

RAIN WRECKER IS SUCCESSFUL

Part of Express Train on Canadian Pacific Thrown From Track by Open Switch Near Revelstoke.

NO INJURY DONE TO PASSENGERS

Suspicion That Switch Was Turned for Purpose of Wrecking Train Coming From Montreal

VANCOUVER, July 18.—Running at a high rate of speed in an attempt to make up lost time...

TO HELP CLERKS

Bill Introduced in Common to Better the Conditions Under Which They Work.

FIRES STILL RAGE

Kootenay Suffering from Lack of Rain—Heavy Loss to Lumber Company.

ATTACK IS MADE ON COMPANIES ACT

Canadian Manufacturers' Association Sends Communication to Ottawa—Contents That Act is Ultra Vires

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 16.—The grand jury which has been investigating the affairs of the Dutchess fire insurance company, returned an indictment today against the president of the company, Lewis H. Vall, of forgery in the third degree.

AVIATION PERKS

Alan Boyle, Son of Earl of Glasgow, Seriously Injured by Fall at Bournemouth.

MOVING TO ALBERTA

CALGARY, July 16.—E. W. Brown, public commissioner for Alberta, arriving in Calgary today says: "Left Toronto Tuesday with a special car, carrying three hundred Ontario settlers destined for Alberta points. Twenty-five of the party are business men who will open stores in new towns. Others are sons of wealthy Ontario farmers, and the majority will buy land and immediately commence development."

POWERS WITHDRAW SHIPS

PARIS, July 18.—The protecting powers Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have decided to withdraw the second guardships from Creta, which were sent to Suda Bay to insure respect for their decisions.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

DUBLIN, July 18.—Speaking in public at a meeting of the Gaelic League, Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the league and a senator of the National University of Ireland, congratulated the country on the adoption of compulsory Irish in the University.

STRIKERS STOP WRECKING TRAIN

ALBANY, July 18.—A wrecking train on the Boston and Maine railroad near Old Orchard Beach, Me., this morning to clear a freight wreck which occurred near Nahant yesterday, was stopped by strikers who had possession of the wreck and at the point of rifles in the hands of the Italians the strikers and strikers were compelled to stop the train.

BIG PRIZE IS WON BY OXFORD MAN

Canadian in Second Place—Corporal Radice Takes Both Silver and Gold Medal in King's Prize Competition

BISLEY, July 18.—Corporal Radice, of the Oxford University rifle club, yesterday captured the silver medal in the second stage of the King's prize competition, which was held at Bisley in the third and final stage with a record score of 349 out of a possible 350. Together with the gold medal, Radice receives \$1,350 in cash.

CELEBRATION OF PEACE CENTENARY

President Taft Invited to Become Honorary President of Movement—Monument at Niagara Proposed

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18.—President Taft was invited today to head an honorary president's movement to appropriately celebrate in 1915 the 100th anniversary of peace among English-speaking people.

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BUILD BRANCH INTO OKANAGAN

Report That Canadian Northern Company Will Construct Line Into Valley From Some Point Near Kamloops

CITY'S BARGAIN WITH COMPANY

Branch Would Open Up Large Territory Embracing Fine Agricultural Land—The Old Stage Route Proposed

VANCOUVER, July 18.—The construction by the Canadian Northern of a branch into the Okanagan Valley from a point on the main line of the company at or in the vicinity of Kamloops, is being reported by reports received from Kamloops today.

MONORAIL TRIAL ENDS IN ACCIDENT

Twenty People Injured on First Commercial Trip on New York Road—The Guide Rail Falls to Work

NEW YORK, July 18.—Twenty persons were injured, one seriously, in the first commercial trial trip today on the monorail service between City Island and Hartow, in the suburbs of the Bronx.

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PROVINCIAL TAXES PAID TILL JUNE 30

Although it cannot be known for some days—perhaps ten days or a fortnight—just how much money was brought to the Provincial Treasury in taxes before the expiry of the special discount period on the 30th June, the grand total will unquestionably run far in excess of any similar collection in the history of the province, and will most probably approximate from one million to one and a half million dollars.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE

PERPIGNAN, France, July 18.—A dynamite explosion today killed three men and fatally wounded five other workmen engaged in the boring of the trans-Pyrenees tunnel.

CUBAN TRAGEDY

HAVANA, Cuba, July 18.—Joquin Gomez, a cousin of President Gomez, was shot and killed tonight by Martines Mores, mayor of Sancti Spiritus. Mores claimed that he fired in self-defense.

WENT DEAD-END'S ISLAND

VANCOUVER, July 18.—Vancouver Highland-Scotsmen recently formed a regiment on the lines of the Seaforth Highlanders, with Major James MacLeod as commander, have asked the Canadian Northern to give them a grant of a parcel of land for a parade ground.

FLIGHTS IN AIR AT MANY PLACES

KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA First Monarch to Ascend on Aeroplane—Aviators' Feats at Toronto

PARIS, July 18.—For the first time this evening the dirigible balloons maneuvered together over Paris at the same time. Lieut. Cammerman, in an aeroplane, today established the record of being the first monarch to ascend on an aeroplane.

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FAVOR EXHIBIT FROM ISLAND

Development League Delegates Consider Proposal to Have Representative Display at Winnipeg Centennial Fair

EX-MAYOR COBURN CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Resolutions Adopted in Regard to Clearing of Land and Exemption of Farm Land From Timber Licenses

ALBERNI, July 18.—The advocacy of a separate building and a large exhibit thoroughly representative of British Columbia, was made a feature of the evening session of the league convention at Port Alberni tonight.

SAVING THE MARINE

NEW YORK, July 18.—The will of Henry Dueser, founder of the American News company, who died on July 11, died today leaves the bulk of the income of his estate in trust for his daughter, Clara Dueser, who is his sole surviving heir.

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COMPLETE ROAD AHEAD OF TIME

Programme of Canadian Northern Railway Company As Stated by Vice-President Mann, Now in Vancouver

THROUGH PROVINCE IN NEXT THREE YEARS

Work on Western Mainland Sections—Mr. Mann Coming to Look Into Barkley Sound Road Situation

VANCOUVER, July 18.—"All our plans are being made to finish the construction of the Canadian Northern in British Columbia one year ahead of the specified time for its completion. That means the last touch of the work within four years from the first day of the present month."

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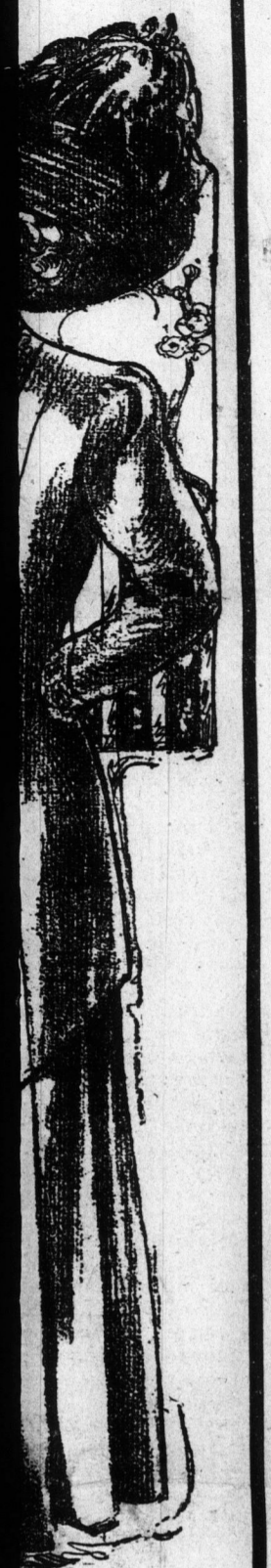
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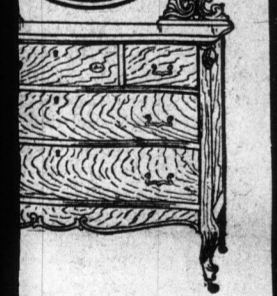


Friday

is, an ideal garment must or give out in six strong web elasticated rubber-covered Regular price \$4.00

Medium low bust sell Friday \$1.25

izes, 18 to 30, at 75¢



t, per Yard,

r \$2.50 for

inghams, in light and fur-trapping and buttons, Friday.....\$1.00

Beverages

Table listing various beverages and their prices, including items like beer, wine, and soft drinks.

Grocery

Phone 312. Advertisement for a grocery store.

United States and Japan Will Maintain Friendly Relations, Is Prediction of Japanese Foreign Minister

United States and Japan Will Maintain Friendly Relations, Is Prediction of Japanese Foreign Minister. Article discussing international relations.

Speech at Banquet to Mr. Dickinson

Speech at Banquet to Mr. Dickinson. Report on a banquet event.

London's Fly Pads

London's Fly Pads. Advertisement for fly pads.

Prisoner Treated with Barbarity

Prisoner Treated with Barbarity. News item about a prisoner's treatment.

Flour Following in Wake of Wheat

Flour Following in Wake of Wheat. Article about flour prices.

Alleged Draft

Alleged Draft. News item about a draft.

Carplayers on Strike

Carplayers on Strike. Article about a carplayers strike.

End to Cause for Quarrels

End to Cause for Quarrels. Article discussing international relations.

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London Police and Scotland Yard Detectives Fail to Find Trace of Dr. Crippen—Not On Lusitania

London Police and Scotland Yard Detectives Fail to Find Trace of Dr. Crippen—Not On Lusitania. News item about Dr. Crippen.

False Report

False Report. News item about a false report.

Cause of Riot

Cause of Riot. Article about the cause of a riot.

Madness of a Miser

Madness of a Miser. News item about a miser's madness.

Danger of Epidemic

Danger of Epidemic. Article about the danger of an epidemic.

Field for Laborers

Field for Laborers. Article about laborers.

DATE OF CORONATION

DATE OF CORONATION. News item about the coronation date.

NEGRO MURDERER

NEGRO MURDERER. News item about a murder case.

Earl Grey's Return

Earl Grey's Return. News item about Earl Grey's return.

SUSPECTED MAN STILL CONCEALED

SUSPECTED MAN STILL CONCEALED. News item about a suspected man.

Not on Steamer

Not on Steamer. News item about a steamer.

FALSE REPORT

FALSE REPORT. News item about a false report.

CAUSE OF RIOT

CAUSE OF RIOT. Article about the cause of a riot.

MADNESS OF A MISER

MADNESS OF A MISER. News item about a miser's madness.

DANGER OF EPIDEMIC

DANGER OF EPIDEMIC. Article about the danger of an epidemic.

LABOR SCARCITY AFFECTS CANNERS

LABOR SCARCITY AFFECTS CANNERS. Article about labor scarcity in canneries.

ABUNDANT WORK KEEPS MEN AWAY

ABUNDANT WORK KEEPS MEN AWAY. News item about abundant work.

SHOOTING WELL IN KING'S PRIZE

SHOOTING WELL IN KING'S PRIZE. News item about a shooting competition.

LOST LIFE SAVINGS ON JIM JEFFRIES

LOST LIFE SAVINGS ON JIM JEFFRIES. News item about Jim Jeffries.

FLLOUR FOLLOWING IN WAKE OF WHEAT

FLLOUR FOLLOWING IN WAKE OF WHEAT. Article about flour prices.

ALLEGED DRAFT

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CARPLAYERS ON STRIKE

CARPLAYERS ON STRIKE. Article about a carplayers strike.

NOT SIX HUNDRED MERELY THREE

NOT SIX HUNDRED MERELY THREE. News item about a count.

Technical Education

Technical Education. Article about technical education.

Mail Goes Damaged

Mail Goes Damaged. News item about damaged mail.

THIRTEEN CANADIANS GET PLACES IN FINAL STAGE—OXFORD UNIVERSITY MARKSMAN WINS SILVER MEDAL

THIRTEEN CANADIANS GET PLACES IN FINAL STAGE—OXFORD UNIVERSITY MARKSMAN WINS SILVER MEDAL. News item about a shooting competition.

San Francisco

San Francisco. News item about San Francisco.

Winnipeg

Winnipeg. News item about Winnipeg.

Seattle

Seattle. News item about Seattle.

London

London. News item about London.

Advertisement for Campbell's London To Victoria. Features an image of a woman in a dress and text describing the latest importation of correct neckwear.

Advertisement for Fletcher Bros. Bugles and Drums. Includes text about the quality and price of the instruments.

Advertisement for Dr. H. A. Brown, Veterinary Surgeon. Text describing the services provided.

Advertisement for Montana Suffers from Bush Fires. News item about bush fires in Montana.

Advertisement for Stump Pulling. Text describing the service of pulling stumps.

OUR MATCHLESS ASSET

Victoria has one asset that money could buy or human ingenuity reproduce. Its scenery may not be quite as beautiful in all the world, but it is in many respects matchless. It is hard to compare scenery, because naturally our tastes vary and what seems the scene of beauty to one may not so impress another, and in the case of the view sea-ward from Victoria the scene appears in so many aspects that it is hard to form an opinion for purposes of comparison.

In the full light of day the slopes of the Olympics when unobscured by haze present more or less of a flat surface. We know it is not flat, and often little clouds hiding in the valleys, show that deep valleys must penetrate the range. But at evening when the sun is near the horizon, his rays falling on the mountains from the west, cause the ridges and crests to cast long shadows, and the result is an indescribable thing of the whole. If we were nearer the mountains we would not see this as we see it from the city.

It would not be possible to see so great an area as from a distance. But we would see greater details. The combination of distance, not too great, and evening, not too late, is requisite to bring out the scene in its unsurpassable loveliness.

The Vancouver Island Development League is in session at Alberni. This organization has done, in doing, and will continue to do, if supported by the citizens, a very great amount of good. It owes its origin to the Victoria Board of Trade, in which body a resolution was moved for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration all matters relating to the development of Vancouver Island in general and the port of Victoria in particular.

section and the resolution as amended was adopted. The president of the board, Mr. Leber, took time to select the committee, being desirous of naming only persons who would agree to act. The local committee, which has not yet been organized, is composed of five active. The last work it had in hand was the matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific wharves, and it was at one of its meetings that the idea of despatching the Lobnitz dredge and the very successful delegation to Ottawa were mooted. The other committee was appointed with Lt-Col. Prior as chairman and it began at once to formulate a plan, whereby all parts of the island could co-operate in a development league. The citizens of Victoria responded liberally to a call for funds, and the league, when organized, was in a position to employ its present efficient secretary, Mr. Ernest McGaffey, and enter upon a very active campaign of publicity.

Such is a brief outline of the history of this movement. In a general way the public know the results. They will be fully detailed in the report of the proceedings of the Alberni meeting, and for the present it is only necessary to say that they have been highly satisfactory. A very great deal has been done to make Vancouver Island known to travelers, investors, and home-seekers and sportsmen, in addition a spirit of co-operation between its various centres of population has been brought into existence. If the league is to continue in its good work, the public will have to accord it generous support. It has no other revenue than which citizens give freely, except a modest grant from the city council. We earnestly hope that its future efforts will not be crippled for lack of funds.

THE COMPANIES' ACT.

The suggestion made by some contemporaries that the object of the New Companies Act is to secure the public interest is not founded in fact. The only purpose of it was the protection of the public and uniformity in legislation. Whether more has been done than should have been is an open question. We deny altogether the claim that the law as it is, was passed with the object of restricting the business operations of outside companies in British Columbia.

The Monetary Times says that "a final appeal to give this legislation further consideration will be made to Mr. McBride." Without consulting that gentleman, we feel safe in saying that no appeal is needed. The representations made by various commercial bodies are before him, and it may be taken for granted that he will not pigeon hole them. It is true that the Act has interfered with the operation of the Act, but what has the administrator the law as it is passed by the Legislature, not to suspend it. He has been asked that no prosecutions shall be permitted under the Act until the measure has been re-submitted to the House? But it is hardly reasonable to ask for any such general promise. In matters where the public has the general right of prosecution, the Premier has no more right to interfere than any private individual. In cases where the assent of the Attorney General to a prosecution is a necessary preliminary, it is to be assumed that each case will be passed upon on its merits. We can understand that, in the event of the government being satisfied that the Act is needlessly restrictive, certain prosecutions might not be permitted until the Legislature had again been consulted; but on this point we do not claim to speak with any authority.

It is said that steps are to be taken to test the constitutionality of the Act. To this there can be no possible objection. Indeed, if there is any question as to the right of the Provincial Legislature to enact such a measure, a decision cannot be arrived at any too soon. We would add that if the Government does not see its way clear to alter any of the provisions of the Act, private members can make it a subject of discussion in the House, although as the objectionable features in the Act relate to revenue, we assume amendments in respect to them could only be introduced by message from the Lieutenant Governor. The contention is made that the Act is radically different from those in force in the other Provinces. If this is the case, it ought not to be a very difficult matter to demonstrate this. The Colonist will be very glad to give space to any one who may wish to point out wherein the new law differs from those on the same subject in any of the Provinces of the East.

WILD TALES.

It will interest the people of British Columbia to know on the authority of a private telegram from Vancouver to some one in Seattle, that the Sheriff of Bitter Creek, in the Stewart district, has been shot by a band of rowdy Americans. This seems to be a case of "that catch your sheriff." We think the provincial government owes an explanation to all for the appointment of this sheriff in the first place, without letting any one know anything about it, and the next place having allowed the murder of this individual to go unavenged. We suggest a mythical lynching bee to meet the exigencies of the mythical occasion. In case this paragraph may come under the notice of some one, who may think we are treating a crime flippantly, we may add that there is not and never was a sheriff of Bitter Creek, that up to date no one has been killed at all this Bitter Creek by rowdy Americans of any one else.

The following is from Public Opinion: At Bitter Creek, sixty-seven miles from Stewart City, in British Columbia, there has been found what is called "a mountain of gold," or in the more moderate words of the Times correspondent, there has been made a "mountain discovery" which may prove to be the largest in record. A new race of millionaires will arise, writes the Times. "We have had California princes, the 'forty-niners,' like Mr. D. Miller, the silver kings, like Mr. O'Rourke, the Australian gold miners like the D'Arcys, the Transvaal millionaires, like Mr. Eckstein and Mr. Bonanza, the Yukon whippers, mostly rougher and less successful in the social field, the West Africans, like the late Mr. Edwin Cade, who had a mountain of gold in Assanti. Now to all this Bitter Creek has added a big strike at Bitter Creek."

What terrible stuff all this! We ask why in the name of common sense the London newspapers do not consult their correspondents on the ground before publishing such nonsense. After the wretched stuff had been printed, twelve telegrams reached the Colonist office in one afternoon from those papers asking for details. Each telegram was answered to the effect that no sensational find had been made, but that harm had then been done. The course which the London editors followed in this matter was simply inexcusable.

"Justice, liberty and goodwill" form a splendid trio. They are worth working for; but it is also worth working to put down graft, extravagance and parsimony.

The Alexandra Club is about to proceed with the erection of its proposed new building. This is good news, for in many respects it will meet an acknowledged need of Victoria.

We are glad to know that the Superintendent of Immigration is going to discuss the Canadian regulations with the Colonial Office. We do not understand that any disposition exists on the part of the home government to interfere with the regulation of such matters by the Dominion, but it is desirable that, if possible, all causes of unpleasantness shall be removed.

Seemingly we are now about to witness a very active period of development on Graham Island, The Western Steel Corporation, has for some time been planning works on an extensive scale. Other large carpenterous areas have been started, and presumably connected to some extent. The prophecies of early explorers that the Queen Charlotte group would one day become the seat of great prosperity seems about to be realized.

For a "non-political" errand, Sir Writia is making somewhat of a remarkable progress according to the organs of the Liberal party. We think we understand the reason of the discrepancy between the Prime Minister's modesty and the jubilation of the organs. It is a case of the "wicked party" again. Sir Writia is a gutless person, but not so the organs. They are perverting the non-partisan efforts of the Prime Minister in a manner that would cause any other man to blush for their shamelessness. But he knows them, and he knew just what to expect. In this weary world, the wicked will never cease from troubling, and it is an annoying spectacle to see how he bears up under their wrongdoing.

Pittsburg Grafter Sentenced. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 14.—A. V. Simon, one of the foremost coalminers rounded up in the vigorous prosecution today to serve eight months in jail, from those on the same subject in any of the Provinces of the East.

"Blue Monday" in Summer Time

Means a Bigger "Grist" at the Laundry Mill—More Work Makes it Easier With These Helps



The Summer season means a whole lot more work in the laundry, and "Blue Monday" of the Summer season isn't a day to "look forward to."

The whitewear of the summertime makes a lot of extra work on washday, and a goodly supply of washday helps should be on hand to make the work as light as possible.

This store's "Kitchen Goods" department shows a lot of items necessary if you would make it as light as possible. Come in and see what we have in wringers, wringer and tub stands, wash boards, clothes lines, ironing boards, clothes stands, etc. You'll like these—like the quality and the fairness of the pricings. Send some home, and you'll "like" them still more.

See the Kitchen Things Offered in This Section

When in looking over these laundry helps don't miss seeing the hundreds of Kitchen Things offered in this section. There are many little priced items that do much to lighten the labor of the kitchen work, and they are priced so easy that the owning is a simple matter.

LIGHTNING-ICE CREAM FREEZERS from \$2.75 HAMMOCKS from \$1.75

For Summer Vacation

Do Some China Painting—Here's the China

The Summer vacation—like the long Winter evenings—is an ideal time to do some china painting. Why not get a few pieces for this Summer's holiday? There's many a moment when you could use the brush and take a real delight in decorating some of these dainty pieces.

We list some of our offerings in plain white china for painting. This is that famous Haviland china—the ideal sort for such a use. It's come out of the kiln "right."

- Vases at \$1.50, \$1.75 and 50c
Rose Bowls at \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c
Covered Bon Bons at each 85c
Pen Trays at each 40c
Brush and Comb Trays at 85c, 65c, 50c
Hair Receivers at each 50c
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ENGLISH SOV

Goldwin Smith in his the United Kingdom says of the monarchy was d military despotism. It is due to any belief on the part that Charles had any other than the people chose to alter Parliament was quite to the wishes of the King. ment had been to fall in Charles I. Indeed the el which the Cavalier Parlia constant strife between it only deterred from dissol founded fear that the next intractable. So profound a a statesman as Clarendon for a moment as to the re after the King's death. The had been that the govern the King, Lords and Comm the result of an attempt to tional arrangement. Even can as the brave and brillia had no hope of building up the materials at hand. Mo osophy was abroad in the Locke were imparting the peo were formulating for the r the rational outcome of rece taught that there was an in tween the King and the sta should exercise the powers e the public benefit, and that was dependent upon the ma trust was discharged; Lock doctrine that all governme thorty from the consent of ideas were readily accepted had seen a King executed Charles II, never for a mom was king by divine right. He make such a blunder. His succeeded him, held to that it with the loss of the Cro while ready enough to fall of Louis XIV, who at that champion and exemplar of doth hedge about a King, believed himself to be any m than the people were willing He made every effort in his his control of the state, and he dared the determination inquire into his affairs. He the Dutch against the will of refused to declare war agains Parliament wished his r claimed the right to exact from his subjects; he never of political thought; and, if his way, he would have gr liberty of belief and practice ters. He at no time attempt erment unless his assumpti comit of the foreign relati can so be termed. He had a liament, and it was this mo else that led him to accept s French King. He needed n he feared to ask Parliam grant should be coupled wit he could not accept. His pro Habeas Corpus Act showed wis to play the part of tyrant ascribed by some writers, with all his faults, Charles ney reason for the belief that he ercise of absolute powers. He position as his father and taken, namely, that Parliam constituted that it could propo ministration; but it may be parliamentary of the time. devise a system of superviso satisfactory. The best that out was the ministers should peachment, and so long as impeached, Charles did not qu section of an abstract right. ever, that there should be so than the will of the King or a cumbersome body known as the white foet, an indefinite perio of the sovereign, and which is by the Privy Council. A small members was formed, and o smaller group, known as the C ed as the King's advisers. I name of which afterwards too significance, we have th Cabinet, which is the governi realt, which is had not yet one that this Cabal should e dence of Parliament as well. That was to be a later develop lution of British government. It is interesting to note th time that the terms "Whig" a into use. In each case, like alier and Roundhead, they w preach. The Whigs were the County party, of which the Shafsbury was the leader. H explanation of the expression nowadays, "the great Whig fan perhaps Lord Rosebery may most conspicuous representati but they are numbered by hu out the United Kingdom. Th was originally given to the e anters of the west of Scotlan tions of the word are given. comes directly from the nam which settles when cream sour is that it was an attempt to co an expression used by the farm Lowlands in driving their horse ation that it was assumed by cause their motto was "We Ho no foundation in fact. As org

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AN HOUR with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Goldwin Smith in his political history of the United Kingdom says that the restoration of the monarchy was due to the fear of military despotism. It is clear that it was not due to any belief on the part of the Royalists that Charles had any other right to the crown than the people chose to concede. The Cavalier Parliament was quite as unwilling to yield to the wishes of the King as the Long Parliament had been to fall in with the views of Charles I. Indeed the eighteen years during which the Cavalier Parliament sat, there was constant strife between it and Charles, who was only deterred from dissolving it by a well-founded fear that the next one would be more intractable. So profound a lawyer and shrewd a statesman as Clarendon was never deceived for a moment as to the reason of the Restoration. He saw that the custom of the realm had been that the government was vested in the King, Lords and Commons, and he dreaded the result of an attempt to recast this constitutional arrangement. Even so ardent a republican as the brave and brilliant Sir Harry Vane had no hope of building up a democracy out of the materials at hand. Moreover a new philosophy was abroad in the land. Hobbes and Locke were imparting new ideas, or rather they were formulating for the people those that were the rational outcome of recent events. Hobbes taught that there was an implied contract between the King and the state that the former should exercise the powers entrusted to him for the public benefit, and that his tenure of office was dependent upon the manner in which that trust was discharged; Locke pronounced the doctrine that all governments drew their authority from the consent of the governed. Such ideas were readily accepted by a people, who had seen a King executed for high treason. Charles II, never for a moment fancied that he was king by divine right. He would rather make such a blunder. His brother James, who succeeded him, held to that view and paid for it with the loss of the Crown; but Charles, while ready enough to fall in with the views of Louis XIV., who at that time was the great champion and exemplar of "the divinity that doth hedge about a king," never for an hour believed himself to be any more of a monarch than the people were willing that he should be. He made every effort in his power to enlarge his control of the state, and resisted as much as he dared the determination of Parliament to inquire into his affairs. He declared war with the Dutch against the will of Parliament. He refused to declare war against France, although Parliament wished him to. But he never claimed the right to exact implicit obedience from his subjects; he never denied full liberty of political thought; and, if he could have had his way, he would have granted the fullest liberty of belief and practice in religious matters. He at no time attempted personal government unless his assumption of the virtual control of the foreign relations of the nation can so be termed. He had a great fear of Parliament, and it was this more than anything else that led him to accept subsidies from the French King. He needed money badly, and he feared to ask Parliament for it, lest the grant should be coupled with conditions that he could not accept. His prompt assent to the Habeas Corpus Act showed that he had no wish to play the part of tyrant. This has been ascribed by some writers to indolence; but with all his faults, Charles never gave any good reason for the belief that he aimed at the exercise of absolute powers. He held to the same position as his father and grandfather had taken, namely, that Parliament was not so constituted that it could properly supervise administration; but it may be said that the best parliamentarians of the time were not able to devise a system of supervision that was at all satisfactory. The best that could be thought out was the ministers should be subject to impeachment, and so long as they were never impeached, Charles did not quarrel with the assertion of an abstract right. It was felt, however, that there should be some other control than the will of the King or the advice of the cumbrous body known as the Great Council, which for an indefinite period had surrounded the sovereign, and which is now represented by the Privy Council. A smaller body of thirty members was formed, and out of these a yet smaller group, known as the Cabal, was selected as the King's advisers. In the Cabal, the name of which afterwards took on an obnoxious significance, we have the origin of the Cabinet, which is the governing power of the realm today. It had not yet occurred to any one that this Cabal should enjoy the confidence of Parliament as of the King. That was to be a later development in the evolution of British government.

It is interesting to note that it was at this time that the terms "Whig" and "Tory" came into use. In each case, like the names Cavalier and Roundhead, they were terms of reproach. The Whigs were the members of the County party, of which the able Earl of Shaftesbury was the leader. Here we find the explanation of the expression so often used nowadays, "the great Whig families," of whom perhaps Lord Rosebery may be taken as the most conspicuous representative in our time, but they are numbered by hundreds throughout the United Kingdom. The term "Whig" was originally given to the extreme Covenanters of the western Scotland. Two derivations of the word are given. One is that it comes directly from the name of the liquor which settles when cream sours, and the other is that it was an attempt to convey in letters an expression used by the farm laborers of the Lowlands in driving their horses. The explanation that it was assumed by the Whigs because their motto was "We Hope in God" has no foundation in fact. As originally used the

expression was "Whigamore." The word "Tory" is of Irish origin. It really means "Stand and deliver," and was the term used by the bandits of Ireland, although they pronounced it as if it were written "tora." Its first application to English politicians was after the alleged discovery by Titus Oates of a Popish plot to murder the King, place James on the throne and re-establish Roman Catholicism as the religion of the land. The plot was an imaginary one, and was worked up chiefly by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Many persons were executed because of it, and for years it was the cause of judicial murders almost without number.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Probably no people in the world are more composite than those calling themselves Englishmen. The blending of races has been with such a comparatively small area and has continued over so long a time that the result has been the production of a general type; but the wide differences between the natives of some of the shires shows how enduring the original characteristics of the several factors have been. The people who inhabited what is now England at the time of the invasion of Caesar are commonly said to have been of Celtic origin, but we have already seen in this series that the term "Celtic" was applied indiscriminately to all the races occupying central and Western Europe at the beginning of the Christian Era. All manner of fanciful explanations are given to account for the presence of the Celts in Britain, and those who hold to the idea that mankind originated on the steppes of central Asia, are forced to accept the theory that they migrated westward in some prehistoric period. If this is correct and they were the first known invaders of the British Isles from the Continent, it is altogether probable that they found an aboriginal race in possession of the land. This seems as good as established in the case of Ireland, and it may very likely be true in the case of the larger island. As the Celts themselves gave way before the invaders, so the original inhabitants may have given way before the Celts. We have seen that in the southwest of Europe the Iberi retreated before the Celts, and survive in a fairly pure lineage in the Basques, and less markedly so in the case of the Gascons and Portuguese. So it may be that in Ireland we find remnants of the aboriginal population of the archipelago, which we call the British Isles. The story of Ireland must be reserved for a separate article, but it is not very material to the study of the factors which have gone to make up the English race, whether great or small, as aboriginal people in Great Britain whom the Celts, so called, replaced. The accounts preserved of ancient Britain by the Roman historians are of doubtful accuracy. It is difficult to adjust the contention that they were a race of naked savages with what has been brought to light in excavations. Within a few miles of London there are the remains of a pre-Roman city, ruled by a monarch who had a mint in which he caused coinage to be struck. We read of Boadicea making war against the Romans, her soldiers being provided with chariots. This proves not only that the horse was domesticated, but that a very considerable degree of proficiency had been reached in metal-working. We seem forced to the conclusion that the inhabitants of Britain at the time of the Roman invasion were quite different from mere naked savages, as the school historians generally tell us.

These inhabitants, of whose origin we must be content to remain ignorant, and whom we must be satisfied to call Celts for lack of a more accurate description, were not driven out by the Romans. The conquerors did not colonize the country to some extent, and there is no doubt that the British people, who dwelt in England after the Roman legations were withdrawn, were a mixed race in whose veins there flowed at least some of the blood of the Italian peninsula. In the years of Roman occupation, which made up several centuries, there was doubtless a constant migration of people from Italy and Gaul to the favored land, and a process of racial amalgamation must have gone on steadily. We can well believe that some of the more warlike of the Celtic people took refuge in Cornwall and Wales. Possibly some of them passed over into Ireland. The story told of the Saxon invasion in the school histories is that Hengist and Horsa came in response to the invitation of the Picts and Scots. There may have been such an invitation, but it is also true that the new invaders did not wait to be asked to come. Spurred by their own adventurous spirit and pressed forward by races crowding in upon them from the eastward, they would have overrun England sooner or later, no matter what Rome or the Britons themselves may have desired. As was the case when the Romans came, no doubt some of the latter sought refuge in the more inaccessible regions, such as Wales and Cornwall, but the very great majority of them doubtless remained in their homes and became subject to their new masters. Scarcely were something like settled conditions reigning, the Norsemen, began to land upon the coast in small parties. There ensued a long series of struggles, culminating in the Danish control of the kingdom for a short time. It is quite certain that a Norse element was thus introduced into the population, more strongly indeed in what are now the northeastern shires than elsewhere, but to some extent throughout the whole of the kingdom. Except where the Celts had taken refuge, there were none down to the year 1066, with England people of a race of mixed lineage, but the Anglo-Saxon element predominating. Doubtless in the ranks of those who stood behind Harold at

Senlac were men whose lineage, if it could be traced, would have led back to ancestors who preceded even the Celts, others who were sprung from forefathers who had contributed to the greatness of Rome; others from men of Viking stock; and others from the warlike tribes which overcame the armies of Greece centuries before. It is certain also that many Phoenician settlers had established themselves in the country, and probably also others from Greece itself, and certainly some from northern Africa belonging to the mixed race known as the Carthaginians.

With William the Conqueror came the Normans. They were cousins to the Danes, who had preceded them by a century and more, and were not very distant in descent from the Saxons themselves. (The term "Saxons" is employed to describe these Teutonic invaders, although the dominant element among them belonged to the section known as Angles.) The Normans themselves were of somewhat mixed blood, for they had been long enmeshed in occupation of what had been a part of the Roman province of Gaul to have intermarried with the Gallic-Roman population. Moreover, many of those who came into England subsequent to the invasion of William were from southern France, especially from the vicinity of Marseilles. In about a hundred years these new invaders had amalgamated with the people whom we call Anglo-Saxons and formed a fairly homogeneous population, at least as far as the land-owning and commercial classes were concerned. There remained distinctions between the members of the proletariat that have not yet disappeared.

Since the time of the Normans there has been no military invasion of England, but there has been a constant stream of immigration from the Continent. It is continuing to this day, and it is exceedingly difficult to estimate what influence this has had in eight centuries upon the characteristics of the English people. This immigration was encouraged by some of the kings. It contributed to the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country as well as added largely to its population. In the reign of Elizabeth the population of England was about five millions, and from these, with some relatively slight admixture of Continental blood, with a stronger strain of Scottish lineage and a slight admixture of the Celtic from Ireland, have sprung the Englishman of today. Green in his "History of the English People," thinks that we ought not to go further back than the reign of Charles II, to find the developed English type, but with all due regard to so great an authority, we prefer to think that in the age which produced Shakespeare, Raleigh, Drake and Bacon, we find the completion of the racial assimilation which produced the modern Englishman.

GIANTS

The work of the people, who used Easter Island as a sepulchre in many respects like that found in some other parts of the world, especially in respect to the immensity of the blocks of stone employed. Perhaps in no other place has so hard a rock been employed. The existence of the platforms and especially the magnitude and type of the statues shows conclusively the existence of a prehistoric race that had attained a high degree of civilization in certain lines. The use of an exceedingly hard stone for statuary purposes, the symmetry of proportion of the monuments, the similarity of the features depicted, the uniform position of the statues, the size of the figures and of the blocks of stone forming the platforms upon which they rest, force upon us the conclusion that this island was once used as a sepulchre by a race of men who possessed artistic skill no mean order and mechanical appliances of great power. They may or may not have been men of greater stature than that of us of the present day, but they unquestionably fill the description given in Genesis of "mighty men, men of renown." They were no ordinary people who conceived the idea of converting their islands into a great sepulchre and erecting such monuments upon it.

There are giant structures in stone elsewhere in the world. The Bible contains several references to giants. The Reprahims mentioned in the 5th verse of Genesis XIV. were giants, and in verse 20 of the next following chapter they are again spoken of as possessing a part of Canaan. We find Joshua exhorting the Israelites to go up against the giants. In the 20th verse of the twenty-second chapter of 2 Samuel we read of the Giant of Gath and his sons. The people known as the sons of Anak, were called giants, and of them Og, king of Bashan, was the last known survivor. Bashan lay eastward of Jordan and was at one time a country of great power and prosperity. It had sixty walled cities besides numerous towns that were not enclosed. The immensity of these walls is the astonishment of all observers. Throughout Greece, Italy, Sicily and Asia Minor are ruins of gigantic structures of prehistoric origin, and Greek mythology attributes them to a race of giants known as Cyclopes, who are said to have been metal-workers to the gods. Homer in the Odyssey speaks of a race of Cyclopes, who were uncouth in shape and who devoted themselves to the rearing of cattle. At Cuzco, in Peru, there are remains of gigantic stone work.

The handling of such massive blocks as these statues, walls and platforms were composed of cannot be explained by attributing it to men of large stature. When it comes to moving a block of stone as big as a street car, it does not matter whether the men engaged in the work were six feet in height or six feet six inches. Mechanical appliances and no small degree of engineering skill were requisite to transport

these enormous stones long distances and place them in position. Efforts have been made to explain how the work was done, but they have never been satisfactory. We are only certain that no race of men, of whom we know anything, was capable of accomplishing such work. We seem therefore to be driven to the conclusion that there must have been "mighty men of old, men of renown."

Therefore there seems to be no reason for disbelieving in the existence of a vanished race of human beings, men who, whatever their stature may have been, were very greatly advanced in mechanical arts. Remains have been found, which were believed at the time to be those of giant men. Such, for example, was a skeleton unearthed in Sicily and said to have belonged to a man who must have been 300 feet high. Other bones have been found and have been supposed to be remains of men, who when living were from 19 to 30 feet in height. But the explanation now offered for them is that they were the remains of mastodons. As these bones themselves are not now in existence to enable anatomists to pronounce definitely upon them, we have to accept such opinions as can be formed from the descriptions given, and these seem to dispose of the claim that they were human remains. There is, however, nothing impossible that, if men lived in the period when animals of huge bulk were common, the human stature may have been correspondingly large. As the folk lore of almost all people is full of stories of monsters, and geological exploration has shown that creatures at one time existed that met to some extent the descriptions of these monsters, so it may be that there was at one time a larger race of men, who either perished or diminished in size because of more difficult conditions of living. Assuming that men existed before the Glacial Period and contemporary with the vast extent of the age preceding the reign of ice, it is also very reasonable to suppose that during the strenuous centuries which followed the reduction of temperature over a large portion of the world, the stature of men may have become diminished because of the intensity of the struggle for existence and the deficiency in means of subsistence. But this is all in the realm of pure speculation, so far as any knowledge of almost all people is concerned. We only know enough not to feel too certain that there were not "giants in those days."

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces

Indian Drama

As in the case with the Greek drama, the Indian drama had its origin in religious rites. Two or three centuries before Christ it was the custom among the Hindus to entertain the populace with dramatic representations of the love-stories of the gods. These performances, corresponding largely to the mystery-plays of early Britain, were called Yajras. Krishna-Vishnu, the god who is the divine hero of the Mahabharat, figured in these plays as a mortal and enacted his love affairs for the diversion of the populace. According to legend Krishna at one time lived upon the earth as a shepherd, and danced and sang with the music-loving maidens who guarded their flocks. Hence the early mystery-plays of the Hindus were very like the early dramas of the Greeks, for though they were far from being tragedies, they were made up largely of the musical element corresponding to the Greek chorus.

This latter fact has led some historians to conclude that Greek drama influenced the drama of the Hindus. Moreover, when Alexander made his conquests he brought with him all the actors and stage settings for the drama, and the Sanskrit name for stage curtain is Yavanika, which means Ionian. However, as the earliest Buddhist literature makes mention of plays and actors, the Hindus are not indebted to the Greeks for the origin of their drama, but only for its modification.

The most noteworthy among early Indian dramatists was the lyric poet Kalidasa. He lived during the first half of the sixth century A.D. when the great Vikramaditya, who has been termed the Hindu Augustus, "created an empire, and bejeweled his throne with literatures—Vigramaditya's gems" to this day designates the little group of authors and scientists who lived at that time, the best period of classical Sanskrit.

Kalidasa's works are remarkable for the simplicity of their style, the music of their poetry, the delicacy of imagination, the cleverness of character-drawing, and the power of description displayed.

Goethe calls the drama "Cakuntala" the "perfection of poetry." The story that the drama relates is a simple one. Cakuntala is a girl, the beautiful daughter of a hermit, with whom the king has fallen in love. He meets her while he is hunting, and once, before he has spoken to her, he hears her weeping, because in all her unworthiness she has dared raise her eyes to so exalted one and lost her heart to him. The king is deeply moved, and dismounting from his horse, he makes his presence known, and tells the girl to dry her tears and confesses his love for her. He meets the lovers meet in secret and are supremely happy. Finally a priest who has sought Cakuntala's favor and been repulsed, resolves upon a revenge. He places a curse upon her that all her lovers may forget her until a ring which she has lost and which is supposed to possess magic power, has been found. The girl is separated from her royal lover,

who ceases to come to the forest to meet her. Her heart is nearly broken with grief, and she journeys on foot the many weary miles from her father's hut to the court of the king, feeling confident that once face to face with him, their love for one another must call back his memory of her. But the king, though moved at her pleadings and the sight of her tears, nevertheless is unable to remember, and is finally induced to dismiss her.

Vainly the girl spends days and nights in hunting for the missing ring, and sick with despair, she wends her way back through the forest to her home. Meantime a fish is caught and sent to the king's table, which upon being opened is found to contain the ring. No sooner does the king perceive it, than his memory of, and his love for, Cakuntala return. He hastens to find her. The two are reunited and all ends happily.

There are only three dramas of Kalidasa's extent, one of which is too complicated in plot to reproduce here. The other, like the first, is more simple. It concerns itself with the love-story of Urvasi, the nymph, and Pururavas. It is a Hindu modification of Psyche and Eros.

A monster has stolen Urvasi, a cloud fairy from heaven, and the brave King Pururavas, after facing and overcoming untold dangers, rescues the lovely nymph and the mortal and the immortal fall in love with one another in spite of the fact that there is an earthly wife in the way. Urvasi returns to heaven and is chosen as the fairest of all the nymphs to represent a goddess in a play given to entertain the gods. The thought of her royal lover is always uppermost in her mind, and she makes mistakes in her lines. When she is supposed to say "I love Purushottama (the god)," she says instead, "I love Pururavas." Of course as soon as her secret is known, the immortals are very angry with her and a curse is pronounced upon her, and she is banished from heaven. Indra declares that she shall remain upon earth until her love shall see her child and then she must leave him and return to heaven. Once upon earth, Urvasi meets her lover, but when he draws near to her, she steps into a wood and is turned into a vine. Thereupon for many days the bereft king wanders about the forest calling upon all things in nature to help him to find his beloved. His search is a length rewarded through the magic of the wonderstone, which has power to unite those who love one another, and which luckily the king has found. When Urvasi's child is born she conceals it from the king so that the decree of the gods may not be carried out. But one day the father sees his son and recognizes him. His joy, which is very great at first, is soon turned to sadness when he learns that now his wife must leave him. However, Urvasi does not long remain in heaven. There is no element of tragedy in the Indian drama, and Urvasi is permitted to return to earth and remain with her husband until death separates them.

There have been many other noteworthy Hindu dramatists, and their plays all abound in mystery and fairy love, and furnish interesting and amusing reading.

PERSEVERE

Ring out life's war-cry loud and clear—
Persevere!
With purpose true and heart sincere—
Persevere!
Arise and quit you like a man;
Say not, I can't, but that I can—
Lag not behind, be in the van—
Persevere!
Doth oft thy progress small appear?
Persevere!
Each step e'er brings the goal more near—
Persevere!
The snow its mantle white doth make
By falling softly, flake by flake,
And drop on drop creates a lake—
Persevere!
Why drift ye aimless there and here?
Persevere!
Our life's a ship we need to steer—
Persevere!
E'en storms, that bellow fierce and hoarse,
If harnessed will impart the force
To speed us forward on our course—
Persevere!
Hang not like cowards in the rear—
Persevere!
Move forward with ringing cheer—
Persevere!
Shake off dull sloth that would enthrall,
And concentrate your powers all—
Persevere!
Bear not thy hopes upon a pier—
Persevere!
Nor shed o'er them a funeral tear—
Persevere!
For hopes, like seeds, were made to grow,
Rich fruits our lives to overflow,
Such fruits as only conquerors know—
Persevere!
Do circumstances interfere?
Persevere!
Like walls surround you dark and sheer?
Persevere!
These walls some men have overthrown,
Each fragment made a stepping-stone
To rise to heights before unknown—
Persevere!
Know but this rule, emphatic, clear—
Persevere!
To this, throughout thy life, adhere—
Persevere!
For, like a charm, it power supplies
Our treasured hopes to realize,
To gain, at length, our goal and prize—
Persevere!

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DISGUISED SHE REVEALED AS MAN

Inquest on Harry Lloyd Reveals Romantic Story of Devotion —Protected Honor of Her Friend—

LONDON, July 14.—Seldom has so romantic a story of devotion and self-sacrifice been unfolded as that which was related this week at the inquest on "Harry" Lloyd, an English woman who had masqueraded as a man's attire for a quarter of a century, and whose long-kept secret was only revealed by her death.

Twenty-six years ago she posed as the father of a child who was christened Elizabeth Lloyd, and who is now a school teacher. The child's mother died in 1890 and was described in the death certificate as "Elizabeth Lloyd, wife of Harry Lloyd, nee Grant."

Even then "Harry" Lloyd did not reveal her secret, and it was never suspected by Miss Lloyd. The former was known at Enfield as an intelligent and well-educated old maid, who gave lessons in French and German, took a keen interest in politics, and actually voted at elections.

By piecing together the evidence that was given at the inquest and the story of her life, it is possible to arrive at an explanation of her strange conduct. She was careful to leave nothing behind that would disclose the story of her life, but inquiries tend to show that she was in reality Miss Grant, a prominent part at meetings of Free-thinkers.

It was about the time that Miss Elizabeth Lloyd was that Marie Le Roy suddenly disappeared.

It seems as if this woman was attached to Miss Lloyd's mother, said Mr. A. M. Forbes, the coroner at the inquest, "that she passed as her husband during his absence, and to protect her, that after Eliza Lloyd's death she continued to pass as the father of the child."

"If this is so it is very pathetic and kind reason which prompted her to undertake that task of unfaithful love for so many years."

Principal Witness.
"Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, who lived with "Harry" Lloyd at Almaroad, Enfield, was the principal witness at the inquest. She gave her evidence without emotion, and in a straightforward manner.

"I always regarded her as my father," she said, "so far as my memory goes back she always called me Harry. I remember things that happened when I was three years old.

STARTLING CRIME

Water Killed in Restaurant by Man Who Accused His Wife of Stealing His Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Joseph Brown, a waiter in a cafe in the center of the city, was bending over a table serving three men and two women last night when a man slipped on a chair, slipped on an apron, and Brown's neck and slashed his throat with a razor in his other hand, and women fleeing from the vicinity of the prostrate waiter. Policemen entered and arrested his assassin, and then Brown was taken to a hospital, where he died.

"That man stole my wife from me in New York. He was my friend and he ruined my home," said the prisoner to the police when told of Brown's death.

He said his name was Harry Perkin, and remarked, "I did not mean to hurt him. I simply wanted to mark him so that whenever he should look into a mirror he would be reminded of the wrong I had done him."

Railway Congress.
BERNE, Switzerland, July 16.—The international railway congress after adopting the conclusions of the several sections met in Bern today to reassemble in Berlin in 1911.

A convention of British Columbia school trustees will be held in September at Kelowna.

The Provincial Government is spending some \$4,000 this year on the trunk road which is being constructed between Castlegar, Trail and Rossland.

It is reported that Anderson's logging camp and Doane's logging camp on Union Bay have been wiped out by fire.

By municipal by-law, all licensed hotels at Prince Rupert are prohibited from employing Chinese in any capacity.

Creston's board of trade has passed a resolution urging the Government to appoint an assessor for that district.

The new townsite near Hazelton has been named Durham. Lots will be put on the market as soon as the Government selections have been made.

S. Mano, a Japanese laborer, pluckily saved two children from drowning, risking his own life in the process, at False Creek, Vancouver, Thursday.

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Kelowna has passed a by-law regulating the speed of automobiles.

The Silver Cup mine near Ferguson in the Barco is again operating.

The cost of electric light has been reduced ten per cent. at Cranbrook.

The sockeye run in the Fraser has at last set in earnest.

Hazelton now has a soda water factory.

New Westminster reports a famine of residential houses.

Vancouver now has a new motor ambulance in commission.

The famous Red Hot mines at Rossland are again closed indefinitely.

Ladysmith's Citizens' League is campaigning for a public park.

Vernon's city council is much agitated over a proposal to advance water rates.

Loss of \$40,000 is reported to have been occasioned by bush fires in the vicinity of Lake Butner.

As a result of careless blasting in Kelowna the little daughter of Mr. Tanaka was struck by a flying rock, sustaining serious injury.

LUNATIC ATTEMPTS TO WRECK TRAIN

Reginald Chatterton Narrowly Escapes Causing Disaster With Untold Loss of Life at Spence's Bridge

One of the most diabolical attempts at the wholesale destruction of human life that has come under public notice in Canada during years past, was made near the C. P. R. station at Spence's Bridge on Friday night last, and has attracted the attention of the authorities here.

The work of an insane man, Reginald Chatterton, who had erected a barricade upon the track with the avowed intention of wrecking the incoming train, was frustrated.

There are too many damned people in this world, I thought it was about time to get rid of some of them," was his declaration to the railwaymen by whom he was taken into custody.

Fortunately, a freight train preceded the passenger train, and the driver was able to discover the barricade and bring his train to a halt before it reached the bridge.

The obviously demented individual was taken in charge and turned over to the police, being afterwards taken to Ashcroft where medical examination confirmed the general conclusion as to his insanity.

Ottawa authorities have informed the Vancouver council that the latter cannot at present enjoy a visit from the dread Madman, as that palatial craft is required at Victoria.

As the result of a report from the civic water committee Nanaimo will formally investigate the dangerous water shortage illustrated disastrously at the recent fire.

In Revelstoke the police are vigorously enforcing the by-law prohibiting the running of a business in a street and depositing signs thereon, at 35 cents a dozen.

Vancouver's bartenders have entered protest with the city license commission regarding the principle of licenses that are being issued to members of their guild.

F. J. Mackenzie, M. P. P. who has returned from a trip through his district, reports that more road work is being done this year in Delta than in the past decade.

William Harrison, a railway brakeman, received serious injuries at Ryan's bridge last week, and is now recovering in hospital.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is favorably considering an application for the first Canadian railway to be built in the north.

WHAT LONDON HEARD OF STEWART CAMP

Exciting Drama in Which the 'Sheriff of Bitter Creek' Succumbs Presented to the British Public

Many columns are devoted to wildly exaggerated reports of the gold finds at Stewart Camp in the Yukon Territory, received in yesterday's mail.

"Since the rush to the Klondike after gold was found there, there has been nothing like the amount of gold discovered which has followed the announcement of the discovery of what is described as a 'mountain of gold' in British Columbia.

"Farmers have left their homes, steady traders have closed their benches to dig and delve for the precious yellow metal.

"Amazing stories have been circulated as to the enormous wealth of the strike. The golden reef is said to be 1,000 feet long and 200 feet wide, and the ore to assay as much as \$12 a ton.

"The sudden inrush of gold-seekers has sent the price of commodities up with a rush, and many traders like making more certain fortunes by dealing in provisions and other stores than by mining.

"As usual, there are numbers of lawless and reckless men who are being driven into the mountains and other stores than by mining.

"The London Daily Telegraph tells of riots and murders which never were as serious as the reports.

"A private telegram received in London yesterday from Vancouver reports that serious rioting has occurred at Bitter Creek, the scene of the discovery, and that the sheriff of the district and a number of others had been killed. This news is not at all improbable.

"Mining rushes always bring with them a number of reckless and violent men, who spend a large part of their lives away from civilization, and whose senseless lawlessness has become a tradition.

"It is said that the sheriff who was killed near Stewart was an Englishman, but no definite news is yet to hand."

"For exaggeration the following, which appears in the Lloyd's newspaper, would be hard to equal. Lloyd's says:

"The goldfield itself is seventeen or eighteen miles further inland from Stewart than Bitter Creek, which is on the Bear River. Here tented settlements have sprung up, and more prospectors are flocking to the area. It is claimed for living a hand-to-mouth existence, waiting for the privilege of attacking the gold.

FRUIT MARKET REPORT

The seventh report to the Department of Agriculture from Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, British Columbia's Market Commissioner, regarding the fruit market in the Province, reaches Deputy Minister Scott yesterday, and reads as follows:

Calgary, Alta., July 11, 1910.
Dear Sir:—I have the honor to report as follows:

Calgary, July 4.—I saw strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, black and red currants and cherries in many of the retail shops here from B. C. and all reported in good condition. Plunkett & Savage, jobbers here, stated they were shipping this date California peaches, there small box \$1.10; California pears, there \$1.50; and California peaches, there per case \$25.

McPherson Fruit Co. here stated they were being quoted California peaches per case, f.o.b. there, 35c. Jobbers quoting cherries, per 24 basket case, 45c. \$2.75; plum crate, 25c. \$2.50; Black currants, 24 basket case 25c. \$2.50; Raspberries, 24 basket case, 25c. \$2.50; Strawberries, 24 basket case, 45c. \$2.75.

The demand for red currants is very limited, and slow of sale, and prices rule much lower than for black currants. Plunkett & Savage, jobbers here, have just received a car of Hubbard from Walla Walla, Wash., cost f.o.b. there, there per case of 40 lbs. cost laid down in Calgary \$1.10.

Calgary, July 5.—All small fruits arriving in excellent condition from Strathcona, British Columbia, from Creston, Nelson, the Neelands, Nakusp, Revelstoke, and Salmon Arm, and all reported in good condition. All new stock and baskets well filled. In good demand at high prices.

Calgary, July 6.—All fruits coming in from B. C. arriving in good condition, prices being well maintained so far generally. Cherries declining a little in price, but still arriving here now. I saw a car at Plunkett & Savage's warehouse here of California fruit consisting of peaches, plums and Burbank plums, Triumph and Hale's early peaches

arrived in excellent condition and selling at high prices. Plunkett & Savage, jobbers here, reported that the fruit market in B. C. is in good condition. All the fruit in excellent condition. All the fruit in excellent condition. All the fruit in excellent condition.

Plums, per case \$1.75
Peaches, per case \$3.00
Gooseberries, per case \$1.75
Olds, July 7.—Agents here report small fruits to date arriving in good condition. Strawberries and raspberries coming in from B. C. mainly, but some fruit dealers complain of short supply in conversation with dealers at this point, they all agree that they prefer to deal with growers and shippers direct rather than the jobbers, particularly in small fruits, and report all small fruits in excellent condition from B. C. this season to date, but could not obtain sufficient supply to meet demand.

Didsbury, July 7.—Agents at this point report small fruits to date arriving in excellent condition. All the fruit in excellent condition. All the fruit in excellent condition. All the fruit in excellent condition.

Initial, July 8.—Agents here report all small fruits coming in mainly from B. C. and arriving in good condition. Fruit dealers complain of short supply, unable to meet the demand, and complain of disappointed. What they had shipped in excellent condition, and are looking forward to a larger supply of the small fruits following the strawberries.

Creston, July 8.—Agents at this point report strawberries arriving in good condition this season. Fruit dealers report, Raspberries coming into all these points from B. C. now. Fruit dealers in this place prefer to deal with the growers and shippers direct rather than the jobbers, as they can buy cheaper; arrive in good condition, but being less time in transit. Of course, California apples, apricots and plums are in evidence, and sold by the dealers at these points at the berries, red and black currants are being sold by these dealers the supply obtained chiefly from the jobbers.

TRUNK ROADS FOR THE ISLAND

Development League at Alberni Meeting Passes Resolution Favoring the Government's Adoption of Road Policy

MANY ATTEND FIRST ANNUAL GATHERING

People of Twin Towns Show Fine Hospitality — Journey From Victoria — Work of Past Year Reviewed

ALBERNI, July 15.—Swarming into Alberni at 10 o'clock this morning, delegates and friends of the Vancouver Island Development League, met at the Alberni Hotel for the first annual gathering of the organization...

The annual report reads as follows: On Friday, January 22nd, 1909, the first meeting of delegates to the League was held at the Alberni Hotel...

At French Creek the party was greeted by the Alberni branch of the Army settlers established in neat cottages there. They were happy and well contented with the new surroundings...

A preliminary meeting was held Thursday morning at French Creek. The morning of the first session, Luncheon followed, and afternoon was spent in viewing the exhibition of fine photographs...

The first meeting in Old Alberni this morning filled Col. Prior, president of the league, with a letter to the president of the league, Mr. Marpole...

Mr. J. J. Shallcross, president of the Victoria branch, spoke of the work of the league, and of the Victoria branch in particular. He prophesied that Victoria and other centres of the island would become known to the whole world in a short time through the work of the league...

Col. Prior referred to this as being one of the most successful years yet taken up. If roads were built opening up places at present inaccessible, good hotels would follow, and the settlement of the island would be only a matter of time...

any public or semi-public body is its usefulness; the only way it can prove its usefulness is by doing what it sets out to do. Applying this rule to the Vancouver Island Development League, we have its program, set out in the paragraphs marked 1 to 10. As to what it has done, see the same paragraphs, and the record.

Paragraph 1. Vancouver Island Development League has secured the assistance of the Canadian Pacific Railway, The Equatorial and Nanaimo Railway, The Northern Pacific Railway, The Steamship Line and the work of distributing literature by the Agent-General of British Columbia and the Superintendent of Immigration at London...

Paragraph 2. Clearing the Land. The League has steadily agitated the Land Clearing question. A number of land clearing schemes have been written and published, and consultations have been held with many individuals and corporations...

Paragraph 3. Railway Building. The League has endeavored to promote the building of a railway from the Alberni district to the Comox district, and has been successful in securing the support of the Government...

Paragraph 4. Trailing and Roads. The League has endeavored to promote the building of a trail from the Alberni district to the Comox district, and has been successful in securing the support of the Government...

Paragraph 5. Advertising. The League has endeavored to promote the building of a trail from the Alberni district to the Comox district, and has been successful in securing the support of the Government...

Paragraph 6. Literature. The League has endeavored to promote the building of a trail from the Alberni district to the Comox district, and has been successful in securing the support of the Government...

Paragraph 7. Land Clearing. The League has endeavored to promote the building of a trail from the Alberni district to the Comox district, and has been successful in securing the support of the Government...

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JOINT CONTROL OVER RAILWAYS. Two Governments Propose to Establish Joint Supervisory Authority for Roads That Cross Boundary. FOR INTERNATIONAL RATES ON TRAFFIC. Chairman Knapp and Chairman Mabee Directed to Confer for Purpose of Devising Ways and Means.

CHIEF FIRE WARDEN RENDERS HIS REPORT. Gives Record of the Fight to Save Standing Timber, the Cost and the Result During the Past Month.

SOCIALISM SPREADS IN FATHERLAND. Anti-Government Forward Wis. Still Another Seat in Hessian Constituency.

GREATER BIRMINGHAM. Population of Over Three-Quarters of Million to Be Under Single Administration.

ROSES, PINKS, AND DONALD McDONALD, Daily T. Many who are grobler and climbing roses training up canes which stock on which the 'N' they're so followed cut out. Hiawatha is this trouble, but its foliage is small and the user is robust w.

Although flowers of colorings have been I think that, for giving a flower garden, the fragrant should not be dispersed. winter of hardy flowers there is a wonderful tend them, and, as soon as the of the returning spring put forth growth, form to develop their sweet blossom gardens one can see more white pink, and some dark in the centre. They freedom, and, being left increase and cover a great May and June the tufts hidden from view by the varieties to be found in borders of dark-centred, rosy more popular of border white variety, known by Sinkins, and some newer from it. All have fringed more or less apt to split a common fault with pink half its natural beauty.

By many years' care florist has for two generations a race of pinks denominated generally large, full-petalled addition to a rich, dark marginal lacings of someish rose or lilac rose, red Fifty years ago pinks were exhibition purposes, and so throughout the country period of neglect; but now spicing; more attention, an spoker of again.

Exhibition P Those who grow the flower aim to get large blooms, fully laced on the petal edge. September they prepare the ground, and, if it or so in with, and raised the level of the ground, if off wet during winter. October, when the young roots; some fine sandy soil the roots to induce them to the soil being pressed firmly Any long shoots they make cured lest they should be wind. In spring, when the grow vigorously, a liberal soiled manure is given, a assists in the formation of and finely-laced blooms. It perfect lacing to shade the sunshine.

Pinks do well in a good if a little sandy. There is a garden anywhere in which grown. They do not thrive, sandy soil, because it is too that is firm about the roots loose one. The plants should border in early autumn, so firmly round the roots to hold during the winter. Should large they can be lifted and pieces possess roots. The planed by means of cutting. The during the early part of July root their cuttings in a gent but they can be rooted in the well. They may be put in just shade of some of the border requires that the cuttings should from the sun. The pink, with foliage, makes a very good edge are the names of a dozen good bino, Excelsior, Delicia, and Gloria, Her Majesty, Mrs. Snowdrift, Sam Barlow, Mrs. orite.

Liquid Manure The laws which control an application of liquid manure a part less understood, simply be less studied, than are the otwise rules which arrange and operations in gardening. Ask gardeners when and how he liquid manure, he would say, "Oh, put it on when it is raining nothing else to do, it'll be all right." But, if it is raining, it will be all right? These are simply, happy-go-lucky conclusions which they cannot stand searching inquiry. Nowadays that of people who are not satisfied loose, inconsequent reasonings; having a sound, positive "why," of their "wherefores." Let me s do to throw a little light on the applying liquid manure.

First, then, what is it? It is in solution all the chemical co

CONTROL
VER RAILWAYS

ernments Propose to
sh Joint Supervisory
ty for Roads That
Boundary

ERNATIONAL
RATES ON TRAFFIC

Knapp and Chair-
abe Directed to Con-
Purpose of Devising
and Means

TON, July 14.—An interna-
tional convention with supervisory
of the railroads of the United
States will probably be
the action taken today by
ent in the appointment of
artin Knapp, of the Inter-
national Commission, as the
of the United States to
G. F. Mabee, chairman of
Commission of Canada, on
of the joint control of in-
tra-traffic rates. It is under-
stood that the meeting
between Mr. Knapp and
Mr. Mabee will take place in
States or Canada, or both,
summer and upon the con-
ference a report will be
by the commissioners,
or separately, to their
governments.

ment of Judge Knapp and
the result of a consider-
of correspondence and dis-
cussions between Canada and
States in which it was
that the increasing traffic
two countries would render
it desirable to establish
from points in the two
countries.

It was realized that the
of the Canadian terminals by
ids and of American roads
by Canadian railways
of increasing difficulties
circumstances it is not
compel railways or express
to establish joint through
from points in the two
countries.

ability of rates between
United States and Canada
is a question of serious
to shippers. In order
any given question as to
to arise it is necessary for
to institute proceedings be-
tween the two countries.
state commerce commis-
Canadian railway commis-
sion then the result is not
out of this situation
that a joint interna-
tional commission should be
have supervisory author-
and international
by rail or water, be-
two countries. It has not
yet whether such a
might better be created by
tion or whether it might
be established through treaty
between the countries.
where the subject will
be determined.

arrangements have yet
between the conference. It
Chairman Knapp and Mr.
in Ottawa some time
it is not improbable that
conference may be held
in Ottawa. It will be the
work of the governments
to make it possible to
submit a report and recom-
mend the beginning of
in American congress in
the autumn.

on of the conference is a
ment by which a common
charges and transpor-
tation shall be made be-
and the United States
in the northern part of
operate in Canada, and on
and four of the roads
into the United States.
to so adjust the rates and
privileges as to render
equally common between two
countries.

ES INCORPORATED
ay's meeting of the pro-
fession, the resignations of H.
police constable at Dun-
McClim of the Land Reg-
New Westminster, were
the appointments decid-
ordon B. Richards, M.D.,
a Medical Health Officer
and the adjacent district
in Prince Rupert, be-
same time created gold
for the Portland Canal
this appointment to
1st August proximo. The
points of the weak-
of John Conway was
rt. to be Mining recorder
and Canal Mining Division,
1st August proximo;
McClim of Trail, to be
government office at Nel-
B. Bevis of Lillooet, pro-
able to be deputy
deputy assessor and col-
lecting registrar, vice Altho
designated; Walter Prescott
provincial constable, to be
recorder for the Queen-
ing division, with sub-
e at Jedway; and An-
son, M.D., of Powell River,
health officer for the
district.

ATION FEATS.
OUTH, Eng., July 15.—
Oswell, a son of Anthony
London and Philadelphia,
uch aviator Leon Moran,
in a brilliant perfor-
sea flights. The start of
was at the aerodrome
sident in the direction of
Wright, then around the
house and back, a dis-
miles. The Frenchman
instance in 25 minutes and
minutes.

local authorities have
sited from Mr. S. A. Caw-
upon which the new city
once erected.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

ROSES, PINKS, AND LIQUID MANURES

Donald McDonald, F. L. S. in the London Daily Telegraph.

Many who are growing the newer rambler and climbing roses are unconsciously training up canes which emanate from the stock on which the named rose is budded. They must be followed back to the base and cut out. Hiawatha is particularly subject to this trouble, but is easily distinguishable, as its foliage is small and of neat growth, while the rose is robust with no sign of blooms.

The Garden Pink

Although flowers of large size and brilliant colorings have been popular in recent years, I think that, for giving touches of beauty in a flower garden, the fragrant and pretty pink should not be despised. It is truly one of the hardest of hardy flowers, and, though a severe winter may brown and disfigure the plants, there is a wonderful tenacity of life about them, and, as soon as the moving influences of the returning spring are felt, they begin to put forth growth, form their flower-buds, and develop their sweet blossoms. In many old cottage gardens one can see clumps of the common white pink, and some other more or less dark in the centre. They bloom with amazing freedom, and, being left alone for years, increase and cover a great space of ground. In May and June the tufts of green foliage are hidden from view by the plenteousness of their flowers. Then there are some colored varieties to be found in borders, having flowers of dark-centred, rosy purple. One of the most popular of border pinks is the large white variety, known by the name of Mrs. Sinkins, and some newer types are seedlings from it. All have fringed petals, and all are more or less apt to split their calyx, or pod— a common fault with pinks; the petals fall down on one side, and the flower is robbed of half its natural beauty.

By many years' careful selection, the florist has, for two generations past, grown a race of pinks denominated laced, and in general large, full-petalled flowers, and, in addition to a rich, dark centre, have broad, marginal lacings of some shade of pale, pinkish rose or lilac rose, red purple, and black. Fifty years ago pinks were much grown for exhibition purposes, and shows were numerous throughout the country. Then came a period of neglect; but now the flower is receiving more attention, and pink shows are spoken of again.

Exhibition Pinks

Those who grow the flowers for exhibition aim to get large blooms, full, and handsomely laced on the petals. In August and September they prepare their beds by richly manuring the ground, and then form them 4 ft. or so in width, and raised about 6 in. above the level of the ground, in order to throw off wet during winter. The bed is planted in October, when the young plants are well rooted; some fine sandy soil is placed about the roots to induce them to start into growth, the soil being pressed firmly about the plants. Any long shoots they make are carefully secured lest they should be broken off by the wind. In spring, when the plants begin to grow vigorously, a liberal top-dressing of well decayed manure is given, and this greatly assists in the formation of large, handsome, and finely-laced blooms. It is also helpful to perfect lacing to shade the flowers from hot sunshine.

Pinks do well in a good loam, especially if a little sandy. There is, however, scarcely a garden anywhere in which pinks cannot be grown. They do not thrive so well in a light soil that is firm, because it is too open, and a soil that is firm about the roots is better than a loose one. They plants should be put in the border in early autumn, the soil being pressed firmly round the roots to hold them in security during the winter. Should they be divided, they can be lifted and divided into two large pieces which will be found that the divided pieces possess roots. The plants are propagated by means of cuttings or pipings, struck during the early part of July. Large growers root their cuttings in a gentle bottom heat, but they can be rooted in the open air quite well. They may be put in just beneath the shade of some of the border plants, for it is requisite that the cuttings should be shaded from the sun. The pink, with its grey-green foliage, make a very good edging plant. Here are the names of a dozen good varieties: Albino, Excelsior, Delicata, Ernest Ladhams, Gloriosa, Her Majesty, Marion, Progress, Snowdrift, Sam Barlow, Mrs. Moulard, Favorite.

Liquid Manure

The laws which control and regulate the application of liquid manure are for the most part less understood, simply because they are less studied, than are the other many and wise rules which arrange and direct the chief operations in gardening. Ask any ordinary gardener when and how he would apply liquid manure, and he would probably reply, "Oh, put it on when it is ready, and you've nothing else to do, it'll be all right." Ah, but will it be all right? Those off-hand, hit-or-miss, happy-go-lucky conclusions will fail simply because they cannot stand the test of searching inquiry. Nowadays the world is full of people who are not satisfied with such loose, inconsequent reasonings; they insist on having a sound, positive "why" for every one of their "wherefores." Let me see what I can do to throw a little light on the question of applying liquid manure.

First, then, what is it? It is water holding in solution all the chemical constituents of

manure. Being in this state, its action on the crop to which it is applied is immediate, and successful results are attained with great celerity if the liquid has been judiciously used. In order that the fullest effects may be obtained, and that without injury to the plants to which it is applied, it is indispensable that the mixture should be weak, and frequently given; that it should be clear; and that it should only be administered when plants are in full growth. If strong, it is apt to produce injury because of the facility with which it is absorbed beyond the assimilating power of the plants. If muddy or thick, it clogs up the soil, and if it is applied when plants are torpid it either acts as in the case of being overstrong or it actually corrodes the tissues. It must be borne in mind that liquid manure, being an agent ready for immediate use, its value chiefly lies in that peculiar quality, therefore, of weak, and its effect is to produce exuberant growth; that it will continue to do so as the temperature and light required for its action are sufficient. These, then, are the laws governing this important gardening operation. If they are well studied, no mistake can be made. The leading truths to be deduced from these principles are that liquid manure must be applied weak and often, and that it must be given according to the nature of the plant and the object in view.

Having considered the manner of applying, I will state the quantities of certain ingredients which go to make up some useful plant stimulants. The dung of poultry makes an excellent manure if a shovelful in a partly decomposed state is put in thirty gallons of water and given to potted plants at every third watering, and to outdoor crops once a week. Every time it is used the barrel should be stirred up; or a better plan is to put the manure in a coarse bag and drop it in the water to dissolve—sheep's dung at the rate of a peck to twenty gallons of water, and a couple of pailfuls of horse droppings put into a tub and covered with four pails of water makes a useful stimulant for pot plants, diluted before use by four times its bulk. As for the artificial manures—such as guano, nitrates, potash, and ammonia—these require very careful handling; in most cases a teaspoonful to a pail of water is quite sufficient; when used according to some scientific formula they are most serviceable, and each in its proper place is of the greatest help to crops. On a lawn, for instance, where clover is smothering the grass, if it is desired to check its prominence, this can be effectually done by a proper application of certain chemicals, so that it may be safely said that a proper system of manuring quite a revolution takes place in the well-being or otherwise of plants that may or may not be required in certain places. These chemical solutions should be applied to the soil and not poured over the foliage. In the case of plants in pots, it is preferable to pour the liquid into a saucer, or from the bottom rather than apply it to the surface of the soil; the chief point to bear in mind the fact that two weak doses are better than one strong one, he will be more certain of success. Those requiring small quantities only can procure their requirements in tins and packages at Gamage's, Holborn-circus, E. C.

Plants of chrysanthemums ought now to be out in the open, and the more sun and air they have the better, provided they have at all times sufficient root-moisture to preventing the roots drooping, without over-saturating the roots. It is quite time for the plants to be placed in the pots in which they are desired to flower, the size of these being determined by the size of the plants. Numbers are well flowered in six-inch pots, while others need them seven, eight, and nine inches in diameter, according to their vigor. It is most important that the plants are not dry when reported. Turfy loam, with a fourth part of decayed manure and a little bruised charcoal and sand, will be suitable. Only a few of the drainage particles should be removed from the roots, and a little loose soil rubbed off the top of the balls round the stems in potting, and the larger pots given should be clean inside, dry, and well drained, placing a little turf on the top of the drainage before putting in any soil. Press this down firmly, and place the plants exactly in the centre, sinking them so that the top roots are covered an inch deeper than they were before, allowing also another inch for holding water, or, in other words, when the work is finished the soil should be made level an inch below the rim of the pots, and the top roots covered an inch deep with the soil. This must be pressed down firmly or the water will run down through it, leaving the roots in the centre dry. Many failures occur through leaving the soil too light and loose and the roots in too dry soil when placed in larger pots. Water should only be given when the soil crumbles, or the pots give out a rather hollow sound when rapped with the knuckles. If an excess of water is given immediately after potting, new roots do not readily enter the new soil. When they do, then they will abstract the moisture from it, and consequently water will be required the more frequently in dry weather. On bright days some of the plants may require it twice. Stand the pots on ashes or some other base impervious to worms. Some plunge the pots three-fourths of the way up in the ashes; this is a good plan when the plants cannot be attended to during the day. Liquid manure should not be given until the soil is well permeated with roots.

HOUSE PLANT HELPS

Red spider on house plants: Pick off the worst leaves. Lay the plants on their sides and hose or syringe them thoroughly, then take soapy water and a sponge and hand wash every leaf, and while they are yet wet dust the under sides of the foliage with powdered sulphur.

When plants have been in the indoor window box sufficiently long to fill it with roots, fertilizer must be applied either in the form of bone meal or rotted manure, or preferably by the addition of weak liquid manure. This should only be applied when the plants indicate their need by a check in growth. Such a plan should afford satisfaction.

To grow fine calla lilies, put a thick layer of charcoal in the bottom of a box fifteen inches square and fill with leaf mold and a little sand. Plant a calla in each corner, and in the centre sink a six-inch flower pot, with the drainage hole stuffed with moss, and with a layer of charcoal above the moss, and water carefully until the growth is well started. Then fill the six-inch pot once a day with water. If the lilies drink so quickly that the pot is emptied before night, refill. Wash and shower the leaves weekly.

THE CITY MAN ON THE FARM

(By Julian Burroughs)

To get something out of the soil you must put good man into it. Large sections of the Eastern United States are starving for good men, for men of intelligence and force, with stout hearts in strong bodies, to bring farm life here in the East back to the plane of science, comfort, and right living where it belongs.

Whether or not a city-bred man can make a living on a farm and a success of his undertakings depends almost entirely upon his ability to undergo a complete revolution in his attitude toward all the real things of life; granted this, he can surely make a living in the country, the grade of living depending on his own state of mind, and secondly, on the farm. If there is any place where mind is superior to matter it is on the farm. The two principles a city man must learn are—(1) to do things, and (2) not to try to get immediate results. The country is strewn with wrecks of hopes and fortunes of city people who have gone too quickly into poultry, dairy, fruit, or what not.

On the other hand the city man not only often makes a real success of his farm and life, but when he does take root in the soil, learning what to leave undone as well as what to do, he makes an ideal farmer, because he gets into a rut as the average farmer, but he applies his imagination to learning new methods, finding better markets or new products. Near me is a city-bred young man—turned farmer on a backwoods farm of one hundred acres, who learned to preserve his fruits and vegetables in glass cans, putting up something better than anything on the market, and soon establishing a trade that bought his goods eagerly. Last year he made a net profit of over six thousand dollars. Another city man bought a run-down farm with played-out orchards on a hillside a few miles back from the Hudson. He loved apples, he loved his work; he plowed and pruned and sprayed, and in a few years was shipping bumper crops of extra fine apples from the apparently worn-out orchards, buying adjoining farms and making a success of his work in every way. Another city man came into the grape-growing region of the upper Hudson with ideals, growing new and finer varieties of grapes and putting them up in more attractive packages, regaining both his health and finding financial success as well.

Luxury on a Thousand Dollars a Year

On the other hand the city man so often does not see what he can do—and nowhere is it so necessary to learn what not to do as on the farm. At best the margin of profit is so small that there is room for only the naked essentials. Begin by making the farm pay as it is before trying up money in costly improvements and outlays for scientific farming; of course, save the manure, cut the brush, drain swamps, clear fields of stumps and rocks, and all the other things that the true farmer takes delight in doing, but do not employ a gang of men to do it. Accomplish these improvements slowly as opportunity offers. An expenditure of a thousand dollars a year will keep the average American family in real luxury on a farm, giving liberty to enjoy hunting, fishing a horse to drive, books, magazines, unlimited good food from apples to roast duck, maple-sugar to strawberries.

The ideal farm is one on which everything needed is produced. The average farmer makes the great mistake of sticking too closely to a staple or specialty, neglecting to grow fruits and vegetables for his family, or feed for his stock. Take the dairy farms of Delaware County in New York, for instance, to whose owners the rise in the price of milk has brought feed and then waste the manure. Not only that, but few of them, though they have a hundred or so acres, have a garden worthy of the name, or grow any small fruits. Salt pork, potatoes, pancakes, with some cheap store groceries, comprise their food. The city man on such a farm would at once see where the mistakes were being made.

There are some fundamental truths that we Americans will soon have to learn, among them being a more efficient and less wasteful agriculture, the saving of our woods. Life on the soil demands much self-control, bodily strength and skill along with the knowledge of

how to develop and conserve it, imagination, resourcefulness, power to grasp the possibilities of any situation. Hand-to-mouth living won't do. Our farm reflects our character; we must love the soil, and in so doing make it worthy to be loved and ourselves worthy of it.

There are two salient points concerning farm life that the city man is quite likely to entirely overlook, and the first of these is the especially efficient, capable, trustworthy help which is painfully scarce throughout the country. Provide them with good tools, let them finish one job at a time, have but one boss, don't quibble over a few minutes of time, or a few cents of pay. Treat the men and their work seriously. Practically all farm hands are eager to learn and want to become skillful workers with a reputation as such, and this fact must be taken advantage of by every successful farmer.

The Middleman Gets the Profits

The second point is that the city dweller is likely to judge the prices the farmer receives by the prices he has to pay for his supplies. Nothing could be more erroneous. With the exception of butter and eggs and a few other staple articles of high value compared with their weight in bulk, the big middleman's profits, made necessary by waste and high rents, the cost of transportation and package, are by far the largest items in cost of production. I can think of a number of products in which if the producer could get one-half of what the consumer pays he could make a fortune. For instance, in the summer of '09 tons on tons of strawberries went to waste in the Hudson Valley simply because it did not pay to ship them; a neighbor of mine pulled up and dumped down the bank a carload of beautiful celery for the same reason, and another neighbor shipped three hundred half-barrels of lettuce which cost him thirty cents each to place on the market and which the commission man sold for twenty cents a basket. I shipped at one time fifty crates of choice Delaware grapes which I might better have fed to my chickens. This may sound discouraging, but the truth is that not only is there a constantly growing chance for the city man on the farm to find ways of supplying city dwellers direct with dependable goods, getting retail prices, which means a big profit on any well-managed farm, but the steady advance in value of staple articles—like grain, cotton, meat, eggs, butter, wool, etc., means a better living for the distant grower of staple products. The taking up of all the Western lands, and this very advance in value of farm products will turn more and more people to farming.

Does farming pay? Yes, the poor on the farm can enjoy many of the luxuries of the rich in the cities, and for people with eyes and ears and souls the beauties of Nature, the constantly changing seasons bringing an endless variety of out-of-door work, the freedom, the interest of the farm stock and pets, the pleasure of providing and enjoying an abundance of good food of your own raising, the freedom from high rents and high prices make up four-fold for the things of the city.

At the farm is the place for children—how they do enjoy the apples, peaches, pears, strawberries, melons, and so on; the milk and fresh vegetables, the swimming and fishing in the summer, the sledding and skating in winter, the feeding and raising of farm pets! The farm is the place for the boys to learn independence and resourcefulness, to become men, sturdy, alert and brave.

The Mainspring of Farm Life

Though many men have made fortunes from the soil, others, like Luther Burbank and John Muir, both fame and fortune, it is not with hopes of this that we should turn to farming—rather do for ourselves the best life on one hand and on the other help to build up the rural communities. A wide-awake agricultural class should be the mainspring of farm life. All this talk about the higher cost of living is nonsense—it is the artificial standard and not the higher cost that is killing the Americans. Some of us must learn to go back to the farm, learn to make real homes there, bringing to country life its due, raising sturdy sons and daughters to be farmers and farmers' wives in turn. It can be done—only the right kind of men are lacking.—Outdoor America.

BLACKLEG OF THE POTATO
Professor W. J. Morse of the Experiment Station at Orono, has published Bulletin No. 174 from the station giving an account of a new disease which is appearing to a limited extent among potatoes grown in Maine. Prof. Morse gives the following summary of this disease in his bulletin, which we reproduce in full: "Blackleg is a bacterial disease of the stem and tuber of the potato. A similar appearing malady caused by bacteria has been reported from Canada, and another from England, Germany, France and other parts of Europe. Preliminary studies of the organisms associated with the disease indicate that they are closely similar troubles elsewhere, but whether they are identical with any of the described species of bacteria is not fully determined.

"The attacked plants are usually unthrifty, light green or even yellow, and undersized. The branches and leaves have a tendency to grow upward, forming a rather compact top, along the mid-rib. The most characteristic thing about them is the inky-black discoloration of the stem, at or below the surface of the ground, but frequently running up the stem from one to several inches above ground. The seed-piece from which the attacked plants

spring is invariably attacked with a soft-rot, and the disease appears to start on the stem at its junction with the diseased seed tuber. The germs of the disease are capable of causing a rapid decay of the young tubers, and these are sometimes attacked also.

"The evidence thus far obtained indicates that blackleg is largely distributed by means of germs carried in wounds, cracks and decayed areas of seed tubers. On account of the readiness with which the organisms are killed by drying there is little to fear from sound, smooth stock, but this should be treated with a disinfecting solution as a matter of precaution. There is some reason to think that blackleg was introduced into Canada from England and from there to the United States.

"Blackleg is apparently becoming quite widely distributed throughout the eastern part of the United States. In most states it is not common enough to attract attention, and in no region has it done much damage, although it may become a serious pest in some sections. It is not believed that it is likely to do much damage in Maine, except in low, wet soils or during abnormally wet seasons. The similar appearing trouble caused by Bacillus solanacearum, Harrison is widely distributed in Canada, and is there claimed to be of considerable economic importance as a cause of tuber decay.

"The propagation and spread of the disease probably can be controlled largely by the selection of seed from fields free from the disease, the rejection of all seed tubers which have wounds, cracks or decayed areas, and treating the remainder with corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde solutions, or with formaldehyde gas as is done for potato scab. It is not known whether or not the disease germs will remain alive in the soil to infect future crops of potatoes, but as a precautionary measure the land on which the disease occurs should be kept in grass, clover, cereals for as long a time as possible before planting it to potatoes again."

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER

Ever and anon we hear of the successful farmer and in imagination we wander away to broad-tilled acres, large red barns, large houses with beautiful lawns, fine stocks, etc., but we do not stop to consider the enormous amount of real hard work that was entailed in bringing about this condition of things. There are no hard and fast rules whereby success can be assured in this great profession, but there are certain principles that make for success and to these the following bear loyal tribute:

I shall name a few elements which a farmer cannot well do without to be successful. Make farming a speciality. I have been farming for twenty years and I never have found much time to devote to any other profession. I have stuck close to agriculture and stock raising, and I think I have been rewarded for it. I well remember when I was a small boy of hearing the saying, "Jack of all trades, and master of none." Ever since I have kept that in my mind. I would rather be a special somebody than a general nobody. The different sciences are so deep and so wide that one person cannot master them all, or even many of them.

A successful teacher makes teaching a speciality, a successful lawyer makes the legal profession a speciality. I know there are some good farmers who are lawyers, good teachers who are farmers, and good farmers who are doctors, but if you should ask them if they thought they would not be more successful if they should make their chosen profession a speciality, they will tell you yes. The most successful men we have today in any profession are specialists. This is an age of specialists.

Many times since I have been farming, other things have been presented to me, with offers of good wages, but I could not spare the time off the farm, which needs my undivided attention. The right thing to be done is to do well, my work was not satisfactory to myself. I believe the keynote to success in farming is to do the right thing at the right time. I have never well done anything but that I was rewarded, and well pleased with my work.—Maritime Farmer.

FEEDING POTATOES TO LIVE STOCK.

Owing to unsatisfactory prices received for potatoes, many farmers are feeding them to stock, especially swine. A Vermont farmer in the vicinity of Montpelier is reported as having 1,000 bushels in his cellar, and is boiling them at the rate of 25 bushels daily and feeding them to cattle and hogs. In that vicinity potatoes are retailing only 20 to 30 cents. Some argue that potatoes are worth 30 to 35 cents a bushel for feed, considering the high prices of grain. However, it is doubtful if the farmer can get that much value from his tubers, even though they are cooked for the stock.

POULTRY NOTES

Don't be afraid to make a start in pure-bred poultry. You will never go back to the mongrel if you buy carefully.

Don't keep your breeders and broilers together. Free range for the former means dollars in your pocket.

It takes a bit of time to keep the nest boxes clean these days, but if you only know how much happier a hen is when she finds a nice clean place to lay in you would not begrudge the few minutes it takes to keep them so.

The farm poultryman has usually very poor and incorrect ideas about breeding. He jumbles everything together and is constantly introducing new males to recover his flock from its run-down condition.

Ladies' Home Journal
Patterns Are the Sim-
plest and Best

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

The Ladies' Home Jour-
nal Pattern Book for
August Now In



A July Sale of Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting and Various Lines of Staple Goods on Monday

We have just received fifteen bales and cases of Blankets and Quilts, which were bought to start our sale in this department, but they were delayed in transit, and have just come to hand. This section will present an altogether different appearance on Monday with all these new bargains in staples

Special Bargains in Girls' Shoes, Monday, at \$1.25

This is an exceptionally small price indeed to place on such fine quality shoes. This offering includes several hundred pairs, consisting of all sizes up to 2, in black and tan boots, Oxfords and Slippers, in dongola kid, box calf, and tan calf. Special for Monday's selling, per pair \$1.25

Dressing Tables, Monday, \$5.75

Dressing Tables, finished in surfaced quarter cut golden oak, fitted with oval bevel plate mirror, has one drawer. Just the piece of furniture for my lady's bedroom. Special Monday \$5.75

Brass Beds Specially Priced for Monday

Brass Beds, posts are 2 in., 3/4 in. fillers, very strongly made, finished in polished or satin effect, full size. You could not get better value if you were to visit every store in the West. Monday Special \$19.75

Men's Cashmere Shirts, Reg. \$2.50 for \$1

Men's Two-Piece Imported Cashmere Bathing Suits, navy blue edged red, also plain blue. These are values up to \$2.50. Special Sale Price \$1.00

Natural Pongee Silk at a Very Special Reduction, Monday

195 yards, 26 inch.	Regular 50c.	Monday.....25c
138 yards, 34 inch.	Regular 75c.	Monday.....45c
235 yards, 34 inch.	Regular 90c.	Monday.....50c
300 yards, 34 inch.	Regular \$1.00.	Monday.....65c
435 yards, 34 inch.	Regular \$1.25.	Monday.....85c
63 yards, 31 inch, heavy weight.	Regular \$1.00.	Monday.....65c

Tapestry Rugs, Size 3 x 3, \$6.90

Tapestry Rugs, new designs and colorings, in greens, fawns and reds. These are wonderful bargains. Size 3 x 3 \$6.90



Misses' Two-Piece Dresses Reg. to \$5.00 for \$2.75

A special line of Wash Dresses, suitable for misses from 8 to 16, are being shown in our Government Street windows. These are in striped effects, of good, strong and serviceable material, in a number of excellent styles. The regular selling price was up to \$5.00. Monday you may have your choice for \$2.75

100 Pairs White Blankets at \$2.65—Worth at Least \$4.25

100 Pairs of White Blankets go on sale Monday at very special savings. This is a splendid opportunity for hotels, etc., to replenish their needs. These are easily worth \$4.25. Monday \$2.65

150 Pairs of White Blankets at \$3.25

These are a very fine White Blanket, fairly heavy and a grade which usually sells for \$5.50. Monday's July Sale Clearance, per pair \$3.25

100 Pairs of White Blankets at \$3.75

Very heavy quality are these, just the kind for those cold nights. It will pay you vastly to purchase now. These are worth \$6.25. Monday, per pair \$3.75

Extra Special—12, Only, Pairs of All-Wool Blankets at \$4.90

This is really the best offering of the Blanket Section. The reason for this low price is owing to their getting slightly soiled through being handled. The usual selling price was up to \$9.00. Special Monday, per pair \$4.90

Interesting Bargains in Comforters on Monday

Eiderdown Comforters, Worth \$15.00, for \$9.75

100 of Beautiful Eiderdown Comforters go on sale at go-quick prices. These are covered with satin and trimmed with fringe edge, also a number covered with broadened satin and silk. Values to \$15.00. Monday \$9.75

Eiderdown Comforters, Worth \$8.50, Mon., \$4.90

These are in a number of very pretty and artistic designs, covered with rich mercerized satin, and satin trimmed. Size 6 x 5. Worth \$8.50. Monday \$4.90

Honey Comb and Marcella Quilts to Move Out Quickly

50 Dozen Honeycomb Bedspreads, suitable for single beds. Price \$1.00. Monday \$0.75

40 Dozen 10 x 4 Honeycomb Bedspreads, extra heavy. Monday \$2.45

100 Dozen Full Size Honeycomb Bedspreads, extra heavy. Monday \$1.35

40 Marcella Quilts, slightly soiled, at special reductions.

Black Dress Goods, Sheets, Sheeting, Pillow Slips at July Prices, Mon.

60 Dozen Hemstitched Sheets, 2 1/4 x 2 1/2. Monday, per pair \$1.80

25 Dozen Hemstitched Sheets, extra quality. Monday, per pair \$2.00

Hemstitched Pillow Slips. Extra special value, at each \$25c

8-4 Bleached Sheeting. Per yard Monday, 45c and \$35c

9-4 Bleached Sheeting at 45c, 35c and 25c

Extra Heavy Bleached Sheeting, at per yard, 50c and \$45c

Towels and Towelling at Money-Saving Prices

50 Dozen Turkish Towels, Monday, Each, 5c

Full Size Huckaback Towels, damask border. Regular 20c. Monday, 2 for 25c

Turkish Towels, large size. Monday, 2 for 25c

100 Dozen Flannelette Polishing Dusters. Monday Special, each \$5c

Fringed Huckaback Towels. Monday, per dozen \$2.00

100 Dozen Roller Towelling, 2 1-2 Yards Long, Monday, Each, 25c

Damask Tabling and Napkins Liberally Reduced

50 Dozen Damask Table Cloths, slightly soiled, at special reductions for Monday.

Bleached Damask, 65 in. Usual 75c value. Monday, per yard \$50c

Damask Tabling, 72 in. wide, bleached. Regular \$1.00. Monday, per yard \$65c

Table Napkins in various sizes. Special Monday, per doz. \$2.35, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.40

Four Lots of Linens and Muslins Substantially Reduced

At These Prices You Should Lay in a Stock That Will Last Some Time

Regular values, 25c. Monday, per yard \$10c

Regular values, to 35c. Monday, per yard \$15c

Regular values, 25c. Monday, per yard \$12 1/2c

Regular values to 75c. Monday, per yard \$25c

Ladies' Coat Dresses, Values to \$17.50 for \$5.75

This is very special value indeed. They are made of a fine linen repp, in plain colors, such as blue, white, helio, mauve, etc. These consist of the season's very latest innovations. Styles are exceedingly smart and captivating. Splendidly made, and are a bargain very seldom heard of. Regular values to \$17.50. Monday \$5.75

Art Table Cloths, Mon., 25c

Fancy Art Table Covers, printed on strong cotton fabric, and fast colors, in two designs and a wide range of colorings. These measure about 1 yard square. The price should sell them out very quickly, and they are a snap. Special, each \$25c

A Splendid Opportunity to Procure Nottingham Lace Curtains, Monday

Monday we are placing on sale a very special line of Nottingham Lace Curtains. These are being shown in Broad Street windows. A glance will convince you of the exceptional savings that can be made. All kinds of designs are represented, while prices range from \$2.90 down to \$95c

Art Curtains, Mon., \$3.75 Pair

Printed Art Curtains in two-toned effects, of greens and blues, in new floral designs on oatmeal cloth, 3 1/2 yards long, 50 inches wide. Just the curtains for bedroom and drawing-room windows. Special, per pair \$3.75

Men's Underwear, Reg. 50c, Mon., 25c

Men's Natural Shade Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, nice Summer weight, cool and comfortable, another delivery on Special Sale. Value 50c per garment. Monday Special \$25c

Special Val. in Boy's Norfolk Suits, \$1.75

\$1.75 is a very small price indeed to pay for a Boy's Suit that is well made, stylish looking and serviceable. Yet you can get one of these fine suits here Monday. In every instance the material alone would cost what we are asking. They are in tweeds. Special, Monday, at \$1.75

Ladies' Coats Values to \$17.50 for \$5.75



These are just the kind suited for either street or outing. They are mostly full length, in plain colors, well made and cool and comfortable. Made of a very fine linen repp. Reg. values to \$17.50, for \$5.75

VOL. L. NO. 372.

MOBS THREATEN TRAIN

Conductor on Grand
Finds Need of Police
tion at Sherbrooke,
Fears of Train Wreck

IMPROVEMENT IN PASSENGER SERVICE

Practically No Freight
on Whole System—
Has Prospect of Sho-
Famine

MONTREAL, July 20.—Wor-
first disturbances as the result
strike of Grand Trunk conduct-
trainsmen reached Montreal this
ing from Sherbrooke and Islan-
on the Montreal and Portland
At Sherbrooke the conductor
Montreal local last night had
escorted from the train to the
book and back by police because
hostile crowd at the station
who threatened him with vio-
Island Pond the eastbound an-
bound express trains had to
outside of the town be-
threats of strike sympathy
wreck the trains and the in-
the local police to cope with
onstrators. A company of stat-
was said to be coming today.

May Cause Cheap Fruit
TORONTO, July 20.—While
men are optimistic the fact
the local market is likely to
glutted if the strike continues
is no difficulty in getting fruit
cause much of it comes by
the trouble will be in getting
as the C. P. R. has all it can
The result will be that fruit
sold at any price in Toronto.
All Grand Trunk passengers
were prompt on Sunday
were running. The
shipment will comprise some
of all passenger trains in se-
trict today, and begin running
within two days. S. M. Berry,
president of the Brotherhood
directors, arrived in the city
from Montreal, and says the con-
troubles will begin in a few
minutes running freight trains.

NEW LONDON, July 20.—W-
aid of strike breakers from
York the Central Vermont
was able to send out two trains
this city during the morning,
was no violence here, and while
trains passed through William-
only demonstration from a crew
the station was a chorus of jeer-
freight. It is practically im-
possible to get any freight out
of the city.

Meat Famine at Portland
PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—A
famine in Portland for a few
will be one of the effects of the
on the Grand Trunk, as the Por-
western portion of the state
practically empty refrigerators.
shipment are held up east of
and rush orders for constant
other railroads have been with-
Chicago. The Montreal train
press train was five hours late.
No freight trains will leave the
terminal before tomorrow.

Cars of Coal Switched
DETROIT, July 20.—Local
Trunk railway officials today
decided to switch several cars
of coal from Milwaukee Junction
sidings of local dealers. With
the exception of a few cars, the
moved here since the strike
began. There has been no disor-
der.

Attempted Train Wreck
CLINTON, Ont., July 20.—A
tempt was made last night to
Grand Trunk rail road track
discovered on the track, but the
was stopped in time.

Trying for Arbitration
OTTAWA, July 20.—The Minis-
Labor is in communication
President Hays and officials of
brotherhoods of railway con-
and trainmen with a view to the
pointment of a board of arbitra-
settle the strike of Grand Trunk
employees.

Due to Apoplexy
ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 20.—
with apoplexy, Mrs. Elizabeth
burt, wife of Prof. L. S. Hurlbut
the John S. Hopkins University,
more, Md., fell from a pier into
inches of water in Canandaigua
this afternoon and was drowned.
husband and two sons were close
but did not see her fall.

Body of His Wife
NEW YORK, July 20.—F.
tick, a retired butcher of Pierr-
Rockland county, N.Y., almost
lapsed in the morgue today as he
tified as that of his wife the body
woman found strangled to death
Brooklyn, zoning house, yester-
Hettick said the woman deserted
and their two children several mo-
ago. The murder is unsolved.

New York's Auto Law
ALBANY, N.Y., July 20.—The
days Secretary of State Koenig
received nearly \$140,000 from appli-
for owners and chauffeurs' licenses
der the new Callan automobile
Secretary Koenig said today that
had learned of an attempt being
by certain chauffeurs in New York
escape the new law by going to
necticut and taking out a license
He says these chauffeurs must pass
examination before they can use
any machine in New York State.