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The Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1908. NO. 74

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.



IS IT COMING TO THIS?

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 His Way, 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

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. However, in the opinion of the medical examiners, the blows from this weapon were not sufficient to cause Mrs. Jordan's death, and further examination of the portions of the woman's body were made to-day in an effort to ascertain definitely the blow which killed her.

AVIATOR AT WORK

Wright the Second has Successful Trial at Fort Myer.

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 Beufon 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.

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.

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 the 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 place 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 fireman 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.

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.

GOLD STRIKE AT GREENSLIDE

Revelstoke, Sept. 4.—A report has just reached here of a rich strike of gold 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.

STOCK EXCHANGE MANIAC

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.

BRIDE OF TWO WEEKS SUICIDES

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

NEW YORK EDITOR DIES

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.

NOTICE

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 Strait, 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 30 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence west 30 chains to the place of commencement.

JOHN ABLESON COATES. By W. A. Robertson, Agent.

NOTICE

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 Strait, commencing at a post planted in the northeast corner of the small bay at the head of Old Tiahn Village on the coast, about three-eighths of a mile, marked with a white cross, thence north 80 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 30 chains to the place of commencement.

WILLIAM EDWARD LAIRD. A. Coates and W. A. Robertson, Agents.

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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.

BIG SHIP AUSTRALIA 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...

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

VICTORIAN'S FIRST VISIT TO VANCOUVER Vancouver, Sept. 4.—Among the guests at the Hotel Vancouver is one of the old British Columbia pioneers...

Wallace's Saturday Fruit Snaps 25c 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.

THE GOOD To-day Specials... DONGOLA KID Boots... SPECIALS... Received... MEN'S SHIRTS... HATCH & FINCH... HATTERS... 1107 GOVERNMENT ST.

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 nigh 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, the enormous quantities of rails were laid which have 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 the great demand will be imminent. 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. For the 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 method 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 the downward displacement from the premier position to that of an export, not because 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 also made vast improvements 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, 98,432; 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 5,381,000 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 £5,308,000 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 £324,498, 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 £390,081. 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. The total expense for the various kinds of assistance amounted to £1,888,004, for strikes and lockouts it came to £1,039,826.

MANY HIGH BRED HORSES IMPORTED

Great Britain in 1907 exported to Canada 51,700 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 story. The Canadian 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 attention 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 winter, 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.

It was a brilliant conception, the logical ultimate of the ideals of Stanley and Arnold and Albert Grey was full of hope that it might be adopted as an alternative to Disestablishment. That hope was disappointed. The cause of Disestablishment receded into the background, Evangelicals and Broad Churchmen ceased their protests against sacerdotalism, and the Church Reform Union vanished like a ghost at cock-crow.

Undismayed by disappointment Albert Grey threw himself with characteristic fervor into the cause of social reform.

He became one of the most ardent and weariless advocates of co-operation, of partnership and every development of voluntary Socialism. Like all social reformers he was brought up short by the difficulties created by the interpenetration of the people. But unlike most reformers, he recognized the hopelessness of combating the drunkenness by a mere policy of restriction. As he had begun by advocating a reform which would have made the church the church of the people, he went on

to readjust the church to the broadened intelligence and saner reason of the nation. 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 national 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

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lem 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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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. Government funds 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 insatiable 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 carrying 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, about the value 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, about the value of the precious metal owing to the record-breaking activities of the Rand.

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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 document as well as the cake. As long as the slices held out the demand was brisk.

A Roaring Trade in Kisses. From wedding-cake to kisses—perhaps from kisses to wedding-cake is the usual order—is not a far cry, and in more than a single instance a roaring trade in the latter has been done at a bazaar. At a function of this kind held at the Belasco theatre, New York, the mother of a celebrated actress sold a kiss for 50 cents. A dapper young gallant who wanted to buy something odd dared her to the bargain, adding that if she set the fashion her bevy of charming assistants would capture a large sum of money for the fund.

"Till do it," the lady, who is a matronly sort of woman, who is usually called "but it will cost you two dollars." She ultimately reduced the price to 50 cents, on the customer's assurance that that was all the change he had. The transaction was at once a success, and the show went up as the goods changed hands—should we say lips?

An Expensive Drink.

Tea at 36s. a cup is a pretty bizarre price even at a bazaar, but this was the extravagant charge extorted at a theatrical charity bazaar held in the Strand, London, last week. The bazaar would take nothing less, the other actresses who were the presiding goddesses of the function being equally unreasonable.

Another charming lady whose bewitching eyes had driven the gilded youth of Paris to despair must have emptied their pockets too on this occasion. Her wares were very boxes of face powder, about the size of a walnut, for which she insisted on receiving about £4 4s. each.

Still another actress, ungallantly described as "the ugliest in Paris," would accept the price of the boxes for a pound of candy, and another famous light of the stage disposed of lottery tickets at prices calculated to involve buyers in bankruptcy.

Novelties in Stalls.

There were some very bizarre features in a bazaar held by the connection of the Wesleyan church, in the Strand, London, 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 dove, 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 withstanding, duly claimed, but then the swine regulations came to the rescue, so to speak, and prevented the anti-operationalist's satisfaction, which was subsequently 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 pig 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—Till Bits.

PHILANTHROPIST DIES.

Best Bargains Record

Licensed in a Wedding Cake.

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PHILANTHROPIST DIES. burg, Pa., Sept. 2.—Thos. Wight- burg, 80 years old, had been the glass manufacturer, in this coun- ce-president of the First Bank and vice-president of the re- port and Trust Company, and was interested in philanthropic died at his home last night.

HOW GALLIHER BESTED THE BRITISHERS

By John Nelson.

Whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier goes to the country this fall or delays his ap- pear for another year, he will not have sitting behind him in the next Common- the strapping member from the Koot- enays whom even casual acquaintances hail as "Big Bill." Mr. Gallihier is in- definitely out of politics. Had he chosen to again seek the suffrages of his people, there would have been no doubt of the result, for, despite certain errors, shared with the rest of our erring humanity, he is rich in those human qualities which are the key to men's hearts the world over. Had he chosen to re-appear readily than among the rough miners who form a large portion of his constituents.

Nature was unusually kind to Mr. Gallihier, for in addition to endowing him with a big heart, it encased said heart in a massive frame and topped it with a head and face which would com- mand attention anywhere. He was not only big and good to look on, but was an athlete of considerable renown, before he dropped outdoor sport for the more ennobling, and also more exact- ing game of politics. Of his prowess in the ring and on the green, many good stories are told, but we are not aware that the following has ever before been published.

Mr. Gallihier hailed originally from the county of Bruce, where twenty years ago the annual Caledonian games in the villages of Lucknow, Paisley, Tiverton, etc., were the local Olympics, for which every son of the old county who could develop athletic "form" as- siduously trained. Mr. Gallihier, who had no exception to the rule, and local pride in his achievements suffered no eclipse because of his non-Scottish com- plexion. Being a son of Bruce county, Mr. Gallihier must of necessity go west when scarcely out of his teens, and on taking up his residence in the prairies he further developed his athletic prowess until he had attained a more than local fame.

It was also inevitable that when Lord Wessely called for Canadian voyageurs to Egypt his force down the Nile in his famous Egyptian campaign, Mr. Gallihier would be one of the number. It is with an incident of that campaign that our story has to do. The fighting

was over and the force was assembled at Wadi-Halfa preparatory to the descent of the river. Men of all arms or the service were there awaiting the completion of transportation facilities; and for the joint purpose of passing the time and of celebrating the co-opera- tion of imperial and Canadian troops, a big two-day tourney was organized. There was a suspicion that the regulars had a rather selfish interest in the affair, as the Canadians had been the spoiled children of the campaign, and the British brothers-in-arms were anxious to show the colonials what they could do in the sporting field. The work of getting out the Canadian com- petitors for each event was undertaken by Mr. Gallihier, assisted by his chum, Dave Carley, a man almost as well known throughout British Columbia as his friend, and a capital newspaperman whose pen before the day was as sharp as Mr. Gallihier's. It was found that, though the Cana- dians were numerically much inferior to the other branches of the service re- presented, they were in for every event but two, and, more, they were backed by every dollar the little colony of Can- adians had saved from their wages in navigating Father Nile.

Both of these latter events were set for the second day, and so Mr. Gal- lihier and Mr. Carley did not concern themselves very much over it, hoping that by the morning some of the voyageurs would undertake to represent their country. Meanwhile the sports went on, and, remarkable to relate, the Canucks were pulling down the prizes in almost all the events. The day closed in a slaying heat, but with Canadian coffers swollen with bob and shrapnel from the knapsacks of the "Tommys," and with sovereigns and half-sovereigns from the wallets of the officers, for before the day was over all advanced the Canadians had decided that the luck was all theirs and were stak- ing every penny obtainable on any man who said he came from the other side of Newfoundland.

There was a fly in the ointment, however, and that was the inability of the men from the Dominion to offer contestants for the hundred yards dash for the stars and stripes. Mr. Gal- lihier regarded as the premier event of the tourney. Just before the race was called, however, an Indian chief who had brought a number of his band with him to "the river," appeared at Mr. Gallihier. He had heard of the difficulty, and if his skin was copper he had the true instincts of the sports- man. "Look here," he said, "do you want a man for the race? I have a little buck here that can beat any- thing on the reserve, and if you like we can put him in."

The youngster was seized and rushed to the tape before he was what was required of him. With the crack

of the pistol he was off like a deer and beat a janky artilleryman by an inch. The Canadians were delicious. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and the chaff and banter which only men under canvas understand was heard on every side.

"Oh, that's all right," the line men replied, "but if you barbarians are real sports, why don't you enter everything? We can give you odds of two to one that we can beat you on the jump."

This was a bluff which could not be called for it was well known that the regulars were reserving for this event Jimmy Corcoran of the 15th Royal Irish and the champion of India. Jimmy was already in his tent being rubbed down with oil and other lubricants, and presently he emerged resplendent in green trunks and shamrock adorn- ments, which he had donned in order to give the greater glory to the 15th. Lord Annesley, who was in command and who had hitherto taken no part in the banter, now approached Mr. Gal- lihier. "See, here," he said, "you men should enter everything in this event. You have had things your own way for nearly two days and you ought to be sports enough to give us a chance to lick you for once and get back some of our money." As he spoke Corcor- an, an amid a mighty cheer, made his leap and a triumphant shout went up from the regulars. "How's that, bun- ches of us, why don't you try?" "Where's your plaventy Canadian now?" were some of the remarks which fell on Mr. Gallihier's ears and made him bite his lip.

Carley, who stood beside him, heard a mutter of impatience, and in another moment "Big Bill" was at the scratch. The great arms swung a moment to polish the magnificent trunk, and the next he flew as his heels struck it: eighteen inches beyond the mark of the vaunted Corcoran. The latter essayed again and again to beat it, but without avail, and when he had struck the task Mr. Gallihier, who had not removed his boots, or any other portion of his ordinary apparel, made a second jump which landed him several inches over his first mark. It was noted by Canada for the next fifteen minutes, but when Carley had time to recover his breath he drew the big fellow down to him. "In the name of heaven, Bill," he asked, "how did you do it?" "A depreatory smile passed over the other's features as he replied, "Didn't you know, Davy, that I hold the record for Western Canada, and whoever is best here takes no second place in any other corner of the world—best of all, among mummies."

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LOSS OF WIND-JAMMERS INCREASED LAST YEAR

Lloyd's Returns Show How Vessels Disappear From Shipping Registers.

The statistical summary of vessels totally lost and condemned, which was issued by Lloyd's Register recently, shows that during 1907 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 888 vessels of 351,224 tons, excluding all those of less than 100 tons. Of this total 356, of 665,119 tons, were steamers, and 512, of 286,105 tons, were sailing vessels.

The following table shows the average percentage of vessels lost. It will be observed that while there is but little variation in the steam percentages on comparison with the quinquennial period 1902-1906—those for sailing vessels show a considerable increase.

Table with columns: Steam, Sailing, No. Tons, No. Tons. Rows for 1897-1901, 1902-1906, 1907.

was over and the force was assembled at Wadi-Halfa preparatory to the descent of the river. Men of all arms or the service were there awaiting the completion of transportation facilities; and for the joint purpose of passing the time and of celebrating the co-opera- tion of imperial and Canadian troops, a big two-day tourney was organized.

Great as is the absolute annual loss of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, it is seen to form a very moderate percentage of the mercantile marine of the country, and to compare favorably with the average of the losses sustained by other leading maritime countries. The average of the yearly percentages of losses during the five years 1902-1907 for vessels owned in the United Kingdom is 1.60, as compared with 2.91 for vessels owned by the other maritime countries.

EULOGY ON A DOG.

O, shaggy, brown-fleeced Irish quadruped, That dared in name of freedom to defy law, And brought the civic 1880 round thy head, but baffled it by bounding through the by-law.

Thou'st earned thy gallings and hairy freaks, Though on the sidewalk, one thing thou should'st know, sir, (And here a vegetarian with feeling) Thou or thy chums must not incense the grocer.

Again, however, we applaud thy fight, well fought, One lie alone brought down police dis- Thou not 'attached'? No tnye reared, found or bought, Thou art more close attachment to a master.

Well, thou art safe at least for this one year. All will be well when autumn brings thy case on, And for the future thou hast nought to fear— By-laws are frail things when they're built by man or maoos.

Ahley!—Do you have much variety in your boarding house? Seymour—Well, we have three different games for the meals.—September Smart Set.

THE POET'S DREAM

A CITY FOR THE BLIND.

By the Queen of Roumania.

In the following beautiful fantasy the Queen of Roumania, herself a poetess, imagines the old Roman poet Ovid gaining forward into the future and seeing there the City of the Blind which the Queen has lately founded. "Planning Hearth" as the city is named, is open to the blind of all nations, though hitherto the Queen of Roumania has borne all the expense herself. The denizens of Vatra Luminoasa are taught useful trades.

Ovid, when in the full glory of his divine gift was banished to the farthest confines of the Roman Empire, stood in a desert alone—alone before the thundering billows, in the snow- storms that came blowing down from the Asian steppes, alone in an unfriend- ly, strange world, on the shore of the dreaded Euxine. With brooding eyes and aching heart, he looked over the waves that sometimes glittered and smiled like the Mediterranean, then suddenly turned black as ink and wild as all the horses of the steppes together, thundering in a stampede on to the

shaking earth, as if to rend and swallow it at the first upheaval. With fold- ed arms he stood and listened to the roar of the sea and the beating of his heart.

Ovid had a poet's soul, which means an exquisite capacity for suffering; he had a poet's eyes, which means a mar- vellous gift of seeing; a poet's brain, which means a timeless blending of past, present, and future into one great vision; a poet's heart, which means a rent and tortured truth, bleeding slowly and gaining strength from the intensity of the pain it endures. Not in vain had he written his Metamorphoses. To him earth was a constant changing from reality to dreamland, from heaven to hell; images were life to him, and life itself a pageant, as unreal as if he were only a spectator from Hades' shore. Now his heart beat louder than the roaring sea; his eyes darker than the wild clouds that were dipping their garments into the waves.

A Vision Out of the Sea.

Had he drawn his cloak around him that the wind was tearing away, and stood a statue of loneliness on the white beach where not a tree offered shelter, not a hut showed a human hearth; not the wild birds, the sea-gulls, eagles, and cormorants, scraped their mourn- ful sounds into the unheaven of wind and waves. Melancholy indeed! The poet felt as though his heart were to go over the seas to parts of the world he had never heard of. "Books of the sightless," written by them? A deep amazement filled the poet's heart, and yet he seemed to know it all, to

know those lands beyond the ocean, to know the books that were carried there, to be at home in that wonderful city, as if he had never lived anywhere else or in any other time. His vision was timeless as the waves of the sea, as the head, it seemed to rise out of the wind; yet there was a port with thou- sands of ships going in and out where he had never seen but a solitary sail here and there going out to fish. Such waters, as though filling themselves with some heavy liquid.

"Vatra Luminoasa."

Ovid wondered what that might be, as he watched thousands of cars thunder- ing into the haven and being unloaded into the ships. He could not under- stand; he could only see and wonder. Then he thought he saw a lady, veiled in long, soft garments, go noiselessly about, and the sightless knelt before her and kissed her hands, children felt for her and clung to her; then she turned her head, and he saw a face that life had written upon and hair snow- white. He thought he knew the face, but the sound of the voice was a north- ern one, not the ringing sound of the strong southern voices. He saw her

From that night Miss Edith began to take more interest in exact matters, especially in the department of bridge- building, and Mr. Havens, the engineer, sent in reports that seemed to necessitate his visiting Chicago more often than before. As punctually as the clock, the Hon. John Sharpe took a trip over his line in his own private car every three months. Miss Edith had accompanied him, but before he was in the great interest had come to the surface, and her enthusiasm over the third ap- proaching trip so pleased him that he pat- tered her golden hair and feelingly observed: "You are your own father's daughter after all. You will come back better posted on all other girls in America. It must take a very brainy man to construct such a bridge as I have heard you and Mr. Havens talking about?" she demurely suggested.

"It does, my dear—a very brainy man." "And one pretty certain to rise in the world?" "Um Y-e-s."

The Hon. John had risen in the world, and he took care to let the world know it. But he was rather op- posed to any one else rising, especially anybody employed on the F. & G. road, in reply to his question, "What is your profession," he reluctantly admitted, "but you must remember the social gulf now existing between us, I, or you and I, are the owners of the F. & G. road, Mr. Havens is an employ- ee."

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A PROXY FATHER-IN-LAW

By C. B. Lewis.

It was reported of the Hon. James Sharpe that he had but two fads. One was an interest in railroad lines and owners of railroad lines had a dozen. One of his fads was the P. & G. railroad, in which he owned a controlling interest. He knew every foot of the road and kept himself posted on all details.

His other fad was that his daughter Edith, having finished her school days, should interest herself in the P. & G. even as he had. She had been out for an old maid or a business woman she might have obeyed orders literally, but as it was she had to assume an interest she did not feel. The Hon. John was in Chicago, and his pet line was further west. When tired of making money and fighting other lines on the stock exchange or by some sly coup, he would order the general superintendent or other official into Chicago to report details and plan improvements.

If it wasn't the general superintendent, it was an engineer or a division, or an evil engineer and bridge builder. He had them at his house that his laugh- ter might hear and secure experience, and when they had departed he would go over the matter again with her to make sure that she understood.

When the civil engineer engaged in building the bridge over Centipede creek was called in, he and Miss Edith and the Hon. John were in his office that day. He had secured a fall contract over a rival line, and had been told that the bridge could be built for \$25,000 less than the estimated expense. He stretched his courtesy to invite the engineer to dinner, and to ask Miss Edith to play the piano afterward.

Then two or three things happened that he didn't take cognizance of, al- though he was rated a keen and ob- servant man.

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THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR SPEED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC—H. M. S. INDOMITABLE.

The marvelous record of H. M. S. Indomitable, which succeeded in cross- ing the Atlantic with the average speed of 25.13 knots per hour, has been a talk of the naval and shipping world.

This feat of the cruiser-battleship places her in the enviable position of being the fastest ocean-going ship in the world. She has succeeded in break- ing the records of both the Lusitania and Mauretania, the two giant Cun- arders which previously held the records of the sea. The warship accom- plished the record with a horse-power of 41,000 against the 70,000 horse-power of each of the Cunarders' possesses. On the other hand, the Cunarders are very much longer and heavier than the Indomitable. As will be seen by the above diagram the warship measures

530 feet in length whereas the two Cunarders both measure 790 feet, and both displace 33,000 tons in comparison with the 17,500 tons of the warship. All the three vessels are driven by four steam turbines which by this further record are placed in a victorious position in the engine world. Capt. Herbert King- Hall, who commands the Indomitable, has just been made a commander of the Victoria Cross.

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whom he depended had sold the stock at a sharp advance. This was the big- gest setback he had received in five years. It meant a staggering blow to the P. & G. While he stamped and roared his daughter kept very quiet.

When he had got through smashing the English language he sat down hard and wiped his forehead and looked at the young lady with despairing eyes.

"Father, I don't think we are beaten yet," she said in reply. "But we are defeated. Those pro- xies are certainly in the hands of that infernal M. & W. gang, and they have got me tight. To think that I left it in the hands of Chivers to betray me! Why, I deserve to be sent to an idiot asylum!"

"But the game may not be lost after all. You know you have been trying to make a railroad woman of me for a year past." "But that miserable Chivers sold out his stock on me!" shouted the father as he brought his fist down with a great bang.

"Yes, dear, but that's a part of the railroad business. If Chivers sold his stock some one bought it, and some one has the right to vote it in the meeting." "But the M. & W. gang have got it, of course!"

"Perhaps. It's a part of the railroad business to find out. You didn't want me to stop a great slide, switchbacks and bridge building, did you? My dear father, remember that the first principle of railroading is to get possession of the road; the next to keep track of stock and proxi-

"Girl, you know something," he said after a long look into her face. "Well, suppose the M. & W. gang didn't get that stock?" "He gasped for breath and turned pale. "Suppose that a gentleman interested in our road got it?"

The honorable John sat with his mouth open. "Suppose that a gentleman—a real nice gentleman—a gentleman interested in—in you, got the stock with the idea of helping us out?" "By thunder, but I'd break his ribs hugging him! Out with it, girl. Don't keep your old dad on the hooks this way."

"Well, then, Mr. Havens is in the Pullman ahead. He had to come up to Santa Fe, to hurry the last of the bridge stuff

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. The winter was coming on, there would be plenty of men out of work, and he did not want a repetition of last winter's conditions when the jail was overcrowded. He would like the commission to take the matter up with the attorney-general and suggested that the Nanaimo jail might be used. Every other house of detention in British Columbia seemed to be full.

Mayor Bethune remarked that if the prisoners were sent to Nanaimo the city would have to pay for them and 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. The distance the men have to be taken, as an hour and a half is needed to get the prisoners to the scene of their labor.

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

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Commissioner Harris criticized the council for not going ahead with the jail at the south end of the Cambie street bridge, and the mayor agreed that additional jail accommodation should be provided.

"If constructed," 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, upon the new 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 such as to keep 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. Of course, the grain produced on the non-irrigated land is not of as good a quality as that produced in the valleys where, moreover, the yield is almost twice as great. In the foothills districts, 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, 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, and 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 must also be transferred from Port Simpson to Prince Rupert by the same date.

The appointments of which notice is given are as follows: W. E. Graves, as registrar, to be clerk in the treasury department, the appointment to 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, his holden at New Denver during the absence of Angus McInnes; Constable John Conway, of Port Simpson, to be a deputy mining recorder for the Skeena river mining division, his sub-recording office at Port Simpson.

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.

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. of Goring, which gave the astonishing quantity of 7 lbs. 12 oz., equivalent to more than seven and a half gallons of milk 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. 29.—Doctor W. T. Kergin, M. P., expects to leave town for Port Simpson in a few days, taking with him a staff of men 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. Descent Visits Scenes of His Ancestor's Exploits at Royal City.

New Westminster, Sept. 1.—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 some of the documents was a statement of the provisions on hand with prices at Fort Laird, for the month of September, 1808, written by Simon Fraser. He also brought a photograph of the explorer, which he presented to Judge Howay and also supplied him with considerable new information concerning the genealogy of the Fraser family, which, being a complete list of facts pertaining to explorations and general British Columbia history, his honor was glad to receive.

Judge Howay conducted Captain Fraser down to the local Indian agency ground and showed him, in a verbal only, the signs of the red men, but the Indian camps, which in design, have not undergone much change since Simon Fraser's day. His honor also suggested to the captain a trip down the line to some of the scenery which the valley of the Fraser abounds, and the invitation was gladly accepted. They will make the trip as far as North Bend to-morrow. The captain will have the contribution on behalf of himself and his father towards the Simon Fraser monument fund.

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

purpose. But this last session he had tried to break that pledge. Dealing with the Oriental question, Mr. McDowall argued that the Canadian government had neglected to safeguard Canadian interests with respect to trouble over Japanese immigration. The colonial office had, through the governor-general, brought the subject to the attention of the Canadian government. It was suggested that the Canadian government should have inserted a clause in the treaty with Japan which would give this country control of the immigration from Japan. Although repeatedly brought to the attention of the Canadian government by London nothing was done to carry out the arrangements by which this control would be given. The responsibility rested with the Laurier government.

Mr. Blakemore was sorry the attorney-general had not been present as he would have given a fitting speech for the opening of a campaign. Referring to Sir John A. Macdonald, he said that with all respect to Mr. Borden they had no one in Canada to-day to compare with Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Borden was improving every session and he was well able to lead the party to power and hold to power. In the coming campaign the province of British Columbia had special accounts to settle with the Laurier government and these would be kept to the front. Better terms was still a live issue. The immigration policy was another question and Sir Wilfrid had stated that he was not in sympathy with the wishes of this province on that subject. Mr. Templeman would have to face this question here. Financiers had advised the curtailment of expenses on the part of individuals to meet the present financial depression. What was right for the individual applied also to the country. The Laurier government had not shown this economy.

The Liberal government had adopted the fiscal policy of the Conservative party in part but they had not known how to handle it. The result was that it did not work out properly. In concluding, Mr. Blakemore said we have tried to get candidates of high character. The duty of the local party would be to select such a candidate.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for Mr. Borden the meeting closed.

SELLS HIS RESIDENCE. Halifax, Sept. 4.—R. L. Borden has sold his handsome residential property, "Pinhurst," to Robert Pickford.

WEST ELGIN NOMINEE. St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 4.—T. W. Coruthers, K. C., has accepted the Conservative nomination for West Elgin.

CONSERVATIVES HELD CONTEST PROSPECTIVE NOMINEES WERE PUT ON TRIAL

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GREAT GRANDSON OF SIMON FRASER. Descent Visits Scenes of His Ancestor's Exploits at Royal City.

New Westminster, Sept. 1.—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 some of the documents was a statement of the provisions on hand with prices at Fort Laird, for the month of September, 1808, written by Simon Fraser. He also brought a photograph of the explorer, which he presented to Judge Howay and also supplied him with considerable new information concerning the genealogy of the Fraser family, which, being a complete list of facts pertaining to explorations and general British Columbia history, his honor was glad to receive.

Judge Howay conducted Captain Fraser down to the local Indian agency ground and showed him, in a verbal only, the signs of the red men, but the Indian camps, which in design, have not undergone much change since Simon Fraser's day. His honor also suggested to the captain a trip down the line to some of the scenery which the valley of the Fraser abounds, and the invitation was gladly accepted. They will make the trip as far as North Bend to-morrow. The captain will have the contribution on behalf of himself and his father towards the Simon Fraser monument fund.

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

purpose. But this last session he had tried to break that pledge. Dealing with the Oriental question, Mr. McDowall argued that the Canadian government had neglected to safeguard Canadian interests with respect to trouble over Japanese immigration. The colonial office had, through the governor-general, brought the subject to the attention of the Canadian government. It was suggested that the Canadian government should have inserted a clause in the treaty with Japan which would give this country control of the immigration from Japan. Although repeatedly brought to the attention of the Canadian government by London nothing was done to carry out the arrangements by which this control would be given. The responsibility rested with the Laurier government.

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The Liberal government had adopted the fiscal policy of the Conservative party in part but they had not known how to handle it. The result was that it did not work out properly. In concluding, Mr. Blakemore said we have tried to get candidates of high character. The duty of the local party would be to select such a candidate.

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

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LIKENS SALOONS UNTO TREACHEROUS BEACONS Which Lure Men's Souls to Destruction—Christian Endeavorers in Session.

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.

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MYSTERY OF OAKLAND 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 herself 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.

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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 is 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. It is not until money rate 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 will be a heavy 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 to obtain 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 opinion has advanced to the point where it is generally held that 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 in prices 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 are 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 stopped. 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 car," she said, "I decided she was confronted by a tall chap clad in white flannels. 'H-m—' he began, 'perhaps we are poaching.' '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 your little game of hide-and-seek. 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 host. "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 good friends.

"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. On April 30, 1928, the day of the storm, she was in the house. 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, 1927, to December 31, 1927, Mexico's foreign trade was \$1,200,000,000. In the corresponding period of 1928 it was \$1,615,000,000. Her exports in the same period were greater than in 1927 by \$4,500,000. On April 30, 1928, the day of the storm, she was in the house. 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.

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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 the case 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.

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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 temptation when she is first, 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.

There is a good deal of support to be extracted from this long and lugubrious forecast. Asia in the long run has always defeated Europe, has always made a greater impression on her. Our creeds, our letters, our arithmetic, much of our art, have all come from Asia. Invention for invention, Europe is still the debt. Invention for influence, the scale tips immensely in favor of the East. There is, however, one tubular return we are now making. We are importing into Asia, or Asia is borrowing from us, a contrivance which is not made in the East—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 have been that of democracy. Of all the instincts of the Oriental mind, the one that is most fundamental and indisputable. That the direct rulership of a single head was the only form of government that Asiatics could ever conceive. The 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 silliest of Eastern ideas.

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 idea of self-government is a generalization. We may yet have to throw over two cherished theories. We may again never influence the Orient, and we may have to abandon the notion that Asia cares nothing for self-government.

For what do we see? We see Egyptian Nationalists clamoring for a parliament and for a larger share of the spoils of the bidding of the Young Turk revolution. We see the Sultan granting a constitution at any rate, of the army. We see the Shah first endeavoring to keep insolvent and rebellious at bay by yielding to a popular agitation for representative rule, and then changing his mind, not without violence.

We see portions of India almost convulsed by a movement for the expansion of popular liberties. We see Russia, which confers the right of suffrage on the Oriental type of State, struggling to obtain and to extend the institutions of democracy. We see the Chinese, who see the Sultan granting a constitution at any rate, of the army. We see the Shah first endeavoring to keep insolvent and rebellious at bay by yielding to a popular agitation for representative rule, and then changing his mind, not without violence.

What is the reason of so strange a phenomenon? Is it, as some maintain, all moonshine and insincerity, the blind response of ignorance to spontaneity, the mere aimless and chaotic practice of people who do not know what it is they really want? I confess I find it difficult to accept that view. It is a mistake to take when people declare they want a certain thing to assure them that they are mistaken and that they really want something quite different. When you find Orientals of widely different races and under wholly dissimilar conditions agitating for self-government, it seems to me almost a waste of time to argue with them that an enlightened despotism is their instinctive ideal, and that what they really wish for is not a government but good government.

The plain fact is that wherever East and West are in contact, wherever the Oriental is suffering from the aggression of Occidental civilization, wherever he is belittling himself or trying to get rid of this uncomfortable and disquieting supremacy, he is turning with one accord to the device of representative government—probably with some vague idea that representative government is the contrivance which hitherto has buttressed the supremacy of the despotic ruler. In short, Occidental victories in peace and war; we have always held it up before him as the ideal of progress. He is now taking us at our word and trying to realize that ideal, hoping thereby to strengthen himself against the pressure of the West.

Some such notion, greatly encouraged, by the example of Japan, appears at any rate to be working in the Oriental mind. To us of the West, who have had our fill of democratic institutions, and are in the habit of regarding them, the notion seems absurd enough. But its absurdity is veiled from the Oriental because he has never yet had a chance to translate it into practice. How the experiment will work, considering that in nearly all Oriental lands parliaments, national assemblies and congresses, are unknown, is a seductive but at present an unanswerable question.

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. 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 East is to have made the East a 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 long and lugubrious forecast. Asia in the long run has always defeated Europe, has always made a greater impression on her. Our creeds, our letters, our arithmetic, much of our art, have all come from Asia. Invention for invention, Europe is still the debt. Invention for influence, the scale tips immensely in favor of the East. There is, however, one tubular return we are now making. We are importing into Asia, or Asia is borrowing from us, a contrivance which is not made in the East—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 have been that of democracy. Of all the instincts of the Oriental mind, the one that is most fundamental and indisputable. That the direct rulership of a single head was the only form of government that Asiatics could ever conceive. The 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 silliest of Eastern ideas.

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