a year ago, while exports were only \$165,000,000, a loss of 16 per cent. Our own foreign trade figures left an excess of exports of \$15,800,000, compared with \$3,800,000 in 1907 and \$9,100,000 in 1906. For the seven months of July the excess of exports reached \$372,000,000, against \$193,000,000 in 1907 and \$220,000,000 in 1906. So large a credit balance as these figures suggest must of course strengthen our position abroad, and it will be an interesting problem as to how the great balance in our favor will be settled. Ordinarily we should import gold, but we already hold an immense stock of the precious metal, and have not returned more than half of what we took from Europe last winter. Very likely with improvement in business conditions we shall begin to buy more freely of foreign wares, though not to the extent of last year, and the chances are decidedly in favor of increasing our exports, for we have a surplus of cotton and grain which foreign markets must have at comparatively high prices. In view of the latter contingency, Europe may be obliged to do some of three things—either send us gold or securities or allow our credits to accumulate until a more convenient time of settlement. It may be that these credits will be used to liquidate our foreign obligations carried over from last year, which were considerable. However, our foreign exchanges may take will largely depend upon the extent of business recovery here, and the outcome will be interesting to observe.

RARE MIRAGE SEEN FROM THE IRISH COAST.

A strange story of a mirage, which reminds one of "The Spectre Island" or "The Phantom City," comes from Ballyconey, a town on the Irish coast, some miles beyond Clifden.

A few Sundays ago a small town well studded with houses was observed on the sea front, seven miles westward. The beautiful scene was so lovely and dim, being first seen by the young people.

Soon hundreds gathered to witness the enchanting spectacle, which they state was composed of different sizes and varying styles of architecture. Here and there was a dismantled dwelling as if even this strange land of sunshine had been visited by the crowbar brigade.

The phantom city was visible from 3 p. m. till 6 p. m., when it gradually vanished from view, leaving dismayed spectators, many of whom had begun to believe that it was a small town that had come to stay.

It disappeared slowly and mystically. The golden clouds curtailed the deep where it lay, and the mirage was seen no more. The peasants wondered if their eyes had not betrayed them, but they had all seen the vision in broad daylight only a few miles from the coast. The beautiful scene was so lovely and dim, being first seen by the young people.

Reflections of shipwrecks have hitherto been witnessed among the clouds in clear, warm weather, and no doubt the phenomenon is the reflection in the water of some city far away.

EPIDEMIC AMONG INFANTS.

London, Ont., Sept. 2.—Thirty-nine infants have succumbed to an epidemic of cholera infantum, which is raging here. More than 200 babies are attacked very seriously ill, and the hospitals have all they can look after.

ings both gross and net were recovered. Others, however, are apprehensive that reductions in dividends would cause smart reactions; also that discussions regarding trusts and tariff during the political campaign would not be favorable to a further rise. In spite of all these disturbing factors there is a remarkable indisposition among investors to part with stocks even at top prices. The average holder is so strongly impressed with the idea that affairs are improving that he holds on to all that he possesses with unusual tenacity. This form of confidence is undoubtedly an element of considerable importance in the present course of the market. The fact also that prices have had a downward reaction of 5 to 10 points, and that there has been a considerable increase in the short interest, discourages selling of stocks.

Next to good crops the most important factor in the outlook is the unusual ease of the money market, which crop demands are not likely to materially interfere with. Loans are always abundant and cheap after a panic. This is because of money released by liquidation, and the lack of demand accompanying the subsequent inertia of business. This view is supported by the fact from this source is greatly augmented by the tremendous accumulation of gold both here and abroad, and by the instability of our currency system, which prevents a proper contraction of bank notes in times of redundancy. Attention has already been called in these articles to the extraordinary expansion of over \$300,000,000 in our circulation within twelve months, and the nearly \$230,000,000 of this was in gold coin, bullion or certificates. The European banks are also carrying a much larger surplus than a year ago; in fact, the whole world is awash with a surplus of the precious metal owing to the record-breaking activities of the Rand. The effect of this upon values must of course be powerfully stimulating, for as we cheaper, the value of money inevitably raise the prices of all commodities and securities. While the law of supply and demand is still the most potent factor in establishing values, the tremendous addition to the gold supply of the world during the past decade have no doubt much to do with the present high level of all prices. The present ease of money is not only an element of support, but it also makes many issues look cheap and easy to carry but is proving a very important stimulus towards business recovery. Lenders are only too anxious to find safe borrowers, and some are now lending which have long been pinched. The revival of enterprise in this quarter will be seen in a better demand for all sorts of construction material. No great recovery is in sight, but our commercial and industrial activities are certainly returning to the normal with encouraging promptness.—Henry Clews.

OLDEST STEAMER IN SERVICE IS KANGAROO

Built Nearly Seventy Years Ago Vessel Is Still Staunch.

From an interesting correspondence which has been appearing in a daily contemporary, says a writer in the London Shipping World, on the claims of different steamers to be the oldest in the world, the honor belongs to the wooden paddle steamer Kangaroo, built on the Hunters River (N. S. W.), in the year 1840, and apparently still at work in Hobson's bay and on the river Yarra.

The iron hulls of the old steamers Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, built in London by Messrs. Ditchburn & Co. in 1845, and some other passenger and cargo boats between London and Bristol and France regularly for many years, are still used as lighters on the Mersey. The Arboga II, was built in 1857 and is now in service as a trader between Bristol and Swansea in the service of the Bristol Channel Steam Packet Company, Ltd., and capable of ten knots per hour, which was built at Glasgow in 1848. The following year, 1849, the iron steamer John, of Bristol, now running between Bristol Channel ports, was built at Neath Abbey.

QUEEREST BARGAINS ON RECORD

A Marriage License in a Wedding Cake.

Some of the queerest bargains imaginable are to be "picked up"—to use the proper bargain-sale expression—at church and other bazaars, the novelty of the commodities being restricted by the limits of the promoters' originality.

At a church bazaar in the neighborhood of Canterbury, held not long since, a unique, yet very appropriate, bargain was disposed of. This was nothing more or less than a wedding-cake, in which was concealed a license entitling the winner to be married free of charge at the parish church any time within twelve months. The cake was disposed of in slices of 6d. each, and the lucky purchaser of the slice containing the license took that document as well as the cake. As long as the slices held out the demand was brisk.

NOVELTIES IN STALLS.

There were some very bizarre features in a bazaar held by the connection of Wesleyan churches, in the district of Smith. To begin with, all the fittings and decorations of the stalls was the work of the mere male, and the selling was exclusively in the hands of that sex.

Fancy draperies, upon which ladies devote, were conspicuous by their absence; and each stall was made to represent an ordinary shop-front in miniature. The articles on sale were of the very opposite character to those usually seen at bazaars, being of a solid and really useful description. It included a realistic butcher's shop, where it was possible to purchase the family dinner. Nearly all the goods had been prepared by local tradesmen out of their own stocks.

A Trying Ordeal.

A pig is another bizarre bargain that can occasionally be met with at a bazaar. On one occasion the real work was offered to the congregation of a chapel in the vicinity of Leeds. The conditions were, however, somewhat embarrassing, as they involved the ordeal of driving the pig home from the market. Not only so, the fortunate owner was to array himself in frock-coat and silk hat for the undertaking, while a band, hired for the purpose, was to accompany the pig in the rendering of sweet music on the journey.

The band, however, proved very trying to the consciences of some members of the congregation, and moved them to protest against it. The pig was, notwithstanding, duly claimed, but then the swine regulations came to the rescue, so to speak, and prevented the anti-operatives' removal. Ultimately a satisfactory substitute was found in a lamb, which was duly led to the slaughter.

A pig likewise figured prominently in a bazaar held at Oswaldtwistle, Yorkshire, not very long since. The subject was made the subject of a raffle, the rules governing which were of a somewhat unusual character. The tickets stipulated that the winner of the pig at 1d. in the £, or part of a £, value. No doubt it was duly claimed.

From Pigs to Coffins.

Several years ago a bazaar, promoted by the congregation of a certain Herefordshire church, had for its most extraordinary bargain a coffin that had been made by one of the members of the church. For such a gruesome receptacle it was a very well executed piece of work. A local farmer much admired it on this account, and though he did not expect to come by the service, he bought it for a couple of sovereigns, and intends to be buried in it when he dies.—Tit-Bits.

PHILANTHROPIST DIES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 2.—Thos. Wightman, 90 years old, said to be the oldest glass manufacturer in this country, died at his home in this city. He was vice-president of the First Bank of Pittsburg and vice-president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and largely interested in philanthropic work, died at his home last night.

WHETHER SIR WILFRID LE GALLIHER

THE BRITISH

By John Nelson

Whether Sir Wilfrid Le Gallier left the country this fall or to peel for another year, he is sitting behind him in the strapping member of the enigma which even casual hall as "Big Bill." Mr. Gallier, who is definitely out of politics, chosen to again seek the his people, where would doubt of the result, for, a fallings, shared with the erring humanity, he is human qualities which men's hearts the world's who may readily that rough miners who form of his constituents.

Nature was unusually Gallier, for in addition him with a big heart, he heart in a massive frame with a head and face which mand attention anywhere only big and good to be was an athlete of considerable before he dropped outdoor more engrossing, and also game of politics. Of the ring and on the great stories are told, but we that the following has ever published:

Mr. Gallier hailed of the county of Bruce, years ago the anniversary in the villages of Luck Tiverton, etc., were the for which every son of who could develop at the siduously trained. Mr. no exception to the rule pride in his achievement eclipse because of his no name. Being a son of Mr. Gallier must of necessity when scarcely out of his taking up his residence he further developed his eas until he had attained local fame.

It was also inevitable that Wolsley called for Canada to pilot his force down the famous Egyptian campaign would be one of the units. The incident of that our story has to do

was over and the force at Wadi-Halfa, the present descent of the river. M of the service were the completion of transport for the joint purpose of the celebration of Imperial and C a big two-day journey. There was a suspicion that the other members of their British brothers anxious to show the color of the other members of work of getting out the pettors for each event by Mr. Gallier, a man of whom the British his friend, and a capita to boot. When the 4 it was found that, the dians were numerically to the Canadian force presented, they were in but two. And, more in every dollar the little story about the man navigating Father Nile.

Both of these latter for the second day, an liber and Mr. Carley themselves very much that by the morning voyagers would under sent their country. sports went on, and, re the men from the Doy prizes in almost all the day closed in a sizzling Canadian offers swelled sixpences from the king of the Canadian half-sovereigns from the officers, for before the the Canadians had the luck was all theirs in every penny obtained who said he came from of Newfoundland.

There was a fly in the however, and that was the men from the Doy contestants for the hub and for the standing regarded as the premier journey. Just before called, however, an 18 had brought a number him to "the river." Gallier. He had he cut, and if his skin had the true distinction man. "Look here, I want a man for the little buck here that can put him in."

The youngster was to the tape before he was required of him.

OVERCROWDING IN VANCOUVER JAIL

Chief Chamberlin Wants More Accommodation for Winter Law-breakers.

Vancouver, Sept. 2.—At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the police commission, Chief Chamberlin drew attention to the need of increased jail accommodation.

He would like the commission to take the matter up with the attorney-general and suggested that the Nanaimo jail might be used.

Mayor Bethune remarked that if the prisoners were sent to Nanaimo the city would not derive any benefit from their work.

This led to a discussion of the work of the chain gang. It is working out Kitalano way at present and some valuable time is being lost.

Commissioner Harris thought they might start out a little earlier, and the mayor remarked that some other means of conveyance should be employed.

Commissioner Harris criticized the council for not going ahead with the jail at the south end of the Cambie street bridge.

Additional jail accommodation should be provided, he said, "it might be used for a few years and then turned over to some other city department for use as a storehouse."

The police court fines collected in July amounted to \$1,765.

DRY FARMING IN STATE OF IDAHO

Visitor to Victoria Tells of Methods Adopted to Make Barren Land Fertile.

(From Friday's Daily.)

C. J. Peck, of the State Bank at Idaho Falls, who is visiting Victoria with his wife, made some interesting remarks to a Times reporter at the King Edward hotel to-day.

He explained that the system of dry farming which is being undertaken in the mountainous country in Idaho.

"All the land in the valleys," said Mr. Peck, "has required to be irrigated and the expense of farming there and the cost of land is prohibitive.

People to the foothills of the mountains where, under an agreement with the government, land may be obtained at a very small cost.

At first it was thought that this system of dry farming as it is called, because it is impossible to irrigate the foothills country, would not be successful, but the farmers are putting in a great deal of work.

They have steam ploughs and cultivators and are using other methods to bear upon the question of making the land more fertile.

One of these new methods in vogue is to pulverize the surface soil with a view to keeping the winter moisture as much as possible in the ground.

We often have ten feet of snow in the foothills during the winter, and if some of this moisture can be retained during the summer, it serves much the same purpose as irrigation.

"As a result of dry farming we are getting two crops of grain in the country, the wheat and barley in the foothills ripening considerably earlier than the crops in the irrigated valleys.

Whether the methods being adopted by the farmers will gradually increase the yield in the non-irrigated districts remains to be seen, but so far the dry farming has proved very successful and it shows what can be done with apparently barren lands by the application of scientific methods.

"At present considerable interest is being manifested in Idaho over a proposed electric railroad which if constructed will connect Idaho Falls with the surrounding valley country."

Mr. and Mrs. Peck came over from Seattle yesterday. As Mr. Peck has nearly completed his holidays he only intended stopping in Victoria a few hours, but expressed himself as charmed with the city and its surroundings that he may remain here several days.

BACK FROM YELLOWSTONE.

T. W. Paterson has returned from a visit to the Yellowstone park where he spent three weeks' time. He drove through the section where the hold-up occurred only the day following that incident.

Mr. Paterson was delighted with the trip and describes the park in glowing terms. There are 100 routes of drives in it that are watered every day and kept in the best of condition.

Not the least interesting feature of the park is the desire to which the animals have been tamed, although given their liberty. The deer are not disturbed by passersby and the bear will eat out of the hand. The park, Mr. Paterson says, affords a delightful place for a visit.

NAMES OF AMERICAN TOWNS.

The town of Kipling has just blossomed out in Canada, where there is only one town of Shakespeare. The nearest the United States comes to having a Shakespeare on the map is the town of Shakespeare in Oregon.

For some inscrutable reason the great English dramatist was never popular among the new town names in North America, although we have in the United States thirty millions, three Goldsmiths, four Dickenses, thirty odd Scotts, twenty Byrones, two Tennysons, one Thackeray. Notwithstanding that the Brownings clubs, there isn't a Browning on the American map.

MOVES ALL OFFICES TO PRINCE RUPERT

Government is Making Transfer From Port Simpson to New Town.

All the provincial government offices now at Port Simpson are to be moved to Prince Rupert this month according to an announcement in this week's issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

This includes the county court office, which is to be opened in the Grand Trunk Pacific town not later than September 15th, with William Manson, stipendiary magistrate, as registrar.

The other offices moving are the treasury department, the appointment date from July 15; Arthur St. C. Brindley, of New Denver, to be acting recorder of Slocan and acting registrar of the county of Kootenay.

John Conway, of Port Simpson, to be a deputy mining recorder for the Skeena river mining division. His sub-recording office at Port Simpson.

The appointments of which notice is given are as follows: W. E. Graves, Victoria, to be clerk in the treasury department, the appointment date from July 15; Arthur St. C. Brindley, of New Denver, to be acting recorder of Slocan and acting registrar of the county of Kootenay.

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KILLED BY FALLING TREE.

Port Essington, Aug. 28.—A sad accident occurred at Kitimat on the 28th inst. in which James Dinner lost his life.

He was working on the new trail between Clifford's wharf and the post office, when he was struck by a falling tree and killed instantly. His body was taken to Port Simpson by M. G. L. Anderson for burial.

Mr. Dinner was a native of Port Hope, Ontario, but had been in this country for some years and was very well known on the coast.

WIRELESS STATION IN THE DIARD HOTEL

Harry Hemming Has Completed Arrangements For an Office.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Within a week the Diard hotel will be equipped with a wireless telegraph station for the transaction of public business as well as the private business of the hotel.

When the station has been installed people on the incoming boats equipped with wireless will be able to reserve rooms at the Diard free of charge, and they will also have the convenience of the office in the building for the dispatch of any messages which they may desire to send out.

A regular staff of uniformed messengers will be employed, and the station will also interchange messages with all steamers equipped with wireless, which now include the Chippawa and the Iroquois, of the International Steamship Company, and the steamers Buckman, Watson, and Victoria.

Northwestern, Pennsylvania and others plying in these and adjacent waters. The company is also in negotiations with the C. P. R., not only to equip all its coastwise vessels with wireless, but also to employ the company's vessels in the work being undertaken in the near future.

The office in the Diard will be located in the little room between the "view street" entrances, formerly used as a telegraph office. George T. Thompson, who has been in charge of the Pacific wireless station in this city, has been appointed operator at the Diard, and expects to be in a position to send and receive messages within a week. Work on the installation will commence within a week. The mast for the wires will be located on the tower of the hotel.

J. R. ANDERSON RESIGNS.

R. M. PALMER SUCCEEDS

Change Announced in Deputy Ministership of Agriculture.

James R. Anderson, for many years deputy minister of agriculture, and previous to his elevation to that position for a long time in the government service, has retired and has been succeeded by R. M. Palmer, who will combine with his new duties those of commissioner of horticulture, the office he at present holds. Mr. Anderson has been in ill health as a result of which he has been forced to resign, and the government has accordingly accepted the resignation, taking effect Sept. 1st.

Mr. Palmer, the new deputy minister, is well known throughout the province, having come into contact with the people and the public through the resignation, taking effect Sept. 1st.

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CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS.

A good thing to eat every day. Made light and digestible by being baked at high temperature in our scientific ovens. Order from your dealer.

PROSPECTS IN INGENICA.

U.S.A. Prospectors Inclined to Belittle Stories of Gold Discoveries.

Vancouver, Sept. 3.—The Ingenica district is not likely to prove much of a gold producer, in the opinion of two veteran Yukon prospectors, J. Benson and J. McCann, who reached the city yesterday.

They spent the past few months on the Ingenica and its tributaries. They assert that none of the high hopes held for the new placer camp have been realized. As a matter of fact, there was no gold produced this year on the Ingenica, and the indications are not any too encouraging either for striking pay dirt at bedrock, thus far not reached owing to seepage of water. The Jensen brothers, the discoverers, have a shaft down forty-five feet. This is the principal working in the camp.

Prospectors left there early in August the owners were about to resume sinking, being encouraged by the discovery of some coarse gold. All in all, Benson and McCann take the view that the outlook for the district is anything but encouraging.

The sixties-five men in the district, and the sixties are not any too plentiful. On their way out they met other prospectors going in, well laden with supplies.

COMOX-ATLIN ELECTION.

Dr. Quinlan Likely to Oppose W. Sloan in Riding.

Port Essington, Aug. 28.—William J. Sloan, M. P., is paying Port Essington a brief visit. He expects to return in the course of a few weeks for a more extensive visit. His anticipated elections coming on this fall, Mr. Sloan has heard that Doctor Quinlan, president of the Conservative Association at Prince Rupert, is to be his opponent, but is bearing up against the prospect quite cheerfully.

COW'S HUGE YIELD OF MILK.

Both the open milking trial and the butter test at the show of the Tumbidge Wells and Southeastern Counties Society were won by a cow belonging to Messrs. Green Bros., Goring, which gave the astonishing quantity of 7 lbs. 12 oz., equivalent to more than seven and a half gallons, during the twenty-four hours. This milk was rich in fat and cream after separation produced 3 lbs. 9 oz. of butter.

G. T. P. CONSTRUCTION HOSPITAL

Port Essington, Aug. 28.—Doctor W. T. Kergin, M. P., expects to leave town for Port Simpson in a few days, taking with him a staff with him, and closing the hospital here for the season. The hospital being established along the line of the G. T. P. will be prepared to care for the workmen from now on.

GREAT GRANDSON OF SIMON FRASER

Descendant Visits Scenes of His Ancestor's Exploits at Royal City.

New Westminster, Sept. 3.—Captain George Angus Fraser, of Fargo, N. D., a descendant of the celebrated Simon Fraser, discoverer of the Fraser river, is a visitor in the city and is being shown the places of interest by his honor Judge Howay. The visitor expressed his regret that he had not heard before leaving of the proposed demonstration here next month in honor of the explorer, as he might otherwise have arranged to stop over and attend the ceremonies. He intimated that his father, Simon Fraser, a grandson of the explorer, might arrange to come to New Westminster for the centenary celebration. Captain Fraser has been attending a reunion of regimental troops in Tacoma during the last few days and yesterday broke away from his charge and came up here to see the country and the river which his great-grandfather was the first to navigate. He is a captain in the first infantry regiment of the North Dakota national guards and, although only about 30 years of age, he has seen considerable military service. He went through the campaign in the Philippines, and also applied for enlistment in the Canadian contingents during the Boer war, but was refused on account of his being an American citizen. Captain Fraser's occupation is that of a registrar of deeds for the county of Fargo.

Captain Fraser had with him a number of documents, chiefly genealogical matter, some of it in the explorer's own handwriting, and showed him, in a verbal promise but Mr. Drury had then been sent. "We are at the mercy of Japan," said Mr. Beckwith. The government was to be blamed in connection with that matter, and that he might employ him for not looking after the interests of the province in that respect. The immigration policy of the government, Mr. Beckwith said, was a wonderful success. The fine had been resulted in the victory in Saskatchewan. The foreign vote was herded like sheep. Every Liberal, he argued, in the province should be turned down and a bunch of Conservatives sent to Ottawa.

D. H. McDowall, when called upon, said he would not speak at length. The duty at the present time was to get together and organize for the fight. All the great work for the benefit of the province had been originated with the Conservative party. He laid particular stress upon the work of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done good work in providing for the building of a second transcontinental railway, the G. T. P., but it was being carried out in a way which made it doubtful whether he should be entrusted with the completing of it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had carried out only one pledge given before election. This was with respect to the adoption of the provincial lists for Dominion

JAP COMMITS SUICIDE.

Tragic Act at Carlisle Cannery Induced by Despondency.

Port Essington, Aug. 28.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., a Japanese fisherman hanged himself at Carlisle cannery. Despondency over news from Japan was thought to be the cause. He had recently received letters from his wife and children, who were carrying on well, and he was finally driven to his rash act. He was buried at Port Essington the next day. Rev. Mr. Rushbrook officiating.

CONSERVATIVES HELD CONTEST

PROSPECTIVE NOMINEES WERE PUT ON TRIAL

Meeting Held Last Night in North Ward School-house.

(From Friday's Daily.)

At the North Ward school house last evening the local Conservatives held a meeting which was apparently intended for a sort of contest among the prospective candidates in this city preliminary to the coming nomination meeting. Three of those who are spoken of as probable candidates were present and delivered speeches. G. H. Barnard, S. Beckwith, and W. Blakemore. In addition to these D. H. Macdonald, one of the old warhorses of the party, also addressed the gathering.

The nominating convention is to be held on Wednesday next, and is to be held up to the present no decisive course can be agreed upon with respect to a candidate. There is considerable division of opinion as to what is to be done. It is anticipated that the party will be split up into two camps. One of these is the old warhorse of the party, also addressed the gathering.

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AN APPEAL TAKEN IN RENDELL CASE

Validity of City By-law Will Be Tested in Superior Court.

(From Friday's Daily.)

In chambers this morning before Chief Justice Hunter an application was made by Richard Lowe, on behalf of F. B. Rendell, to quash the conviction obtained against Rendell's pool-room some weeks ago for having violated the by-law requiring the closing of poolrooms on Sunday. The conviction was obtained before Police Magistrate Jay, the offence having been alleged to have taken place the first Sunday after the new by-law came into effect.

The present application to quash the conviction is really a test of the power of the council to pass the present by-law.

This morning the preliminary argument took place largely of technical nature and dealing with procedure under the rules.

In the end His Lordship, however, granted an order nisi allowing an appeal to be heard later. The date set for the argument was Thursday next. The grounds on which the application is made are that the by-law is ultra vires of the city council, and that the charge was not proved, and a number of other technical objections. H. Dalles Helmecken, K. C., and W. J. Taylor, K. C., appeared on the other side in the case.

A WOMAN'S FIFTEEN HUSBANDS.

A woman who is seeking divorce in the Nebraska court has fifteen husbands, of whom six are still alive. During the hearing of the case she had to refer to a written list of her spouses, as she could not remember all their names.

LIKENS SALOONS UNTO TREACHEROUS BEACONS

Which Lure Men's Souls to Destruction—Christian Endeavorers in Session.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Vancouver, Sept. 3.—"The church is the moral and spiritual lighthouse which shall yet guide to a safe harbor the countless thousands who are being lured to their destruction by the treacherous beacons, the saloons."

"Let the government of every province give us local option and see how soon will disappear this source of the nation's greatest evils."

These were a couple of the moral, social and spiritual spear-points in the opening address of last night's opening session in Wesley church of the second annual convention of the British Columbia Christian Endeavor Union. The speaker was Rev. J. H. Oliver, one of the orators of the Methodist church, a veteran warrior against "the nation's greatest foe," and a moral and temperance reformer of international repute. He has only recently returned from a lecture tour in England.

This afternoon denominational rallies were held in Wesley, the convention church, in St. Andrew's church, and in the First Baptist church. To-night in Wesley church there was special music, an address by Rev. Dr. Whitman, pastor of the First Baptist church, Seattle, and one of the most talented divines of this denomination in the West, upon the subject, "An Ideal and an Obligation." His address was followed by a mock trial with Mr. Indifferent Outlook in the prisoner's dock under a charge of alleged "gross negligence in managing the Young People's work in British Columbia," before a jury of the Lookout committee, with Mr. C. N. Haney as the prosecuting attorney and Mr. H. H. McKim as counsel for the defence.

The sessions of Friday and Saturday promise to be equally interesting and instructive, with addresses and debates upon all phases of Christian Endeavor effort and aim. The convention will close with sermons on Sunday morning and evening in the churches of all Protestant denominations and a final grand rally in Wesley church, with closing addresses by Rev. J. H. Oliver and Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. The latter will speak on Christian Citizenship, and the former on Four Elements Necessary to Permanent Success.

MURDER CASE DEEPENS

Husband of Victim Commits Suicide—Implicates Another Man.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 4.—Daniel J. Donohue, husband of Mrs. Alice Donohue, who was murdered and buried in Emeryville, a suburb of Oakland, and whose body was found last Sunday, shot and killed himself in his home some time yesterday. His body was found by Deputy Coroner Sergeant and Deputy Public Administrator W. Flood, who had gone to search for him.

Donohue was to have been forced to give proof yesterday afternoon of his marriage to the murdered woman. He had already made application for the \$8,000 cash in bank and the life insurance of \$700 left by Mrs. Donohue. He was under subpoena to appear as a witness at the inquest which met yesterday afternoon. Coroner Gladale and his deputy had then ordered his duty to go on after Donohue. The deputy public administrator also went along.

The officers called at the Donohue home in Emeryville and knocked repeatedly on the door. Receiving no answer they forced an entrance and found Donohue's dead body. His hand still grasped the revolver with which he had ended his life.

Donohue had killed himself before dressing. His body had on only a night shirt. On a table was found this note: "Oakland, Cal., Sept. 3, 1908. "I am innocent of this crime. If you find Joseph Berry you got the man that had done the deed."

The note was not signed. Joseph Berry is the man with whom Mrs. Donohue is reported to have lived before she took up with Donohue. The police are now bending every effort to locate him. A card found in the Donohue house gives his address at one time as 76 Mission street, San Francisco. The suicide of Donohue caused the continuance of the inquest until next Tuesday. It leaves the murder rather than ever from a solution.

That Donohue was not married to the dead woman is the belief of the authorities. The note left by him, however, is not fully believed, for both Captain of Detectives Petersen and Sheriff Barnes feel that Donohue was concerned in the murder, and that he shot himself when he knew that he must explain under oath his relations with Mrs. Donohue, and his haste in making application for her money and life insurance.

Donohue was last seen about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was then in his home, but was undressed. He did not know until after that hour that the police suspected him of knowing more than he had told. That he shot himself as soon as he became aware that he was under the eyes of the police seems certain.

The members of the Donohue state that as long as a month ago Donohue contemplated suicide. He stated that he was worried over his wife's disappearance and thought he would end his life. Mrs. Donohue was last seen alive at 11 o'clock on the evening of June 11th. On that evening she dined with her supposed husband. The chemist's report shows that the woman was killed within two hours after dinner.

The Hon. Sydney Holland, chairman of the London Hospital, recently stated that during twelve months he had written some 117,000 letters, which meant 118 miles of continuous writing.</



Old Country and which stood in the corner of the settler's cabin, an object of wonder to one's grandfather when he was a little boy, or one's great, great grandmother's little spinning wheel with the treadle worn in as paper by the pressure of her foot as she spun the yarn and crooned a song to the accompaniment of the spinning wheel, to one's baby grandmother asleep in her lap, can be held more precious than their weight in gold—take the same things which have been owned by some one else's forefathers, rob them of family associations, and what are they but old rubbish?

Thanksgiving Day is coming early this year, and is to be observed—or to be more up-to-date—celebrated, on Monday instead of Thursday, as formerly, the idea being to give commercial men, teachers, and all sorts of people who are habitually away from home, a chance to spend Sunday as well as the holiday with their "ain folk." I have used the word holiday advisedly, for it is to be regretted that Thanksgiving day has entirely outlived its original purpose, which was a day of rest and thanksgiving to the blessing of the past year. In view of the manner in which it is now kept it would be well to adopt a new name more in keeping with the public observance of it. Our eastern Yankee cousins still associate the day with family reunions, pumpkin pies and all sorts of delightful indigestibles; westerners on both sides of the fence, with athletic sports or day's shooting, but how few give a single thought to the day as a day of thanksgiving? Therefore, since the name has become a misnomer, let us do it up as we mock and sneer, and earnestly feel no inclination to sit down and "think on our mercies," still less return

for the young miss at the high school. As the dress is, in nearly every case. Let a child be ever so bright and intelligent, if she is sent to school in a soiled or even old-fashioned gown, she is at a disadvantage every day of her life. She may not know just what is the matter, but in nine cases out of ten she is dissatisfied and unhappy.

To be properly dressed for school a child need not be expensively dressed, but she must be neat and clean, and that is something within the reach of everyone. It is a duty which every mother and guardian owes to the little girls entrusted to their care. By being clean I mean that they must start from home not only with clean faces but hands and neat hair, but their finger nails and teeth must be clean likewise. There is nothing more offensive to a teacher than a child with long, dirty finger nails, and teeth decayed and coated with tartar.

There is, of course, a surface dirt with which we are all familiar, for every normal child is liable to acquire that on the shortest notice. A child may be started out immaculate, clean and tidy, and before she has gone a block she may tumble into a mud puddle, or she may play with a dog, which will put its grimy paws on her pinafore; and she may eat out of a candy machine, or she may be in doing so, but that is, as I have said, surface dirt, and is instantly recognizable.

But, just so surely as a child is habitually dirty and untidy, her fellow pupils will shrink from her and leave her out of their games whenever possible.

Then, again, to be well dressed, always inspires a child with self-consciousness. If she is just as nice as those worn by other children, she feels quite on an equality with them; she does not have to push or shove, to be one of them, and she has no reason to think anything about her clothes, and for that reason is perfectly natural and unaffected. It is a child who rarely owns a pretty dress who is self-conscious and vain as a peacock when she does get one.

Some mothers think if they keep their little girls neat and clean they are doing their whole duty by them; they are not. Every girl has a right to pretty dresses and to be born with a natural desire for them—and the world is made for her; although often one is denied, in this connection, of Josephine's motto: "I will have it, or I will have it better."

However, little girls—and big ones, too—must be dressed in something, and a pretty dress is just as cheap, and just as easily made as an ugly one. The material chosen may be of dull neutral color and chosen with a view of durability rather than beauty. Made up by itself, it will make a child's life miserable, but take that same material and brighten it up with a bit of plaid or some pretty, contrasting color, get a hair-ribbon to match, and the child is happy; more than that, she will do better work at school, for the time she would otherwise devote to worrying and fretting over a dress she does not like—and it may be, devising means for wearing it out—she will, in most cases, at least, devote to studies.

A plain child, while she is at home, rarely knows that she is plain, for there is nothing in her home life to make her conscious of it, but when she goes to school, and contrasts her plain, heavy figure, dull complexion, nondescript eyes, and thin, straggly hair, and it may be, unduly large hands and feet, with the bright-eyed, rosy cheeks, slenderness and daintiness of her more favored companions, she hates herself as an alien thing.

It is here that mother love and care should come in; dull eyes and complexions can often be improved by proper care and treatment, and long sleeves and nice boots will help make hands and feet less noticeable, and becoming colors will likewise go a long way to make the "ugly duckling" into as lovable and attractive as her sisters.

Thoughts by the Way

It is a matter of speculation to the thoughtful mind just when the rage for collecting antiques had its birth. Did Mother Eve, one wonders, amuggle out a few relics of happier days—the core of the fateful apple, for instance, under her mantle of figleaves when she was quitting the Garden of Eden? Did some of Noah's womenkind conceal a few odds and ends in the ark which the stern old boat-builder was too much occupied in sooting his way to make the "ucky duckling" into as lovable and attractive as her sisters.

Why should we desire an old grandfather's clock that has ticked its life away in the service of someone of whom we know nothing, or a chair, or table, or cupboard worn shabby by some roystering old rascal who, if he were not hanged, should have been? What possible value has a chair, or table, or cupboard, or a clock which has been accumulating microbes for years and years, and years? Shall not one say of it as the Irishman said of the Scotch bagpipes: "There is naught in them, for them, but it is in Dante's Inferno."

One can understand how a piece of old china or face which has been handed down in the same family for generations, is simply priceless, or how a grandfather's clock which one's great, great grandfather brought from the

The Lost Baby

A Children's Story in Five Chapters.
CHAPTER IV.
Soon after this, the ragman came around again.

When Alex heard him calling: "Rags!—Bottles!—Rubbers!" he started up and ran after him.

"Got any more babies to sell?" asked the old man, shaking his whip at the boy.

"No," answered Alex soberly, climbing up into the seat without waiting for an invitation, "we haven't found the other one yet."

"Yes, had a new one of that don't you call it creation?" I kalkulated that some of the wimmen where I stopped would have heard it cry and took it just for a joke. An' ye haint found it 'waal, waal!"

He raised his voice again to a shrill shout, "Rags!—Rubbers!—Bottles!" and every woman who came to the door recognized the "Patterson boy," as he was called. Most of them spoke kind words, but one woman, with a serious face that looked incapable of wilful wrongdoing, and all knew of his childlike faith in his own power to find the lost baby, so they gave him cookies and doughnuts until he had to decline them because his own and the ragman's pockets were all full.

"I kalkulate it aint no use calling here at this crazy woman's place," said the latter as they came to a small one-storied house standing by the wagon approaching.

"There's a baby in there," he said after a moment. "We'll go in."

"Waal, now," laughed the ragman good-naturedly, "how kin you tell?"

"My'n's baby clothes," answered the boy pointing to the line with his small, brown finger.

"I never heard of her havin' a baby lately," said the ragman thoughtfully, "but they do say as how it was her baby when she was her crazy. Go in for you say so; she's harmless."

From the window overlooking the street a tall, lanky woman with coal-black hair and restless eyes watched the wagon approaching.

"It's—the same—man," she said slowly, with a pause between each word, "the very—same—man. What can—he—want—bwek—again?"

"He knows I wily give him rags once a year. I won't let him come in."

She started towards the door, saying slowly, "Let your moderation be known unto all men."

By the time the text was completed the wagon was almost at the door.

She caught sight of the clothes line, and changing her attitude instantly, said in a rapid, rapid whisper: "Whatever your hand findeth to do, do it with your might!" and with hasty strides she reached the line and snatched off the little fluttering garments just as the wagon stopped at the gate.

"Got any old rags to load, ma'am?" called the ragman cheerily.

"No—I—haven't. You—can—go—away—agin."

The words were drawn out so slowly that Alex thought he could have run around the wagon between each one.

"He's got a 'moderation' streak on to-day," whispered the old man in an aside to the boy.

Alex didn't know what 'moderation' meant, but he thought the woman funny, and that made him forget she was crazy; so he wasn't afraid of her any more.

"Got any doughnuts?" he asked with his appealing smile which few women could resist.

"No—I—haven't—but—I—kin—make—some—if—yez—will—wait—awhile."

The boy jumped down off the wagon.

"I can wait ever so long," he said, "if you'll let me play in your yard."

The woman took her armful of

Over the

clothes into the house and shut the door.

The ragman flicked his whip unceremoniously.

"Come back, sonny," he said. "You never kin tell what them crazy crows are up to."

"I'm goin' to stay here," replied the boy resolutely. "I know she's got a baby and I want to see if it's ours."

The ragman was troubled. He was afraid to go away and leave the boy, yet he could ill afford the time to stay.

"Come away, sonny," he continued coaxingly. "I'll buy you a bag of peanuts if you will."

"The boy snuffed. "I don't like peanuts."

"What are you waitin' for?" he asked the ragman, angrily. "I aint goin' to give you no doughnuts. I kalkulate she's harmless or the authorities woud hev shut her up in the 'sylum years ago, but you never kin tell. When I git to the station I'll stop an' phone to the boy's father to come right after him."

The ragman's intention were good, but Mr. Patterson's line was in use, and after making several ineffectual attempts to ring him up, he left the message with the station agent, who promised faithfully to deliver it. His intentions were good, too, but in the rush of other matters he forgot until long hours afterwards.

"Where is Alex?" Mr. Patterson asked that day when he came home to dinner.

"Oh, the dear knows!" Miss Jean answered dutifully. "You give him far too much liberty and I never know where he is."

"He went with the ragman," I guess, announced Alma. "He climbed up on the seat with him."

Mr. Patterson looked worried. "I wish that old rascal would stay away from here," he said irritably. "He doesn't mean any harm, I know, but he has worried me a queer lot of mischief nevertheless."

"Oh, the boy will turn up all right," replied Miss Jean carelessly. "A bad penny always does, you know." Alex was fond of being teased.

"I wish you wouldn't call him that. I don't like it. I blame myself a great deal more than him for what has happened."

Mr. Patterson went upstairs to his wife. There was always comfort for him there.

"What is the matter, dear?" she asked as he entered.

"He told me," she said sadly, "I have no doubt he went with the ragman on his same hopeless quest. I believe he has called at nearly every house in town and asked if they had a baby."

"That's what worries me," was her husband's rejoinder. "I feel quite certain that his quest is, as you say, hopeless, and he is growing morbid as a childlike. If I could afford it I would take you and him both away for an entire change of scene. The doctor and I have done, and are still doing everything possible to find the baby. I am satisfied that it is not in this town. It can't be, for we have searched every house where there was the slightest suspicion of its be-

On the Review Table

The Times is in receipt of a copy of "The Flag," issued by the Daily Mail in aid of the Union Jack Club. This unique book has been provided free of cost for the benefit of the Union Jack Club in London, England, the club for the sailors and soldiers of the Empire. It was opened by His Majesty the King on July 1st, 1907, and has met with such conspicuous success that an extension of the premises has already become necessary. To raise funds for this object, "The Flag" has been published, and the sale in the United Kingdom has already reached a quarter of a million copies. Major H. F. Trippe, the hon. editor of "The Flag," and a member of the council of the club, has come to Canada with fifty thousand copies of the book to make arrangements for their sale throughout the Dominion.

Mrs. Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, who is the patron of the Union Jack Club, is greatly interested in the sale of "The Flag," and the council of the club confidently expect that Canada will do its best to enable them to carry out the object which they have in view.

The price of a copy of "The Flag" is 25 cents, including postage. Cash should be sent with order. Communications and orders should be addressed to "Lieut.-Colonel Biggar, director of transport and supplies, militia department, Ottawa, Ont."

Topics of the greatest interest to all classes are provided in the September issue of the "Bus' Man's Magazine." It contains a liberal selection of matter from the leading publications of the day, as well as a complete reference to what the world's recognized mediums of thought and information present. This index is invaluable to the student or busy reader who wishes to keep up on the latest treatment of any subject or subjects. The edition is replete with illustrations of Canadians who are in the public eye and, among the original contributions are articles under captions "Beautifully the Capital City of Canada," "Vivid Impressions of the West," "What Good Roads Mean to Business," "How Mr. Taft Spends His Holidays in Canada," "The Young Man as Factor in National Life," "The Supremacy of Christian Ethics," and "A Man Who Stands by His Convictions." There is a general instalment of good fiction which will help to pass away pleasantly and profitably many an hour during the evenings that are perceptibly lengthening at this season of the year. In a word, "Bus' Man's Magazine" for September is what you are looking for. It will not prove a disappointment to any member of the household.

Munsey's, among other good things, contains an interesting and up-to-date sketch of Carnegie at his home in Scotland, the value of which is greatly enhanced by a number of photographs of the multimillionaire at work and at play. The first shows him at

Rainbow Cavern

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.
By R. C. Waddington.

"Mondays right eye open, Tuesdays left eye open, Wednesdays middle eye open."

Prince Percival read that in his note-book.

He was a little upset, because he had just seen another brave knight gobbled up in the Rainbow Cavern. It is a pretty little white coffin with some flowers around her I wouldn't have felt half so badly, but that dreadful ambulance and those blankets and the red blotches on her face, and her crying as if her little heart would break! My word, but it was hard. Ralph got roused up for once, too, and I must admit he used pretty strong language to the doctor, but that wretch simply pointed to the policeman and told him if he didn't abide by the law he would be arrested.

Mrs. Bates looked her sympathy, but before she could put it in speech, the narrator rattled on: "The ambulance was no sooner gone than the doctor said: 'Roll up your sleeves, you must be vaccinated.' My word! I was that glad, at last, to see the doctor. The baby was crying for her food and I hadn't it ready, and little Alex was sitting shivering on the stair steps in his night-gown. But that wretch simply pointed to the policeman again and Ralph told me to not be a fool, so vaccinated we were, and I don't know whether it hurt or not, for I hadn't time to think. I expected he would have insisted on doing the baby, too, and, my word, but he would have heard a few things then, but he had such a circus with Alex, I guess he was glad to quit."

"Well, away he went, leaving a policeman on each door-step and there they sat night and day for three weeks and not a soul could get in or out—we couldn't even send a letter. Fortunately we had a 'phone or I should have gone crazy, but I called up the isolation hospital twice a day and inquired for Jean. I was always told that she was doing well, but of course I couldn't know but what the child was dead and buried. Ralph and Alex were both real sick, but the vaccine didn't take with me, so I was able to wait on them—and none of us took the chicken-pox—for I'm certain it was nothing else—and the way I know is that the woman next door said the ambulance at our house and bundled up both her children in the middle of the night and took them out into the country to her mother's and nursed them herself and they were better in a week, although their faces were blotched just like Jean's. They weren't vaccinated, either, and she just stayed out in the country until the smallpox scare got over, the same as Mrs. Dollittle is going to do. My word, but some women are cute."

"They kept Jean in that hospital for eight solid weeks and charged us a thing well, too, although there wasn't a thing the matter with her after the first few days. But that's my experience with smallpox or whatever you like to call it, and if having the children vaccinated is going to do any good, why I don't begrudge the bother I've had."

The Ma

work in his study at Skibo castle, the second as Laird of Skibo in characteristic costume at the main entrance of Skibo castle, a third as a fisherman in his four chapters, and a fourth as golfer on his own links. There is also a photograph of the castle, on the tower of which flies the Carnegie flag, which shows the Union Jack on one side and the Stars and Stripes on the other. One is also shown of the Highland piper who wakes the Laird of Skibo every morning by playing the bagpipes under his window.

Quoting from Carnegie's philosophy, He said:

"There are only two courses for multimillionaires to follow. Some feel that although they have plenty to retire on they have no place to retire to. Many men who retire from business become very unhappy. They have not cultivated other sources of pleasure or occupation. In this case, men do not own the millions, but the millions own the men and the multimillionaire is nothing but a slave."

The Zarina of Russia and her daughters, with illustrations, will be of interest to feminine readers, and the Passing of Old-Time Traditions of the Stage, to theatre goers. Of the ten short stories, The Hunger Test, a gruesome tale of the Labrador coast, is perhaps the strongest. It is illustrated by Gordon Ross. The two serials, Desmond O'Connor and The Lion and the Lamb, have generous instalments, and The Stage gives a resume of the dramatic season in London with portraits of the latest stage beauties.

Amislee's has a rather sporty cover design of a lady guiding the wheel of a motor and having beside her on the seat a pup of the bulldog type. The veiled Mariposa, a complete novel with three chapters in few words, is very good reading. A Love Song is a pretty little poem by John Kendrick Bangs; then there is an amusing essay, Around the Bridge Table, which will be appreciated by devotees of the game. Taken as a whole the number is an unusually good one. Aunt Maria and the Oil Can is an laughable account of a woman who haunted auction sales.

Gunter's commences a new serial by Rider Haggard, with the scene laid in Africa. It promises to quite sustain the writer's wonderful capacity for reproducing rapidly shifting scenes, and one feels his grip in the first chapter. There are four chapters of a new serial, The Oger Kings, which will be read with eager interest by those who are following the progress of the story.

"The Natural History of the Ten Commandments" an interesting attempt on the part of Ernest Thompson Seton to establish a nature-faked origin for moral philosophy. The result vibrates between the really sublime and the wholly ridiculous.

man who had set King and populace against the wretch's tomb.

A wave of her wand towards him, and a terrible three-eye ogre appeared in his place.

"Well might you put a spell of forgetfulness upon the Prince," she said, "for he has fallen you."

Another wave of the wand—this time towards the Prince, and Percival was able modestly to tell how, by patient observation he had discovered that ogres could only see one color with each of his eyes.

By stealing into the cave one day, behind a shield of blue, another behind a shield of red, and son on, he had been able to abstract the money without detection.

While the story was being told the ogre managed to slink away, and he has never been heard of since.

The Red ogre disappeared, too. As for the many-colored dragons, they were killed and put on public house signs, which accounts for all the blue and red and green dragons that we find up and down the country to-day.

Bakery

FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, confectionery, etc., try D. W. Ford, 511 Fort St., or Ring 10, your order will receive attention.

Bakery

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Shop of W. A. Robertson, corner of Broadway and Government streets, I am moving to do all kinds of carriage painting and repairing, also specialty of shoeing boots, quarter cracks, etc. Address, customers and new ones invited. Give my attention. 511 Broadway street.

Boot and Shoe R

NO MATTER where you shoes bring them, bring them to Hibbs, 3 Oriental Ave., tags Theatre.

Builder and General

CAPITAL CONTRACTING CO., 4757, managing district in street. Phone 1100. All my orders and estimates, very kind of jobbing work done.

TUBMAN & CLAYTON, Builders, corner Port and Esplanade streets. Prompt attention given to all construction work in carpentering. Phone 919.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, Lang, Contractor and Builder, 107 Broadway. Phone 812. Bay. Phone 812.

CHAS. A. MCGREGOR, Jobbing trade a specialty. Experience. Orders P.O. Phone 4129.

DINSDALE & MA

Builders and Contractors. DINSDALE, 2020 Quadra St.

NOTICE—ROCK BLASTING, collars, founded by Rock for reasonable. J. R. Wilson, gan street, Phone 1122.

Chimney Sweep

LLOYD & CO., Practical Chimney Sweeps, 78-Pandora street. Your chimneys cleaned, and all my orders and estimates, very kind of jobbing work done.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—D fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 22 Co. Phone 1019.

Chinese Goods and

FORCELINE, brassware, porcelain, extensive assortment of Chinese labor supplies. 1072 Government street.

Cleaning and Tailor

GENT'S CLOTHES pressed, thorough repair, by clean, called for and delivered. 718 Johnson St., just east of Phone 1037.

Cuts

LETTER HEADS, BILL, H. eye views, and all kinds of printing and stationery. The B. C. Engraving Co., Ing, Victoria.

Dyeing and Clean

VICTORIA STEAM DYEING, Yates street, and all kinds of goods cleaned or dyed equal to new.

PAUL'S DYEING AND WORKS, 121 Foster street.

Employment Ag

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENTS, 655 Fort St. Hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

WING—On-Chinese Em Labor Contractor, All kinds of help furnished, hand cleaning, wood cutting, land clearing, cooks, farm hands, gardeners, etc. Phone 1100. Government street.

JAPANESE, HINDU AN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, labor supplied at short notice. Government street. Tel. 1530.

ALL KINDS of Chinese, Yiu Thon, 1233 Government street. Phone 1179.

Engraver

GENERAL ENGRAVER, and Seal Engraver, Geo. Wharf street, behind Post.

Furrier

MRS. E. R. ROBERTS—cleaning and repairing furs. Hood's Block. Phone 1200.

FRED POSTER, Tailor, 423 Johnson street.

Hardy Plan

BEE ROSES GROWING—see 255 Lincoln Ave. table is not the best garden roses. You can plant which produce 25.

Horse-shoe

HORSE-SHOEING—Work done by hand. Phone 1100. Hodges, 640 Johnson street.

Machinist

L. HAER, General Machinist, Government street.

The Man Who "Never Believed Much in Advertising," Never Tried Much of It Either

study at Skibo castle, the laird of Skibo in character at the main entrance of a third as a fisherman in his, and a fourth as a golden link. There is also the castle, on the tower of the Carnegie flag, which Union Jack on one side and stripes on the other, shows of the Highland pipers the Laird of Skibo every playing the bagpipes under Carnegie's philosophy.

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no glass to the man whose fam- spread from coast to coast. The gent has served to place his me those men honor most.

at is not for the lady fair e grace and charming ways et men marvelling everywhere won her kindly praise.

no glass to the hero who on deserved applause. as done as the brave alone may doring, righteous cause.

no health to the one whose voice ind shall ne'er forget. The gent has made the world rejoice left it in her debt.

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MEN WANTED in every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, take up and show in all conspicuous places and advertising matter. Distribute small cards, \$3 per month, commission or salary, \$3 per month, and expenses \$4 per day. Steady work, the year round. Write for plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having pur- chased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage work, blacksmithing, shoeing, and horse shoeing, etc. I make speciality of shoeing horses. My work is called upon for cracks, summer and winter. My change of address, and all old customers invited to give me a call. I. J. Fisher, 23 Discovery street.

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Builders and Contractors. DINSDALE & MALCOLM, 220 Dundas St., 22 Hillside Ave.

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CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Detective Flues

and, etc. Wm. Neal, 22 Qudra street. Phone 1013.

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GENTS CLOTHES pressed and kept in through repair, by the job or month, called for and delivered. Cards, 713 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A127.

Cuts

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VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 71. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's work very neatly cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S DYEING AND CLEANING

WORKS, 139 Fort street. Tel. 621.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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CREDIT ON CLOTHING—We have a large stock of fine imported suitings on hand. If you need an up-to-date suit fit and style please call on our place and we will fit you out on very easy terms. J. Robertson, merchant tailor, 22 Government street, opposite Traction avenue (upstairs).

WING POOK YUEN, 21 or 57 Colmar st.

Wings, coats, suits, pressed and repaired.

Metal Polish

GLOBE METAL POLISH cleans silver, copper and brass. For sale by The Shore Hardware Co., Ltd.

Moving Picture Machines

EDISON, POWERS, and all standard makes of machines and supplies at lowest prices. Trade-in for immediate shipment; also slightly used films from \$5 per foot up; try our 20th century rental rooms. Exhibitions prompt, prices right; write to-day for price list to Canada's first and largest exchange. Dominion Film Exchange, 32-34 Queen St. East, Toronto.

MOTION PICTURES—A new supply of

reels, "Trade" film and projecting lanterns for sale, at Maynard's Photo Stock House, 715 Pandora street.

Nursing Homes

MRS. WALKER, 107 Burdette avenue. Comfortable home, skilled nursing, moderate terms. Phone A140.

NURSING HOME—Private and comfort-

able rooms, with best of care and atten- tion. 2204 St. George street. Inquire 515 Box 65, Victoria, B. C.

MISS E. H. JONES, 71 Vancouver St.

Painter and Decorator

JAMES SCOTT ROSS, 916 Pandora Ave. expert paperhanger and decorator. Signs, lettering or painted cheap. Signs, Estimates. Write or telephone A135.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

FRANK MELLOR, 91 ATES ST. Phone 1564.

Pottery Ware, Etc.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

Scavenging

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office, 718 Yates street. Phone 652. Ashes and garbage removed.

WING ON & SON—All kinds of scaven-

ger work, yard cleaning, etc. Office, 7178 Government St. Phone 23.

Second-Hand Goods

WANTED—Old coats and vests, highest boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shot gun, fishing, croquet, etc. etc. etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any ad- dress. Jacob Armstrong, new and second-hand store, 713 Johnson street, four doors below Government St. Phone 174.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc,

lead, cast iron, tin, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Write or telephone, 1530 Street. Phone 1326.

MISFIT and second-hand clothing

bought and sold. "Lash's" Cleaning Tailoring and Repairing Co., 53 View street. Phone A127.

Signs

UP-TO-DATE SIGN and glass painting on all kinds. Bulletin, Sign Works, Window Signs, Victoria Sign Works, 721 Pandora. Phone A176.

Stump Pulling

TO FARMERS—The Stump Puller recently patented and made in Victoria, more powerful than any other ever made. It can pull from one to twenty stumps in one pull. Most surprising to all who have seen it work, and in just what the farmer and contractor needs. Will clear up a radius of 200 feet round without moving; can be removed with ease in thirty minutes; it doesn't matter whether your land is hilly or covered with green or old stumps. Those having land to clear should have one of these. Apply 466 Burdette road.

Teaming

TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, packing and unloading. 31 Putman street. Phone A130.

Truck and Dray

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13. Stable Phone 2.

Watch Repairing

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Pacific Coast Electric Railway Com- pany will be held at the office of Messrs. Bodwell & Lawson, No. 215 Government street, Victoria, B. C., at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday the 14th day of September, A. D. 1905 for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking of the company. HENRY PHILIPS, Secretary. Victoria, B. C., August 12, 1905.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS

To insure quick sales of properties should be put in the hands of the

FLEMING BROS.

Maps and plans copied or blue printed. Enlargements from films or prints to any size. Finishing and supplies for amateurs. Kodak sale of films. 509 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 105A.

Houses to Rent

TO RENT—Rookland Ave., comfortable 5-room house, 3 bedrooms, well built, McPherson & Fullerton Bros., 618 Traction Ave. Phone 1377.

TO LET—Furnished house, on Florence road, \$30 per month. Apply Beaumont Post Office.

TO LET—4 roomed modern house, new hot and cold bath, w. c., etc., with spacious grounds on Gorge waterfront. Apply Youngs of Leger, opp. Gorge Park.

Houses for Sale

FOR SALE—New five room modern cot- tage, 1200 Alford street. Apply 1530 Fern- wood road.

FOR SALE—5 room modern cottage, 1163 North Park street, \$250 cash and \$20 per month. Interest 6 per cent. Inquire 515 Pandora Ave., or The Griffith Co., 1242 Government street.

NEW 6-room house for sale, situate on Hampshire road, Oak Bay. Well built and comfortable. Will sell for \$2,750, which is less than cost, on the monthly instalment plan. Apply owners, McPherson & Fullerton Bros., 618 Traction Ave. Phone 1377.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, new Bungal- low, close to High School, two bedrooms, B. C. to the owners, McPherson & Fullerton Bros., 618 Traction Ave., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—New 5 room cottage, nicely finished. Come and see. Full lot, good garden. Terms can be arranged. Part of price. Will sell cheap. Owner intends going ranching. Call at 2781 Graham street.

FOR SALE—Comfortable new 5-room cottage; everything modern; on easy terms. A good lot on an exceptional lot. 618 Traction Ave., Victoria, B. C.

Houses Wanted

WANTED—Well furnished house, in good neighborhood (Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay), wanted for two or three years, if possible. At least 4 good bedrooms, garden and stable preferred. Might take furnished house if rental reasonable. Reliable character, terms, and references; rental in advance if desired. Send full particulars to "House," P. O. Box 65, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—A house near the car line; must have 15 rooms or over. Phone 4229.

WANTED—5 or 6 roomed cottage, with garden preferred, near tram. Write Box 44, Times Office.

Help Wanted—Male

WANTED—Messengers, with wheels. Apply Hasty Messenger Co., 1219 Langley street.

Help Wanted—Female

DRESSMAKERS WANTED AT ONCE. What! haven't you heard of the new and steady work assured to good hands. Henry Young & Co.

Miscellaneous Goods for Sale

FOR SALE—15 shares Perfection Press Stone Co. Apply to Holmes & Green, 75 Yates street.

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Box 800 Times Office.

FOR SALE—Good piano and other furni- ture. 388 Hayward Ave.

100 SHARES UNITED WIRELESS TELEGRAPH at \$15.50 per share, offered subject owner's confirmation. P. O. Box 772.

FOR SALE—Saw fittings, complete. Ad- dress Box 381, Times Office.

FOR SALE—900 Canadian Northwest Oil shares. Apply Leonard Mills, 1233 Langley street, city.

FOR SALE—Buggy, harness and driving man, fine family car, perfectly gen- eral. Inquire 206 Gorge road.

POINTER "Ranger" by Victoria Boy out of Cedar Hill Belle, price \$100; Irish setter, price \$15. Apply S. Perry Mills, city.

FOR SALE—Hunting dogs, 1 English setter dog, 2 black retriever pups, 22 each; decess pup, wild geese, 150 each; decess Mrs. A. Le Layre, Glanford Ave., Maywood F. O., city.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred pointer bitch, 2 years old, well broke. Apply A. Hendry, corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue.

FOR SALE—Southdown sheep, pure bred and registered rams. Address "T. Watt," P. O. Box 799, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Business, with truck, team and harness. Fred. Jeeves, 266 Third street.

FOR SALE—Rover motor car, in first-class running order, at low figure. Will exchange for Victoria real estate and pay difference in cash. Box 474, Times Office.

SINGER MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE—At a sacrifice; owner going to England. See it at Pimley's, 513 Government St.

Lost and Found

LOST—Lady's gold watch and pin, with monogram "A. L." on the back. Finder kindly return to Spring's Ridge. Finder kindly return to Spring's Ridge, 1901 Douglas street, and receive reward.

LOST—Between city and Esquimalt car- riage, number 100, one pair rimless spectacles and leather case; also note book. Reward Times Office.

FOUND—Gentleman's silver watch. Owner can have by paying for this ad. Apply 1237 Johnson street, between 12 and L.

LOST—A pair of spectacles in case, on Government street midway. Finder please return to Times Office.

Lots for Sale

CENTRAL PARK—13 large lots left. The best realty investment in city to-day. Opposite City Park. Part of property owned by the City of Victoria. Block from car, four blocks from waterfront, 3 minutes from City Hall. Two acres ready for immediate shipment. The park and see the building opera- tions to 1905. M. J. Mahon Bldg.

FOR SALE—Lot on Adelaide street, close to May street; new car line; one good lot for building. Must be sold. Lee & Fraser, 11 Traction Ave.

FOR SALE—Lots on Cook street at half price, size 5x120, fine soil, no rock, water main alongside, \$50, on very cash. Monthly payments 5 per cent. C. H. Revercomb, 615 Traction Ave.

2 LOTS on Victoria Ave., near Gorge car line, only \$200 each, a snap. McPherson & Fullerton Bros., 618 Traction Ave., Victoria, B. C.

Miscellaneous

TO LOAN—\$100 at 7 per cent. Apply J. S. Clark & Co., 618 Traction Ave.

FOR RENT—Small office, with vault. Apply J. S. Clark & Co., 618 Traction Ave.

FORD & GREENWOOD, Auctioneers. Furniture, realty, etc. open for sale. Will consult with them at 502 Simcoe street. G. F. Ford, auctioneer, valuator, collector.

MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY of some means and seriously inclined, wishes to correspond with a gentleman. Please address Box 288, Times Office.

OSTEOPATHY—C. Clinton Merrill, Room V, Imperial Hotel, cor. Douglas and View.

INFANTS' SCHOOL, 100 Yates street. TO LET—Room in Montreal Chambers. Apply Bank of Montreal.

FOR SALE—Small Wellington coal, the best coal mined—less ashes, less soot, more heat. Order your next ton from the Victoria Fuel Co., 741 377, McPherson & Fullerton Bros., 618 Traction Ave., Victoria, B. C.

HANBURY'S "MOTHER'S BREAD"—A high-class family bread.

NOTICE—The B. C. Steam Dye Works, 381 Yate street, has moved to new premises until further notice. Customers' goods at above place can have same by addressing S. C. Renfrew, 1235 Johnson street.

HANBURY'S "MOTHER'S BREAD"—Ask your grocer for it. Electric signs. J. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C.

THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs. J. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C.

Property for Sale

FOR SALE—160-acre farm on Galliano Island, 25 miles from new government wharf, 75 acres of good land, 10 to 15 acres cleared. Life experience, dairying and stock raising, understands machinery, etc., references. Apply T. E. Cowichan Station, B. C.

FOR SALE—100-acre house, out build- ings, fruit trees, plenty of water. T. Morley, Swan Lake.

MOTOR LAUNCH FOR SALE—22 feet over all, 3 h. p. motor, 1000 lbs. spark and hood, over leaving city. Apply G. Middleton, care of Dixi Ross & Co., 1233 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Four acres cleared, garden land, extra quality, in good neighbor- hood, all ready for garden, 31 miles from Victoria. Apply to owners, McPherson & Fullerton Bros., 618 Traction Ave. Phone 1377.

FOR SALE—100-acre house, out build- ings, fruit trees, plenty of water. T. Morley, Swan Lake.

WATER FRONTAGE on the Gorge at a snap. McPherson & Fullerton Bros., 618 Traction Ave., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Several half acres and lots near Gorge, 1000 lbs. balance at range. Apply 733 Broughton street.

FOR SALE—100-acre house, out build- ings, fruit trees, plenty of water. T. Morley, Swan Lake.

J. GREENWOOD

REAL ESTATE AND TIMBER Above Northern Bank. Tel. A332

A SNAP LOT ON CHAPMAN STREET, just off new car line. Easy terms. \$250

ALBERNI TWO SPLENDID RESIDENTIAL LOTS, fronting on Main Road. Each \$500

LINDEN AVENUE, FINE LOT. A snap \$500

HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, every modern convenience, few minutes from Govern- ment street. A bargain, only \$1750

Situations Wanted—Female

ENGLISHWOMAN seeks situa- tion as house or working housekeeper, domestic, good needlewoman. Address Box 387, Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED maternity nurse, just arrived from England; open to engagements; good references. Apply 1230 Yates street.

Rooms and Board

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, 728 Hillside Ave.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfur- nished, board optional, electric light and bath; terms moderate. Inquire 414 Kingston street.

TO LET—Cheap, large unfurnished apart- ments. Apply 333 Yates street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, piano and phone, 401 Quebec St.

FURNISHED—First-class, large pleasant room, near water and park, light, central, near water and park, 641 Superior street, 944 Fort street.

FURNISHED ROOMS from \$6 a month, and board, \$5.00 a week. 721 Fisgard street, city.

TO LET—2 unfurnished rooms, 47 Govern- ment street.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, every convenience. Phone 3153. 99 Fort St.

ROOMS TO LET, 1010 Yates street.

BOARD and residence in private house, close to sea, and in the country, adults or children; near good school. For particulars apply 1022 Burdette Ave., City.

TO LET—Nice little rooms, 25 cents per night; \$1.50 per week, at The Thorold, 1401 Government street.

TO LET—2 nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply 974 Fisgard street.

ROOMS AND BOARD—756 Rae street.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, with bath, with heat, 725 Vancouver St.

PRINCE RUPERT HOUSE, Bastion Square. Furnished housekeeping and single rooms.

Situations Wanted—Male

RANCHER, age 30, single, wants manage- ment of ranch during owner's absence or children; near good school, dairying and stock raising, understands machinery, etc., references. Apply T. E. Cowichan Station, B. C.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE Camp No. 12 of Victoria having deter- mined that it is desirable to construct the works hereunder mentioned on the following streets, to-wit: 1. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Cormorant street, from Govern- ment street to the Market Building. (With stone or iron curb.) 2. Permanent sidewalk on the south side of Pandora avenue from Broad street to Douglas street. (With stone or iron curb.) 3. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Johnson street from Broad street to the west side of Forter's Building. 4. Permanent sidewalk on the west side of Government street from Fisgard street to the south line of Lot 60. (With stone or iron curb.) 5. Permanent sidewalk on the west side of Government street from Cormorant street to the south line of Lot 60. (With stone or iron curb.) 6. Permanent sidewalk on the east side of Ribbet street from Menzies street to Turner street.

And that each and all of said works should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the City of Victoria Improvement Act, and amendment there- to; and the City Engineer and City Assessor having submitted to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of the said Act, upon every street works of equal improve- ment, giving statements showing the amount to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited by the said works, and the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor aforesaid hav- ing been adopted by the Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1st, 1905.

HOLMES & GREEN

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE 675 YATES ST., PHONE 1698.

OUR WEEKLY SPECIALS. A-1-A-1 GOVERNMENT HOUSE—BEAU- TIFUL RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, well laid out grounds, 13 acres, stables

THE BANKERS DISCRIMINATE ACCORDING TO LAST REPORT OF CLEWS & CO.

In View of Financial Situation Discrimination is Shown.

New York, Aug. 29.—Last week's excessive plunging operations fortunately created a temporary disturbance. Incidentally that proved the hazardous position of the short side of the market. There are comparatively few stocks for sale, partly because of the public recognition that recuperation is the order of the day, and partly because the big operators are opposing any important reaction at this time. As long as improvement in industrial and mercantile affairs continues it will be difficult to check the present hopeful temper which prevails in financial circles. Wall Street always looks far ahead, and is now actively discounting all the improvements that are likely to take place before next January. It may be over-discounting that probability; but if so, it is only moving in accordance with precedent.

By far the most important element in the stock market just now is the worldwide ease in money. This ease is not so much a consequence of increase in the gold supply as some would have us believe, although that factor cannot be ignored. The present glutted condition of the money market is chiefly attributable to the accumulation of funds which always follows panic, regardless of the production of gold. Business activity has been at a minimum, and funds came out of hoarding as confidence revived. These two movements caused a piling up of idle funds in the banks, which now hold extraordinary reserves in spite of the fact that the crop movement has begun, and that the currency is flowing freely to the West and South at this season. They also account for the record-breaking accumulation of gold in the American treasury, which is more than the enormous production of the Rand district.

What is the effect of such an accumulation of idle funds? The owners must inevitably seek better employment than afforded by the banks. Since confidence, though rising, is not fully restored and caution is necessary in making investments, certain types of banks more than the enormous production of the Rand district. This explains the present stubbornness of the market to yield to artificial pressure, also the strong undercurrent in the face of unfavorable news. Cheap money is not only a powerful but under the circumstances it is the most natural stimulant to business that could be expected. With the prospect of low rates of interest for several months to come there is little chance for any important reaction in either financial or mercantile circles. The advance or reaction is produced from causes not yet apparent.

The course of foreign exchange will be watched with unusual interest this autumn. Lately there has been a better supply of cotton and grain bills, Europe being a large buyer of cotton and wheat. Trade conditions favor small imports and liberal exports, of the kind which are low in our view; therefore it is a matter of interesting conjecture as to how Europe will settle her indebtedness to us. It is probable that there are few countries which were so heavy in 1927, have been largely settled, and it is unlikely that we will permit our credit abroad to pile up to any extent when interest rates there are so low and there are here. Moreover, Europe is not inclined to send back American securities, when it is recognized that we are on the up-grade. There seems to be no alternative then, but for us to advance in payment for our products, little as we are in need of the precious metal. In fact, it would be beneficial if we could return the balance of our foreign debt in the form of securities, and be augmented the effect cannot be otherwise than stimulating to the American markets.

Toward the close of the week bullish tendencies again asserted themselves. The failure of bearish operations and the forced covering of shorts, backed by the ease of money and rise of confidence referred to above, gave a fresh impetus to the upward movement, and induced renewed buying of stock. Support came from the same quarters which have been on the long side of the market for weeks past, and there was no particular evidence of important inside-selling, notwithstanding the probability that the leaders have plenty of stocks to sell on the rise. Now that the open market has advanced to the point where the bulls will do with a market which just at this time appears to be completely under their

control. Among the favorable features of the week were a slightly better demand for iron products, some improvement in railroad traffic, a more hopeful feeling in business circles, the prompt absorption of the Atchison bonds, the strength of the Harriman stocks and a further rise in the Bank of England reserve. All the European banks, it will be noted, are accumulating gold, and combined they are carrying the largest stocks of the precious metal on record. Our crop situation continues satisfactory. Corn is making good progress, but wheat is retarded, a full crop at profitable prices is almost a certainty. Wheat is also threshing out better than expected and now justifies the earlier expectations of a full yield. Oats are somewhat of a disappointment, and cotton has been injured to the extent of 4 to 6 points during the past month. In the agricultural, industrial, mercantile, financial and political fields all the tendencies are of a hopeful character. Stocks, however, are now very high, and offer tempting profits to holders of long-standing. A further advance is possible, but those with big gains are likely to step out before long and leave what profits remain of the late buyers. Investors may, therefore, await more favorable conditions while speculative buyers will have to exercise much discretion.—Henry Clews.

"IRISH FAIRY" CAUGHT.

Dwarf, Taken for "Leprechaun," Placed in a Workhouse.

Great excitement has been caused by the capture of the "Leprechaun," a small, stout, bearded man, who was taken by Mullingar, in the West of Ireland, by the police when the supposed "Leprechaun," which several terrified children stated they had seen at Killoogh, near Delvin, during the past two months, was captured.

Two policemen sent out to search for the "fairy" found a curious dwarf in a wood near the town, and brought the little man to Mullingar workhouse, where he is now an inmate. He eats greatly, but all attempts to make him have failed, his only reply being a peculiar sound between a growl and a squeal.

The Leprechaun is fondly believed in by the superstitious Irish peasantry as a still existing fairy. He is supposed to be a shoe-maker, but never engaged in the making of more than one shoe, and always doing his work in the potato brooch of a hidden crock of gold, of which he is the appointed guardian. The tradition is that if you capture the Leprechaun and keep him—a difficult business, as he is very slippery little gentleman—he will conduct you to his guarded pot of gold, and make it yours to regain his liberty. The Leprechaun has been caught several times, but each time he has escaped with a moving alibi.

This time, however, the authorities have him safe, but they are cynical as to his likelihood of finding any hidden treasure by his instrumentality. They say, on the contrary, that he will prove an additional burden to the rates.

HER FIRST TROPHY

By J. Ludlum Lee.

Harriet Lake was indolent by nature. She knew it and admitted it. On warm mornings she preferred a rocking chair on the piazza to any outdoor sport. But Harriet at twenty-four was taking on flesh, and the specialist who she consulted said, "Play golf, take long walks and eat no rich food." So Harriet went in for golf.

She had just driven her ball from the second tee when a very crooked drive—when a cry from the bushes reached her ears. She glanced at her caddy, and, as if having received a silent command, he started in the direction of the ball. Harriet's face wore a somewhat bored expression. Waits between drives were so long. The caddy returned breathless.

"You certainly did swat that gentleman," he said, "he announced, 'Your ball hit him right on the back of the hand as he was pulling some bushes aside looking for his own ball.' 'Lucky fellow,' replied Harriet. 'I wish something would hit me on the back of the hand so I wouldn't have to trail around this green every day in the week.'"

They had reached the fourth green when Harriet suddenly closed her eyes. Glad of an excuse to stop, Harriet directed the caddy to take her sticks to her locker, while she would cut across lots home for luncheon. She walked slowly through the old orchard that adjoined the links, and was startled by the rumbling of thunder. Realizing that there was no protection in sight, she hurried on until she reached a road lane that must lead to a house.

Large drops of rain had begun to descend. Another "clap" of terrific thunder and Harriet began to run. When the lightning flashed her ambition and energy seemed blighted by it. At the end of the lane stood an old barn. With renewed efforts she started for its sheltering roof, and, breathless, reached the door and dashed in.

Her hat had blown off. Her black hair was falling in tiny ringlets about her face. She looked at her caddy and at ankle length to lend fitness to her strides. She certainly made a stunning picture as she stood in the barn door.

"What was that queer noise? It might have been a car before it was a house," she repeated. Harriet. "Are there two of you?"

"Well, almost," said her companion. "That is, I am here intact, but my friend over there is a bit damaged by the wind. He's got a few links, but he's a very decent sort of chap. We ran in out of the rain, you know," he added.

Harriet glanced guiltily in the direction of the "friend" who seemed to be busy opening a basket.

"I ran in out of the wet, too," she announced finally.

"I don't mind if I stay until the lightning stops, do you?"

"Mind? Well, I guess not," assured the man, promptly turning heel. "Come over and meet my friend, Mr.

Burch, won't you? Billy, here's a lady of the house to our feast."

Billy rose and beamed on the unexpected guest. He was taking a most delicate lunch from a large automobile hamper.

"I wish I could shake hands with you, Miss—Miss," he stammered. "My name is Lake," supplied Harriet.

"Considering the day," said the chap in white flannels, "it's very appropriate." "But up, Arthur, and let me finish my speech," Billy interposed. "What I was saying when my married friend, Mr. Ralston interrupted (considerable emphasis on the word married) was that I cannot shake you by the hand owing to the fact that some clumsy gawk selected me as a target this morning. Really there should be a law preventing such persons running at large."

Harriet was getting up courage to confess when Ralston came to her rescue.

"Why talk about personalities, Billy?" he began. "Suppose you ask Miss Lane to share our repast?"

The three of them sat down, tall barn and made inroads on the luncheon. Nothing was wanting. Cold drink in paper cups, sandwiches, strawberries and a jar of cream. Such a feast. And when they had finished they were all friends.

"Say, Billy, Violet does certainly put up with the case, and they do," "She's the greatest girl a man ever found," agreed Billy.

"Violet? Who was she? Harriet could not explain why she felt a touch of disappointment on finding that Billy, too, was a married man.

"I guess I'll be running along," said she after thanking the men for their hospitality. "Oh, no, you need not drive me over in the machine. The fact is I just live in that big shingled house beyond this fence." With a wave of her hand she was gone, and the men watched her slip under the fence and disappear behind the tall hedge on the other side.

The storm did not clear away entirely and Harriet realized that the holding in honor of their first anniversary must be given indoors instead of on the lawn. So she donned her prettiest frock. Harriet was never on the lawn in the corresponding period of 1906 by \$7,615,000. Her exports in the same period were greater than in 1906 by \$4,860,000. On April 30, 1908, the principal railway systems of the country, the Mexican National, the Merger system, and the International, have been controlled by the government, and operated under one system and management known as the National system, more commonly called the Merger system.

For the past two years negotiations have been in progress to the end that the Mexican Central, the largest single line, and the International, which also come under government control and are operated as part of the Merger system. These negotiations have now been completed and since July 1st the former has been merged into the latter, an accomplished fact. There remains only one independent road at present entering Mexico City from any port of the coast. Luck, however, was an accomplished fact. There remains only one independent road at present entering Mexico City from any port of the coast. Luck, however, was an accomplished fact.

"I wish Violet were here," Billy exclaimed as he tasted the salad.

"Really, Mr. Burch, I am sorry that I am not sufficient company for you," Mrs. Williams said. "You are more lovely than ever. Oh, the poor, poor men," added Mrs. Williams mockingly.

They stood together for a moment and the beaming face of Billy Burch came into view.

"Mr. Burch, this is Miss Lake," said Mrs. Williams. "I know you will get along immensely. Poor Billy was hit in the hand to-day by some strange lunatic who thinks she can play golf. But, barring his injured right hand, he's the dearest man in the world—except one."

At supper time Billy discovered a note pinned to one of the plates which they could "eat in peace without being interrupted by that married man, Ralston," as he expressed it. Harriet was eating salad and studying Billy with the physical black eyes.

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CONDITION OF MEXICO'S TRADE SITUATION AS SEEN BY COMMISSIONER A. W. DONLY ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS AFFECTING COUNTRY.

The effects of the panic of last year in the United States did not reach Mexico as soon as might have been expected, considering her neighboring geographical position, writes A. W. Donly, Canadian trade commissioner in Mexico. Since the beginning of the present calendar year, however, business has been feeling the effect of the tightness of money in the north. Not only has the flow of foreign capital towards Mexico been checked, but foreign dealers are asking for settlements and showing an indisposition to sell more goods except for cash.

While in the United States and Canada has gradually been resuming its normal volume since the beginning of the year, it is since then that the greatest depression has been experienced in Mexico. Some merchants say that they believe the worst is over and that they are beginning to note an improvement, while others claim the contrary to be the case and they do not expect any marked improvement until the beginning of the new calendar year, or at least until the presidential election in the United States takes place.

In support of the foregoing I give here a few figures in connection with Mexico's foreign trade which will serve to illustrate the actual situation.

From July 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907, Mexico's foreign trade was not that in the corresponding period of 1906 by \$7,615,000. Her exports in the same period were greater than in 1906 by \$4,860,000. On April 30, 1908, the principal railway systems of the country, the Mexican National, the Merger system, and the International, have been controlled by the government, and operated under one system and management known as the National system, more commonly called the Merger system.

For the past two years negotiations have been in progress to the end that the Mexican Central, the largest single line, and the International, which also come under government control and are operated as part of the Merger system. These negotiations have now been completed and since July 1st the former has been merged into the latter, an accomplished fact. There remains only one independent road at present entering Mexico City from any port of the coast. Luck, however, was an accomplished fact.

"I wish Violet were here," Billy exclaimed as he tasted the salad.

"Really, Mr. Burch, I am sorry that I am not sufficient company for you," Mrs. Williams said. "You are more lovely than ever. Oh, the poor, poor men," added Mrs. Williams mockingly.

They stood together for a moment and the beaming face of Billy Burch came into view.

"Mr. Burch, this is Miss Lake," said Mrs. Williams. "I know you will get along immensely. Poor Billy was hit in the hand to-day by some strange lunatic who thinks she can play golf. But, barring his injured right hand, he's the dearest man in the world—except one."

At supper time Billy discovered a note pinned to one of the plates which they could "eat in peace without being interrupted by that married man, Ralston," as he expressed it. Harriet was eating salad and studying Billy with the physical black eyes.

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io, he feels certain that the small investors, who in the aggregate count for so much, will not put their savings into shares of companies whose directors cannot be reached by his home tribunals.

For the past month the papers, both here and in the north, have been devoted considerably to the depredations of certain bands of criminals in the northern part of the Republic. Many have tried to give these a political complexion and pay these criminals the compliment of designating them insurrectionists. This, however, is altogether more than they ever deserved—the raids were promoted and carried out by outlaws, the ring-leaders having been pretty well rounded up by both the Mexican and American authorities, are now in safe keeping, and will have meted out to them the punishments their crimes merit.

WHAT IS OPIUM?

It is a drug prepared from the juice of white poppy, carefully, laboriously and expensively grown every year over hundreds of square miles in India and China—600,000 acres in Bengal alone; 48,000 chests of opium for China are grown in India every year, and all of this grown and prepared, not as a medicine, but for making useful morphine and laudanum, but prepared expressly for the purposes of debauchery, causing the wreck and ruin of the millions who become its victims yearly. Three thousand tons of Indian opium are compulsorily imported into China, whereas Japan permits only half a ton to enter their country for medicinal use. One may naturally ask, why are people so foolish and mad as to use and smoke it? And the reason is that its first effects are delightful—dulling the senses and dulling the mind, and causing a pleasurable, enchanting dream and fascination. And the harmful results are not immediate. They do not come all at once. The results are made a greater and greater as the use is continued, but death-dealing when swallowed. The certain effects afterwards are corruption and rotteness to body, mind and spirit.—The Dean of Gibraltar in Sunday at Home.

FIFTY MILES' SWIM AND A DISAPPOINTMENT

Burgess Makes Wonderful Effort to Cross English Channel.

After a magnificent effort, extending over 30 hours 15 minutes, during which he covered fifty miles, Burgess was obliged to abandon his effort to reach the French coast, and thus be the second man to cross the English channel by swimming.

He left the water at 5.34 a. m., having actually at one period reached within half a mile of the shore. It was a heroic struggle, not even excepting that accomplished by Holbein last year who retired when within half a mile of the goal.

Burgess had extremely hard luck. During the last six hours he met with most disappointing reverses. Before midnight his bearings showed that he was only two miles off Cape Griznez, in the country connecting the capital with the port of Vera Cruz on the Gulf of Mexico.

Up to the present time no particular change has been felt under the new conditions. An opinion as to the ultimate good or bad effect would, at present, be premature. If the government continues to pursue the policy that has thus far been followed, keeping competent and experienced railroad men in the management and charging the minimum freight rates necessary to the system's proper maintenance, the ultimate benefit to the public and the country's welfare should be undoubted; but should, in the future, this policy be discontinued, the ultimate result would be a grave doubt.

A great deal of discussion is at present being carried on in the press of the country and elsewhere anent the proposed change in the mining law as it affects the foreign investor. The discussion has been very warm, and while no one, either Mexican or foreigner, seems to have perfect right of Mexico to enact such a law, the general consensus of opinion amongst those interested in mining, moderate and reasonable Mexicans and foreigners generally, seems to be that Mexico is not in a sufficient stage of development to warrant adopting the measure proposed. Mexico is still largely dependent on foreign capital for the development not only of the mineral but also of her agricultural and forest wealth, as well as for the development of all kinds of industrial enterprises. At present the matter is only in the discussion stage, and no definite action can be taken until after the re-assembly of congress on September 16th. In the meantime, the opinion seems to prevail quite generally that the measure will not be approved in its present form.

For the present, foreign individuals and companies are holding back further investments in the country, but a favorable outcome to the situation. Whatever the capitalist personally may think of a company organized in Mexico.

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THE RESTLESS EAST

Sydney Brooks in the London Mall.

The Orient is disproving Tennyson—not only disproving but reversing him. If the present state is maintained, fifty years of Cathay will soon be better than a cycle of Europe. It is we of the West nowadays who are inert, wrapped in immemorial calm, not to be moved. It is the East that is restless, clamorous, experimental, and excited.

Throw your eye from China to Peru, and wherever it lights upon a patch of the Orient, there it finds commotion. And the commotion, at its root, is of Western origin, the reflex of Western experience, the resultant of Western influences and propensities. There are those who deny that Europe ever has influenced Asia or ever will, who hold that the domination of sections of Asia by Europeans will not only pass away but will leave no permanent trace behind it, and who are convinced that all the English have accomplished in India and the Philippines in Northern China, and the French in Southern China will ultimately count for as little as what the Romans accomplished in Britain.

That is to say, a few roads, a few buildings will survive, but nothing else. Of lasting effect upon the thought of the older world will be the fact that it is remembered only as a curious historical incident. Europe, according to this view, will be recalled to the mind of the Asiatic of the future only by the occasional sight of the crumbling work of applied science. But the inner habits, the inner habits and instincts of the Orient will have been left wholly unaffected.

Repaying Our Debt to Asia.

There is a good deal of support to be extracted from this somewhat lugubrious forecast. Asia in the long run has always defeated Europe, has always made a greater impression upon her than we have made upon her. Our creeds, our letters, our arithmetic, much of our art, have all come from Asia. Invention for invention, Europe is still the debtor. Influence for influence, the scale tips immensely in favor of the East.

There is, however, one tubulous return we are now making. We are importing into Asia, or Asia is borrowing from us, a contrivance which is not made in the Orient. It is the contrivance of representative government. Twenty years ago one would have said with confidence that whatever might be the result of the West it would never accept of democracy. Of all the instincts of the Oriental mind, the least developed is the sense of citizenship. Europe and Asia, this was held to be the deepest rooted and the most permanent—that the West was irresistibly towards absolutism.

We have all heard that axiom, and especially the latter half of it, reiterated again and again in the name of fundamental and indisputable. That the direct rulership of a single head was the only form of government that Asiatics could ever conceive of. A theory of power was that it was a Divine and not in the least a secular function; and that the personal will alone harmonized with their genius and their desires—all this has been treated, time and again, as the very aboriginal of Eastern life.

Self-government in the East.

Would anybody so treat it to-day? It is, of course, still to be true, but for the present, at any rate, all the appearances are against it. From Constantinople to Peking there seems something like a conspiracy to prove that the East is ready for personal will alone harmonized with their genius and their desires—all this has been treated, time and again, as the very aboriginal of Eastern life.

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HINTS TO LOVERS

Select the girl. Agree with thy father in politics and with her mother in religion. If you have a rival, keep your eye on him; if he is a widower, keep two eyes on him.

Do not assume the girl that you have no bad habits. It will be enough for you to say that you never heard yourself snore in your sleep.

Do not put too much sweet stuff on the end of your hair, and if you do, mark that you do not mind sitting on candy at all, and that "boys will be boys." Reserve your true feelings for future reference.

If, while wearing your new sunning trousers for the first time, you sit down on some candy that little Willie has left on the chair, do not sneeze, and do not remark that you do not mind sitting on candy at all, and that "boys will be boys." Reserve your true feelings for future reference.

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