

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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for fall business. feature in women's sent display of new the fashion centres

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ADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED SUIT, in French wool, tweed effects, shaped back jacket, 22 inches long, neatly trimmed with fancy braid, self flat collar and cuffs, trimmed to match, mercerized lined throughout, smart fifteen-gored pleated skirt, with stitched self fold. Price \$20.00

pecial Prices

BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, size 15x36. Each 10c WHITE HUCK TOWELS, hemstitched. Each 50c RUG MATS from 75c to . . . \$2.00

ats

LONG COAT, with inverted-leaves trimmed with fancy white and brown and 10 and 12. Prices ranging \$8.50

OMORROW

s Trousers at prices

beds, in striped and tomorrow at \$1.00

ette Hearth Rugs

ment of Moquette Rugs, and this week as follows: \$2.50 \$3.75

ar for Fall

comfortable shoe made MEN'S HAND TURN FRENCH KID LACE DOTS, military heel. Per pair \$5.50 MEN'S PATENT COLT ACE BOOTS, tan cloth or welt sole, military heel. Per pair \$6.00 MEN'S PATENT COLT TON BOOTS, welt sole, dull kid top. Per pair \$6.00

Priced

in all the newest fall visit European looms, has been well carried moderation of prices. RED FRENCH VENETIAN, 6th satin finish, good heavy cut, suitable for tailored suits, plete range of shades. 52 in. wide. Per yard \$1.25 RED BROADCLOTH, fine on finish, will not wear rough, popular shades. 52 in. wide. Per yard \$2.00

LTD.

VANCOUVER HOODLUMS DISGRACE THEIR CITY

Anti-Asiatic Demonstration Ends in Mobbing of Japanese

INSULT TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

His Honor Burned in Effigy—Terminal City Crowd Emulates Mobs of San Francisco

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—At a big procession of the Asiatic Exclusion League this evening Lieut.-Governor Dunsinville was burned in effigy in front of the city hall. The parade was organized at the Cambie street grounds, and marched, a thousand or more strong, to the city hall, carrying the effigy and banners bearing anti-Asiatic mottoes. The burning of the effigy was accompanied by the howling of the crowd and the waving of white flags labeled for a "White Canada." Both in the city hall and outside orators addressed overflow meetings. The meetings were very tumultuous, but for the most part the speakers counselled moderation. A resolution was drafted calling on Mr. McBride to resign on account of a statement contained in the World, saying that he had counselled the vetoing of the bill introduced by Mr. Bower last session on condition that the Dominion Government would consent to the elimination of the words "final and unalterable" from the amendment to the B. N. A. Act. Mr. M. Woodworth proposed a counter resolution, asking the Dominion government to instruct the lieutenant-governor to consent to the act. Finally an amendment was carried asking Mr. McBride to explain his action at the next meeting of the league, next Thursday evening. While the meeting was in progress a mob of hoodlums went through Chinatown and the Japanese quarter and broke nearly all the store windows. The police were called in and kept the crowd from the city hall quarter afterwards. The fire brigade was also called out with hose to keep back the mob if necessary, and to put out fires if they should occur. Threats had been made on the street to set fire to it. The crowd, after the meeting, gathered near Wood's hotel, at the corner of Hastings and Carraro streets, but was kept from Chinatown by a cordon of police. Speakers mounted on telephone poles and counselled moderation. Later the anti-Asiatic demonstration swelled into a riot. The Japs represented the window breaking and armed themselves with clubs and boards and charged the mob, shouting "Gang!" Police Officer Craig charged the crowd with a drawn revolver and fired to intimidate them. The window of the Japanese bank was smashed. The damage to this is \$50. The police arrested seven men. The crowd was very much excited and it took five policemen to arrest one man, as the mob threatened the officers. False alarms were rung in and the fire brigade was called out several times. One white man had his head smashed by a Japanese, but was not killed. One Jap was badly injured. The riot has now died down.

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS

Shipments From Crow's Nest Pass to States During Six Months

Roseland, Sept. 7.—A special from Ottawa says: The following returns show that the following were the coal exports from the Crow's Nest Pass, which were passed by the custom house at Nelson for the first six months of the current year: January, 31,955 tons, value, \$76,405; February, 31,955 tons, value, \$88,919; March, 31,905 tons, value, \$105,871; April, 31,905 tons, value, \$27,888; May, 9,276 tons, value, \$19,893; June, 28,236 tons, value, \$56,059. Crow's Nest Pass passed 2,000,000 tons of coal for export during the first six months of the current year, 3,313 tons, value, \$18,333; February, 3,716 tons, value, \$18,258; March, 1,121 tons, value, \$2,519; April, 5,821 tons, value, \$13,407; May, 815 tons, value, \$1,412; June, 3,083 tons, value, \$12,559. July and August returns are not completed. Totals for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, are: Coal, 239,598 tons, value, \$590,117; coke, 22,907 tons, value, \$108,398.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS

Trouble at Border Expected on Independence Anniversary

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 7.—The Mexican and United States governments expect trouble on the Rio Grande border from 80,000 revolutionists about Sept. 15, the anniversary of Mexican independence. This is evident, for any disturbance is being taken to prevent the celebration. There have been several demonstrations on the river about this time, and arrests at Arizona and Douglas, and Naco, Del Rio and San Antonio, Tex. Some of the prisoners taken at that time are still in custody. Antonio Villarreal, now in St. Louis, is one of these. It is expected that the troubles will be renewed, and the Mexican border is being patrolled by troops and secret service officers of the American government at the request of Mexican

Cholera in Poland

Belin, Sept. 7.—Two deaths from cholera are announced from villages adjacent to Sosnowitz, and a secret service officers of the American government at the request of Mexican

Old Torontonians Dead

Toronto, Sept. 7.—William Levack one of the best known cattle dealers in the Dominion, is dead, aged 89 years. George Durman, for 53 years keeper of the Toronto lighthouse, died yesterday, aged 85 years. He succeeded his father. He was uncle to Eddie Durman, the oarsman.

Secretary Root

New York, Sept. 7.—Secretary of State Elihu Root, appearing in excellent health, will leave London tomorrow at White Plains, N. Y., tomorrow, after a stay of several weeks. The secretary will go first to his home at Clinton, N. Y., where he will remain about a week. He plans to be in Washington by Sept. 19.

Northwest Courts

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—At a cabinet meeting yesterday provision was made for the issue of a proclamation bringing the courts of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Instead of one supreme court for the two provinces there is to be separate courts for Saskatchewan and another for Alberta, composed in each case of a chief justice and three puisne judges.

Milk in Montreal

Montreal, Sept. 7.—The Montreal Retail Milk Dealers' association has decided to advance the price of milk to 10 cents per quart, owing to the increased cost of fodder, etc.

AN ARMISTICE ASKED BY MOORISH TRIBESMEN

May Negotiate for Peace—Arabs' Fatal Curiosity Concerning Shells

Casablanca, Sept. 6.—(Friday).—Military operations have been suspended for 24 hours at request of Kaid Masi, chief of the Chamula tribe, who has arranged an armistice with the French, while others demand that the movement be postponed until a more auspicious moment. The Arabs are very curious concerning the shells which they lost heavily in the operations of last Tuesday. They are very anxious to see them, and are willing to give up their arms and 50 of the men standing around were killed, while many were wounded. Two similar accidents have occurred elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT'S COURSE IN REGARD TO BRIDGE

Phoenix Company To Be Held Strictly to Terms of Its Contract

Montreal, Sept. 6.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Hon. L. O. Dugas and others, paid a visit to the scene of the Quebec disaster on Tuesday last. The premier was deeply moved by what he saw, expressing himself in feeling terms both to officials and to relatives of the men who had lost their lives in the catastrophe. Though no formal official announcement has yet been made in this connection, it is stated on high authority that a very firm stand is being taken towards the Phoenixville Bridge company. Present indications tend to show that if the official investigation establishes the fact that the piers had nothing to do with the disaster the government will hold the company fully liable and will insist upon the rebuilding, and the completion of the bridge as though no accident had occurred. The government will also insist upon the enforcement of all safety clauses in the contract, which is shown to be responsible under the law. Sir Wilfrid is determined that the bridge shall be rebuilt, and the government will, it is stated, press the company to the fullest extent of its obligations under the contract. Should there be a failure on the part of the company to complete its contract the government will take the matter in hand and see to the completion of the bridge itself. It is probable that a federal grant will be made in aid of survivors and of those bereft of their support by the death of workmen.

Dealing With Plague

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The board of health today recommended to the board of supervisors that the city and county hospital, which has been committed against the Hindus in that city, be burned. The supervisors called a meeting tonight to decide as to what action shall be taken. The city and county hospital is a collection of frame buildings and it has long been planned to demolish it. Nelson, Sept. 7.—The case of R. Reid vs. the Argenta Mines, which came up before Judge Forin on Friday last, was adjourned to today. According to the story told by the plaintiff he had been working in the Argenta mine on March 8 last and in trying to cap a fuse the cap exploded and he lost the sight of one of his eyes. In cross-examination it was made that the plaintiff had only been working in the mine as a mucker, that it was no part of his duty to cap the fuse, that he had not done so before and had not been asked to do so on this occasion.

PALMA RIFLE TROPHY WON BY AMERICAN TEAM

Remarkable Scores Made in the Match at Rockcliffe Ranges Yesterday

CANADIANS TAKE SECOND PLACE

Americans Score 1,712 Out of Possible 1,800—Individual Scores of Canadian Team

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The greatest rifle match in the world's history took place at Rockcliffe rifle range this afternoon. The American team are winners of the Palma trophy, but every other team competing exceeded the highest previous score. The first Palma match took place at Creedmore 31 years ago, and it is noteworthy that two Canadian competitors of that time were on the range today in the persons of Colonel Cotton and Colonel J. M. Gibson. The conditions of the shoot today were 15 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, possible score 225. The weather conditions were ideal, there being practically no wind, and the light was excellent. The Americans had the advantage of a special peep sight, which is admirably suited for moderate weather. Their ammunition was also specially prepared, every bullet being hand made. The Canadians had intended using King's Norton ammunition, the same as the British and Australian teams, but being dissatisfied with it in the practice they today fired Kynoch make, and this probably accounts for their being in second place. The Canadians have one consolation as a result of the great shoot, in that they beat the Americans by two points at the 1,000 yard range. Three of the Americans made possible at 800, but there were no others at subsequent ranges. The fall scores of the four teams are as follows: United States . . . 890 1,000 Totals, 890 580 573 549 1,712 Canada 576 574 576 576 2,302 Great Britain . . . 551 526 599 550 2,226 The Canadian scores were: McInnes, 212; Russell, 214; Neil Smith, 207; McHarg, 202; Graham, 218; Kelly, 211; Skedden, 206; Richardson, 207. Captain McHarg was off color at the first two ranges, but pulled up splendidly at the final range, which was his choice by the team captain. The trophy and medals were presented to the winning team by the governor-general, who warmly congratulated them on making a world's record. All the teams were banqueted by the D. R. A. tonight. The gathering was noteworthy for a speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which he expressed the good feeling existing between Canada and the States. The British and Australian teams left for Victoria at midnight tonight. Captain Duff-Stuart, Captain McHarg and Sergeant Richardson travel by the same train. The shooting of the United States team averaged 14 to the man, thus beating the world's record, either with a service or match rifle. Bryan's score of 74 out of 75 with the 1,000 yard range also beats the world's record.

COKE STILL SCARCE

Output of Roseland Mines Kept Down by Shortage

Roseland, Sept. 7.—The mining situation continues about the same as last week, with the output of the mines kept down on account of shortage of coke. Following are the shipments for the week ending this evening: Centre Star, 3,030; Le Roi, 1,020; Le Roi Two, 350. Total for week, 4,400, and for the year, 134,138 tons. Trail smelter received 4,848 tons during the week, while the Le Roi smelter at Northport received 1,020 tons during the same period.

BELLINGHAM RIOTERS BURNED HINDU SHACKS

Oriental Were Submitted to Worse Treatment Than Dispatches Stated

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 7.—According to a passenger who arrived in Vancouver yesterday from Bellingham, even more serious offences were committed against the Hindus in that city than the dispatches related. It is stated that in addition to forcing the East Indians to leave the city, beating them, dragging them by their hair, etc., the enraged mob burned the entire effects of many of the ignorant foreigners, who were apparently perfectly decent and mystified by the onslaught, unaware of their offence, and who pitifully begged for mercy as their pursuers forced them to leave their lodgings. It is also stated on the same authority that the charges against the Hindus were mainly unfounded. Particularly the accusation that they insulted women or forced them from the sidewalks. One of the men accused of this was dragged from his bunk, clad only in a blanket, his tormentors set fire to his bunkhouse and all of his belongings, treating numerous others in the same way. "It is nonsense," declared the passenger referred to, "to expect people to

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Shortage of Laborers on Account of the Demand for Harvesters

OTTAWA GETS TEMPORARY LOAN

Collapse of Quebec Bridge Attracting Much Attention in Engineering Circles

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—A report received by the government today as to the progress of construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway up to the end of August shows that the steel had been laid for 124 miles westward from Portage la Prairie, of which 87 miles are ballasted. One-fifth of the grading between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie is completed, while from the latter point to Saskatoon 86 per cent is finished. The contract for 1,100 men and 800 teams at work on the 426 miles between Winnipeg and Saskatoon. The company could employ many more men, as large numbers of laborers have left to take part in the harvest, for which higher wages are paid. The corporation of Ottawa next week will not sell its debentures, amounting to \$1,500,000. A temporary loan of \$750,000 has been arranged with the Bank of Ottawa, the rate of interest being 1-1/2 per cent. It is thought that this will tide the city over the present stringency in the money markets and enable it to sell its debentures at a better rate when the market improves. The city council tonight accepted the offer of the Bank of Ottawa. The collapse of the Quebec bridge has attracted widespread attention, and among the engineering profession there is a general desire to ascertain the reason of the disaster. The United States government has three competent engineers on the ground, with instructions to make an exhaustive analysis for its own information. The Canada Gazette tomorrow will contain the announcement of the appointment of Messrs. Fitzgibbon and Graham to the portfolios of public works and railways respectively.

WATSON CO.

Brokerage Firm Expected to Get Release From Difficulties

Minneapolis, Sept. 7.—Developments in the case of Watson & Co., the big Minneapolis and New York grain commission and stock exchange house, which was declared in financial difficulties on Thursday, were so increasingly favorable today as to make it probable that the firm will soon be a resumption of business. No exact statement as to the standing of the firm is obtainable, but the showing of assets of nearly \$1,000,000 available in the New York office made the situation better, and it appears that the firm is much better than was supposed when the announcement of the receivership was made. The statement that all claims will be paid in full, and that no one having money due from the firm will lose a dollar, seems warranted. The officers of the firm, though not accepting business as open, and all connections have been maintained and in the event of perfection of the necessary arrangements, which seem almost assured, business can be resumed very promptly. Mr. F. Watson said today: "The report about the liquidation of Watson & Co. with our firm is wholly unwarranted. Nelson James, J. Hill or Louis W. Hill are not connected with the firm. Watson & Co. Neither of them ever did any business with us. We never had a transaction with either of them at any time since we have been in business."

LUSITANIA STARTING ON MAIDEN VOYAGE

Great Cunard Liner Expected to Make Fast Trip Across Atlantic

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—Amid the cheering of tens of thousands of enthusiastic well-wishers, and the shrieking of sirens, the great Cunard liner Lusitania sailed this evening on a 3,000-mile race against time across the Atlantic, and there is no one in England tonight but is convinced that by next Friday the greatest turbine steamer ever constructed will have won back from the Cunard line the laurels wrested from it years ago by the North-German Lloyd. Probably never before has so much interest been displayed in the maiden voyage of a vessel. This can be attributed partly to the intense rivalry between England and Germany in its trans-Atlantic passenger traffic, partly to national pride in ownership, and partly to the belief that the Lusitania is believed to be the greatest triumph of the shipbuilding art, and to no small extent to the sporting element given the event by the prospects of a race between the vessel and the fastest vessel in the world, at one time the holder of the record. The Lusitania was over one hour late in starting, and it was five minutes past nine evening when the huge vessel swung out clear of the landing stage and started to chase her smaller sister, the Lucania, that, with four hours' start, already was far down the Irish channel. The Lusitania will be allowed to go as fast as she can, but from there it is expected that she will be driven at her full speed of 25 1/2 knots per hour. Both vessels will call at Queenstown tomorrow morning, but the Lusitania will not enter until the Lucania has cleared, so that the older vessel will have a start of at least three hours over the Lusitania. Of course, the officials of the Cunard line say that no race is contemplated, but the engine room crews of both vessels have been for a week past in the most determined manner with the expectation that the engines will be called upon to do their best on this occasion. All the accommodation on both vessels has been taken. For the Lusitania 310 first class and 300 second class passengers have been booked, and the Lusitania is expected to carry 495 notable people. Among the passengers on the Lusitania will be Robert Balfour, M. F. C. E. Barber, C. G. Dolan, J. D. McLeod, J. J. Jackson, K. C. Cox, F. L. Smith, E. W. Davis, J. H. McGregor, J. A. Brennan, H. Rawby, McLellan, Capt. at the Sidney Hotel, C. Craig, C. E. Roach, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. McMullen and others. The growth of travel on the west coast is becoming so great that the steamer Tees is already so small to cope with the business offering. Next summer is expected to see a still larger vessel and trade generally on the island coast and the C. P. R. is understood to be arranging for the construction of a new steamer which will be but ten feet shorter than the steamer Princess Royal, to give the required service.

James Bay Crew Lose in Vancouver Race

Run Over Log in Final Heat and Damage Their Steering Apparatus

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—The boat race between the James Bay Athletic Association and Vancouver was very unsatisfactory. Victoria was invited to row one race, but when they arrived they found the Victoria crew and two Vancouver crews ready to row. Sweeney's Vancouver crew beat North Vancouver by two lengths. The James Bay crew beat the Vancouver crew, stroked by Laing, by one length in spite of the fact that the Victoria boat ran into a buoy as the course was too narrow. Billy Laing, the J. B. A. A. stroke man called for a spurt and the boys won in splendid style. In the final race Sweeney was leading by three feet a quarter of the course, when the J. B. A. A. boat went over a log and bent the fin. The boat could not be steered and ran into a buoy. They tried to catch Vancouver, but the boat sheered all over the place and they had to straighten their course and paddle in Sweeney's crew only won by 2 lengths. Sweeney generously offered to row again but Laing took his hard luck

gracefully and accepted the fortune of war in a manner which made the rowing enthusiasts highly pleased with the J. B. A. A. boys. Vancouver will send a strong crew to the J. B. A. A. annual regatta next Saturday.

Letter Carriers' Officers

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 7.—The feature of the 12th biennial convention of carriers here yesterday was the election of officers for the ensuing year. They are: President, R. M. Guy, Hamilton; Vice-President, William Burrows, Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, A. McMorris, Toronto; Vice-President for the provinces are as follows: Ontario, J. Cushing, London; Quebec, F. Quillier, Nova Scotia, J. P. Day; Manitoba, J. E. Barry, British Columbia, E. Bellhouse, Chaplain, J. B. Burns, Toronto.

Secretary Dead

Montreal, Sept. 7.—Alex. Wm. Sherwood, secretary of the Dominion Bridge company, died at the Montreal General hospital yesterday. He was a native of London, England, 44 years of age.

New Cancer Remedy

London, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Buda Pest says that Dr. Halley, an eminent local physician, has secured beneficial results in cancer cases through the use of an injection of gelatin. In four cases so treated he was unsuccessful in only three.

MANY MINERS KILLED IN A MEXICAN MINE

Twenty-Seven Dead and Large Number Injured Through Firedamp

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7.—A special to the Express from Monterey, Mex., says: News reached this city from Musguila, Coahuila, today that another terrible mine fire occurred at the Esperanza mines, in which 27 miners were killed. The fire originated in No. 1, and is supposed to have been caused by fire damp. A large force of medical men are now doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, while every effort is being made to get the bodies of the dead miners from the mine. Consternation reigns among the miners employed at Esperanza on account of the number of mine fires that have occurred there of late.

Weyler's Memoirs

Madrid, Sept. 7.—Gen. Weyler has finished writing his memoirs of the time when he was governor of Cuba, according to announcement just issued.

Ketchel Wins Good Stake

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The receipts of the Thomas-Ketchel battle on Labor day totaled \$4,600—a very fair haul, considering the conditions and counter attractions. The fighters split up 50 per cent, Ketchel receiving 75 per cent of this, or \$3,450 while Thomas got \$1,150 for his bit.

Experts Are Coming

James Gardhouse, an authority on livestock from Ontario, will judge some of the classes of livestock at the Victoria fall fair. He will also judge at several other provincial exhibitions. The services of an expert fruit packer are being obtained, and counter attractions will give exhibitions of fruit packing at the local and other fairs, and will also tour the country, giving exhibitions of the correct manner of packing fruit before the various farmers' institutes.

Querrie to Coach Cornell

Toronto, Sept. 7.—Charles Querrie, manager of the Tecumseh Professional team, has closed negotiations to act as coach next year for the lacrosse team.

Irrigation Congress

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Albuquerque, N. M., was today selected as the place of the irrigation congress for next year.

Run Over Log in Final Heat and Damage Their Steering Apparatus

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WILL PROSPECT FOR COAL CLOSE TO THIS CITY

Promoters Secure Options on Large Tract of Land in North Saanich

DEVELOPMENT WORK TO START

Drills Will Be Put to Work Without Delay and Exhaustive Tests Made

Victoria will within two years be a coal shipping center second to none in the province, if a deal concluded yesterday at North Saanich results in what those who are spending considerable money in prospecting expect will be the case. Yesterday morning options were taken by Capt. Bissett, who was master of the steam yacht Thistle, of Lieut. Gov. James Dunsinuir, which was burned a few months ago, on 2,000 acres belonging to various residents in North Saanich district. For whom Capt. Bissett is acting is not announced, further than that they are people of substance. Those who have taken the options include Messrs. Percival, Charles, Christopher, Moses, Rufus Hall, H. Birch, W. Scathrope, Towner, Macdonald and W. J. Taylor. With the exception of Mr. Taylor, who is a member of the firm of Eberts & Taylor, of this city, all are farmers in the North Saanich district. The options were given yesterday normally to Capt. Bissett, who declines to state who is behind him in the deal. By the terms of the options given by the holder of the 2,000 acres acquired yesterday, and other land said to have been previously secured, work is to be commenced at once with diamond drill to prospect the area, which is believed to be a rich coal field. The period in which prospecting is to be carried on is six months, which time those who have taken the options expect to have determined the extent and nature of the coal. It is provided in the agreement made yesterday between Capt. Bissett and those from whom options have been secured that the coal shall be placed on a shipping base within two weeks, otherwise the options lapse. It is stated that the coal has been provided for the prospecting of coal lands and the work is to be carried out thoroughly, boring being done to a depth of 100 feet with diamond drills. If these drilling operations show that coal exists of the value and quantity which those interested sanguinely believe, operations will be commenced as early as possible on a considerable scale. The coal lands acquired on the waterfront at North Saanich are within twenty miles from the city of Victoria. They are also within easy access of the Victoria & Sidney railway. It is believed that the coal prospecting is not only under the large prospecting by the capitalists, but also under the waters of the gulf in close proximity, as is the case at Nanaimo. The plans, according to some of those interested in the scheme, provide not only for large bunkers being built at the mines, but also for bunkers located at Victoria. The location is at a promontory near Wright's place, and offers good location for wharves, etc. The options are all taken on a royalty basis. If the coal is what is hoped for, and the advantage of the development to Victoria will be of no inconsequential order. A mining town, tributary to Victoria, would probably be the result in a short time following the sinking of the shafts. It has been believed for some time that coal exists in paying quantities within twenty miles from Victoria. Coal of promising quality has been found on the surface in places, and some years ago, when a well was being sunk on a farm near the city, good indications that paying quantities of coal existed there were found. A few weeks ago Capt. Bissett began his negotiations and farmer after farmer was approached, until yesterday the options were concluded for 2,000 acres of the "reputed coal fields." The development of new coal mines means much to Victoria and British Columbia. The need of a further supply is amply shown by the difficulties in which shipping is being placed. At the Comox mines steamers are being kept waiting for weeks for sufficient bunker coal for their outward voyage, and many steamers for which owners and agents seek to arrange for bunker coal cannot be supplied. At Nanaimo and Ladysmith the situation is the same, the demand for coal being greater than the supply. So long as the problem of coal is being solved, the demand for coal will be great, and the need of a further supply is amply shown by the difficulties in which shipping is being placed. At the Comox mines steamers are being kept waiting for weeks for sufficient bunker coal for their outward voyage, and many steamers for which owners and agents seek to arrange for bunker coal cannot be supplied. At Nanaimo and Ladysmith the situation is the same, the demand for coal being greater than the supply. So long as the problem of coal is being solved, the demand for coal will be great, and the need of a further supply is amply shown by the difficulties in which shipping is being placed.

WEST COAST TRAVEL CONTINUES VERY HEAVY

Steamer Tees Crowded to Limit of Capacity When She Left Last Night

(From Sunday's Daily) The increasing development of the west coast of Vancouver Island is apparent to those who watch the loading of the steamer Tees prior to her departure for the way ports of the island coast four times a month. Last night the Tees, Capt. Townsend, sailed for Quatsino and way ports with every berth filled and with the overflow passengers assigned to sleeping quarters in the smoking room, dining room and elsewhere. The holds, too, were well filled with freight, including machinery, barrels for the whaling station, coal and general supplies. The passengers, including ten more miners who go to join the seventy or more already at work getting out ore from the Quatsino mines, and a party of about four times a month. Last night the Tees, Capt. Townsend, sailed for Quatsino and way ports with every berth filled and with the overflow passengers assigned to sleeping quarters in the smoking room, dining room and elsewhere. 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An Irish post boy having driven a gentleman a long stage between torrents of rain was asked if he was not very wet. "Bedad, Oi wouldn't care about being so very wet if Oi wasn't so very dry, your honor."

Nothing like a "Johnnie Walker" when you're very wet and very dry. It will warm up the cockles of your heart and prevent catching cold.

All good hotels, bars, and restaurants keep Johnnie Walker's Kilmarnock.

PITHER & LEISER, SOLE AGENTS

OBTAIN OPTIONS ON BOUNDARY PROPERTIES

Big Copper Mining Companies Are Busy Bonding More Claims

Phoenix, B. C., Sept. 8.—Last year a syndicate of coast capitalists took a bond on some 40 claims in this locality, surrounding on the north and east, the Granby, Dominion and Consolidated companies' mines. This syndicate headed by A. C. Flummerfelt of Victoria, formerly in the Granby company, wished for time to prospect the claims by diamond drilling, but otherwise making a substantial payment, but the owners could not see it that way, and would grant no extension of the original options. As a result the options that had been granted to J. L. Martin by a good deal of other investors, were being taken up by the syndicate, and a big bunch being taken over by the Consolidated company about the time they bought the War Eagle group, owned by the Phoenix Amalgamated Copper Mines. Within a few weeks a number of other deals have been made in the same locality, and this time the large companies are again taking hold, getting for the most part several months or a year in which to prospect the properties before making considerable payments. The fact that the large copper companies are reaching out for more acreage above the ground, indicating the increase of smelting capacity all around, the directors of these companies have an eye to the future, and even with literally millions of tons of payable copper ore already developed and in process of being shipped, they are willing that in time all things have an end, and that, while the copper ore of our mines will, in all probability, last for many years, they propose to be on the safe side. The result is that options have been taken recently on 10 or 12 claims by the Consolidated company, the Granby company, and the British Columbia Copper company, and the Diamond Joe group of claims, adjoining the Monte group bonded by the Granby company.

LOOKS FOR SHORT CROP

Kamloops, Sept. 7.—Thomas Earl, of Lytton, gives it as his opinion that people may be prepared to face a short fruit crop this year. The crop throughout the province is light, but it is first-class and prices may be expected to rule accordingly. The early apple crop was good, and has been marketed. He says that British Columbia fruit growers are handicapped this year in competing with Washington growers owing to a hold-up on the part of box manufacturers, who jumped the price from \$9 a hundred to \$12.75. He himself uses 5,000 boxes and the difference in the cost of marketing his crop is therefore considerable.

Speaking of the change in conditions, Mr. Earl mentioned the fact that ten years ago he was marketing part of the crop in Yegon and the Okanagan country generally. Now that section ships heavily.

The Pope's Secretary Cardinal Merry del Val, the famous secretary of state to the Pope, was born in London—a fact of which few people seem to be aware—and received some of his education at a preparatory school near Windsor. He is a wonderful man in many respects and has a prodigious memory. On one occasion after the late Pope had addressed in his native tongue an assembly of English people, he turned to the cardinal and asked him to interpret what he had said. Without the slightest hesitation the young secretary of state proceeded to do as he was bid, repeating most of the Pope's own expressions word for word.

He Was a Union Man In a book store window there was a sign "Porter wanted." Under it were some books and the legend, "Dickens works all this week for four dollars." An Irishman came along, and seeing the sign, started into the store, then seeing the other, he said, "Dickens works all this week for four dollars, does he? Well, let him: I'm a union man."

NEW RAILWAY RATES WILL TAKE EFFECT

New Schedule Being Prepared for Goods Shipped West From Winnipeg

(From Sunday's Daily) In consequence of a complaint preferred by the merchants of Portage la Prairie that the so-called traders' tariffs out of Winnipeg constituted an unfair discrimination in favor of Winnipeg wholesalers, it is likely that in the immediate future a complete set of new tariffs will be put in force covering the entire territory from Winnipeg west to Victoria. This is the statement made yesterday by a columnist reporter by Hon. A. C. Killam, chairman of the board of railway commissioners, who, in company with Mrs. Killam, is spending a few days at the Oak Bay hotel taking a brief but well-known holiday.

The railway commission has been very hard worked this year. Early in the season it sat at Montreal inquiring into one alleged case of overcharges by the Bell Telephone company. A mass of testimony was taken and the enquiry did not terminate till June. On its completion the commission had to proceed forthwith to Winnipeg to hold sittings there, and on the day the commission separated the complaint of the Portage la Prairie merchants was received.

"Under the rules governing the conduct of the commission's business," said Judge Killam, "I am empowered in cases of necessity to hear the evidence alone. This I did in this case as the matter seemed to be one of urgency, and the evidence then taken will be considered by the commission when it reassembles at Ottawa. The complaint was made by the wholesalers of Portage la Prairie against what is known as the traders' tariffs, under which the wholesalers of Winnipeg have a special rate on the goods they ship to their customers in the retail business at different points throughout the west. It was urged that this was illegal as conferring a special favor on certain classes of the community and that it constituted a discrimination against Portage la Prairie in favor of Winnipeg. The officials of the railroads involved were, of course, present, and the roads now presenting new tariffs for submission to the commission upon its reassembling at Ottawa, and the result will probably be an entirely new tariff covering the whole territory west of Winnipeg."

Speaking of the work of the commission, Judge Killam said that there had been a mass of evidence taken at the Bell Telephone enquiry. As already stated, the commission had to go immediately to Winnipeg, and from there they came to Vancouver, where a number of local matters consumed much more time than was anticipated. The session, however, quite recently terminated. There are also a number of minor matters constantly coming up which have to be attended to as the commission have been kept very busy indeed. The telephone matter will be settled at Ottawa as soon as the commission can get around to it.

The autumn has a heavy programme for the commission, as a number of important matters that have been pending for some time are now up for settlement. The question of uniform bills of lading was one of the earliest matters to engage the attention of the commissioners. The ships in many sections complained that the terms of agreement on the bills of lading were too much in favor of the land carriers. Accordingly the railroads have been instructed to prepare new bills of lading which will be examined in Ottawa this fall. It is the intention to have one bill used by all the railroads in Canada, and the conditions imposed thereby will have to meet with the approval of the commissioners.

Another important matter to be settled at the next sitting is the question of uniform operating rules to be put in force by all the railroads in Canada. The railroads were instructed shortly after the commission was adopted to prepare a schedule of operating rules for universal adoption, but, still another matter, which is of long time getting them ready that the commission found it necessary to prod them up a little. The result is that the rules have finally been compiled and copies have been sent to the representatives of the railroad employees. The rules will be considered and adopted with the excellent showings as may be thought necessary after the views of the employees representatives have been heard.

Still another important feature of the autumn session will be the enquiry into the rates charged by the express companies. This was referred to the commission by Parliament the session before last and will be thoroughly looked into, and as is the custom of the commission counsel will be present on both sides to aid in presenting the case. The express companies will, of course, have their counsel, while the government will also brief counsel who will represent the public at large that pays the charges complained of.

Judge and Mrs. Killam expect to leave for the east on Monday or Tuesday. They will spend a couple of days at Vancouver en route.

CLAIMS LOOK WELL. Visit of Representative of British American Company.

Golden, Sept. 7.—Charles H. Taylor, a Cleveland, Ohio, attorney, recently visited Golden and Revelstoke in connection with the affairs of his company, the British American Copper Mining & Smelter Co., which company, represented by the J. C. Kernohan company of Cleveland, has acquired from Messrs. A. Bradley and G. S. Carter all the shares of the new Imperial Mines, Ltd., a British Columbia company owning 13 copper claims on Warren creek and Wells creek, a few miles south of Golden.

Mr. Taylor visited the properties where work is being carried on an extensive scale by a large force of men and expressed himself as highly pleased with the excellent showings on the claims and with the progress made with the work. The properties have been examined and reported upon by eastern and western engineers and all agree that the copper showings are among the best to be found in the country.

HOW BEST TO SECURE OLD COUNTRY CAPITAL

London Banker Says Stock Exchange Men Should Be Shown Country

(From Sunday's Daily) Henry Bell, general manager of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, one of London's big financial institutions, with Alexander Baird and Thomas Pegram, who are also connected with the bank, were in Victoria on a tour of Canada. They arrived here with D. D. Mann, first vice-president of the Canadian Northern Bank, and the Canadian Northern is one of the clients of Lloyd's bank and the two corporations are, of course, on friendly terms, but it is a mistake to suppose, as Mr. Bell stated in response to a question, that the bank is in any way directly interested in the Canadian Northern in any financial sense of the word. English banks are too conservative, it appears, and do not do business that way.

While their trip is purely one of pleasure, the party expressed a keen interest in what they had seen of Canada, and in a discussion of the way in which Canadian securities are regarded in the London market. Mr. Bell made a novel and pertinent suggestion. "Why not make an effort to get some of the leading stock exchange men of London out here? If you wish to impress the British investor with the advantages of Canada from an investment standpoint you would do the complete more in that way than by bringing out journalists or even bankers. The vast majority of investments in listed securities are made on the advice of brokers who are always on the lookout for securities they can put on their clients' lists. Bankers very rarely recommend to clients, and recommending investments in specified securities. They refer the enquirers to some responsible firm of brokers. Thus, you see, the man who really controls the investing public.

Of course these men are not in the least influenced by the price of the stock issue, or as the case may be, its merits and intrinsic value. Their consideration is the character for honest dealing of the men responsible for the flotation and the country whence it issues. The roads now presenting new tariffs for submission to the commission upon its reassembling at Ottawa, and the result will probably be an entirely new tariff covering the whole territory west of Winnipeg."

Speaking of the money market, Mr. Bell said that money is as scarce and the session quite recently terminated. The reason is that trade in Canada has been increasing tremendously the last few years, with the result that the commission have been kept very busy indeed. The telephone matter will be settled at Ottawa as soon as the commission can get around to it.

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GENOA BAY MILL IS TO START ONCE MORE

Lumber Plant Will Resume After Being Idle for Over Ten Years

(From Sunday's Daily) S. Baxter, provincial inspector of machinery, has returned from a tour of inspection of machinery along the E. & N. Among the places he visited was the old Geona Bay lumber mill, which has been standing idle for over twenty years. Mr. Baxter has taken over this mill and has large staffs of mechanics at work giving boilers and machinery a thorough and expensive overhaul.

The mill, when in operation, will employ a large number of men and is one more instance of the increased commercial activity upon Vancouver Island. The other steam plants are adding to their size and power.

Mr. Baxter left last night to inspect steam plants along the west coast and will be absent about three weeks. Mr. Kay, junior inspector of boilers, will look after local business during the senior inspector's absence.

LONDON FINANCIER VISITOR IN VICTORIA

John Davidson is Looking Over Country as Field for Investment

(From Sunday's Daily) Representing a London company that has been instrumental in bringing ten million dollars into Canadian enterprises since the first of this year, John Davidson, manager of the British Empire Trust company, limited, spent Friday in Victoria going over the British Electric company's lines here in company with General Manager S. S. Sperlberg. He and Mr. Sperlberg returned to Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. Davidson's company are trustees not only for the B. C. Electric company, but for the Canadian Northern and all the Mackenzie & Mackenzie interests, besides the Shawinigan Power company in Quebec, the Rio de Janeiro Light and Power company, and San Paulo in Brazil. The two latter, though in South America, being Canadian enterprises. These various concerns have been supplied with ten million dollars by Mr. Davidson's company as financial agent for the Dominion have spent a large part of their share in Canada in machinery and various supplies.

While their trip is purely one of pleasure, the party expressed a keen interest in what they had seen of Canada, and in a discussion of the way in which Canadian securities are regarded in the London market. Mr. Bell made a novel and pertinent suggestion. "Why not make an effort to get some of the leading stock exchange men of London out here? If you wish to impress the British investor with the advantages of Canada from an investment standpoint you would do the complete more in that way than by bringing out journalists or even bankers. The vast majority of investments in listed securities are made on the advice of brokers who are always on the lookout for securities they can put on their clients' lists. Bankers very rarely recommend to clients, and recommending investments in specified securities. They refer the enquirers to some responsible firm of brokers. Thus, you see, the man who really controls the investing public.

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HOW STEAMERS ARE SEARCHED IN JAPAN

Captain Barwise of Teucer Tell of New Conditions in the Far East

(From Sunday's Daily) The big Blue Funnel liner Teucer, Capt. Barwise, reached the outer dock yesterday evening from the sound to discharge her cargo of one thousand tons of general merchandise from the United Kingdom and the Orient and to load whale oil and salmon and general merchandise for her homeward voyage.

The Teucer brings a report from Japan, but reports that port authorities of that country have strict orders to search for dutiable goods on every ship that enters a Japanese port. The cargo is so far reaching that the officers' staterooms are searched, and all dutiable merchandise removed to the ship's storeroom and kept under seal while the vessel is in port.

WORK BEING RUSHED ON KITMAAT BRANCH

Contractors Have Adopted a Vigorous Policy—Men Are in Demand

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 7.—Construction work is being rushed on the Kitmaat branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by the contracting firm of Messrs. Foley Bros., Larsen & Company. This 180-mile section extends from Kitmaat to Hazelton, at the head of navigation on the Skeena River. The contractors are concentrating their efforts on the heaviest portion of the line, a ten-mile section extending from Kitmaat summit to Kitseles Canyon where the steamer Mount Royal was wrecked last July. In addition the contractors are building a wagon road from Kitmaat to the canyon, a distance of forty-five miles, as well as clearing the right-of-way along the line of railway survey.

Details of the progress of the work were furnished by Mr. J. W. Stewart, who arrived Thursday night from Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Stewart, their young daughter and Miss Lavelle of Winnipeg. Mr. Stewart spent a fortnight in the east on business with the Grand Trunk Pacific officials.

During his stay there he kept in telegraphic communication with his assistants in the north. Mr. Stewart and party left last night in the P. R. boat for Port Essington and will thence ascend the Skeena river to Kitseles Canyon to inspect the work. Mr. Stewart will also be accompanied by Mr. Pat. Welch of Spokane. Both are members of the firm. They expect to return to Vancouver in about three weeks.

"The work of construction is progressing satisfactorily," said Mr. Stewart. "With a force of between two hundred and three hundred men we are now busy grading the ten-mile section from Kitmaat summit to Kitseles Canyon, where the Copper River joins the Skeena. The rocky work there is the heaviest on the entire 180-mile branch extending from Kitmaat to Hazelton. Enormous quantities of explosives will have to be used in securing the proper grade. In addition we are building a wagon road from Kitmaat to the canyon, a distance of forty-five miles. The right-of-way between these points is now being cleared."

"Axesmen were actually put to work along the route on July 21, and the first rock on the ten-mile section was dislodged on August 17, two days after our railway gang reached the scene of operations. With the completion of the forty-five-mile section between Kitmaat and the canyon we will have greatly solved the problem of getting supplies for the upper section of our contract. Of course, we shall get grading outfits scattered along the entire line to Hazelton as soon as possible. Progress along the route will necessarily slow owing to the limited transportation facilities on the river. The M. & T. Company which owns the steamboat Northwest, has agreed to facilitate our plans."

Two years will likely be occupied in completing the line to Hazelton. The horses and grading outfits are now on their way here from our contract on the Grand Trunk Pacific section between Hazelton and Edmonton. This work is nearing completion, in fact the graders will reach Edmonton this fall. We are also arranging to ship men and rock plants from our contract for dubbing tracks for the mile division of the C. P. between Hazelton and Fort William. That contract likewise is nearing completion. Then again, we will secure additional forces and plant from our contract for building the 200-mile branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Port Williams north to the main line. That work will be finished about Christmas, and will enable us to transfer other laborers and outfits to British Columbia.

"We plan to rush the work in the north with all possible speed. This means that we shall need thousands of men at standard railway wages. No man need be idle. John Hartstone, a representative of the firm, will also engage men in Vancouver. "I wish it understood that we shall follow our invariable practice of engaging white labor exclusively. We have no room for Hindus or other Orientals," added Mr. Stewart with emphasis.

During his stay in Montreal Mr. Stewart heard that the Grand Trunk Pacific will shortly award a contract for 200 miles of the main line west of Edmonton. This will bring the work to a point seventy miles east of the Yellowhead Pass in the Rockies. It was also stated in Montreal that next spring will see awarded the contract for the five or six hundred mile gap between Hazelton and the Yellowhead Pass.

President Hays and General Manager Morse of the Grand Trunk Pacific will visit Edmonton this month, and prior to undertaking a trip from Vancouver to Prince Rupert and Kitmaat.

It will be remembered that the Grand Trunk Pacific with the consent of the Dominion government paid the Indians to relinquish possession of the lands, but as yet has done nothing to satisfy the province, which possesses the reversionary rights to these lands. The lands in all are about 13,500 acres in extent and are situated on the coast of British Columbia and the mainland at Metlakatla. The railway company paid the Indians some \$7.50 an acre. The provincial government has not as yet announced what it will demand in lieu of its right to the land, but it is possible that it may satisfy itself with the reversion of a quarter of any land utilized as a town site.

KOHLER ALL STEEL LAWN RAKES

Gather up all the leaves and don't injure the lawn. Each..... 75c

LANTERNS Tubular, each..... 75c Best Quality Cold Blast, each..... \$1.00 Japanned Dash Board, each..... \$1.25

Phone us your orders, we will give you prompt attention.

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Caps For the Lad Caps For His Dad

THE NEW AUTUMN STYLES are neat and natty. We have just received a large consignment of the smartest Caps ever displayed in Victoria.

Tress & Co.'s English Caps

Men's Golf Caps, prices 75c to \$1.50. Some lined, some unlined, very stylish and most serviceable headwear. The "Dudley" Cap, prices \$1.00 to \$1.50. Very smart, the best cap manufactured for motoring, made for this purpose with turn down top, in tweed, all shades to match or harmonize with any suit. Boys' Golf Caps, price 50c. Almost facsimile of above, in tweeds, all shades, a great variety, exceptional value.

WILSONS

83 GOV'T ST VICTORIA, B. C.

WILL INTERVIEW THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Grand Trunk Pacific Officials Want Terminus Question Settled

(From Sunday's Daily) It is believed that the projected visit of C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and F. W. Morse, general manager, to the coast the middle of this month is for the purpose of coming to terms with the provincial government with regard to the Indian reserve lands on Kaien Island.

It will be remembered that the Grand Trunk Pacific with the consent of the Dominion government paid the Indians to relinquish possession of the lands, but as yet has done nothing to satisfy the province, which possesses the reversionary rights to these lands. The lands in all are about 13,500 acres in extent and are situated on the coast of British Columbia and the mainland at Metlakatla. The railway company paid the Indians some \$7.50 an acre. The provincial government has not as yet announced what it will demand in lieu of its right to the land, but it is possible that it may satisfy itself with the reversion of a quarter of any land utilized as a town site.

WHITE SWAN PREMIUM BAZAAR

82 DOUGLAS STREET

TWO ST... TH... R. L. New... With R... of... FOR FISHER... Expected to... Built in... R. L. New... pending... of the hydr... ara at the... umbia Marth... the morning... Victoria on... will be abse... general imp... to England... marine depa... government... construction... be built fo... ment under... coast under... agency of th... The two v... government... cruiser simil... tion to the... similar servi... for the Dor... which an ag... the parcel... in January... der to assis... This latter... to be a twin... two pole me... ritted thro... enable heavy... sary in the... with... dericks ton... lifts. S... vessel, and... less telegra... out the dec... all the vesse... wireless tele... as possible... arranged aft... vessel being... buoys, etc.,... with two tw... side of the... rangement of... The vessel... \$265,000. A third li... likely to be... be somewhat... extra with... pole mast... deck, howev... such as that... since the... struction of... was passed... have been... struction of... made to the... It was exp... ment as tow... be built... would have... ago, but the... announced it... of the plans... twenty six... in men the imp... the governm... vessel abroad... now def... fishery prod... abroad but... will also be... present both... quires is evi... the work and... a fleet of a... the governm... in her from... Cascade and... ing engaged... ally other ch... the Storm... days ago to... buoys from... and unfortu... heavy storm... the vessel... erod. The... recovered them... Esquimaux... brought to... The inadeq... tection steam... tion of the... cargo is a m... edge. The... the question... hold that or... sufficient... more are ne... POLY... Some Reason... There is a... which has a... tion of poly... appropriate... part of the... boy and girl... and of grown... reason a veil... versal mone... things, abo... of ethics. Po... The follow... consideration... have been cal... lated over the... Encyclopaedia... tistical Abstr... positions, J... Year Book fo... British Empir... United Sta... Continent of... Europe... Andric and... Russia... Totals... The total... fore show a... boys to 101... Similar infl... to the negro... The... Judging by... States, the p... conditions, of... pared with... gro race, is... same as that

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ORIENTAL LABOR

The Times has undertaken the task of editing the Colonist. It is a pretty good man who can edit one paper, and we suggest to our contemporaries that it should confine itself to its legitimate business. Whether or not the policy of the Colonist on public questions suits our contemporaries is not very material. It appears to suit the people of Victoria. We are asked by the Times if it is to understand that, because we freely discuss and permit others to discuss in this paper the question of Japanese immigration, we are to be understood as being unalterably in favor of it. Such a question is too absurd to call for an answer, but as our contemporaries seem unable to distinguish between the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration, we shall endeavor to explain it. Colonist readers do not have to be told what our views are in respect to the immigration of Japanese. We have taken advanced ground in favor of its restriction by every legitimate means; but we recognize that the relations between His Majesty's government and Japan are on a very different basis from those between that government and China. Chinese immigration has been dealt with in a manner which practically prohibits it, and we do not propose to allow the columns of the Colonist to be used by those who seek to take down the barriers against a coolie invasion. Japanese immigration has not been restricted by law, and it is exceedingly questionable how far Parliament would be justified by Imperial considerations in adopting a policy of exclusion in reference thereto. At the same time we regard it as of great importance that the views of the people of British Columbia upon this subject be made known. Hence we discuss it ourselves and permit others to use the Colonist to discuss it.

But since our contemporaries are so concerned as to the attitude of the Colonist, may we ask how the personal organ of the Minister of Inland Revenue is able to make its publication of letters, violently denouncing the Chinese Exclusion law, square with its professed love for the working men? The policy of the Colonist is to labor to preserve Canada as a white man's country. We feel that we would no more be warranted in publishing the correspondence to advocate the unrestricted admission of Chinese than we would be in allowing them to advocate any other offence against the material and moral welfare of Canada. After long effort Chinese immigration was stopped. It was stopped because it was felt that its continuation would be an economic and social crime, and those who advocate its revival must seek some other means of making their views known. Speaking with perfect frankness we do not regard the menace of Japanese immigration as seriously as do the Chinese for the simple reason that there are fewer Japanese laborers, who will come here under any circumstances, but we take the position that Canada cannot afford to receive any considerable number of them to enter the country, for reasons that ought to be obvious to any one. But the matter is a difficult one to regulate. As we have already pointed out, if the Japanese have pride of race, which we are bound to respect, so have the people of Canada, and the Japanese ought to respect it. Let there be no doubt about the attitude of the Colonist on the question of Oriental immigration. It favors its restriction to the smallest possible amount consistent with the maintenance of friendly intercourse between Great Britain and the great countries of the Orient. It believes that the Imperial government owes it to the people of Canada not to sacrifice their feelings in respect to Japanese immigration, and it believes that by the full and free discussion of the question a conclusion will be arrived at, which will preserve Canada for white labor, and not offend the sensibilities of the Japanese which are probably all the more acute because they are such newcomers upon the stage of modern civilization.

MR. TURNER CRITICIZED.

Mr. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, is a public servant, and therefore in the manner in which he discharges his official duties he is proper subject for newspaper criticism, but he certainly has the right to ask that he should not be misrepresented. We find in the Vancouver World of the 6th inst. an editorial reference to Mr. Turner, which we assume is "written sarcastic." There does not seem to be any other explanation for it, for it is intended to be serious it is only silly. Perhaps it is only silly any way. The article is alleged to have been based upon an item appearing in a previous issue of the World, and a reference to the latter shows that a Mr. J. F. Maguire, representing the B. C. Agency Corporation, says that the people made some inquiries of Mr. Turner, and did not get what they were seeking for. Mr. Maguire tells the World that, finding that considerable uncertainty existed upon certain points, which he himself could have remedied, he wrote to his London correspondents instructing them to ask Mr. Maguire. The ordinary mortal would have assumed that Mr. Maguire would have furnished his correspondents with the abundance of his own information without troubling Mr. Turner or any one else, but apparently he did not think so, and because he chose to assume that it was Mr. Turner's duty to look after his—Mr. Maguire's—private business transactions, and because Mr. Turner was not in a position to give the information desired, he feels that he has a grievance and the World ventilates it. Now it might have been well for Mr. Maguire to have given the

World the facts of the case, if he knew them, and, if he did not know them, to have kept silent. The facts are as follows: The people to whom Mr. Maguire refers called upon Mr. Turner and asked him about shipping goods to British Columbia on assignment. Mr. Turner gave him his own experience in such matters. Then they asked about the best way of shipping, and Mr. Turner went fully into particulars, explaining the rates of freight both by way of the C. P. R. and the Blue Funnel liners, giving them information as to the packing of the goods, the rates of insurance and generally everything that he or they thought was essential. At length they came to the question of the papers necessary to clear the cargo house. Now the Agent-General is neither a customs broker nor has he any connection with the customs department, while it is perhaps unnecessary to tell the World under the name of the Dominion government, but Mr. Turner, for the accommodation of those who want them, gets from the High Commissioner's office a number of blank customs forms from time to time. It so happened that, either on the same day or the previous one, Mr. Turner had been in the High Commissioner's office and had asked the chief clerk for a few of the forms, and the clerk told him that he had better not take any, as it was understood that the form was to be altered. However, when Mr. Turner's caller asked him about the form of application for entry, Mr. Turner pulled out the drawer in his desk, in which he had been accustomed to keep them, and found that they were all gone. He told Mr. Maguire's correspondent so, and added what the High Commissioner's clerk had told him about the probable damage. His caller then asked if there was not some special form necessary in the case of Vancouver, and Mr. Turner told him that the general regulations of the customs apply to Vancouver. It seems that this last observation was Mr. Turner's great offense, but as it happens to be the truth, why should he not have said so? The simple fact of the case seems to be that Mr. Maguire imagined he had a grievance, and the World in its anxiety to pose as the great friend of Vancouver, which is a laudable enough ambition, made a mountain out of a molehill. Mr. Turner did in the premises more than any agent-general was called upon to do, for it is no part of the duty of an official of the province of British Columbia to give instructions as to the customs regulations of the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion maintains the office of High Commissioner in London expressly for that among other things.

COME WEST

The Montreal Star emits a doleful note on "The Passing of the Summer," which is intended to elicit condolences from the favored residents of Victoria and Vancouver Island, on whom a kind fate bestowed the heritage of a winter which does not imply a burden hard to bear. In the course of an editorial article the Star says: "Summer is on the wane. Of this welcome fact one is reminded by the heavy mists that are falling, by the tempered though still genial warmth of the mid-day sunshine, by the swiftly shortening afternoons, by the leaves on the pavement and perhaps more forcibly by the rattling of cabs hurrying passengers with much luggage away from the railway stations. All these things tell one, even should the calendar be neglected, that summer is fading into autumn." We feel genuinely sorry, but the best we can do under the circumstances is to say that the people of the East should make up their minds to take Horace Greely's advice and "come West." But, seriously, the incident which attach to residence in Eastern Canada ought not to be allowed to pass without serving to awaken in us a keener appreciation of our advantages in respect to the prevalence of pleasant weather conditions all the year round. It is a tremendous asset, one which ultimately will come to be appraised as valuable as any of our resources capable of industrial development. Once the attractions of Vancouver Island shall have become properly appreciated, and our opportunities for industrial expansion have been taken into account, our grand climate will prove an irresistible magnet, and many thousands from Eastern Canada will make their homes with us.

MR. OLIVER'S VIEWS

Who is Mr. Oliver? This is a question which the Montreal Star asks after perusing what he has heard of about the relative merits of the Chinese and Japanese, and the Star answers that he is an official member of the Canadian government and "a minister of the crown of an ally of the emperor of Japan." The Star thinks that in view of his official responsibility Mr. Oliver should have kept his opinion to himself, even if he believed the Japanese are not as trustworthy as the Chinese and that the Japanese government is not living up to the spirit of its understanding with Canada on immigration matters. Our Montreal contemporary thinks that Mr. Oliver's views will be quoted in Japan and will create bad feeling here, which is not unlikely. The question who Mr. Oliver is, is worthy of a little consideration. He is an Edmonton newspaper man, who settled in that town when it was not much more than a geographical expression. He doubtless has many excellent qualities; a man does not generally come to the front rank on the frontier unless there is something good in him; but he is tactless, rough and lacking in appreciation of the responsibilities attaching to official position. What he said in his speech at the meeting was quite true. Probably he only expressed the opinions which he met with when at Vancouver. But there are some things which are better left unsaid, and uncomplimentary views regarding the subjects of a friendly power are among them, at least when the speaker is a minister of the crown.

It is reported that Mr. Lemieux, the postmaster-general, has indicated his desire to restore the one-cent drop rate in cities. This action would, we imagine, be warmly welcomed by the business interests of the various cities. All the general public wishes from the post administration is the maximum of efficiency of service. The taxpayer is not hankering for the greatest surplus "that has been," so much as for the best facilities it is possible to arrange for.

IRRIGATION

Professor Carpenter has returned from his investigation of the semi-arid part of the province in company with Mr. Fulton, Chief Commissioner

of Lands and Works. We are able to present some of the results of his observations in another column. Speaking generally, it may be said that his views are exceedingly favorable to the improvement of the province, when the valleys between the Cascade Range and Rocky Mountains have been brought under irrigation. It was necessary to be commanding during the brief time at his disposal to extend his examination to the whole irrigable district, and he does not profess to be able to say what acreage can be brought under cultivation in this way, but in the Okanagan and Similkameen Valleys alone he estimates that there are 200,000 acres of land of this class. He says the outlook for irrigation in this province is promising in the extreme and that the semi-arid belt can be made the wealthiest and most densely populated part of British Columbia, although the course of the continuity of settlement will be somewhat broken by the higher elevations. Mr. Carpenter grows ever more enthusiastic when he speaks of what we may hope to see accomplished in this line. It is exceedingly gratifying to the Colonist to be able to make the above statement. It was in these columns that the suggestion of a systematic irrigation policy first appeared, and we had the pleasure of learning immediately after the suggestion was made that it commended itself very strongly to the provincial government. Mr. McBride is to be congratulated that a thing is necessary is to take steps to bring it about. He therefore promptly decided that irrigation should be taken up practically and vigorously and his colleagues were ready to fall in with his views. In Mr. Fulton the Premier is fortunate in having a Chief Commissioner who is familiar with conditions in the semi-arid belt and who knows from observation what can be accomplished there by irrigation.

MR. BORDEN

When the announcement of Mr. Borden's tour was first made, the Colonist said that it would be watched with great interest, because Canada had made a new departure in parliamentary government by officially recognizing the Leader of the Opposition by voting him a salary. We have observed with some regret a few references in Eastern Liberal papers to the "salaried" leader and think this was not only bad taste, for the salary was not sought by Mr. Borden, and it cannot be alleged with even a shadow of truth that he aspired to the position of leader because there might be some financial gain from the position. On the contrary, when he accepted the responsibility at the solicitation of his political friends, he did so at a great personal sacrifice, for, as every one knows, the leadership of the Opposition in the federal parliament is a position of almost as continuous and absorbing work as the premiership. But that is only by the way. Parliament in its wisdom decided that the leader of the Opposition should receive a salary, and Mr. Borden would not have been justified in refusing it, for if he had done so, he would have been in duty bound to have given up his place in the party to some one who would have felt free to take the salary and devote himself to the duties of the position.

Mr. Borden's tour proceeds it becomes clearer from day to day that he is making a profound impression upon the country. There is nothing in his speeches at captivum vulgus, nor in his political opinions, nor in the moral sense of the editorials of the Canada is exceedingly fortunate in having at the head of the two great parties men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden. Both have honorable instincts; both in private life and in public careers have established a reputation for cleanliness and courage. Mr. Borden shows these characteristics in a marked degree, and it does not wish to be understood that in saying this we are making any comparison with the leader of the government; we are simply speaking of Mr. Borden. His opponents have charged him with weakness; some of our friends have said that he lacked aggressiveness; but no one has ever suggested that he has not all the characteristics of a high-minded gentleman. His opponents are beginning to recast their views as to his supposed weakness, for they are learning that he possesses a moral strength, which appeals in the strongest possible way to the best sentiments of the Canadian people. Those who complained of his lack of aggressiveness are beginning to see that there may be a kind of political activity which is more valuable than the variety that is usually expected from political leaders. It is beginning to be understood that a party leader has other duties than simply to get his opponents and his friends in. It is beginning to be felt that the first obligation of the Leader of the Opposition is to his country, and that his responsibility in this respect is scarcely second to that of the Premier. Therefore Mr. Borden's tour is a judgment, the Canadian and as we have said, the moral sense of the electorate is daily being more and more highly appreciated. Already he has put politics on a higher plane. If he had started out on a tour of Canada to deal in abuse, innuendoes and campaign exaggerations, it is quite certain that at each stage of his journey he would have lost friends, and he would have left a trail of bitterness and disappointment from ocean to ocean. As it is he is making an admirable impression upon the country; he is showing the way that there are things in politics, and they are really the most important things, which can be discussed without malice and debated without animosity.

Speaking for itself, and it feels that it can also speak for the Conservative Party in British Columbia. Mr. Borden's tour so far has been a splendid success. Canada is already the

better for it. With this paper, as with the Leader whom it supports, party success is secondary to the welfare of the country, but we are satisfied that not only has Mr. Borden contributed greatly to the improvement of the tone of Canadian politics, but in so doing he has laid a foundation upon which the Conservatives can build an edifice, which will be commanding and enduring. Party success will come from party honesty.

THE COLONIST'S POSITION

The Times says it is scarcely able to understand the position of the Colonist with regard to the discussion of questions relating to Chinese and Japanese immigration. This certainly is not the fault of the Colonist, for this paper has declared itself over and over again as unalterably opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor into Canada. In pursuance of this policy we have declined to print letters advising us that it was necessary to make a wise decision, but it is certainly intelligible in regard to the Japanese we have discussed the question over and over again and have never closed our columns to others desiring to discuss the pros and cons of this phase of the Oriental question. We have printed very many extracts from eastern exchanges giving their views on the subject, and have expressed approval of some and disapproval of others. We have endeavored to deal sanely with a difficult subject and perhaps this is why the Times is not able to understand our position. If it wishes a somewhat full statement of the views of this paper on the subject, it will find them in the editorial columns of the issue of August 7.

Our contemporary thinks that we have sought to belittle Mr. Oliver by our references to his remarks on the subject, but on the contrary we only gave the Minister of the Interior credit for the weight that should be attached to ministerial utterances. If the Minister of Inland Revenue should so forget himself as to speak disparagingly of the subjects or citizens of a friendly Power, we should say the same thing about him as about his colleague, for it is impossible for them to disassociate their official standing from their public utterances. If our contemporary has kept in touch of events it knows that the remarks of Mr. Macpherson, M. P. were commented upon with our approval. If our contemporary realize that much greater significance will be attached to observations made by a responsible Minister of the Crown, we are quite in accord with what our contemporary says about free and open discussion, but there is such a thing as international courtesy, and this, we think, Mr. Oliver transgressed.

We have not yet learned of any labor shortage in China, and up to date Central Africa has not been heard from.

Mr. Templeman had an exceedingly pleasant time in Victoria, Thursday. It is not often that it falls to the lot of a minister to be called upon to take the leading part in the recognition of deeds of heroism. The Minister of Inland Revenue showed himself fully equal to the occasion. The Colonist most heartily congratulates the recipients of the recognition. In one week flour has advanced 40 cents per barrel, and hay is reported so scarce that a number of people who own cows find that they must dispose of them. But Victorians must not run away with the idea that they are being discriminated against. Greatly enhanced prices for all commodities are common to all portions of the continent.

Congratulations to the ratepayers of Oak Bay on the excellent spirit of enterprise which characterizes all their methods of dealing with the affairs of their infant municipality. Their latest step is to arrange for the erection of a commodious municipal hall, a most laudable thing, which will be engaging their wideawake Council to come up and take charge of the affairs of this city for a time. Now comes the announcement that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company has decided to at once build to the Pacific coast. This is a sign of the times which portends a high-minded and energetic policy of trade and industry. It will be the transportation magnates of the continent fighting for the control of the trans-Pacific trade. And Vancouver Island will be one of the prominent battle grounds.

Paving the way for a big influx of tourists as soon as the Empress hotel shall have been opened, the C. P. R. is to issue a new edition of the booklet "Fishing and Shooting," dealing particularly with Victoria and Vancouver Island. It will be a most careful and comprehensive compilation, giving all the data sportsmen thinking of visiting the country can possibly require. This will prove by long odds the best advertisement of the kind the Island has ever had. Construction work on the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway is to be at once actively prosecuted. We are inclined to think that next year will break all records in railway building in Western America. A number of United States lines are pushing their way to the coast, and in British Columbia we will have armies of men employed by the C. P. R., the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern.

Once again British Columbia products score in the markets of the world. This time it is our salmon, which Agent Larke says commands the top price in the Commonwealth. The Dominion government has acted very wisely in deterring the sale of severe measures against foreign canners who have been labelling their product as British Columbia salmon.

SOME MORE NEWNESS

IN THE FURNITURE WAY—SEA GRASS AND RATTAN

HERE is a style for which the makers claim much—Sea Grass. Made as a companion to Reed Furniture it has found much favor with lovers of the Reed styles. There is no questioning its attractiveness. It is made into many uncommonly pleasing styles of chairs, settees, etc. It is low in price, and this fact, combined with its "Wearable" qualities and abundant "Style," has made it a popular line with Victorians.

We have just placed on show in our Fourth Floor showrooms a shipment of Sea Grass and Rattan Arm Chairs, Reception Chairs, Settees, Child's Chairs, and Child's Rockers. The Rattan lines are superior quality goods, and represent the very latest creations.

The frames of all these chairs are of best quality Malacca, making them exceptionally strong, a feature which is worth considerable when buying this class of goods.

We were fortunate in securing very favorable prices on this limited quantity, and we are offering these at prices lower, considering quality, than ever before.

We are showing some in our Broughton Street windows. See them, then come inside and see how comfortably nice they really are.

A Hint as to the Fair Pricing:

- RECEPTION CHAIRS, up from each . . . \$4.50
ARM CHAIRS, at, each \$8.50, \$7.50, \$6.00, and \$5.50
SETTEES, at, each . . . \$12.00
CHILD'S CHAIRS, at, each . . . \$3.50
CHILD'S ROCKERS, at, each . . . \$3.50

Other Styles in Reed Furniture

- Ladies' Rockers
Made of the best selected reed, shellac finish, has very high and attractive back.
Price \$8.00
Other nice Rockers at \$4.00
Child's Rocker
Made of reed, nicely finished, has high and very wide back with side arms, just the thing for the little one. Price \$4.00

- Large Settee
Made of best selected reed, shellac finish, is 46 inches long, reclining back, very strongly made. Price \$16.00
Arm Chair
Made of best selected reed, shellac finish, with fancy rush trimmings, and is of very attractive design. Price . . . \$12.00
Other Arm Chairs at \$7.00

Dressers and Stands in Plenty Here

Yes, they are here in plenty. An unrivalled assortment of newest styles at many prices. There are Dressers and Stands at prices to suit your purse. Values that cannot be beaten. See these choice pieces on our Third Floor—it is a particularly attractive and good showing.

- BEAUTIFUL SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER, with shaped British bevelled mirror, size 38 x 32 inches. Size of dresser top, 55 in. x 24 in. . . . \$100.00
CHIFFONIER to match . . . \$90.00
WASHSTAND to match . . . \$30.00
EXCELLENT MAHOGANY DRESSER, with shaped British bevelled mirror, size 30 inches x 40 inches, dresser top 48 inches x 24 inches. Something new in style and finish \$75.00
CHIFFONIER to match . . . \$70.00
DRESSING TABLE to match \$45.00
SOMNOE OAK DRESSER and WASHSTAND, with shaped British bevelled mirror, 28 inches x 30 inches. The two pieces \$55.00
CHIFFONIER to match . . . \$35.00
GOLDEN OAK DRESSER and WASHSTAND. Dresser has British shaped mirror, size 20 in. x 24 in. Size of dresser top 38 in. x 19 in. The two pieces \$25.00

- DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak with oval shaped mirror, size 30 in. x 40 in. Size of dresser top 44 in. x 18 in. The two pieces \$75.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, with round shaped British bevelled mirror, size 28 in. x 28 in. Size of bureau top 40 x 20 in. The two pieces \$45.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 40 in. x 20 in. With British beveled mirror size 28 in. x 28 in. The two pieces . . . \$45.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 42 in. x 19 in., with British beveled mirror, size 24 in. x 30 in. The two pieces . . . \$35.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 18 in. x 40 in., with British beveled mirror. The two pieces \$32.50
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND MAHOGANY FINISH. Size of dresser top 38 x 17 inches, with square mirror 20 in. x 24 in. The two pieces . . . \$24.00

China--Cut Glass--Silver

These are the three lines of merchandise most largely drawn from in the selection of wedding gifts. For the Autumnal weddings we have a personally selected array of the season's best productions, exclusive, distinctive, artistic—as you would expect to find in an establishment like ours and nowhere else. If there is any difference in price as compared with what is asked for ordinary, inexpertly selected wares, your good sense will determine the reason at a glance. We preach comparisons, because we benefit by them.

Classic Little Things

There are so many small things made in china and glass, one would think it an easy task to gather together a select assortment for retail selling. To the contrary, it is most difficult. The endless variety makes it so—even for our experts, with their years of experience and exceptional training. They delight in the work, however, and you benefit by their conquests. The Fall display is a classical exhibit. Birthday remembrances, card prizes, dinner favors, anniversary gifts—all may be chosen from it with freedom from doubt as to their excellence, even the small priced things.

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Try Our Satisfactory Mail Order Service

ADONIS HED-RUB

Quite refreshing and Cooling. Stops itching instantly. Delightful odor.

CYRUS H. BOWES 98 Government St. CHEMIST Near Yates St.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE NAME OF DEITY.

WESS RATTAN

Made as a copy of the Reed styles, uncommonly pleasant combined with its line with Victorians. In our Fourth Floor and Rattan Arm Child's Chairs, and as superior quality latest creations.

are of best quality very strong, a feature buying this class of

There are some people who seem to believe that the actual name of the deity is God. To illustrate: In Hindu religious literature the great word is Om. It can hardly be called a name, because in its higher levels of thought Brahmanistic teachings do not personally the Omniscient. It is a term, rather, intended to express the spiritual conception of existence and power, something the same as Christians mean when they refer to the deity as "I Am." Now, there was once a Christian missionary in India, who wrote a series of letters to an English religious periodical, and signed them "Om." He would doubtless have been horrified at the blasphemy of a Hindu who would write letters from England and sign them "I Am." The truth of the matter is that very many people in Christendom have not yet advanced beyond the old Jewish conception of Jehovah as a tribal deity, a deity of the "so-called" "funny" artists of the New York press is occupied. He is a never-failing source of gaiety to the wise men of Gotham, or that part of them at least which patronize the comic papers. How did the evolution of this mythical personage come about? Perhaps it might be just as well to discuss this as it is to try and find out how the myth of some heathen divinity came to assume definite shape.

Fair Pricing:

each \$4.50

\$6.00, and \$5.50

\$12.00

\$3.50

\$3.50

without a witness of Himself in the heart of humanity. He never looked heaven and denied Himself to the millions who sought Him, but in by-gone ages as today, in India as in England, Om. It can hardly be called a name, because in its higher levels of thought Brahmanistic teachings do not personally the Omniscient. It is a term, rather, intended to express the spiritual conception of existence and power, something the same as Christians mean when they refer to the deity as "I Am." Now, there was once a Christian missionary in India, who wrote a series of letters to an English religious periodical, and signed them "Om." He would doubtless have been horrified at the blasphemy of a Hindu who would write letters from England and sign them "I Am." The truth of the matter is that very many people in Christendom have not yet advanced beyond the old Jewish conception of Jehovah as a tribal deity, a deity of the "so-called" "funny" artists of the New York press is occupied. He is a never-failing source of gaiety to the wise men of Gotham, or that part of them at least which patronize the comic papers. How did the evolution of this mythical personage come about? Perhaps it might be just as well to discuss this as it is to try and find out how the myth of some heathen divinity came to assume definite shape.

Settee

reed, shellac finish, reclining back, very

\$16.00

"Rube" is the New Yorker's conception of his own immense superiority over the rest of mankind, that is, it is what he thinks he might have been like, if he had lived anywhere else than between the North and East rivers. He has told himself so often that his city is the most wonderful thing that "ever happened," that he supposes every one else thinks so. As a matter of fact, the New Yorker himself is very much more impressed with the wonders of his town than "Rube" is. A building of as many stories as you like appeals the man who lives on Broadway nearly all his waking hours more than it does the man from Podunk Centre, or any other place you like. The New Yorker will tell you of "crushes" and "six o'clock rushes" and things of that kind. When Rube gets in them, all he is conscious of is that a lot of people are making a terrific amount of fuss to save a few minutes of unimportant time. It is the same, though not quite so bad in Chicago. Said a Chicago man to a Pacific coast man, as they stood in one of those miserable, noisy streets down in the business centre of that town: "What do you think of this?" The westerner said: "I think it is the dirtiest and most utterly unjustifiable places in all the world." Then he asked: "Why do you tolerate such abominations?" The Chicago man explained that it was because every minute of a Chicago man's waking hours is worth so much money that they must all get close together. Then the pair went to lunch with two other Chicago men, every minute of whose working waking hours was so valuable. They rushed through one short street and dashed into the entrance to a cafe with half a hundred other people, every minute of whose waking hours was fairly jingled because of the money they are worth, and they sat down to a table, where they spent an hour and a half eating a lunch, which figured out \$1.60 for the four. Some one has described a New Yorker as a man who is eternally on a rush to go somewhere to do nothing after he gets there. A very recent writer has said that the real business men of New York do not hurry, but only those who think they are business men.

Chair

reed, shellac finish, wings, and is of very

\$12.00

\$7.00

The most provincial of all people are those who live in the metropolitan centres. This seems like a contradiction in terms, but it is a fact, just the same. Recently two Chicago men visited Victoria. One of them said to the Colonist: "Every day has some new surprise for us. When we left to come to the Pacific coast our friends told us that, while we might possibly stand Seattle, we could not endure the privations of British Columbia." It is really melancholy to meet a New Yorker in his native lair and learn the things he thinks wonderful. "Just look at this crowd!" exclaimed one of them, and when his companion asked: "Where?" the New Yorker man, after recovering from his amazement, said: "Why right here." As a matter of fact the street was not crowded any more than the east side of Government street is on a fine Saturday night. These people have got so into the way of thinking that everything they do is the most wonderful thing and the most wonderfully done thing that the world has ever seen that they stand in perpetual amazement at their own imaginary superiority.

ASHSTAND, golden

mirror, size 30 in.

\$75.00

Reuben of the comic papers does not exist. He is not only extinct, like the great auk, the dodo and the populist. He simply never was. He was a creation of the imagination for the purpose of giving the city man something with which to compare himself to the gratification of his own vanity. The only genuine "jays" live in the big cities. If you have any doubt upon the point, pick up almost any New York Sunday paper and read the advertisements of get-rich-quick schemes and the notices of clairvoyants and such cattle, and the personals. Do not imagine for one moment that these fairy tales are devised to entrap the unwary resident of outside towns and

ASHSTAND, golden

ped British beveled

\$8 in. Size of bureau

two pieces \$45.00

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ASHSTAND, golden

top 40 in. x 20 in.

\$45.00

Reuben of the comic papers does not exist. He is not only extinct, like the great auk, the dodo and the populist. He simply never was. He was a creation of the imagination for the purpose of giving the city man something with which to compare himself to the gratification of his own vanity. The only genuine "jays" live in the big cities. If you have any doubt upon the point, pick up almost any New York Sunday paper and read the advertisements of get-rich-quick schemes and the notices of clairvoyants and such cattle, and the personals. Do not imagine for one moment that these fairy tales are devised to entrap the unwary resident of outside towns and

ASHSTAND, golden

top 28 in. x 18 in.

\$75.00

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REUBEN

This is not an Old Testament story. The Reuben referred to did not live a good many years ago, and in a land a long distance from here. In fact, we have grave doubts if he ever lived at all. He is the personage so dear to the comic papers, who is represented by a whisker on his chin, a frightful suit of clothes and a carpet bag, and who is called "Rube." He usually is accompanied by a woman, who is alleged to be his wife. To depict the doings of this mythical personage about one-half the time of the so-called "funny" artists of the New York press is occupied. He is a never-failing source of gaiety to the wise men of Gotham, or that part of them at least which patronize the comic papers. How did the evolution of this mythical personage come about? Perhaps it might be just as well to discuss this as it is to try and find out how the myth of some heathen divinity came to assume definite shape.

MERRY QUEEN OF SCOTS

Mary Stuart, better known as Mary, Queen of Scots, was the daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, a daughter of the Duke of Guise. She was born in 1542, and was executed in 1587. Her life was a strange round of misfortunes. It is said that when news of her birth was brought to her father, who was then on his death-bed, he exclaimed: "The devil go with it; it came wif ane lass and it will pass wif ane lass"; the reference being to the fact that the Scottish crown came to the Stuarts days later he died, and Mary became Queen before she was a week old. When she was eight months old she was crowned. Before she was two years old she was promised in marriage to Prince Edward of England, and when the Scots parliament refused to sanction this, war ensued, which terminated unfortunately for Scotland. When she was eight months old she betrothed to the Dauphin, who was six weeks her junior. When she was seventeen her husband came to the throne and she became queen of France as well as of Scotland. Before she was nineteen she was a widow. She returned to Scotland when she was sixteen, escaping with some difficulty the fleet which Queen Elizabeth both sent out to capture her. Many plans were proposed for her marriage, and the list of names submitted included the kings of France, Denmark, Sweden and Spain, the Archduke of Austria, and the Dukes of Ferrara, Nemours, Anjou, Arran, and Leicester. Mary's choice was the king of Spain, but unexpected obstacles presented themselves. She married in her twenty-third year her cousin, James Stuart, Lord Darnley. He is described as arrogant, ambitious, foolish, debauched and cruel. His sole recommendation was his personal appearance, which was unusually attractive. Early in the following year, that is, in 1566, occurred the murder of Rizzio, Mary's chief minister, who was slain by Darnley's order, because the latter fancied that Rizzio stood in the way of his securing the succession of the crown to himself and his children. In default of Mary having any issue. This led to an estrangement between her and Darnley, upon whom she had conferred the title of king. She was imprisoned, and regained her liberty and overthrew the plans of the conspirator against her. In 1566 her son, afterwards James VI, was born. In the following year Darnley was stricken with smallpox. Mary visited him and slept for two nights in the same house. She left him one night at eleven to attend the marriage of a valet, and two hours later the house was blown up by gunpowder and Darnley was killed. The Earl of Bothwell was charged with this crime, but he was acquitted after a farcical trial. He then seized the queen and carried her to Dunbar. A few weeks later he was divorced from his young wife, and having been created Duke of Orkney by the Queen, married her, the wedding taking place within three months from the death of Darnley. The nobles at once rose in arms against her, and she was taken prisoner. The insults of the people and her grief at being separated from Bothwell threw her into a frenzy. She refused food and strode through her rooms nearly naked, with her hair streaming about her, in which condition she would present herself at the windows and scream for aid. After signing her abdication in favor of her son she contrived to escape from her captors and raise an army, but was promptly defeated, after which she crossed into England and gave herself up to Elizabeth. This was in 1568, when this extraordinary woman was only twenty years of age. For the remaining twenty years of her life she was a prisoner, and her execution was for treason, consisting of conspiring for the murder of Elizabeth.

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ANCIENT TEACHERS OF RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

By N. de Bertrand Lugin.

BRAHMANISM

"The universe was enveloped in darkness impenetrable, indistinguishable, undecipherable, unknowable, as it were sunk in a deep sleep. Then the irresistible, self-existent Lord, undetermined, causing this universe with the five elements and all other things to become discernible, was manifested, dispelling the gloom. He who is beyond the organization of the senses, subtle, undecipherable, himself forth. He, desiring, seeking, produce various creatures from his own body first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This became a golden egg, respondent as the sun in which the entire universe was contained. The progenitor of all the worlds, being formed by that First Cause, undecipherable, eternal, his both existent, have not existed that male (guru) is known to the world as Brahma. That lord having continued a year in the egg divided into two parts by his mere thought. With the two shells he formed the heaven and the earth; and in the middle he placed the sky, the eight regions and the eternal abode of the waters." This account of creation is from the code of Manu.

Brahmanism is the religion of the greater part of the people of India. When we remember that the population of that country is more than two hundred and ninety millions, we can have some idea of the magnitude of the religion. It is a form of Hinduism who accept Brahma in one form or another as their faith. This religion dates back as far as the time of the Vedas, and its sacred books are the oldest written documents known. They are almost limitless in number and it would be impossible to give a history of the religion. It is a history of its aspects and divisions as it would be for one individual, to understand the nature of this religion. Originally Brahma was a philosophical religion mingled with the worship of the powers of nature, and it is quite easy to understand why the Hindus as well as our Arvan ancestors worshipped these forces and sacrificed to them. Climatic conditions would naturally govern their lives to a large extent. Their lands and houses, flocks and herds and they themselves were more frequently at the mercy of wind, fire and water than the people of the west. These might, therefore were therefore supposed to be the governing forces of the universe, and whichever element was predominant in a locality was worshipped as the god of that locality. Agni, the god of fire

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CURRENT VERSE

Master Eagle

In days of childhood, now long-lapsed and dim,
Often I sat within a holy place,
When mystic words and solemn-rolling hymn,
Touched the trance of souls of men to thoughts of grace.

Too small to comprehend, yet happy there
I lingered, since beside me, close and near,
Sat the sweet mother with her rippled hair,
Her smile of angels and her color clear.

And she would hold my hand, and so express,
In some deep way, the wonder of the hour,
Our spirits talked, by silent tenderness,
As easily as flower nod to flower.

And to this day, when so I creep alone
Into some sacred corner, list the choir,
Hear some great organ's most melodious moan,
And watch the windows flush daylight with fire,

Served Him Right

A very absent-minded member of the French institute was reading the newspaper in the casino at Dieppe the other day. He was absorbed by his reading, and with his left hand he unconsciously pushed the files of newspapers on the table. Beyond the papers was an inkstand which he had been moving papers pushed over the side of the table. It fell on the trousers of a Paris banker, who was furious at the accident.

The absent-minded man offered his best excuses, without appeasing the banker's wrath, who shrieked that his new trousers were ruined.

"But, sir, I will cheerfully pay for your card, and I will send the money to

WHEAT CROP PROSPECT THE PRAIRIE COUNTRY

Manager of Ogilvie Company Gives Estimate of Seventy Million Bushels

SOME DAMAGE DONE BY FROST

Expects Higher Prices for Grain to Make up Loss Occasioned by Shortage in Quantity

Montreal, Sept. 6.—F. W. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the Ogilvie Milling company, speaking of northwest conditions, stated that the weather during the past ten days had been generally favorable and good progress made, especially with the late maturing grain. According to reports received up to last night, in some districts where the crops and soil were light, particularly in southern Manitoba and along portions of the C. P. R. main line, from 60 to 70 per cent. of the crop has been cut, but taking the country as a whole, including the early and late, conservative estimates indicate that but 30 per cent. have been harvested to date.

BUILDINGS WILL PASS MILLION DOLLAR MARK

Big Total Will Be Run Up This Year in Construction Work

That this year's total cost of new buildings erected within the city limits will exceed the million dollar mark is the opinion of Building Inspector Northcott who states yesterday that the building operations for the balance of the year kept pace with those of the past eight months the cost would easily exceed the record total made last year when the aggregate cost of buildings put up was \$699,900.

TO INSTALL PINTSCH GAS Acetylene for Lighting C. P. R. Passenger Coaches to be Discarded

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 6.—Because acetylene gas for the lighting of railway coaches is deemed dangerous on account of its explosive qualities, the Canadian Pacific railway has decided to discontinue its use. The acetylene gas plant at the C. P. R. yards on False creek, this city, is to be discarded immediately and the manufacturing of Pintsch gas started. The plant in Vancouver will serve all the passenger coaches of the railway on the Pacific division.

NEW PLAN IS ADOPTED REGARDING MOROCCO

France and Spain Will Occupy Ports and Organize Police Force

Paris, Sept. 6.—A most important change has occurred in the political aspect of the Moroccan question, a change which may have a far-reaching effect on the future of Morocco.

Girl Falls Into Well

New Westminster, Sept. 6.—Miss Cathery, a young woman of twenty, met with a peculiar accident yesterday. Late in the afternoon she stepped on a board which was used as a cover for an old well in the premises of her sister, Mrs. Saxton, Milton street, and fell through.

Logging Returns

Vancouver, Sept. 5.—Although not so high as July's returns, the logging statistics for August show a big improvement over the same month last year.

YOUNG VICTORIAN IS DROWNED AT NANAIMO

C. J. Lee Warner, a Local Author Meets Death Near Protection Island

C. J. Lee Warner, a young Englishman from Victoria, was drowned at Nanaimo on Wednesday afternoon. The unfortunate man had undertaken to swim from the waterfront to Protection Island. He had reached the island and was on his way back when just near the red beacon, he was evidently seized with cramps for the chest and, lying in the harbor, heard him calling for help. He immediately lowered a boat and started to his rescue, but he sank before they could reach him.

WILL DEVELOP COAL

Graham Island Company Will Spend Million Dollars

Port Essington, Sept. 5.—C. M. Shannon, president of the Graham Island Coal and Lumber company, in a visit to Port Essington, accompanied by Messrs. T. P. Ayres and C. Harrison. The company of which Mr. Shannon is president has been granted a license, in one block, which is said to possess some of the best tracts of spruce, hemlock and cedar on the coast. The company has now 20,000 acres of coal land. Once the company completes the survey of the harbor, at Massett, at present under way, the company will commence the expenditure of one million dollars in the construction of docks, sawmills, the opening of their 80-acre townsite—Graham City—on the market.

NEW TREATY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND JAPAN

Japanese Papers Say That Two Countries Has Formed a Military Alliance

Japanese newspapers received by the steamer Tosa Maru credit Admiral Baron Yamamoto, who recently returned from England via the United States, having sailed on the steamer Tango Maru from Victoria on July 23, with the making of a secret Anglo-Japanese military compact.

WANT GOVERNMENT TO OPERATE MINES

Trail Miner's Union Sent Resolution to Premier McBride

Trail, B. C., Sept. 5.—A well attended meeting of the Trail Mill and Smelters' union was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of considering the coke shortage.

PEACHLAND'S CROP

Vernon, B. C., Sept. 5.—D. J. Day of Peachland, was in town for a day or two last week, and reports that the peach crop has been a very large one this year.

Work on Franklin Camp

Grand Forks, Sept. 6.—Word has reached here from Franklin camp that the development work of the Maple Leaf property is being steadily pushed.

CONDITIONS IN NORTH MOST SATISFACTORY

That Is Statement of W. W. B. McInnes Who Has Just Returned

(From Friday's Daily) W. W. B. McInnes, ex-governor of the Yukon, who recently returned from a visit to the north, left last evening on a flying trip to Seattle.

BURIED WITH MUCH POMP

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ALBERTA MEN ARE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC

See a Great Future Before the West Coast Town and District

(From Friday's Daily) Among the visitors in Victoria at present are Joseph Drinkwater, Dan Macdonald and Leonard Frank, Albertans, all of whom are most enthusiastic over the future of that town and district, both of which they expect to see go ahead rapidly as soon as the railway work is under construction.

DETA WANTS WATER

New Westminster, Sept. 6.—The people of Delta are doing well and earnest in their endeavor to secure a water supply for that district and the municipal council has taken up the matter and has decided to apply for the right to take water from an unnamed stream flowing into the Nicomeci river.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Jobson-Bell The marriage of Horace Jobson, of Victoria West, and Miss Alice Bell, of Carlisle, England, was quietly celebrated at the home of the bride on Wednesday evening, Rev. C. E. Cooper officiating.

ROBS THE MAN WHO HAD ASSISTED HIM

Return for Kindness Is Loss of Gold Watch, Money and Clothes

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 6.—E. S. Mason, a boom man employed at the North Pacific Lumber company's mill at Barnet is today mourning the loss of a gold watch, three good suits of clothes and between twenty-five and fifty dollars in cash, and thereby hangs a touching tale.

WATSON & CO.'S FAILURE

Assets are Estimated at Nearly a Million Dollars

New York, Sept. 6.—W. Frank Newell, assignee of Watson & Company, members of the stock exchange, the Chicago board of trade and other exchanges, who assigned yesterday has prepared a tentative schedule of assets of the firm, which was submitted to the supreme court today.

SAYS IT WAS FINEST SPORT HE EVER HAD

How Hamar Greenwood Describes Fishing Experience at Campbell River

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TWELVE PEOPLE KILLED IN WRECK OF TRAIN

Derailed and Consequent Collision on Rock Island Railway

Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 6.—Twelve people were killed and 12 injured in the wreck of an express train on the Rock Island railway at Norris, Ia., today.

SMOKING CAR BROKEN TO PIECES

Passenger Train at Full Speed Thrown Against Freight Train Standing on Siding

The injured were brought to Waterloo and placed in the Presbyterian hospital. All of the dead and injured were in the smoking car, which was immediately behind the baggage and mail cars. The smoking car was completely demolished, there being no piece of wood left large enough to make a top for an ordinary kitchen table.

COAL FIND REPORTED FROM THE MAINLAND

Wide Seam Easy of Access Discovered at Harrison Lake

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 6.—Coal on the mainland at a point almost if not quite as convenient to the city of Vancouver as that produced by the Iskut and Fraser rivers, is the promise held out by the find of a wide seam of Harrison lake country.

BOYS DROWNED

New Westminster, Sept. 6.—James Williams, of South Westminster, was drowned Wednesday evening while playing on the bank of the river. The cause of the drowning was the mist, but was unable to save him.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AS SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

Special Representative of C.P.R. Preparing Pamphlet Advertising Province

(From Friday's Daily) G. C. Hacking, of the tourist department of the C. P. R., is in Victoria on an important advertising mission. The Canadian Pacific has for some years gotten out a publication called "Fishing and Shooting" which is supplied to intending visitors who are sent to the fishing and shooting resorts of British Columbia alone, and will not touch the rest of the Dominion.

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Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Gossip From Far and Near

The queen's plans for the autumn... her majesty hopes to spend some time at Balmoral, and to be present at the Braemar gathering.

It is sad news to hear that Dr. Joachim died in Berlin last week at the age of seventy-six. Dr. Joachim was by general consent the greatest classical violinist of his time—perhaps of all time.

General Sir Redvers and Lady Audrey Buller celebrated their silver wedding on August 10th. Among numerous presents was a new Devonshire tenancy, which consisted of a massive silver tray.

The king and queen of Spain are expected to pay a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at the end of September. The king and queen will spend some days in the Austrian capital and King Alfonso will shoot at Schloss Seeowitz.

The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with the Princesses Alexandra and Maud, arrived at Euston from Obar, where they disembarked on the steam yacht Catania, in which they have been cruising on the Norwegian coast and the west coast of Scotland since the end of June.

The Bank of England has received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie the munificent donation of £100,000, for King Edward's hospital fund for London. The gift is made unconditionally, and Mr. Carnegie expresses the desire that it should be used as seems best, adding, "The more strenuously for reform the better."

General Botha proposes that the largest diamond in the world, the "Cullinan" diamond, should be presented to the king. The gift is intended as a token of the Transvaal's loyalty, and their gratitude for the gift of responsible government. The koh-i-noor, the most famous of all diamonds, became the property of Queen Victoria in 1850, when the British annexed by the East India company. It is valued at £120,000.

The king meets the kaiser at Wilhelmshohe on the 14th inst., and on the following day the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl. It is again repeated in this connection that a Balkan understanding is to be discussed. The czar struck every one as looking ill and worn, and considerably aged since his previous visit, his face being much lined and his hair having become quite grey. He is unquestionably nervous, too. On the other hand, the kaiser was in good health and spirits, and very brown after his sea cruise.

The demand for all kinds of reflective writings is now very small, and the vehicles for such writings are diminishing in number. The paying public of today want to be told how to do things, where to go, what to read, how to dress and behave, and how to keep strings in a string box; in short, how to do the things our parents did, every day of their lives, by common sense and mother wit. At the present moment the general public are quite indifferent to essays and poetry and every kind of pure literature.

During the past fortnight, in news I have heard from the Old Country, the kaiser commenced a series of international consultations with a most interesting result. The English and two monarchs met on the high seas, and their yachts were then directed back to Swinemunde, which is Prussian territory and on an island at the mouth of a big river. The two sovereigns were accompanied by their foreign ministers, and it is said that besides the position in Poland and the Baltic, the Balkans and the improvement of the Franco-German relations were discussed.

This is the time when the English holiday maker takes cheap trips to the continent. Unfortunately the English suddenly become fastidious about their food when they find themselves in a small foreign hotel. Yet at home they will exist on a dreary round of beef and mutton and indigestible puddings, yet make every sort of complaint, an excellent dinner of foreign chickens, tender and well cooked as they always, or nearly always, are. Yet again, when he returns home, he suddenly becomes uncritical about cooking. It is a most remarkable fact and needs explaining.

It is said that women have killed chivalry in men by showing how well they can dispense with it, and how very capable they are of taking care of themselves. The latest advocate of the old theory is Lady Mountmorres, who only alters it by substituting for "killed" "cruelly and basely slain." It would be interesting to collect some definitions of the word chivalry from the fair writers who sing dirges over the corpse. Men may—and I dare assert many of them do, feel as chivalrously towards women as the knights of old, but conduct is changed by changing circumstances.

Cowes week was ushered in with a burst of summer weather. The king, queen and Albert, Princess Victoria, the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward of Wales. Sunday afternoon was given up to visiting, and people went to and fro all day to the royal yacht to sign their names. A large party landed from the Victoria, and Albert and Albert, and paid a visit to the royal naval college at Osborne, after which a visit was paid to Princess Henry of Battenberg. The king drove in a pale grey cloth dress and a large black hat trimmed with black and pink roses.

Whatever may be said about Miss Marie Corelli—and people have been known to say things—it cannot be laid to her charge that she does not provide the journalist "copy." The lady throws out more debatable ideas in one article of her inventive than most of us can bring to the surface in a lifetime. Even Mr. James Douglas, by no means deficient in ideas, himself preached from a Corelli text in a fortnight ago in "M. A. P.," and tells us that he agrees with the Stratford-

on-Avon prophetess's indictment that the attitude of the ordinary man towards the ordinary woman is that of a cad, because the ordinary man regards woman as an inferior being. Man should be compelled, according to the Douglas theory, to treat a woman as an equal and to pay her wages for the work she does for him. To a logical man the two things contradict each other, as in my humble opinion (not worth much, I grant you) one does not usually pay wages to one's equal.

It is hard to believe that his majesty the king is in his 65th year, when we think of the remarkable energy he displays. The scope of his majesty's activity may best be gathered from a brief résumé of the year's events. Among the country houses he visited are Chatsworth, Rangoon, Burton-on-Trent, Holkham Hall, Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, Moulton Paddock, Relgate Priory, and Nineham Court. The king has also visited the islands of leaves, four courts, a state ball at Devonshire House, five visits to the opera, and many evenings at the theatre, visits to the royal court, the monument, and the Horse Show, opening of parliament, South African exhibition, New Bailey, new War Offices, University college, school at Hampton, the club, Royal Agricultural Society's show, and unveiling the Duke of Cambridge's statue. Among the visitors received by his majesty have been the Colonial Premier, the Duke of Devonshire, the King of Siam, Prince Fushimi, Prince Andrew of Greece, the Duke of Abruzzi, and the Persian special embassy. The king has also found time to attend the Newmarket, Ascot, Sandown, Leopardstown, and Goodwood. In addition to the visits to Wales and Ireland, the king, during his journeys abroad, visited several foreign countries, met the Kings of Spain and Italy, and visited Paris, Biarritz, Toulon, Cartagena, Malia, Gaeta, Naples, and Palermo. Now the King is in Marienbad, enjoying a well earned rest.

Fashion's Fancies

In baby fashions there is little change from year to year, except in the matter of eye-glasses, and conveniences for the baby basket. In a usual way baby is kept in neat little slippers unless visitors are expected, or there is no limit to laundry expenses. But, of course, for special occasions several fine frocks should be included among the layette. Here is an unlimited opportunity for fine sewing, for machine-made baby clothes certainly are not so appropriate as when clever fingers do the work. Blind embroidery is lovely for baby clothes, so is fine Hamburg, and very narrow Valenciennes. Other lace is not sufficiently delicate for baby. For bigger children ready-made underwear is attractive, much attention, and a great deal of trade these days in the best shops. Mothers, who formerly had all these garments made at home, are attracted to the ready-made, which so closely resembles their own in construction and trimming. A feature of the small girl's petticoat is the dust ruffle, acting as a protection for the face of which they will go when worn. Turn the top over and remember that more space is gained by keeping things as open as possible. Put tissue paper into the necks of skirts and under any perishable trimmings. Silk skirts should be folded as little as possible, and black skirts folded in the contents. The hats should be put in the tray with tissue paper round and in each piece of trimming. Ribbons, gloves, veils, and so forth, should be put into boxes or cases.

A slow but sure tendency to dispense with that delightful idea of the low top in front and the high empire back. The belt may be any width, becoming to the wearer, but it seems quite safe to predict that autumn styles are going to have a bonnet and skirt all to themselves, and neither is to be allowed to poach on the other's preserves. A woman going on a visit with new, smart clothes, should remember how necessary it is to know how to pack a trunk; otherwise her clothes will not look their freshest and best at the end of her journey. Method, care, and plenty of tissue paper are requisites. Every article should be brushed thoroughly, and do any slight mending that may be needed, and have plenty of white tissue paper at hand. Put in the bottom of the trunk all the things which will not be injured or creased. Fill the shoes and slippers with tissue paper, so that they may not be pressed out of shape. Cover the lower layer

The Old Story

By the Rev. J. S. Vaughan.

A boy, A maid, A shabby glade, A lover's walk, Delightful talk, A wedding ring, Bells ding, Dong Ding! A score of year, Midst hopes, And fears. Then: Gravestones two, Beneath the yew Both soar above Where all is love.



A popular mode of trimming a sailor hat is shown on the upper figure. White coque feathers are arranged in a huse pompadour, which combs and several single feathers around the crown has roses, embroidered on it, matching as near as possible the hat at the side.

Health and Beauty Notes

"You will hear people poo-poo the necessity of being careful in the choice of soap for the toilet, poo-poo the possibility of lotions and other preparations improving the beauty of the skin, and laugh in derision at the assurance that hard waters are detrimental to beauty. To every woman who sets a right value upon her appearance a care of premier interest must be the care of her complexion. She will appreciate the fact that there is no more telling element in the grade of beauty than a clear, soft skin. Of the best means of promoting skin health we must be guided by nature herself. Sunshine, regular exercise in the open air, and perfect cleanliness are the chief factors, and artificial expedients are not effectual substitutes for these. Assuming the initial importance of bodily health, there is no better prescription for a good complexion than frequently bathing in clean, soft water, with a thoroughly pure soap, such as 'Erasmic,' that most dainty and delightful of toilet soaps, stiff unyielding collars will discolor the neck, and it is a good plan to wear soft lace or stock collars. To make the neck white and soft use a good skin food, and apply a lotion made of four ounces of alcohol, two ounces of rosewater, and fifteen drops of tincture of benzoin. Use a firm toothbrush if you would have healthy gums. Smelling salts can be made to paralyze the nerves, and if they are poured over the balls of salt from time to time, so as to keep up the regular strength of the mixture. Many people use spirits of ammonia in this connection, but a still more powerful specific may be found in a combination of this spirit, with oil of lavender in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter. Blisters, the frequent cause of dull, tired eyes and sallow, yellowed skin. Tomatoes, grapes, peaches, plums, and melons are the late summer's preparation for winter. They have a wonderful effect towards clearing the skin and imparting general vitality and good looks. Pineapple is an excellent article for all impurities, wherever it finds them. In the gentle art of beauty, walking plays a most important part. No matter how pretty a woman may be, if she does not move her feet and limbs rhythmically, she cannot hope to look attractive when her skirt is raised to show her ankles. All the world's a stage, but the parts are cast haphazard.

The Nursery

The nursery should be the most carefully planned room in the house. It should be a large room, in order that there is plenty of room for the little ones to have plenty of space in which to enjoy a good romp. The room should be furnished as simply as possible, and have no more curtains in it than those which are actually required for the necessary shading of the room. There must always be plenty of ventilation, but no draught, and great care should be taken about the arrangement of the light in the nursery, as many children's eyes have been ruined in their nursery days through the injudicious choice of colors and the careless ar-

range of light, though it is well to have plenty of sunlight from windows on more than one side, it is must be remembered that sunlight, besides giving a cheerful aspect to the room, has the effect of vitalizing the air and killing the germs. Some of the chubby little cherubs who make the nursery re-echo with their noise, may be under the impression that the games in which they take part have not long been invented, and in fact, were thought of for their special benefit; whereas, if they would know the truth of the matter, they would know the truth of belonging only to the present time, were indulged in by many other merry little folks many hundreds—perhaps thousands—of years ago. This is what a grave and learned grown-up person tells us. It is strange how universal are certain of the children's games, Asiatic and African and Indian boys and girls having for their moments of recreation modes of enjoyment almost exactly similar to those that are common to the countries of Europe. The antiquity, too, of many of these games is beyond question. Greek authors speak of them, while excavations in the oldest countries have brought to light playthings that differ but little from those that are used today. The babies of the ancient Greeks had their rattles and colored balls, and the boys and girls of old Athens had their skipping ropes and kites. Hide and seek was a favorite sport, too, with them. They also played "Blind Man's buff," also "Ducks and drakes," and "Tug-of-war," and "Leap-frog," and almost every other sport that our children make their own. Truly there is "nothing new under the sun."

Household Hints and Recipes

Menu for a simple home dinner, Barley soup, fried whiting, mince moulds, lamb cutlets, chocolate mould.

Barley Soup: Cut up 2 lbs. shin of beef and put into three and a quarter pints of water, with 1/2 lb. of pearl barley, six boiled and mashed potatoes, and four onions cut into slices, season with salt and pepper and a little parsley and simmer gently for four hours.

Mince Mould: Take one-lb. of lean beef and put through the mincing machine. Add a couple of mushrooms, two onions chopped fine and 2 ounces of breadcrumbs and mix all together with one dessert spoonful of Worcester sauce and a teaspoonful of beef extract dissolved in a teaspoonful of boiling water. Butter a mould, thickly, put in the mixture pressing well down, cover the mould with a plate and stand in a baking pan of water placed in a moderate oven. Bake for an hour, turn out carefully, and serve with tomato sauce.

There are many people who fancy so long as a joint is cut up, it matters not how it is done, and have a notion that any attempts at chateaufort carving are so much waste of time and energy. But no greater mistake was ever made. Not only is the joint that is nicely divided twice as good as one clumsily cut up, but it will also go twice as far as another of similar weight and size, which has been unskillfully prepared. It is true that extent upon two natural gifts of the carver, viz: A true eye and a careful hand, but there are few people who do not have a certain amount of perseverance and patience, an unalterable acquit themselves without awkwardness when faced by the ordeal, although they may never attain to the dexterity with which some people seem to be gifted. Every loaf should be cut evenly from the top. When half a slice is being cut, be careful to see that the knife only pierces just the depth of the slice and does not penetrate an inch or so lower, causing the next slice of bread to have a weak back. In carving joints always use a sharp thin knife, and a small piece of fat with each helping. Remember that mutton should be cut in thick slices, whereas the thinner beef is cut the better it will be. When carving a rib of beef, before starting operations slide the knife along the bone. This will enable the slices to be cut evenly and clear from the bone. After the first cut has been made, the angle at which the knife is held will be altered or a jagged slice will be obtained. Beware of the saw-like action. The cut should be sharp and correct.

The Art of Carving

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Passing Ideas

It is recorded of one of the last fashionable weddings in London that a lady of somewhat exuberant exterior showed an earnest desire to enter the church, "Friend, the bride or bridegroom, ma'am?" a verger inquired. "Neither," said she, haughtily. "I am the fiancée of the organ, blowers!"

Tact

How impossible it is to explain to even the moderately intelligent the difference between tact and tactfulness and the intellectual method of procedure, and how often in a well meant effort to follow such instructions one is met with a more constant need of exercising tact than men. Theirs is, as a rule, essentially the day of little things and a list of the things to learn most of the heaviest lumps of life. Now it is tactful for women, married women in mean, more particularly to attack things. The modern girl is, however, able to stand it and is apparently quite indifferent to the attacks made upon her by the social compass. The "Modern Girl" is to be a sort of human target, at which everyone loves to have a shot. Everything she says or does, is severely criticised. She is "brought to base" on her complete ignorance of the useful arts of sweeping, cooking and lighting fires. Personally, I do

Recipes for Various Cold Dishes

Sole and Epicure Sauce. Requires a good sized sole, one small cucumber, one and a half gills of mayonnaise, half a gill of cream, half a gill of aspic jelly, one teaspoonful of anchovy essence, some tarragon vinegar, pepper, salt, caster sugar, one lemon and two gherkins. Fillet the sole, divide each fillet into two pieces, tie them into neat rolls, place on a buttered tin, cover with greased paper, and bake until cooked. Remove each roll carefully to a dish, take away the string, and pour over the following sauce; peel a small cucumber, cut it into pieces, cook until tender in salted water, strain; rub through a hair sieve. When cold stir this puree gradually into the mayonnaise sauce, add the cream, Aspic jelly, anchovy essence, tarragon vinegar, sea salt with pepper and salt, and a small pinch of caster sugar. Add a dessert spoonful of chopped gherkin (pickled), and sufficient spinach juice to give the sauce a greenish tint. Stir the sauce very slowly over the fire, and when cold serve with a garnish of sliced lemon and cucumber.

Mayonnaise of Eggs—Required: Four or five eggs, two tarts, one tomato, a little gelatine, a little mayonnaise sauce, capers. Boil till hard, sufficient eggs to allow one to each guest, and put into cold water. Wash and wipe dry, firm crisp lettuce, then place in a bowl, add some sliced tomato and a little chopped tarragon. Cut egg in half lengthwise, with a very sharp knife, and arrange in a circle on the salad. Pour over this a thick mayonnaise sauce with dissolved gelatine in white of egg, lobster coral, and chopped capers. To make the sauce really good it must have the oil added slowly to the raw egg and be stirred till it is as thick as butter before anything else is added.

Chandroid of Fowl—Required: Remains of a cooked fowl, rich sauce, a little gelatine, one gill of aspic jelly, and a little cream. Boil the fowl joints and remove all skin and superfluous bone. Have ready some rich white sauce in which a little gelatine has been dissolved. Coat each piece of chicken in the sauce, and arrange on a dish. Garnish with aspic jelly chopped small and decorate to taste.

To make Invalid Tea it should be made with boiling milk instead of water. It is much nicer and far more digestible if care is taken that the milk is really boiling.

Keep camphor in cupboards where clothes are stored, for not only will it keep away moths, but also mice which dislike it exceedingly.

New boots do not often take a good polish. They will do so if they are rubbed over with a cut lemon before any hacking is used. A cut raw potato may be used instead of the lemon. It is not good for the skin. In the nursery linen water is absolutely invaluable, and every mother should keep it at hand. For young infants it is a great aid to digestion, if only a couple of teaspoonfuls are added to a bottle of milk. It is almost as essential for older children also, exercising a most beneficial influence upon the bones and teeth of all young children. It is the utmost care to insure that the lime water is fresh. It is therefore advisable to purchase it in small quantities. It is quite easy to make at home. Take a certain amount of water, and add to it a certain amount of lime water, and when the ebullition is over, strain off the water without disturbing the sediment. The water will not absorb more lime than is necessary.

At home the famous pianist with his wife visits every morning his farm-quiet and billiards wet in the afternoon. He plays the piano on each and every day. "What would you have?" he asks. "Practice it must." There are nights when he never goes to bed and spends several hours at a stretch on one of Beethoven's sonatas. He keeps his hands always well oiled and they are constantly moving. Before a recital M. Paderewski invariably keeps them for a long time in water as hot as can be borne. Before each concert, writes a friend of Paderewski, the piano on which he plays is carefully examined and put in perfect condition, tuned and regulated, no matter how recently he may have used it.

Woman

Woman, in order to have her own way in important matters, must occasionally give way in minor ones to the opinion of her lord and master.

Cultivate a cheerful manner.

A cheery smile and a bright speech is the best road to success. A sulky look and a tart tongue are sure guides to failure. There are no greater virtues or humilities in the world than Ireland's brave quietude, her patience, her suffering, her brings out all the sweetness and mirth of their character more strongly. It must be said in defence of the bachelor to marry at all a man requires a certain amount of wisdom, prudence, and to marry foolishly, degrades him. None of these qualities have been vouchsafed to that singular being who deliberately and of malice aforethought marries the single life. More smiles, more kisses, more tender words are badly needed in this present century of ours. We are becoming so sensible we are losing our sentiment.

believe that girls should know how

should after a house, but why not educated girl to well bred and well dressed and house fiancée, should and brooms, I do not know. As a housemaid expected to be qualified of the family from the "Vestibule," not the butler's pantry, or the kitchen, to blacken boots, therefore it is not tactful to be constantly doing down the girls of the present day, but fanatic, and the busybody who always knows everyone's business, so that was formed by someone as the "Lester that. While neither sympathy with them, they are its equivalent it is a mixture of both. Tact is not by any means the prerogative of the wealthy, but the born. One is sometimes left in a quandary by the havoc that the tactless of the household can do. One can suffer much from those awful people who have tactless shod over the sensitive and tactless, and the busybody who always knows everyone's business, so that was formed by someone as the "Lester that. 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The Dominion Geological Survey

If one were to accept the views advocated by certain Canadian papers at present, the patronage of the government, one would be disposed to believe that all positions in the civil service are filled by "pull," and that the recipients of such promotion have one common end in view—graft. So writes the editor of the Geological Survey in the Canadian Mining Journal.

The department of the geological survey—now officially designated the department of mines—has happily been practically free from political patronage, and the minister, the nominal head of the department, has honestly endeavored to appoint as director that man best fitted to fill the position.

Fortunately for the survey, there have been few opportunities for the minister to exercise his discretion. Logan created the Canadian survey and raised it to a standard difficult for even such men as Selwyn and Dawson to maintain. After Dawson's death the government determined that future directors of the Canadian geological survey would themselves be Canadians. The time had gone by when we needed to send to England or Australia to find a competent director.

Scientists, and especially geologists, in these days when scientists adopt specialties—is not necessarily an administrator. Indeed, it is more often the case that a scientist cannot administer at all. When it is taken into consideration that the director of the survey is expected to successfully control fifty or sixty men, each of whom believes that his own brand of science ranks higher in importance than any other; and that one of the director's principal duties is to so apportion their work over this huge Dominion as to extract the greatest benefit, both scientific and economic, while not clashing with the work being accomplished by the provincial surveys, it can be readily understood that a first class director must be not only a first class scientist, but, above all, an able administrator.

Researches in Labrador. Those who read Mr. Low's reports on his researches in Labrador or his voyage in the Neptune, were prepared to hear of his appointment to the directorship. No one who has read these reports can fail to appreciate that Mr. Low has the two requisites that combine to make an able director—a thorough knowledge of geology and a fine power of administration.

Mr. Low was born in Montreal on May 24, 1861, and is believed to have succeeded in getting into more scrapes as a younger man than would make a good record for any of the provincial Canadian school boys—which is a sufficiently large order. He was educated at the public schools, and soon evinced a taste for the sciences which he followed in the footsteps of his father, who was a geologist. He entered the applied science faculty of McGill in 1878 and passed with first rank honors in natural science in 1883.

With his inborn love of knowledge was interwoven—as is so frequently the case—an inborn love of sports. The director's staunchest friends today are his friends or foes of the football field and hockey rink many years ago. Indeed, hockey was not played at all in Ottawa until introduced by Low, and some of the most strenuous football matches ever witnessed in that town were won and lost by the Ottawa Football club, which Mr. Low was captain for many years.

In 1881 Mr. Low was attached as a "student assistant" to an expedition sent by the geological survey to the peninsula, and from that time to the present his work has followed in the life of a geologist. His work—but not his life—it has ever been an unwritten law with the survey officers that as little as possible should be made of difficulties overcome or danger averted. In this respect Mr. Low has followed the survey traditions with almost irritating fidelity, and only those who know the conditions of northern travel can read between the lines or suspect from perusal of Mr. Low's geological reports what risks have been run, or what suffering has been endured. His reports, like those of Selwyn, are so full of praise to the men who have worked with him, that they are almost a "discreetly blot."

Field Geologists Scarce. A "student assistant" on his first expedition is very carefully watched; for new material is called for, and geologists are scarce, for the first essential in a budding field officer is observation, and the power of observation in this age of the microscope and well known camera is rarer and more rare. But in this Dominion, mostly unsurveyed—except in a very superficial manner—the field geologist is practically useless unless he combine with his knowledge and faculty for observation, a splendid constitution, large powers of endurance, and a spirit of determination. In the case of Mr. Low, all these qualities are present, and he has, by reason of his special knowledge of Canadian conditions, were more fitted for the position than any stranger could possibly be. But a scientific expert in these days when scientists adopt specialties—is not necessarily an administrator. Indeed, it is more often the case that a scientist cannot administer at all. When it is taken into consideration that the director of the survey is expected to successfully control fifty or sixty men, each of whom believes that his own brand of science ranks higher in importance than any other; and that one of the director's principal duties is to so apportion their work over this huge Dominion as to extract the greatest benefit, both scientific and economic, while not clashing with the work being accomplished by the provincial surveys, it can be readily understood that a first class director must be not only a first class scientist, but, above all, an able administrator.

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The exhausted expedition eventually reached the Hudson's Bay company's post on Mistassini lake, where they arranged to winter. From Mr. Low's point of view, everything had been done in the most satisfactory manner, and he was practically nothing done. There was, however, time to think—weeks of leisure—and Mr. Low employed it in coming to a noteworthy decision. He left the post in February, arrived in Ottawa the first of March, and interviewed Dr. Selwyn, the director. What passed is known only to Dr. Selwyn, Mr. Low, and the minister, but in a few days Mr. Low with J. M. Macoun as an assistant—set out on a tour of Lake Mistassini, armed with a letter giving him complete charge of the expedition. But it was more by good luck than good management that these two officers ever reached the lake. Untaught by previous experience, they counted on making the average number of miles per day and on living largely on the lake. Soft weather made travel terribly slow, the snow and ice refused to be accommodated, and the beavers kept away—and the two white men, with six Indians, found themselves starved and fearfully weak at Lake Chibougamau, sixty miles from the nearest post.

It became evident that for the whole party to make a forced march meant death to some of them, and Mr. Low called on some of the men to volunteer to go on ahead. At the same time it was arranged that the party should move as quickly as possible along the trail, in order to save a few hours. The volunteers accepted their mission admirably, but the starving party missed the trail when they had followed it for some twenty miles, and were obliged to camp, in view of the danger of missing the trail. Mr. Low made a meal that the men with him ate with gusto. Mr. Low describes the twenty-four hours of absolute starvation as very painful, but adds, strangely enough, that during the subsequent four days he and the men suffered very little.

Arrival of Food. What was worse than the starvation was the anxiety as to whether the volunteers would be able to reach the post. On the fifth day, food, supplied by the H. B. company, arrived. It was only flour and lard, but to the starving men it was a feast. Mr. Low sent from the same source—and he sent another meal, whose proportions did not seem in the least handicapped by the previous gargantuan repast.

Crossing Lake Wakonichi the party met with its first piece of good luck. In a net set for some trapper they found a muskrat, and it can be imagined what a meal this made, cooked with flour and bacon.

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Early in May the Mistassini post was reached, and Mr. Low took over charge of the party. The expedition have been entrusted to him, from which time he has been regarded as the standard authority on the geology of that huge tract commonly known as the Labrador peninsula.

Of his observations and experiences in the Mistassini district Mr. Low could fill a goodly sized book and still leave much untold. In the space of this short sketch it is impossible to do more than allude to the incidents of his travels. It is difficult to refrain from mentioning, on May 24, an Indian attached to Cleary's trading camp, left the post and crossed the lake on his heavily laden sled. At noon

Low and Macoun were paddling ice-blocks, the lake, and in the afternoon Mr. Low celebrated his birthday by enjoying quite a long swim. The temperature was 84 degrees in the shade, and proved to be the highest recorded summer.

The survey of the lake was completed in July, after which the party surveyed the Rupert river to the house, journeyed to Moose Factory, ascended the Moose river, and eventually reached Mistassini, where the Canadian Pacific railway was in course of construction.

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RUPERT DISTRICT

NOTICE that Axel Jorgensen, occupation cruiser, intend to apply for a special license the following described lands...

Bowel Troubles

Liver pills, cathartics, mineral waters, often make Constipation worse. They merely irritate the bowels and force them to move—stop taking purgatives and the bowels become "tight" again.

"Fruit-a-tives" are the one certain cure for Constipation

because their action is upon the liver, "Fruit-a-tives" are a liver tonic. They stimulate the secretions of bile by the liver, this bile causes the bowels to move in the natural, regular way and completely cures Constipation.



CHIEF WATSON WILL ATTEND CONVENTION

Leaves Tomorrow for Centralia to Be Present at the Opening

The annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs will open at Centralia next Tuesday...

ICE is hereby given that 60 days late I shall apply to the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Works...

TO PLANT LOBSTERS

After a strike of the engineers of the government fishery protection cruiser Kestrel, which lasted a week...

NOTICE

by given that I intend to apply next sitting of the Board of Licenses...

NOTICE

Raymond & Sons 7 PANDORA STREET

to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a line of...

Finest English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

Latest old and new styles in tiles. Full sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Selected from designs that were in vogue during the seventeenth century. We also carry Lime, Cement, etc.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

ANVOUVER, B. C. 336 HASTINGS ST. W.

A Choice of 2 to 4 Positions for graduates. Students always in Great Demand.

GOLD WATCHES FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Presentation of Awards for Rescue of Coloma Seamen Made Yesterday

There was a presentation at the marine department offices Thursday of the gold watches and chains...

WILL SELECT SITE FOR MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Oak Bay Council Will Hold a Special Meeting on Monday Evening

A special meeting of the Oak Bay municipal council was held last night...

HINDUS ARE ATTACKED BY BELLINGHAM MOB

Several Badly Beaten—Workers in Mills Ordered to Leave the District

Bellingham, Sept. 5.—Six badly beaten Hindus are in the hospital, 400 in jail and the corridors of the hall, guarded by policemen...

WILL TAKE BALLOT ON THE SALE OF LIQUOR

Exhibition Will Be Governed by Votes of This Year's Patrons

The management of the exhibition, as the result of certain published protests against the sale of liquor...

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

is a perfect specific for all bowel complaints. It has been in use in thousands of families for the past sixty-two years...

Do not let an unscrupulous druggist talk you into buying a cheap substitute.

Mrs. C. W. Brown, Grand Harbor, N.B. writes: "I consider Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to be the best remedy for Summer Complaint, as it cured me of a very bad case."

ed that it wished to award something to Mrs. Patterson, who will be remembered later. The government also asked...

Cap. Hackett, who responded, said he and his crew had done no more than their duty and did not consider they had done anything to merit any award...

For Demonstration Purposes A trial of the mowing machine recently purchased by the provincial agricultural department...

WYMAN SWEET, a young Iowan adventurer, was reported to have been yesterday...

W. T. Roberts, of Port Hammond, is to be a deputy game warden for the British Columbia district from Sept. 1, 1907.

Several Badly Beaten—Workers in Mills Ordered to Leave the District

Bellingham, Sept. 5.—Six badly beaten Hindus are in the hospital, 400 in jail and the corridors of the hall, guarded by policemen...

The trouble started at C. and Hollis streets, the district in which the Indian lodging houses are. These were cleared out and the Indians began to trek for the Canadian border...

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DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

Heart Strength or Brain Weakness, means Nervousness, or Weakness, or both. It is not a disease, but a condition...

Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the best done so much for weak and ailing hearts.

CYRUS H. BOWES

APPOINTMENTS IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Notice Is Given of Magistrates in Victoria—Other Announcements

The provincial Gazette for the current week contains notice of the appointment of George Jay as police magistrate for the city of Victoria.

Reginald Leake, of Alderney, Bulkley valley, to be a justice of the peace for the province of British Columbia.

W. F. Armstrong, of Heriot Bay, Valdez island, to be a deputy mining recorder for the Nanaimo mining division...

Robert Gordon, of Revelstoke, to be government agent at Revelstoke, Kootenay, assistant commissioner of lands and works...

Donald MacDonald, of Fort Steele, to be a provincial constable at Marysville and deputy mining recorder for Port St. John's...

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The Hindus are all British subjects and their case is being placed before the British authorities. Following a special meeting of the city council...

WANT GAME PROTECTED

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 5.—In the option of the Vancouver board of trade, as expressed by the city council...

YOUNG ADVENTURER SENT TO VANCOUVER

Came Here on the Empress of India but Was Deported

Wyman Sweet, a young Iowan adventurer, was reported to have been yesterday...

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864 Head Office: Montreal

CAPITAL (all paid up).....\$6,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND.....\$4,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Conducted

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received of one dollar and upwards and interest allowed from date of deposit and is compounded four times a year.

Banking by Mail. All out of town business will receive prompt attention, deposits can be made and money withdrawn by mail without any delay.

VICTORIA BRANCH, - R. F. TAYLOR, Manager

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

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

R. S. Sargent, - Hazelton, B. C. Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

JUST ARRIVED

Full Shipment of PIPE

1-8 inch to 4 inch

The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ltd VICTORIA, B.C., AGENTS

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

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

FELL & CO., Ltd. P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

SPEAKER OF COMMONS VISITOR IN VICTORIA

Says That Prosperity Reigns From the Atlantic to the Pacific

Hon. R. F. Sutherland, speaker of the Canadian house of commons, spent a few hours in Victoria yesterday prior to returning eastwards after a stay in British Columbia...

"I am amazed," said Mr. Sutherland, "at the extraordinary evidence of increased prosperity which I have witnessed in every part of the Dominion."

Need we say that Fit-Reform \$18.00 Suits and Top Coats are in greater variety—and are greater values—than ever before?

Fit Reform

73 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

Manifesting Its Virtues

In Millions of Teapots Daily

"SALAM" TEA

Have You Tried It?

Lead Packets Only. BLACK, MIXED or GREEN.

Do You Want an Engine?

If you do, be sure and buy one of the

Fairbanks-Morse

Vertical, Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene or Oil Engines

They are "Made in Canada" by Canadian mechanics using Canadian material, and are sold by a Canadian Company through Canadian Agents, viz.:

B. C. Hardware Co. P.O. Box 683

Call on us and we will show you that these Engines are the best for all power purposes

It's Preserving Time

This is our last shipment of "Crawford" Free Stone Peaches, per box \$1.40 Sugar, 20-lb. sack for \$1.20

We are still selling Royal Household Flour for a few days, per sack \$1.75

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers 111 Government Street

EVIDENCE TAKEN IN ALBERTA LUMBER CASE

Officials of Alleged Lumber Combine Are Examined at Edmonton

Edmonton, Sept. 7.—The preliminary hearing of the case against the members of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association for alleged combination in restraint of trade was continued before Inspector Worsley yesterday at the barracks. Three witnesses were examined. H. B. Erilwell, secretary of the local Lumber Dealers' association; A. M. Grogan, secretary of the provincial association, and George Wells, secretary of the Mountain Mills' association, who has been succeeded in this office by Mr. Aretic.

Mr. Bennett, for the lumbermen, made objection to the evidence of this witness.

Mr. Wells, like Mr. Grogan, had destroyed all the documents that were submitted to the parliamentary committee.

When the court adjourned last evening, B. Woods, deputy attorney-general, asked for the documents of the former secretary that he might go over them and so shorten the examination of the witness by traversing only essential grounds.

Mr. Wells stated that he had nothing of all the letters and documents had been destroyed. His successor as secretary was present and informed the court that the Mountain Mills' association kept no minutes of their meetings. Bylaws had been drawn up, but never adopted, and that his productions to submit to the court would be small, but he would cheerfully hand them over for the inspection of the deputy attorney-general in order to expedite the business before the court.

Mr. Wells swore the local organization was merely a conference, but it cost him \$10. He said the organization had no connection with the Provincial Lumbermen's association, although they were all members.

Mr. Grogan, in reply to a question by Mr. Woods, admitted that he burnt all the papers, besides those mentioned in yesterday's evidence or in the preliminary reports.

"I burnt a stack of these," said he, indicating a height of one and a half feet.

resigned last June after the documents came back from Ottawa. Asked about the documents, he said he burnt them. He never talked over George Wells, secretary of the Mountain Mills' association, and he thought it was a dead matter and quite unnecessary, so were the bylaws and price lists giving the reason for the organization.

The witness gave it as his opinion that the large mills by opening up yards in Alberta had made the small mills hot. They thought the big mills would cut the price, hence the association was necessary to control prices.

Mr. Woods read from the books of the Mountain Mills' association a minute that no shipments be made to Minneapolis. Mr. Woods wanted to find out whether this minute was carried on or not at the meeting at which it was made.

Mr. Wells gave it as his recollection that the minute was dropped. The witness further stated that there was a general understanding among the members of the association that they should only deal with legitimate dealers.

"That position had been communicated to the Alberta association," said Mr. Woods. "Yes, have no doubt they understood that."

Mr. Woods then read from Mr. Becker's report to the Alberta association, in which he (Becker) stated that a committee of four, including Mr. Wells, waited on Mr. Boynton, of the Elk Lumber company, of Fernie. The witness remembered having a talk with Mr. Boynton and advising him that it was bad business principles to break the rules of the association. The witness further admitted that Mr. Becker's report as read in the Ottawa evidence was correct, and that he must have received information from the Mountain Mills' association.

Building Wharf on Skeena Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 7.—The British Columbia Transportation & Commercial company, Ltd., of Vancouver, which this spring put the steamer "Northwest" upon the Skeena River, is now building a large wharf and warehouse building at Claxton. The wharf will have a frontage of a hundred and fifty feet, and extend out two hundred and fifty feet from the shore, thus giving a depth of over twenty feet of water at extreme low tide, enabling the largest coast steamers to approach the wharf at any stage of water.

The warehouse will be a hundred and twenty-five feet long and sixty feet wide. A large hotel and outfitting store will be built adjacent to the wharf. Marine ways for the river steamers will also be built.

Chicago's Street Railways Chicago, Sept. 7.—The order recently entered by Judge Grosscup in the United States circuit court, directing the receivers of the Union Traction company, which operates the street car system on the north and west sides of the city, to turn these properties over to a new corporation called the Chicago Railway company, for twenty years, was today reversed by the United States court of appeals.

SAANICH COUNCILLORS DISCUSS FINANCES

Money on Hand Not Sufficient to Meet Requirements—Tax Rate Low

(From Sunday's Daily) With but \$1,500 in hand and at their disposal to put to work to the amount of over \$8,000 required to be done if the roads of the municipality are to be put in proper shape the council of Saanich last night had a knotty problem to solve when they met in the regular fortnightly session last night. Retrenchment was a policy forced upon the council, which has caused the limit of its finances for the present year and now finds itself with \$1,500 at its disposal, and all taxes practically paid up.

The question of retrenchment was brought to the fore by the report of J. Fin, road superintendent, which showed that to put the roads in the municipality in repair would require about \$8,121, and gave a list of the roads with the amounts which each would require to be put in repair.

Councillor Pointer, in explaining the reason of motion calling for the report of the road superintendent, stated that it was imperative that the council should know where they stood as regards the money of the municipality was spent. His resolution called for a monthly report, as he considered that the council should know where it stood month by month, and not let things go on as heretofore. His resolution was as follows: "That Mr. Pim present a detailed statement of moneys spent in each month, the names of the wards and the names of the roads, dealing with each ward separately and submit the same to the council."

Reeve Dryden thought the road superintendent might have difficulty in doing as requested, as the ward lines would have to be defined, a pretty big job.

Councillor Grant maintained that the time had arrived when some details of road expenditure should be obtained regularly. The resolution carried with the understanding that the road superintendent could report on his expenditures by roads.

In considering the report of the superintendent as to the work required to be done on the roads, Reeve Dryden stated that he and the superintendent had previously gone over the list and had cut down the various items thereon to such an extent that the work, such as it was, could be done to a very limited extent for the \$1,500 at the disposal of the council. Some of the proposed improvements were dropped altogether, much as they were needed, but as the reeve remarked, there was absolutely no other course, and the only thing to do was to patch up the roads, where most required, in the best manner possible, and let things go until next year.

In the case of Cloverdale avenue, whereon the road superintendent had proposed to spend \$500, nothing could be done except to grant \$100 for sidewalks, while on Blinkensopp road, whereon the superintendent stated \$500 would be required to put it into proper shape, only \$150 was granted.

It was in discussing this last item that Councillor Grant declared that the council might as well let the taxpayers along the thoroughfare swim in the mud as throw away the amount named, as \$150 would be simply useless. He maintained that the municipality could raise funds on its bonds and do the work properly. Good roads first should be the policy of the council, he declared.

Councillor Fuckle suggested that the council should not have any money because the low rate of tax would not give it sufficient funds, and he claimed that Councillor Grant had been one of the strongest advocates of that low rate. If the tax rate had been uniformly fixed he would have been willing to see a higher rate, was Councillor Grant's retort. He thought the rate as struck most unfair.

Reeve Dryden persisted that the council should not have any money, and even if it could borrow it would have to pay back the money before the end of the year. The rate of 4 mills was too little. He had tried to improve the roads, but the council at the time had refused to raise the rate. He would have been willing to see a higher rate, was Councillor Grant's retort.

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Councillor Grant still persisted that there must be some way for the council to raise money under the municipal clauses act, but if not then he was willing to come down to the proposed economies.

The list of roads as revised by the reeve and superintendent was put before the council, in some cases roads, miles in length, will have to be put into some kind of shape at an expenditure of less than \$150. Following is the list of roads, with the amount requested by the road superintendent and the amount apportioned by the council:

Cloverdale Ave.	1000	100
Blinkensopp Rd.	1500	150
Burnside Rd.	500	50
Carey Rd.	400	40
Cadboro Bay Rd.	150	15
Glendora avenue	100	25
Gorge Road	150	50
Holland avenue	100	25
Prospect Road	700	70
Oak Hill	500	200
E. Saanich, Elk Lake to	300	75
Holmes Road	150	25
Williamson Road	150	25
Butler's Cross Road	150	25
Millington Road	100	50
Mitchell Road	100	50
Stelly Cross Road	200	50
Chambers Road	100	20
Watt Road	100	20
West Road	500	100
Quadrant Road	100	75
Cedar Hill Cross Rd.	200	75
Bay Road	75	—
Cedar Lake	600	100
Mount Tolmie	200	50
St. James	200	50
Tyndall Road	200	50
Cloverdale Road	200	100

The low tax rate struck by the council also came in for condemnation by D. R. Ker, of the Braekman-Ker Milling company, who wrote stating that he was in the tax rate business showing that the total taxes for the year upon the Ker estate were \$298.50. While Mr. Ker declared that the course used by the creamery to dispose of sewage, still, at the same time, he could

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THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST.

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A Magnificent Array of Ladies' Stylish Suits and Coats for Fall and Winter Wear

FASHION'S latest tendencies are all correctly reflected in this superb gathering of Fall Suits. This season shows great changes in styles and fabrics. The lady who wishes to be in the fashion will certainly need a tailor made suit. Our display of Fall and Winter Suits and Coats represent a most critical selection from the very best and meritorious efforts of the most eminent and artistic designers. Visit the Floor of Fashion where variety, style and character will be found in the highest degree.

This Department Gains in Interest Each Day

LADIES' MILITARY SUIT, of fine French wool Venetian, fitted jacket, 24 inches long, fastened with hooks and eyes and trimmed with frogs, band collar of velvet, self cuffs, and edges of jacket trimmed with braid, satin lined throughout, twenty-three gored pleated skirt, trimmed with fold of self. Colors, black, blue and red. Price \$50.00

LADIES' SINGLE BREASTED SUIT of black and navy wool vicuna, coat 36 in. long, shaped back, self straps over shoulder, giving "Gibson" effect, braid and button trimmed, collarless style, edged with velvet, imitation cuffs to match collar, body and sleeves mercerized lined, eleven-gored pleated skirt. Price \$35.00

LADIES' SINGLE BREASTED SUIT, cutaway coat 36 in. long, fitted back, button trimmed with imitation vents, back and front trimmed with black fancy weave braid, imitation pockets, velvet collar and self cuffs, silk lined throughout. New fifteen-gored flared skirt, made in dark striped suitings. Price \$35.00

LADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED COSTUME, cutaway jacket, 25 inches long, fitted back, self collar and cuffs, inlaid with velvet, satin lined throughout, fourteen-gored pleated skirt, front and two side gores, with bias matched stripes, two self folds on side gores. Made in dark striped suitings. \$27.50

A Superb Showing of Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

LADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED COAT, of black chevrot, 50 in. long, fitted back, self straps, cuffs and pockets, button and velvet trimmed, collar inlaid with velvet, yoke mercerized lined. Price \$17.50

LADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED BOX BACK COAT, of black chevrot, 50 in. long, wide stitched, self strap down back, patch pocket, self cuffs and flat collar, trimmed with fancy design in silk braids, body and sleeves mercerized lined. Price \$17.50

Grand Showing of Men's Seasonable Footwear

MEN'S ENGLISH CHROME CALF LACE BOOTS, waterproof sole and uppers, sewed soles. Per pair \$6.50
MEN'S TAN CHROME CALF LACE BOOTS, waterproof soles and uppers, double sole, welted. Per pair \$7.00
MEN'S FRENCH KIP LACE BOOTS, welt sole, Blucher cut. Per pair \$5.00
MEN'S VELOUR CALF, BLUCHER CUT, LACE BOOTS, heavy welt sole, dull calf top. Per pair \$4.50
MEN'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, welt sole. Per pair \$4.00
MEN'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair \$2.75
MEN'S ENGLISH BUFF LACE BOOTS, splendid working man's boot. Per pair \$3.00

Specials

MEN'S PIGSKIN LEGGINGS. Per pair \$3.50
MEN'S BROWN OVERGAITERS OR SPATS. Per pair \$1.25
MEN'S BLACK OVERGAITERS OR SPATS. Per pair \$1.25

Free Lessons in Art Needlework

Ladies' Classes, Tuesday afternoon.
Children's Classes, Saturday morning.

In the Hosiery Department

LADIES' PLAIN BLACK COTTON HOSE, ribbed tops, Per Pair .25c
LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, silk finish. Per pair .35c
LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, velvet finish. .25c

Extra Special for Tomorrow

China Jugs, assorted shapes and decorations, sizes 3, 2 and 1 quart. Tomorrow's special .35c, 25c, 15c

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not let the opportunity pass without expressing the opinion that a grave mistake had been made in striking such a low rate. The municipality was rich and prosperous, but the roads therein, he maintained, could not but convey the impression to any stranger that the municipality was nearly bankrupt. It would only require a slight increase in taxation to raise an amount that would very quickly convey a different impression. Material to be had for the making of the roads, convenient to every required spot, and Mr. Ker thought the municipality should show more enterprise and confidence in the district in showing visitors as well as prospective buyers that better roads cannot be found in Western America. Such good roads would increase the value of every property far more than the few dollars paid in increased taxation. Mr. Ker suggested that if it was not too late that the money should be borrowed and as he understood that the rock crusher had already been bought it should be kept in operation throughout the winter and as many men engaged as could conveniently be done.

Reeve Dryden remarked that there were a good many ratepayers who thought the same as Mr. Ker, but it was out of the power of the council to make any alteration in the tax rate this year. The latter was filed. Another complaint was registered against the condition of the water course used by the creamery to dispose of sewage. John P. Dickson, a property owner in the vicinity of the creamery, objected strongly, explaining that nothing had been done to remedy what he claimed to be a nuisance. The sewage was simply seeping into the ground at the back of Mr. Cook's property and in a week or two when the rains begin all the sewage will be washed through his property. He emphatically protested against such a condition of affairs and claimed that it was nothing short of criminal negligence that the matter should not have been attended to.

Alderman Quick suggested notifying the creamery company to abate the nuisance and give it time to do so. Councillor Pointer claimed the creamery company had had lots of notice during the past six years and something had to be done at once. It was a question of health, not dollars. Reeve Dryden claimed that the municipality had the right to cut off the water course right at the municipal line where the drain comes under Douglas street. Councillor Durance deplored any hasty action. He thought the municipality and the creamery people could get together and devise some means of abating the nuisance. There was no use telling the creamery company to abate the nuisance, it had already tried to do so. The matter was finally disposed of by giving the creamery company fourteen days within which to do away with the nuisance. John F. Reid wrote complaining of the furious driving of auto owners along the west road. He stated that

A letter was read from Thornton Fell, in which he complained of workmen of the municipality piling brush and trees upon his property, lots 14, 15 and south half of 16, section 29, Lake district. He asked that the debris be removed. The matter was referred to the road superintendent for report, as was also the complaint of C. H. French, who drew attention to the bad state of Cook street near where he is building. Mrs. S. Newcomb, who claimed that she had not been assessed for property which she did not own and who stated that she had already written to the council on the matter but had received no reply, again wrote enclosing a list of lands owned by her in the municipality, at the same time claiming that she could not be forced to pay taxes upon property which she did not own. The report of the constable for the month showed that complaints of reckless shooting by boys and of bulls running at large had been investigated; that the collection of the road tax for the month had amounted to \$172. J. Loveland, J. P., was appointed to serve on the board of license commissioners for the balance of the term in succession to W. Carmichael, resigned. Accounts to the amount of \$298 were passed. Those present at the meeting were: Reeve Dryden, Councillors Moore, Pointer, Grant, Quick, Durance and Fuckle.

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