

Sale

Men Furn-earance August

Decorated with
st sale ... \$2.75
English china
Reg. \$9.75 August
... \$3.50
English china
... \$3.50
fine china, border
gust sale ... \$3.50
china, blue decora-
... \$4.00
ina, 37 pieces, blue
gust sale ... \$3.50
ina, 38 pieces, de-
t sale ... \$4.00

Decorations, with
... \$1.75
blue, Special
... \$2.75
decorations, in-
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August sale \$5.75
line, just arrived.
lors, heavily gilt.
... \$5.75 and \$4.75

Decorations, with
... \$6.50
ed with gold clo-
... \$5.15
ne green with two
... \$7.25
ite fancy emboss-
... \$4.25
rose spray, with
heavy gold lines.
... \$7.75
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6 dessert plates,
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pers.

Decorations, with
at size. Regular
... 15c
rt size. Regular
... 25c
mottle, 1/2 quart
... 25c
art size, assorted
sale ... 35c
ANDS, assorted.
... \$1.25

Decorations, with
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Decorations, with
Victoria for the
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c. They are set
ave sufficient in-
-satisfactory ser-

Decorations, with
d Blankets
in white and grey.
1.50, 1.25, \$1.00
1.75, 1.50, \$1.25
... \$6.75
FS, 58 x 74, 5-lb.
... \$5.00
FS, 62 x 78, 6-lb.
... \$6.50
FS, 66 x 82, 7-lb.
... \$7.50
FS, 70 x 86, 8-lb.
... \$8.50
FS, 72 x 90, 9-lb.
... \$9.50
pair ... \$7.50
pair ... \$8.50
pair ... \$10.50

LONDON INSTRUCTIONS ON MILITARY MATTERS

Sanction Must Be Obtained for Honorary Distinctions and Titles

NICKEL COINAGE CONTEMPLATED

Marconi Company Enters Suit Against Government—Lord Strathcona on All Red Route

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Lord Elgin, the colonial secretary, has sent a dispatch to Earl Grey setting forth that the attention of his majesty's government has been drawn to the diversity of practice which prevails in various parts of the empire in regard to the granting of honorary distinctions and titles of military units. He says: "I have now, by his majesty's command, to indicate to you the procedure which it is considered desirable should be observed in such matters, and as all hon-orary distinctions (not only decorations and medals) must be held to emanate from the sovereign, they should not in any case be granted without his majesty's sanction having been obtained. Changes of titles which involve the use of the words 'royal' or 'imperial' or introduce the name of a member of the royal family (for example, Duke of Cornwall) should likewise be submitted in the first instance for his majesty's sanction. Any application, therefore, to use such designations, or for the grant of honorary distinctions of military units, should be referred to the secretary of state for information, with a statement of the reasons for the changes where such changes are made on military grounds. If it will be necessary for the above mentioned procedure to be carried out before any honorary distinction or change of title can be recorded in army lists published by the war office.

It is probable that on the opening of the year a royal mint will be established in Ottawa. A new nickel penny will be introduced into the Canadian coinage. It is felt there is a need for a penny piece in Canada, and a nickel coin of two cents would not have the disadvantage in respect to cumbersome size and weight which necessitates the discarding of the old copper penny. The nickel in Canadian coinage would also afford another convenient market for the large nickel areas now being exploited at Cobalt. The new mint will employ about sixty men and will turn out about 16,000,000 coins per year. At present the British mint is turning out on the average of 16,000,000 Canadian coins per year. Cobalt camps have already yielded \$1,000,000. Hon. Sidney Fisher has sailed from Southampton for Canada.

Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. L. P. Broder are not expected in Ottawa for five or six weeks and a yoke of oxen. The complaint was made from Russell, Man., where Shields will be brought back for trial for fraud.

Saskatchewan Municipalities
Regina, Sask., Aug. 7.—Including in the scope of their discussions the ownership of telephones, taxation of railways for local improvements, appointment of a government auditor and their own system of municipal book-keeping, assessment of real estate at its actual value and government support for civic loans, the delegates to the first annual convention of the Union of Saskatchewan municipalities in session at the city hall succeeded in completing their programme of business. Owing to important events in other provinces, the conference was rather poorly attended.

BURIED TREASURE TALE OF ST. LAWRENCE GULF
Massachusetts Man Says He Has Found an Old Pirate's Booty

Montreal, Aug. 7.—A man named Dillon, of Salem, Mass., who has just returned to this city from a trip on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, tells of a buried treasure which takes one back to the days of Monte Cristo. According to the man's story, a certain officer of the British navy, in command of a frigate which accompanied Wolfe on his successful campaign against Quebec married and later settled in Maine. He afterwards returned to seafaring life, only this time, in place of fighting under the British ensign he raised the black flag. Just previous to the date of his last voyage, the man addressed a missive to his family indicating a certain island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he had hidden more than three million pound sterling in treasure. This document, according to Dillon, was destroyed but the man claims he has discovered a duplicate, which he stumbled on by accident. He states it shows the exact location of the treasure. He is returning to Salem, where he will outfit, and with the proper vessel, tools, etc., will proceed to dig up the old pirate's millions.

RUSSIAN NAVY PLANS ARE SUBJECT OF SPECULATION

Rumoured Proposal to Raise Large Loan in Germany

CONDITIONS MENTIONED UNLIKELY

Two Large Battleships With Heavy Armament to Be Built in Russian Yards

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—There is no information here regarding the report that Germany is to loan Russia \$2,500,000 for the reconstruction of her fleet with the understanding that all warships be built in Germany. Neither the foreign embassies nor the foreign office could shed any light on the rumor, but the sum is regarded as a mere bagatelle, and the condition that Russia should place all orders for warship construction with German firms is declared improbable. The government has recently given orders for warships in various Russian yards, but the full project of reconstruction has not been formulated. It is noteworthy in this connection that the opinion is gaining ground in military and other circles that Russia will have no use for a fleet except for coast defense.

A. Q. U. W. SUIT

Judgment Delivered in Case of Grand Lodge

Winnipeg, Aug. 7.—A judgment of more than ordinary importance to the members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was delivered by Judge Macdonald in a case involving an action brought by the Grand Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories against the Supreme Lodge, the Provincial Lodge of Saskatchewan, the Sault Ste. Marie Lodge, Saskatchewan and Alberta and other defendants, with costs.

Arrested in Vancouver.
Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 7.—Chief Elliott, of the provincial police, left for Vancouver to bring back David Shields, who was arrested by the police of that place at the instigation of the provincial police here. Shields was arrested charged with trading off a horse upon which he had received a lien note of \$100 cash and a yoke of oxen. The complaint was made from Russell, Man., where Shields will be brought back for trial for fraud.

DEBATING FINDING OF FIRE INVESTIGATION

City Council Will Likely Agree on Report on Monday Evening

Nothing definite resulted from the secret session of the city council which was held on Tuesday evening after the conclusion of the fire investigation. There was a long desultory discussion of the various phases of the question, as they had been brought forward by different witnesses during which a divergence of views on various points was noticeable. The discussion was prolonged till 11.15 p.m. when the city fathers were obliged to disperse in order to catch the last cars, and another session will be necessary. It is understood that the matter will probably come up again next Monday evening on the regular council night, and may be taken up just before the ordinary council meeting is convened. The city clerk will draw up a report upon lines laid down at the secret session embodying the salient features of the investigation, and will present it at the next session. What, if any, steps will be taken as a result of the evidence given is at present unknown.

QUEBEC ROWDYISM

Indignation Expressed Over the Mobbing of Mr. Bourassa

Quebec, Aug. 7.—There was considerable indignation throughout the city following the disgraceful actions which characterized the Bourassa meeting the evening before last. The Quebec Chronicle accused Taschereau, M. P., of preventing the police from doing their duty. Mr. Taschereau states that he did not interfere with them or prevent them from arresting law-breakers, but he says that a man who cries "Vive Laurier" is not a law transgressor. He merely told the police that they should not place such men in custody.

Boston Council Scandal.
Boston, Aug. 7.—District Attorney John B. Moran today ordered summonses to issue for the council of the city, consisting of 75 members, to appear before the grand jury in connection with the investigation of charges of bribery in the passage of a loan bill last month. It is said that the councilmen will be examined on Friday.

MOORS EXCITED OVER BOMBARDMENT BY THE FRENCH

Towns in Vicinity of Casa Blanca Are Surrounded by Tribesmen

DEMANDS ARE MADE BY FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 7.—A despatch from Tangier this afternoon says that the Moorish troops composing the garrison of Casa Blanca have been disarmed. Their arms and ammunition have been deposited at the French consulate. The Moorish officials have demanded the protection of the city to the Franco-Spanish forces. The French cruisers Gallies and Du Chayla continue to fire on and dispose the Moorish horsemen who approach the city.

TROOPS IN BELFAST HAVE QUIETING EFFECT

First Day of Military Control Passed Off Without Incident

Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 7.—Troops took possession of the streets of Belfast this morning, and strong guards were posted at the custom house square and other centres. Thousands of citizens watched with mixed feelings the inauguration of military control of the city as the result of the strike and insubordination. The first day of the military policing of Belfast passed in absolute quiet. There was no incident of any kind, and the effect of the presence of the troops on the business of the city was most excellent. Some of the mills and factories that had been closed were reopened and others announced that they will reopen tomorrow. More goods have been moved from the docks than on any day since the dockers' strike began, and it is apparent that the strikers and the carters will compromise speedily. The troops were withdrawn from the streets at 5 o'clock this afternoon. During the evening commercial men commented favorably upon the great change for the better in the situation, and they anticipated an early return to normal conditions.

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DEFENCE OF PETTIBONE
Statement Repeated that Mr. Darrow Will Not Be Employed

Denver, Aug. 7.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners is called and will be held as soon as President Moyer arrives here, which will be in a few days. The meeting is called in connection to the effect that at this meeting the question of determining upon counsel for George A. Pettibone, who will be tried in October at Boise, Idaho, on the same charge as that on which Secretary Treasurer Haywood has been acquitted, will be brought up. The report also has it that Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, who assisted in the Haywood trial will not be retained in the Pettibone case, and that E. F. Richardson, of Denver, also of counsel for Haywood, will handle the Pettibone case. Richardson has been declared in published interviews that he would not under any circumstances again associate himself with Darrow and this morning's paper prints an interview in which he is credited with reiterating the above statement.

ELEVEN KILLED

Derailment of Passenger Train on German Road

Berlin, Aug. 7.—A passenger train was derailed last night between Posen and Thorn. The two engines and passenger cars and three cars derailed. The official report says that eleven persons were killed and ten injured. Among the dead are Prince Alexander Begoff, two sons of Count Koyevinski, Mar-tan, Russia, and a Russian captain who was accompanying them.

LONG LIFE FOR ROCKEFELLER

Physician Says He is Likely to Reach Ninety-Four

Cleveland, O., Aug. 7.—John D. Rockefeller will live to be more than 94 years old, is the prediction of Dr. H. F. Biggar, his family physician. Dr. Biggar watched Rockefeller play golf over the Forest Hill links and at the finish he declared that the Standard Oil magnate was likely to live more than a quarter of a century longer. Wm. Rockefeller, J. D.'s father, is still living and is 94. "Mr. Rockefeller has been born twice physically and he is only forty-seven years old now," said the doctor. "He is growing up again and growing up scientifically. Mr. Rockefeller came to Cleveland in the midst of the panic period, completely broken in health and spirit. He could eat nothing, his appetite gone. 'Doctor, I'm a sick man, I'm sick,' he said, but it is not on account of the financial situation that I am sick," he said, "it's through disappointment of my friends."

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MORE MOORS KILLED BY WAR VESSEL

Bombardment Provoked by Attack Made on Guard for Consulate

DEAD WILL NUMBER HUNDREDS

Some Frenchmen Wounded—Pasha of Casablanca Reported to Have Surrounded Town

Tangier, Aug. 6.—According to a semi-official account of the fighting at Casablanca the commander of the Gallies asked permission to land a guard of sailors to protect the French consulate, which was granted, but while the guard was proceeding to the consulate it was fired upon in the streets and six bluejackets and an ensign were wounded. The French then cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet, killing many of the Moors. On arriving at the consulate, the guard started to enter the consulate, but the Arab quarter of Casablanca the Casablanca battery fired a couple of blank shots, when the Du Chayla was entering the bay, and the cruiser replied, in which the commander of the battery, the Moorish gunners retreating. The Europeans of the city were not touched. The Du Chayla then shelled the beach where a number of Kabyles assembled, killing many of them.

The cruiser also shelled the outskirts of Casa Blanca, where groups of Moors were seen. The French ships at Casa Blanca are the Gallies, Du Chayla and Forbin, and the Spanish cruiser Don Alvarez De Bazan. Senor Neraxin, the Italian Minister here, has demanded reparation for the murder of three Italians at Casa Blanca, and the wounding of a fourth Italian subject. The minister insists on the punishment of the guilty persons and the payment of an indemnity to the families of the victims. Reports from Rabat say the situation there is critical. The Berber tribesmen threaten to invade the city, and panic-stricken Europeans are fleeing the place.

Paris, Aug. 6.—A special despatch received here from Tangier says the street fighting in and the bombardment of Casablanca, according to a refugee who arrived on the steamer Anatole, continued throughout Sunday, and was still in progress when the steamer left at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The French warships fired a total of about 2,000 rounds. The number of Moorish dead will run into the hundreds. A single party of about 150 Moors was killed. The French wounded number about 12. No Frenchman was killed. The Marabout, Sidi Marout, was wounded.

On Saturday night the Moorish garrison at Casa Blanca was advised that troops would be landed the next day. He gave assurances that the city would remain calm. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning a small detachment of 50 marines in command of an ensign landed in the city. This had hardly passed through the gate before the cruiser fired a volley from its main battery. The cruiser fired a volley from its main battery. The cruiser fired a volley from its main battery. The cruiser fired a volley from its main battery.

COMET DISCOVERED
Columbo, Ceylon, Aug. 7.—The comet recently discovered near Aldebaran was observed from the Trincomalee observatory last night. It was bright and had a nebulousity of the second magnitude.

Gambler McDonald Dying.
Chicago, Aug. 7.—Michael C. McDonald, formerly a boss gambler and politician of this city, is dying in a hospital. McDonald is the husband of Mrs. Dora McDonald now awaiting trial for the murder of Webster's. This affair and the disclosures that it brought are said to have had a strong influence in shortening McDonald's life.

Implement's Fully Guaranteed \$5.00 to \$12.00 35c 10c \$2.00 ARE, LTD. d Broad Streets

TOUCHING SCENE AT CHURCH DEDICATION

Veteran Methodist Missionary Dr. Robson Sheds Tears of Joy

At the close, there were many expressions of thankfulness and gratitude for Dr. Robson's return to health, as there had been throughout the service.

The trustees, who also took part in the dedication service, were W. J. Andrews, R. Frost, A. E. Fawcett, J. T. Reid, the contractor and builder of the church; John Brown and Frank L. Vosper, perhaps the leading spirit in the movement for its erection.

Mr. William Hicks took out from the Hastings street Presbyterian church, his singing was particularly interesting service that will be ever memorable to those who heard it.

Dr. Robson considered that everything that had happened in the district, and the men were up night and day fighting it.

Following this the trustees enclosed the pulpit, each with the four clergymen taking part in the reading of the Psalm and the service usual at dedications.

Next Payment to Be Put Up On 1st of August

DEPRECATES THE CLASS OF JAPANESE COMING

Tokio Newspaper Says Immigrants to This Country Are Not of Best Class

Tatsuya Kato, a special correspondent of the Japanese Trade Journal of Tokio, arrived in Victoria yesterday morning and as a steamer passenger on board the Blue Funnel liner Antiochus, bound to Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and other United States ports, with a view to studying the conditions of Japanese immigrants on the Pacific coast at first hand.

Mr. Kato says he witnessed the arrival of Prince Fushimi on board the British cruiser Monmouth before leaving Yokohama. Several Japanese cruisers and torpedo destroyers went out to meet the British cruiser, firing salutes at sea.

The Japanese correspondent was not highly impressed with the character of the average passengers among whom he traveled across the Pacific. He said the Japanese who come to this coast were among the worst type of Japan.

With regard to the oft expressed statement that Japan hankers for the Philippine Islands Mr. Kato said that his own countrymen in this country do not care to take the islands as a gift, much less to plunge the nation in war by seizing them as has been alleged.

Mr. Livingstone considered that everything that had happened in the district, and the men were up night and day fighting it.

Chief Deasy of Nelson Perfects Valuable Fire-Fighting Appliance

Nelson, August 6.—Chief Deasy has acquired a connection for a hydrant, the first of its kind to be employed in Western Canada, the use of which, the chief claims, may mean the saving of thousands of dollars in times of emergencies.

COUPLE REQUEST AND BIG WAREHOUSE FOR COFFIN ISLAND

Victoria Chinese While Honoring Their Emperor Ask For Constitution

The Canadian Oil company has, it is stated, decided to build large tanks for oil in connection with a warehouse and wharf to be placed at Coffin Island, at the foot of Russell street, Victoria West, and near the mouth of Victoria harbor.

Renshaw Beats Baker

Local Markets

Timber Lands for Sale

Wanted - Teacher

For Sale

Victoria Tide Table

CONGRATULATIONS

Victoria Chinese While Honoring Their Emperor Ask For Constitution

Victoria, B. C. His Majesty Emperor Kwang Su, Emperor of the British Empire, Ambassador, Peking.

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Victoria Tide Table

Victoria Tide Table

August Bargains For Today

Table listing various goods and their prices: Black Louise Silk, Regular \$8.25, Friday \$6.15; Navy Japan Taffeta, 4.50, 3.50; Reseda, 4.50, 3.50; Black, 5.00, 3.75; Cream, 4.50, 3.40; Cream, 5.25, 3.90; Cream, 5.50, 3.65.

Come Early as there are Only a Few in each Price—Good Sizes

Headquarters for Dress Goods Dents' Gloves Milliners Dress-making Etc. Etc. Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Local Markets

Timber Lands for Sale

Wanted - Teacher

For Sale

Victoria Tide Table

N.W. 1-4 Sec. 24, Tp. 9, owned by the estate of Henry Saunders. S.W. 1-4 Sec. 25, Tp. 9, owned by the estate of Henry Saunders. W. 1-4 Sec. 25, Tp. 10, owned by the Western Canadian Ranching Co., Ltd. S.W. 1-4 Sec. 26, Tp. 10, owned by Wm. Wilson; and Crown lands. Dated this 7th day of August, 1907. S. D. D. EDMONSON, VICTOR VIGELIUS, B. H. JOHN, By their solicitors, Bodwell & Lawson, of Victoria, B. C.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

SOME PARTING WORDS

Appended are a few brief expressions from the visiting British pressmen of the opinions they have formed on their trans-Canadian tour, which culminated in their too brief stay on this far-western frontier of the Empire.

Canada seems to grow more English and more homelike the further we get from home. Victoria is the most English and at the same time the most cosmopolitan city we have seen since we landed in America.

Of the many attentions shown us since our arrival in Canada, none has been more delicate than that of the editor of the Colonist, who now wishes us to become his collaborator.

In reviewing the past few weeks, I find that my dominant impressions of Canada are bound up in its huge extent and the ebullient energy of its population relatively so small.

There are problems already suggesting themselves in the future of Canada—problems arising out of her own domestic development—which will call for much wisdom, both from her people and her statesmen.

I know of no part of the British Empire which will have in the immediate future as great a fascination for students of imperial problems and imperial developments as this island country of Vancouver.

R. More than all these material assets, British Columbia is saturated with the spiritual and historical traditions of Great Britain.

Time, and hard work in an overcrowded land dims and blurs many vivid experiences. In my opinion, time and work will alike prove quite powerful to remove from the minds of the men of the British newspaper men now in this city.

Every Englishman who visits Canada just now has certain questions at the bottom of his mind. Is the rapid expansion of agriculture and industry still in progress, and does its continuation in the immediate future seem reasonably assured?

Most of the members of this party of writers for the press who have been content, before they started on this trip, to have used the catchword "Hands across the Seas."

With regard to the natural resources of Canada, portly volumes have been written, and still the tale will not be fully told.

In the past Canada has suffered because of the ignorance of the people in the old country regarding the conditions of life here.

It is not in a position to say that this tour through Canada has been a revelation to me. It has been a happy kind of confirmation of all the boasts and hopes that I have been expressing about Canada since I passed through the country fifteen years ago.

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The Ontario government is about entering upon a very active campaign for the purpose of promoting a union in that province.

Winston Churchill promised his support to the British Cotton-Growing Society at a dinner given by the Duke of Marlborough to Sir Alfred Jones and his council in the Constitutional club and Sir Alfred to prove his faith, announced that he was prepared to subscribe £10,000 to its capital.

Her spirit was no more idle than were the silkworms that she tended while they made ready to spin themselves cocoons, and like them she herself came to spin chrysalis of the silk of dreams in which she might hide and bask.

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Some conception of the greatness of its possibilities is now beginning to take hold of the minds of the British people, and I have no doubt that the next few years of Canada's career will be the most notable, and the most expansive in its history.

It is announced that the North American Timber company of St. Paul is about to erect two or more saw mills on Vancouver Island and will cut lumber at the rate of a million and a quarter feet daily.

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It is not in a position to say that this tour through Canada has been a revelation to me. It has been a happy kind of confirmation of all the boasts and hopes that I have been expressing about Canada since I passed through the country fifteen years ago.

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THROUGH A Now, we see the So said the A ting to the Corinth is from that bea which he describes Charly. It is pteces back by the know in part. one of the reason teaching finds so active that business fact that so mers, or perhaps it curate as they say speak as they say and I know all that Paul, who next to be regarded as ent of Christianity indeed, that some speak of our religtiandy, did not clie the teacher. Inde rarely dogmatic and argumentative. He- soning powers of doing so sometime- ments, which mus to their meanng times this leads Paul's epistles thi there. But there ing what he mean expression which this article and in glion would only stations, as Paul r would be less of v ed unbelief in the In the very nat are matters which grasp of human b is one of them; b other; the absente third, and perhap able of them all, f a thing is my, al- of it, as always c we are absolutely the idea that any gaining. We can that is all. Whe spiritual world, by arena of the force- preable by phys to deal with some understand in a and for the vario we have as yet n we are compelled to know about it only to material there are hundre will argue from t establish the truth lar conception of Paul, and we sub- tleties of some at being fully un- teachers to whom is of more value t and correctness o desired than corr Such people can they may not on a glass darkly, b absolutely blind t ing at all. If you read the not as so many p ing, which it has be your duty to r cord of the caree very much alive about him, and the privilege of a Chr- see that his Chr- of an experience h man endeavoring new rules, but e influence. This about his religio- nor his invective- planning the un- like the blind m- ment narrative, to know how he certain that, wh- blind, he was ab- clear that Paul f new spiritual vis- that he dreamed as in the case e were let down f he had present v insight into the the Creator and y inspired as a power, as no o- pairs to have b him saying that that he was abie a glass darkly. It seems to us ever to play the to in the regem- must step down superiority. It there are limits priests and bish- not follow that number of eccl- necessarily be ri- wrong. Humanit- vation. We bel- in the teachings- teachings have b ecclastical dog- man is unable t Divine Truth fr- gress work. Th- when men were t they were told, mend proof, not- acies, but in t- monstration. B- above, was wr- when he broke i- its qualities to e in part. Let the society exhibit characterize Ch- more to draw pe-

AN HOUR WITH THE LITTLE

"THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY."

"Now we see through a glass darkly." So said the Apostle Paul in writing to the Corinthians. The quotation is from that beautiful chapter in which he describes the attributes of Charity. It is preceded a few sentences back by the statement that "we know in part." It occurs to us that one of the reasons why religious teaching finds so little sympathy from active business men is to be found in the fact that so many religious teachers or perhaps it would be more accurate to say teachers of religion, speak as they saw everything clearly and know all that there is to be known. Paul who next to Jesus Himself, is to be regarded as the greatest exponent of Christianity, to such an extent indeed, that some orthodox writers speak of our religion as Pauline Christianity, did not claim to be an infallible teacher. Indeed his writings are rarely dogmatic and almost always argumentative. He appealed to the reasoning powers of his hearers and in doing so sometimes made use of arguments which must be perceived as to their meaning in order to make them applicable to our day. Some-times this leads preachers to read into Paul's epistles things that are not there. But there is no need of inquiring what he meant when he used the expression which forms the caption of this article, and if all teachers of religion would only recognize their limitations, as Paul recognized his, there would be less of what is wrongly called unbelief in the world.

In the very nature of things there are matters which are beyond the grasp of human intelligence. Eternity is one of them; boundless space is another; the absence of beginning in a thing, and perhaps the most unthinkable of them all, for when we see that a thing is we may after a fashion think of it as always continuing to be, but we are absolutely powerless to grasp the idea that anything was without beginning. We can say the words, but that is all. When we speak of the spiritual world, by which we mean the arena of the forces which are not appreciable by physical science, we have to deal with something which we only understand in a very imperfect way and for the various phases of which we have as yet no vocabulary. Hence we are compelled to express the little we know about it in words applicable only to material things. Nevertheless there are hundreds of teachers, who will argue from the dictionary to establish the truth of their own particular conception of what is, according to Paul, and we submit according to the dictates of common sense, not capable of being fully understood. There are teachers to whom form of expression is of more value than manner of living and correctness of ritual more to be desired than correctness of conduct. Such people cannot comprehend that they may not only be seeing through a glass darkly, but that they may be absolutely blind to anything worth seeing at all.

If you read the life of Paul critically, not as so many pages of inspired writing, which it has come in some way to be your duty to peruse, but as the record of the career of a man, who was very much alive to things around about him, and who had enjoyed the privilege of a good education, you will see that his Christianity took the form of an experience of a new power. After his conversion he was not simply a man endeavoring to govern his life by new rules, but one filled with a new influence. This was the real thing about his religion, not his arguments, nor his invective nor his efforts at explaining the unexplainable. He was like the blind man in the New Testament narrative, who did not pretend to know how he was cured, but was certain that, whereas he had been blind, he was able to see. It is very clear that Paul felt that he enjoyed a new spiritual vision. We do not mean that he dreamed that the baskets, that were let down from Heaven, but that he had present with him always a new insight into the relations of man to the Creator and to his fellows. And yet inspired as he was with this new power, as no one since his time appears to have been inspired, we find him saying that he knew only in part, that he was able to see only as through a glass darkly.

It seems to us that if the Church is ever to play the part, which it ought to in the regeneration of society, it must step down from its attitude of superiority. It must recognize that there are limits to the knowledge of priests and bishops, and that it does not follow that the majority of any number of ecclesiastical people must necessarily be right and the remainder wrong. Humanity is waiting for salvation. We believe it is to be found in the teachings of Jesus, but these teachings have been so befogged with ecclesiastical dogma that the ordinary man is unable to distinguish what is Divine Truth from what is human guess work. The time has passed when men were content to accept what they were told to believe. They demand proof, not in the form of miracles, not in the form of arguments simply, but in the form of actual demonstration. Paul, as has been said before, was writing about Charity, when he broke off his description of its qualities to say that we know only in part. Let those who would redeem society exhibit the qualities which characterize Charity, and they will do more to draw people within the influ-

ence of the church than if they wrote a whole library of books on theology, devised the most erudite ritual imaginable or preached the most logical sermons. Let our would-be teachers be content to allow us to remain in ignorance, seeing that no matter what they can do the ignorance must remain. Let them exhibit instead of logic and theory, the Christian graces. Let them show by their daily life that they have, like Paul, become vested with a new power, which controls their life for good, and they will find the world getting very close to the ideal which the Founder of Christianity would have it imitate.

And let us add, for we think it cannot be said too often, that the world is hungry for salvation as it never was before. When we look out upon society, and observe the poverty, sin, suffering, oppression, injustice and all the rest of the medley of mistakes and wickedness, which has bred so much unhappiness in the past and is so fraught with danger in the future, we must admit that salvation cannot be secured by argument, by pleasant tales, by attractive performances, by the formulation of creeds, by anything else in fact, except a regenerating force operating upon humanity. Is there such a force in the Christian religion, as taught by Christ Himself and perceived by Paul, although only in part and as though seen through a glass darkly? We believe there is, and that if we would only brush away the clouds of ecclesiastical speculation, "the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," would shine forth in all its splendor and illuminate the path of society through the wilderness of doubt and uncertainty that is before it, and which without its rays may prove to be a veritable Valley of the Shadow of Death.

COMMUNISM.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

From the time of our youth, when in sweet idleness we dreamed of great deeds awaiting us to do, and saw the future in visions as dazzlingly beautiful as they were impossible and unreal, we have conceived of a state of things in the world quite different from the existing conditions, a state of things that would mean equal work for everyone, equal riches for everyone, equal happiness for everyone; we have planned, in short, for a lovely Utopia, a Commune in the true sense of the word, where all things useful and good and beautiful should be held in common; where the banner of caste should be done away with; where there should be neither war nor rumor of war, and where, to one and all, old and young, wise and ignorant, the winds of heaven should come with the same fragrance, and the grass would unfold in the wide meadows for every eye to see. Then as we grew older and learned of the wilful joylessness of the hurrying world; of the pitiful poverty of the city's rich; of the self-inflicted blindness of those of the sight, would mean God's sunning, in the death-stricken, shadowy places, where there is neither God nor light, then indeed we knew that our Utopia was but a laud of visions, more real than its name, "The Land of Nowhere."

But there have been others, and there must always be others whose belief in the godliness of men has carried, and will carry them, further than mere dreaming, men who have put their ideas of a Commune to a practical test. The name Utopia originated with Sir Thomas Moore, whose great political romance has fired the imagination of many who came after him. He describes Utopia as a beautiful island where abides a happy company, who, by virtue of its wise organization and legislation is free from all harassing cares, inordinate desires and the customary misery of mankind. "The chief and only business of the government," writes Sir Thomas, "is to take care that no man may live idle, but follow his trade diligently. They, dividing the day and night into twenty-four hours appoint six for work, three of which are before dinner and three after; they then sup at eight o'clock, counting from noon, go to bed and sleep for eight hours, the rest of the time is left to man's discretion. It is far from being true that six hours is not sufficient for the labor that would supply them with all things, when you consider how great a part of other nations is quite idle. Consider the great company of idle priests and of those commonly called religious men, add to these all rich men who are called noblemen and gentlemen—and to these the strong and lusty beggars who go about pretending some disease as an excuse for begging; then consider how few of those that work are employed in labors that are of any real service, for we, who measure all things by money, give rise to many trades that are vain and superfluous. In Utopia even the heads of the government, though excused by the law, yet do not excuse themselves but work that by their example they may incite the industry of the rest of the people." This was the first law of the Commune; and the second in respect to property was that the common wealth should be more and stater than private wealth; that all private dwellings for lords and dukes and other uncommon people

should be built very simply, even though built for a hundred years. In A. D. 48 Rome determined to complete the work that Caesar had begun. Once more the Britons strenuously resisted. For nine years Caradoc, or Caracacius as the Romans called him, struggled for liberty, but was at last overcome and taken in triumph to Rome. Yet the spirit of the people was not dead, and ten years later Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, determined to drive out the invaders. The people rallied to her standard and she captured the Roman stronghold of Camulodunum, now Colchester, as well as other cities. Tacitus states that she slew upwards of 70,000 Romans, apparently not all of them in battle, for the fury of the Britons had been aroused by the merciless treatment extended to them by their conquerors. Boadicea herself had been scourged by the command of the Roman governor, her daughters had been shamelessly abused and many of the most eminent people in the country had been reduced to the condition of slaves. The queen's success, so encouraged, the people numbered 200,000, but it must have been for the most part in undisciplined battle, for Suetonius was unable to defeat it with a force of only 10,000 trained soldiers, and it is said that he slew 80,000 Britons, while only losing 400 of his own men. Boadicea was too patriotic to survive the destruction of her hopes and too proud to be willing to be led in triumph through Rome, and ended all her troubles by suicide.

Substantially this is all we know of this noble woman. We have only a very indefinite idea of the character of the people over whom she ruled, and the advances that had made in civilization. The Roman accounts are very indefinite. To Rome all the rest of the world was barbarian, a term which did not necessarily imply that it was sunk in what we nowadays call barbarism. Indeed, all that the term barbarian originally meant was foreigner. The Romans despised foreigners, judging them chiefly by their ability to fight. Caesar was the best observer of his time, and yet what he tells about Britain is exceedingly scrappy and far from giving any idea of the social or religious development which its population had attained. We seem warranted in concluding from what he does say, and from the issue of the conflicts with the Roman soldiers, that the people over whom Boadicea ruled were by no means wild. Probably their pursuits were chiefly pastoral, although we know they built cities and worked in iron and tin. The weight of evidence is that the country was divided between a number of independent tribes, but even this has never been satisfactorily established. Of their religion we know very little, and that little only inferentially from what Caesar says about the Druids in Gaul. He tells us that Druids had ceremonies and beliefs originated in Britania, and that the priests of Gaul went there for instruction; but he does not tell us what the religious belief of the people was. The best evidence indicates that they were sun worshippers, although doubtless they had departed a long way from the conception of the sun-god as entertained by the Parsees. The Druid priests were the virtual rulers of the country, for they not only controlled the religious ceremonies, but also took full charge of the education of the young, as well as of the administration of justice. Caesar records one item of their religious belief which is exceedingly interesting. It is that the soul is immortal and is transmigrated from one person to another. This, he says, is an inspiration to courage, for it takes away all reason to fear death.

Owing to the idea entertained by the Druids that it was impious to reduce any record to writing we cannot hope to know much more about the people over whom Boadicea was queen than we do now, but it is an interesting fact in our history that the last great struggle for British independence was made by a woman. We saw in our sketch of Zenobia that the final resistance to Roman supremacy in western Asia was led by a woman, and it seems worthy of remark that the same thing was true of western Europe. The closing years of those two great queens were very different. Zenobia, after marching behind her conquerors, chariot through the streets of Rome, retired to the enjoyment of an honored life in a sumptuous villa, but Boadicea refused to survive her country's liberty. Of the two our sympathies will go out most strongly to the devoted woman of the west. We assigned Boadicea the honor of being the last and best representative of the spirit of ancient Britain.

A knowledge of the art of drawing is sometimes very useful. A well-known caricaturist had done himself very well at a dance, and was being praised by some friends, none of whom knew where he lived, and he himself was more or less speechless. At last, however, he managed to extract a pencil and a sheet of paper from his pocket, and drew a sketch, which, when finished, he handed out of the cab. The drawing was a clear picture of a well-known church steeply on Lambton place. They all recognized it, and, with shrieks of laughter, handed it to the cabman, who remarked, "All right, know it—Lambton street," and drove off.—Illustrated Titi-Bits.

Our information concerning the inhabitants of Britain in the days before the Roman occupation is very vague and limited. Herodotus, who lived four hundred and fifty years before Christ, knew there were islands in the Atlantic which produced tin, and it is very probable that the Phoenicians, of whose commercial enterprise we learned something in considering the history of Dido, undoubtedly made voyages to Cornwall. Aristotle knew the names of the islands, for he speaks of them as "Brieaniki," and says they consist of Albion and Jerne. After Aristotle no writer, as far as is known, mentions them for over three hundred years, or until Caesar invaded the country and wrote an account of his observations. It is nineteen hundred and seventy-two years this month since this great Roman set out from Gaul to punish the Britons for having given assistance to the continental tribes, with whom he was at war. He met with very little resistance, but when, during the following year he returned with a larger force, intent upon the conquest of the country, he was stoutly resisted by Cassivellaunus, whom he defeated. Caesar then returned to Rome and Britain was left

to itself for nearly a hundred years. In A. D. 48 Rome determined to complete the work that Caesar had begun. Once more the Britons strenuously resisted. For nine years Caradoc, or Caracacius as the Romans called him, struggled for liberty, but was at last overcome and taken in triumph to Rome. Yet the spirit of the people was not dead, and ten years later Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, determined to drive out the invaders. The people rallied to her standard and she captured the Roman stronghold of Camulodunum, now Colchester, as well as other cities. Tacitus states that she slew upwards of 70,000 Romans, apparently not all of them in battle, for the fury of the Britons had been aroused by the merciless treatment extended to them by their conquerors. Boadicea herself had been scourged by the command of the Roman governor, her daughters had been shamelessly abused and many of the most eminent people in the country had been reduced to the condition of slaves. The queen's success, so encouraged, the people numbered 200,000, but it must have been for the most part in undisciplined battle, for Suetonius was unable to defeat it with a force of only 10,000 trained soldiers, and it is said that he slew 80,000 Britons, while only losing 400 of his own men. Boadicea was too patriotic to survive the destruction of her hopes and too proud to be willing to be led in triumph through Rome, and ended all her troubles by suicide.

Some Americanism. A New York business house allows its sporting man to write its foreign business letters, and to a house in China, with which it does business, he writes this extraordinary composition: "Do not let Messrs. A hand you a lemon in this deal. If they try it on pitch one for fair right over the plate to Mr. B, and if he fizzes, cable for a soap suds." The house that received this idiotic communication wrote back: "Will you kindly send in a modern dictionary of the American language, as we are unable to understand some of the phrases in your letters."—St. Catharines Star-Journal.

Mutual Recognition. A lawyer who lives in Illinois wrote a book which his publishers, in order to give him an exact idea of how it would look, made up into a dummy with the regular covers, but with blank pages. The proud author went to Chicago and called on one of his friends. "George," he said, putting the book open on the table, "do you see my author's book is best suited of any for your mentality." The other turned over the blank pages gravely. Finally he said: "After a somewhat careful examination of this work, William, I am forced to the conclusion, without looking at the title page, that you are the author."

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Precautions Against Temptation. Little Tommy had been forbidden to swim in the river owing to the danger. One day he came home with an unmistakable sign of having been in the water. His mother scolded him severely. "But you was tempted so badly, mother, that I went swimming," he pleaded. "That all very well. But how'd you come to have your bathing suit with you?" Tommy paused and then said: "Well, mother, I took my bathing suit with me, thinking I might be tempted."—Punch.

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THE STORY TELLER

The Marble Arch

Cardinal Manning by some was looked upon as the living type of all that is noble and heroic in the English character. As the archbishop of the Marble Arch" was his playful sobriquet when the archiepiscopal burden had been placed upon him. And when he appeared in the sanctuary at Moore-fields on the day of the consecration his natural paleeness and diaphanous thinness increased and emphasized by the long fast of the previous day, made one of the spectators declare that he looked exactly as did Lazarus on his resurrection from the tomb. This corpse-like appearance prompted an old Irish woman in a crowded church to ejaculate for the new archbishop to hear: "What a pity to go through a deal of trouble for the sake of three weeks' rest. I have more to me than that," remarked Manning afterwards. "I expect to last some fifteen years yet." As a fact his episcopate, filled to the brim and pressed down with hard work, covered considerably more than a quarter of a century.—Toronto News.

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THE STORY TELLER

That night as he went home the clerk took counsel with himself, and determined to be ahead of the boss the next morning. Accordingly he arrived at the office at 7:30 the fourth day, but there was the chief working away as if he had not left the office at all. As the clerk entered, the president looked at him with a quizzical air. "Young man," said he, "what use do you make of your forenoons?"—Literary Digest.

At a big luncheon

At a big luncheon Beethoven Tree sat next to the Dean of Manchester. Said a guest: "Well, Mr. Tree, what have you been doing today?" "Oh," replied the actor manager, "I went for a long motor ride this morning and had a bat."

Indeed remarked the dean

"Indeed," remarked the dean, "may I ask what the bat was?" "Certainly," said Mr. Tree, "I made a bat that should pass through 400 different odors and we only encountered 399."

"Ah," was the quick reply

"Ah," was the quick reply, "you missed the odor of sanctity."—Argonaut.

You say he made his wealth by

"You say he made his wealth by honest toil?" "Every cent of it." "I never knew him to do a day's work in his life." "Well, I didn't say whose toil it was, did I?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Let me kiss those tears away

"Let me kiss those tears away," he begged tenderly. She fell for it, and he was busy for the next fifteen minutes. And yet the tears flowed on. "Can nothing stop them?" he asked, breathlessly sad. "Nope," she murmured. "It's hay fever you know. But go on with the treatment."—Cleveland Leader.

A large number of readers

A large number of readers, including many clergymen, have entered the clerical anecdotes competition. The first prize goes to the Rev. G. Emery, rector of Penmaer, S. O., Glamorgan, for this: "At a village church a wedding was fixed for a certain date. The happy morn arrived and in due course a young woman and a fair lady presented themselves at the chancel steps. 'The service proceeded smoothly as far as the question 'Will they have you?' went. 'Yes, I do,' said the bridegroom, stammered blushing: 'Please sir, I'm not the right man.' 'No, the right man,' exclaimed the clergyman, manly and calm: 'Then where is the right man?' 'He's down at the bottom of the church sir. He's ashamed to come up.'—Church Family Newspaper.

"Captain," said the anxious

"Captain," said the anxious excursionist, "there are not enough life preservers on this boat." "You mistake, sir," answered the indignant commandant. "There are five life preservers, a sufficient number of life preservers. We have too many passengers aboard today, sir; that is all."—Chicago Tribune.

Jimmie—"I see you're fond of

Jimmie—"I see you're fond of the ladies, Uncle Henry?" "Uncle Henry—"Young man, I'm not a lady, Jimmie, and I don't care for the ladies either." "Get out! There's a female's figure on this penny you simper, an' ma says you squeeze every penny you get."—Illustrated Bits.

"Any accident in your motor

"Any accident in your motor trip through Italy in France, Jimmie?" "No, sir, worth mentioning. My hair was thrown out and bruised a bit, but the machine never got so much as a scratch." "You can't get away from Europe," asserted the new citizen. "Why can't you?" queried his companion bustling. "Because the rope holds Eu," sighed his vis-a-vis.

Parson—"Where is the other

Parson—"Where is the other man who used to be here as keeper?" "Park Gatekeeper—"Dead? Poor fellow, joined the great majority, eh?" "Park Gatekeeper—"Oh, I wouldn't like to say that, sir. He was a good enough man as far as I know."—Punch.

Bobby—"Who is that old man

Bobby—"Who is that old man who looks so glum and is always glaring at us?" "Tommy—"Hush! That is the explanation." Bobby—"Huh! Must be a cross-examiner."

Mr. Nussipled—"But, dearest,

Mr. Nussipled—"But, dearest, I really don't believe that this is a spring chicken we're eating." Mrs. N.—"Why, I'm sure it is! The butcher told me himself that it was killed last spring."

The Talkative Commercial

The Talkative Commercial—"Now, sir, here's a piece of goods that speaks for itself." Tired Merchant—"All right, suppose you keep quiet for five minutes and give it a chance."

Groucher—"I tell you what, men

Groucher—"I tell you what, men are getting so deceitful these days that you can't trust your best friend. You know what I mean?—What's worse, you can't get your best friend to trust you."

Mistress—"Your cold's very

Mistress—"Your cold's very bad Jan. Are you doing anything for it?" "Jane—"Oh, yes, m'm. The chemist 'ave giv me some creamed stinctor of Queen Anne."—Punch.

I like not Winter with his

I like not Winter with his ghostly laughs. His icy fingers clutching at my throat, He stands before me in my path, defies Me in my purposes, and stands to At my discomfiture. He lays me low. I like not Winter with his arms of snow I like not Spring, her rule of rain and sleet; Her rattling mutters from the thunder cloud; The flashing of her angry eye, I loath The bellicose winds, their whistles shrill and loud. Let those who love her sing her endless praises. I like not Spring with all her romping ways.

I like not Summer. In her arms

I like not Summer. In her arms she bears The curse of Eden to destroy all life. The flames of fever as a garment wears. And in her trail is every illness rare. A foe to beauty slight its every trace. I like not Summer and her burning face.

I like not Autumn, fickle-hearted

I like not Autumn, fickle-hearted jade. A yearly symbol of returning Death. Hers to seek out what Summer may have left. And blight it surely with her poisoned breath. She stirs the laws of nature into strife. I like not Autumn, and I like not Life. —Josephine Page Wright, in The Bohemian.

CURRENT VERSE

This Is Another Day

I am mine own priest, and I strive myself Of all my wasted yesterdays. Though I am with and foolishness, and all ill weeds Of error, evil and neglect grow rank And ugly there, I dare forgive myself That error, sin, and sloth and foolishness God knows that yesterday I played the fool; God knows that yesterday I played the fool; But shall I therefore cloud this new dawn o'er? With fog of futile sighs and vain regrets?

This is another day!

This is another day! And dashed Hope Adown the sunward slopes with golden shoon. This is another day; and its young strength Is laid upon the quivering hills until, Like Egypt's Memnon, they grow quick With song. This is another day, and the bold world leaps to its feet, and wreathes the fire from Zeus. This is another day—are its eyes blurred With maudlin grief for any wasted past? A thousand thousand failures shall not daunt! Let dust clasp dust; death, death—I am And out of all the dust and death of mine Old selves I dare to lift a singing heart. And living faith; my spirit dares drink Of the red mantling earth. Of the red mirth mantling in the cup of life. —Don Marquis, in Scribner's.

In the Twilight

When the children come home in the twilight, come home from the field and the street. Come home from the paths that have emptied the rocklessly brave little feet. Come home from the sun and the shadow. Now, come home with their laughter or tears. They find in the home place a balm for all their frets and their fears. The lamplight gives all of them welcome, and not one will be turned from the door; Their footsteps make merriest music as softly they trip on the floor. And sheltering arms creep round them and fingers of love drive away The stains of the tears and the frowns, wings that somehow have come with the day.

And all of the children—they know it

And all of the children—they know it, they know that when twilight has come. With stars creeping out through the haze, when all of the bees hush their hum. When over the hills and the valleys each bird returns home to its nest. They find in the home place a balm for all their frets and their fears. And some have been given to mischief and some have been truant and wrong. And some have been gentle and kindly and cheery, with laughter and song. But they that were bad are forgiven, and they that were good given praise. And all are rejoiced when they gather at home through their devious ways.

I wonder and wonder and wonder if

I wonder and wonder and wonder if we with our codes and our creeds; If we with our words and judgments of words and of dreams and of deeds. Will find when we come in the twilight, a-weary of life and its way. That there comes as good and as true a children creep home at the end of the day. —Chicago Post.

The Ballad of the Angel

"Who is it knocking in the night. That faint would enter in? "The ghost of Lost Delight am I. The sin you would not sin. Who comes to look in your two eyes And see what might have been?" "Oh, long ago and long ago away you forth," he said. "For that your eyes were all too blue. Your laughing mouth too red. And my torn soul was tangled in The tresses of your head."

"Now mind you with what bitter words

"Now mind you with what bitter words you cast me forth from you? "I bade you back to that fair hall From whence your breath you drew, And with great blows I broke my heart. Least it might follow, too."

"Yes, from the grasp of your white

"Yes, from the grasp of your white hands I freed my hands that day. And have I not climbed near to God? As these His henchmen may? "Ah, man, ah, man, 'twas my two hands That led you all the way."

"I hid my eyes from your two eyes

"I hid my eyes from your two eyes That they might see aright." "Yet think you 'twas a star that led? "The light of vision cloaked in light. It was the flame of my two eyes That drew you through the night."

With trembling hands he threw the door

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR LUMBER

Mills are Working Night and Day to Keep Up With Orders

LOGS ARE HIGH IN PRICE Are Likely to Advance in Face of Increase in Demand

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Prominent lumber of the province express the every indication bearing on per situation points to an in-demand for the product and in prices.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Sir Montague Allan, of the Allan Steamship company and president of the Merchants bank, arrived in the city this morning from the west.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—A party of eleven British newspapermen arrived this morning from the east on a tour of Canada.

CONDITIONS IN WEST DESCRIBED BY VISITOR

Sir Montague Allan Well Pleased With What He Saw on His Trip

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SOME RELIEF OF THE COAL SHORTAGE

Newly Opened Nicola Valley Mines to Ship to the Coast

Vancouver, Aug. 6.—That Vancouver may look for some relief of the coal situation to the newly opened Nicola valley mines will be received

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UNRULY QUEBEC MOB GREETED MR. BOURASSA

Open Air Meeting in Ancient Capital is Broken Up by Youthful Ruffians

Quebec, Aug. 6.—Blood was shed, windows and electric lights were smashed and five arrests were made

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LOCAL SUBMITTALS TO PURCHASE PARKS

Oak Bay Council Decides on That Step at Meeting Last Night

The council of the municipality of Oak Bay decided last evening to submit two by-laws to the ratepayers

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ACTIVITY IN SIMILKAMEEN

Advent of Railway Makes Transactions on Mines Frequent

Hedley, Aug. 6.—As a result of the advent of the railway to the Similkameen, considerable capital is coming in for the purchase of mining

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FLOUR ORDERS FROM ORIENT

Orders from Japan and China amounting to sixteen thousand sacks

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TWO OWNERS DEPART FOR THE FAR EAST

Empress of China and Aki Maru Left Yesterday for Hongkong via Japan

There were two liners in port yesterday outward bound to the Orient

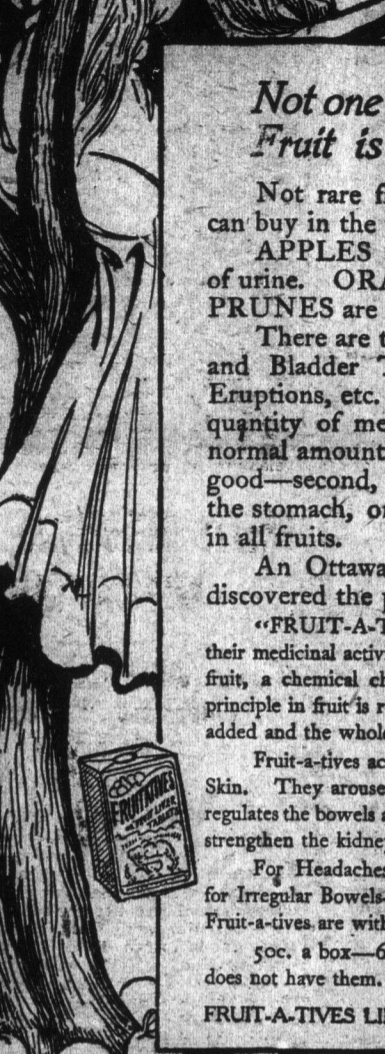
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Not one person in a thousand knows that Fruit is really a wonderful medicine?

Not rare fruits—but the common, everyday fruits that you can buy in the fruit shops.

APPLES act directly on the kidneys—increase the flow of urine. ORANGES are excellent for the skin. FIGS and PRUNES are splendid bowel laxatives and liver tonics.

There are two great difficulties in curing yourself of Kidney and Bladder Troubles—Rheumatism—Constipation—Skin Eruptions, etc. by simply eating fresh fruit.

An Ottawa physician overcame these difficulties when he discovered the principle which brought forth "Fruit-a-tives."

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" are fruit juices—not as they occur in fruit—but with their medicinal activity greatly intensified.

CLEARING OUT THE LAST OF THE Summer Suits

Regular \$16.50 to \$20 Suits Now Your Choice \$12 Your Choice

SEE WINDOWS ALLEN & CO. Fit-Reform Wardrobe 73 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

ANTILIOCHUS REACHES PORT FROM LIVERPOOL

Big Blue Funnell Liner Brings Large Cargo—L. S. Holt a Passenger

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry Extract, claiming to cure summer complaints and cramps.

Price 35 cents.

is the final reason... DAILY... of Over annually... 1904. At All Grocers...

the Week... 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers... 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers... 25 White Swan Soap Wrappers... 18 White Swan Soap Wrappers... before in Victoria. led by wrappers.

MIUM BAZAAR... d... ars

mid new stock in self... 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50... white China Silk, also collar for the ultra-smart... 50c... down effect in high... 25c

ley Valley... can be fully Store at Hazelton... in cotton... with business... Hazelton, B. C. Hazelton

ishing Sale... will for Ten Days... off small lines of... the Famous imported.

COMPANY... J. GRIFFIN... Streets... P. O. Box 583

ILSON'S... One packet has actually killed a bushel of files... DS... SOLD BY... GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES... packet, or 3 packets for 25c... a whole season.

STOPS FISHING ABOVE THE FRASER BRIDGE

For the First Time This Season the Dominion Government Takes Action

FLEET OF BOATS IS TURNED BACK... Fleet Caught in Gale and Several Boats Capsized—Humpbacks On Increase

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—For the first time this season the Dominion government last night took cognizance of breaches of the Fishery regulations which prohibit fishing above New Westminster bridge between the hours of 6 o'clock Saturday morning and 6 o'clock Monday morning. Ever since the opening of the season this regulation had been disregarded. Last night government patrol boats went out on the river and turned back all the would-be poachers. The latter retired gracefully and there was no trouble.

Although the regulations were assented to at Ottawa many months ago, no copy of them was sent to Fishery Inspector Swain, and he was obliged to ignore them. It is presumed, in view of his action last night that he has been advised to stop the illegal fishing.

The humpbacks are making their appearance in the Strait, and in the Fraser river in increasing numbers, much to the anxiety of the canners, for these fish are looked upon as the destroyers of the sockeye. The run of out of forty thousand fish received at Fraser river canneries on Friday night and Saturday from traps on the Strait, 70 per cent were humpbacks. Another canner expects to receive fifteen thousand fish today from the traps, and these contain the same proportion of humpbacks.

The run of sockeye on the river was no greater last night, the average for the main river having been thirty for the North Arm sixty to the boat. On the upper river the average was forty.

The gale of wind last night played havoc with the fishing fleet on the Gulf and in the vicinity of Canoe Pass several boats were capsized, and dozens of boats left the banks and ran into the river for shelter. As the tide is out this morning many boats have not reached the canneries, and there is fear that some of them may have been caught by the gale where they could not get shelter, and drowning of some crews may have occurred.

Barge Drops Coal Car... Nelson, Aug. 5.—On Tuesday night last while the tug Ymir was towing two barges from Kootenay Landing to Proctor, the steering apparatus of the tug became jammed and the tug drifted close to the shore. One barge struck on a rock, which tore a hole in the bottom, and the result was that the barge with fifteen cars loaded with coke and coal went to the bottom in fifteen feet of water. The barge and its cargo will be raised and saved.

Developing Mining Property... Trout Lake, Aug. 5.—Good prospects being made on the Silver Dollar under the supervision of L. E. Beck. The compressor and machines are working continuously and in the north drift the face is all in gold and the main range of the Rockies goes steadily on, and a number of properties have reached a condition that shipments can be made.

tons daily wanted at the smelter, whenever the reduction works can handle it and the C. P. R. can furnish the ore dumper. In fact the ore bunkers are kept filled with thousands of tons of ore continually, and the development is kept far ahead of the requirements. To the layman, or for that matter, to the practical miner, the company seems fully justified in feeling that one of its best assets is in the Rawhide mine.

One thing lays emphasis on this. The Rawhide Co. is developing the Gold Drop mine adjoining and right on the Rawhide sideline. It has a splendid face of ore, proving the ore body of the Rawhide to be larger and better than before known. Then the Snowshoe is also a close neighbor, with a large and promising body. All of which does not hurt the Rawhide in the least. The 80,000 tons of ore thus extracted from the Rawhide compared to what this property can, and will do in the future.

IMPORTED FINE HORSES... Two of the finest specimens of horse-flesh ever brought into the Okanagan have been seen at Crowell's livery stable having arrived yesterday from Calgary, says the Vernon Okanagan. The animals are both thoroughly domesticated, broken to single and double harness and as gentle as the proverbial kitten. They were selected by Bill Johnston for the stable, and his judgment certainly has not been misplaced, and Messrs. Crowell are to be congratulated on the selection. Both horses are perfect pictures, one six and the other seven years old, and their advent speaks well for the patronage of Vernon's citizens.

GRADING DISCONTINUED... Grand Forks, Aug. 5.—Contractor W. P. Tierney, on the North Fork extension of the Kettle Valley Railway, has discontinued grading operations on his contract to Lynch Creek, owing to the fact that the making of the railway grade by the Grand Forks smelter bridge will take some two weeks' time yet. As soon as this work is completed the work of grading to Lynch Creek will be resumed. In the meantime all the graders have been discharged, and Grand Forks in consequence is full of railway laborers who will not wait long before they start up again, but are looking for new employment.

Harvesting in Okanagan... Armstrong, Aug. 5.—Haying in this district is now well advanced, and the quality is the best. Prices too are better than for years; new hay, loose, being worth \$15 per ton, delivered.

PRODUCING MINERALS OF CRANBROOK DISTRICT... Many Gold Quartz Prospects Are Now Being Developed

The principal wealth producing minerals of the Cranbrook district has so far been silver, lead and coal, with a small, but increasing, output of gold from the placer mines of Perry and Wild Horse creeks, says the Prospector.

Many gold quartz prospects are now being developed. The prospecting and developing of galena properties in the Rockies and the main range of the Rockies goes steadily on, and a number of properties have reached a condition that shipments can be made.

Chinese for Vassar... Shanghai, Aug. 6.—Several Chinese women students sailed for the United States aboard the steamer Minnesota. They are graduates of schools in China and are going to America to enter Vassar college.

RITHE'S ENGINE IS BLOWN OUT

Crankpin Snapped on Outboard Stroke and Machinery Was Forced Through Stern

ENGINEER HAD NARROW ESCAPE... Second Engineer Was Stranded Near Where Debris Was Forced Out by Explosion

The sternwheel steamer R. P. Rithe was towed to port on Sunday by the steamer Otis having been picked up disabled in consequence of her starboard engine having blown out, the wreckage flying in scattered debris through the stern of the steamer and narrowly missing Second Engineer Beatty, who was standing on the after guard near the wheel. The accident occurred on Saturday when the steamer was on her way to the Fraser river. The R. P. Rithe had left the wharf at Pender Island about ten minutes when, without warning there was a loud explosion and a rush of steam which caused the engine room, in the top of which the long connecting rod, together with the cross head, piston, and cylinder head of the starboard engine, crashed through the stern of the vessel. There was remarkably little breakage of the machinery, considering the amount of machinery that was scattered as a result of the wrecking of the engine.

The R. P. Rithe, like the majority of sternwheel steamers, is operated with two engines, one at either side, revolving the big sternwheel with long connecting rods. The crankpin, which fastened the starboard connecting rod to the axle of the sternwheel, had seemingly been flawed, and on the outboard stroke of the engine it broke with the result that the long rod, driven at high power without the usual resistance was forced out by the steam, and the only device that could hold the rod, cross head, etc., but lifted the head from the cylinder as though the bolts had been cut clean.

Chief Engineer Stephen, who has been on the R. P. Rithe for many years, and Second Engineer Beatty, who feared each moment that the debris would strike him as it swept out, rushed to the closed engine room, whence the rising steam was permeating the whole vessel, and shut it off. The steamer drifted until the damage was ascertained, and then, working her port engine alone, she made her way to Sidney, from where she was towed on Saturday to Cadboro bay. The Rithe remained at Cadboro bay until Sunday, when she was towed to port. The damage to the machinery will probably amount to from \$1,600 to \$2,000, and it is expected the steamer will be tied up for three weeks undergoing repairs.

A PROMISING MINING OUTLOOK IN KOOTENAY... Properties are Again Attracting Attention—Ample Capital Promised

Nelson, Aug. 5.—The mining situation is again undergoing a change. In spite of a tightening of the money markets, of the lure of land speculation, and of an unsatisfactory smelter situation, Kootenay mines are again attracting interest and there is promise of capital for development. The present interest does not seem to be awakened by prospects so much as by properties that have been worked before but abandoned in whole or in part on account of the necessity for big expenditure on development.

The most interesting feature locally is the resumption, after a short period of inaction, of work on the Silver King mine on Toad mountain, the property of the Hall Mines company. The property is being unwatered, and it is the intention of the management to resume operations where M. S. Davys, the last lessee of the property, left off. The force employed in the mine has been considerably increased during the week.

Rumors have been coming, which so far, however, lack confirmation, that some new very rich finds have been made in Sheep Creek valley. One report is of the discovery just above the Mother Lode group of ore carrying values of over \$20. The stock market, for the past week has been fairly active, with prices firm and but few changes apparent. Spokane exchange reports business much in the same condition as locally, while eastern exchanges record but few sales.

ing orders. White Bear strengthened slightly and was more active than for some time.

BOUNDARY FRUIT LAND... Grand Forks, Aug. 5.—Word has reached here today that W. J. Brown, who recently purchased the famous Johnson ranch, consisting of 1,400 acres of choice orchard land adjoining the city limits on the east, is completing arrangements for the running of an excursion over the C. P. R. from Winnipeg to Grand Forks for the special purpose of enabling intending purchasers of fruit lands to personally inspect the valley around Grand Forks before they make an investment.

RIVERS INLET PARK... Rivers Inlet, Aug. 3.—The Sockeye season at Rivers Inlet is practically over. About a two-thirds pack has been put up, and most of the canneries have now closed down with an approximate total pack of \$2,950 cases. During the past week the fish have been exceedingly scarce though the weather has been fine. But little addition has been made to the pack this week. The pack date is given as follows: Wadhams 17,500; Strathcona 3,750; Beaver 11,250; Grand Forks 11,750; Brunswick 12,200; Kildala 3,500; Rivers Inlet 12,000. Total 82,950.

The Beaver, Wildala and Rivers-Inlet canneries expect to fish cohoes and key in the fall. The canneries at other plants are closing and their crews will be paid off.

ADVISED RECEIVED BY THE CANNERS HERE FROM THE NORTH INDICATE THAT THERE WILL BE ABOUT HALF A PACK ON THE Skeena river, while the Neas will do fairly well.

At Kimsquit, where there are two canneries, one owned by Drainey and one by Buttiner & Dawson, the season has been a failure, each cannery putting up a small pack. The B. C. Packers' association cannery at Bella Coola has also had a very poor season, while Draney's Cannery at Neas has put up a good pack of about eight thousand cases.

The tug Reliance of Vancouver, which has been towing for the Good Hope Cannery, broke her crank shaft a few days ago, and she will be towed below for repairs.

SOCIALIST COULD NOT RETIRE FROM CONTEST... No Possibility of Withdrawal According to the Election Act

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—I do not blame the Socialists for this election. It was brought on by the remarkable action of Joe Martin as yet unexplained," said Attorney-General Bowser to the enthusiastic crowd of electors in front of the city hall when the result of the poll was announced Saturday evening—Bowser 2364; Kingsley 521. Majorities for the attorney-general 1843, the largest ever given a candidate in the history of the Province.

HOPEFUL VOYAGE

"Commodore of the World's Merchant Marine" Died While Winding Chronometer

VESSEL SIXTY DAYS OFF HORN... Buffeted Severely by Storms and Forced to Return Twice to Shelter of Staten Island

(From Wednesday's Daily) The British ship Holt Hill was brought to outer dock yesterday morning and news was given by her officers of the fight with the elements off Cape Horn, where for sixty days the vessel battled with storms and where Capt. T. E. Parker, whose 51 years of sea service had earned for him the title of "Commodore of the World's Merchant Marine" died in harness, succumbing to heart failure at the age of four score, while arranging one of the ship's chronometers.

The Holt Hill left Greenock on January 8, after loading a full cargo of general merchandise, including bricks, iron, pipes, and miscellaneous consignments for the merchants of Victoria, Vancouver and the sound. She made a fast run to Staten Island. In March the ships Waterloo and Francis Fisher were spoken, and the latter vessel was again sighted in the latitude of San Francisco in the Pacific. The first attempt to round the Horn, the Holt Hill, after fighting for several days, was obliged to put about and return to Staten Island. A second attempt was no more successful, but on the third essay the vessel struggled through the gales which raged off the Cape of Storms and made her way into the Pacific after sixty days or more of struggling.

It was while the ship was being buffeted by the heavy gales off the Cape that Capt. T. E. Parker fell ill, and for three weeks he lay in his bunk in the chart room, even then never permitting others to direct the navigation of the vessel. The steward, Walter Worth, was in constant attendance on him. On the day of his death Capt. Parker had insisted on leaving his bunk to wind one of the chronometers in the chart house when he suddenly fell forward and died, as a result of heart failure. This was on May 23. On the following day he was buried at sea with full honors and the mate, Capt. Anderson took command. The captain died at the time the storm which had been raging subsided when the master died and from that time good weather was experienced.

For more than fifty years Capt. Parker had sailed the seas as a master mariner, and his record had won him the title of the "Commodore of the World's Merchant Marine" which was first applied by a writer in a British shipping journal. His record was a good one, and in the many ports of the world where he has been he has many friends who will mourn him. In Victoria, where he came two years ago in the Holt Hill, he is mourned by many.

Captain Parker was a native of Boston, Eng. but his home of recent years had been Liverpool. He had just finished a visit at Liverpool for the first time in three years.

He was educated for the law, but the call of the sea was too strong and to answer it he left his profession. He loved the sea and had been heard to say that he had no horror of ultimately being claimed by it. He shipped at an early age and while a very young man was given command of a vessel. When first made master Captain Parker sailed out of Hull, Eng. in the Express, a three-masted ship of 700 tons, a big vessel for the 50's. In his fifty-one and a half years' command Captain Parker was master of many fine vessels. The list includes in addition to the Express, the Actaea, Dovenby, Lockermouth, Elder Bank, Holt Hill, Windermere and again the Holt Hill. It was in the Elder Bank that the Holt Hill that the captain had two rough experiences on former trips around the Horn. The Elder Bank was lost and the captain and his crew picked up by a passing sailing vessel, and the Holt Hill, on a recent passage, was severely damaged at almost the exact location of the wreck of the Elder Bank. It is said that Captain Parker was buried near the time the storm. In addition to being better educated than the average master, Captain Parker was not a drinking man, to which merit he attributed his long life and splendid physique.

MOUNT SICKER FIRE BURNING YESTERDAY... Rain Helped Firefighters Some in Their Struggle—Mount Brenton Swept

(From Wednesday's Daily) The bush fire at Mount Sicker was still burning yesterday though the rain of the early morning had moderated it some while the wind had dropped and given the fire fighters a better chance to work. If the wind stays down it is possible the fire may be extinguished altogether in a day or so. The whole of Mount Brenton was swept by the flames and the loss in timber will be very heavy.

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Fashion Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Social Notes

According to the *Matin*, the Czar, who is now at Cronstadt on his yacht, is to cruise in the Norwegian fjords. The Kaiser, who cruises in these waters also, a meeting of the two emperors is expected, similar to that at Borko in 1905.

A delightful garden party was given at Buckingham Palace in honor of Princess Victoria's birthday on July 8, and many of their Majesties' most intimate friends were there with their children. The Princess, who was, as usual, beautifully gowned in white, brought all her children, except Prince Edward. The Queen looked radiant in a black and white silk gown with a maroon toque; and Princess Victoria wore a lovely gown of old rose color with a smoke-colored hat trimmed with roses. Tea and light refreshments were served during the afternoon, and the guests left shortly after seven. The full band of the Irish Guards played a selection of music.

Mr. Chamberlain celebrated his 71st birthday on July 9, at his home at Highbury, near Birmingham. He received messages of congratulation from all parts of the world. Mr. Chamberlain will shortly return to London. It is stated that the improvement in his health is well maintained, and speaks most hopefully of the prospect of his early return to public life.

Sir Walter Scott's poems are Lord Rosbery's favorite poems, says the *Bookman*. He often sleeps with them under his pillow, so that they may be handy for waking moments.

The Canadian Pacific railway has inaugurated a third fast transcontinental service, crossing the continent in less than four days.

Among the thousand emigrants who sailed for Canada from Liverpool on Saturday under the auspices of the Salvation Army, was a young girl of 18 years of age, going out to join her son. A silver cup has been received from an anonymous donor at the "Waits and Training School, Northwick, London. It is inscribed to the effect that it is presented in honor of the birthday of Prince Edward of Wales, and is to be given to the boy gaining the highest marks in the year. The inscription concludes: "God bless our Saviour Prince!"

The Bystander asks: Why should not the Tower of London be made up as a hostel for the millionaires only? Prices to be double those of the Ritz, or Carlton. Beefsteaks included as valets for anyone taking a suite of rooms. The tower, which is the highest in the world, is a most beautiful structure. An excellent shampoo for greasy hair is as follows: Put a pint of warm water (not boiling) into a toilet basin, and into this break the white of an egg, or a whole egg if preferred. Add a dessertspoonful of spirits of wine. Beat all together for a few minutes, and then add half a gallon of warm water, and wash the hair thoroughly, using no soap. After rinse well, as advised above. You will find that washing the hair by this method will remove all grease and leave the hair soft and silky.

For the complexion I can recommend nothing better than oatmeal. It is a face cream free from all animal fats and chemical adulteration. You can get oatmeal in tins of various sizes, and of various grades of quality of oatmeal. It is an ideal face cream, and cleans and clears the skin. It is used by the best of us, and is a most valuable skin treatment. It is used by the best of us, and is a most valuable skin treatment.

from day to day, hoping, always hoping. When the winter is here with its icy rains and cold, damp, dreary weather, and dull, cheerless days, our thoughts turn eagerly to the gladness and warmth of returning spring, and then when the lovely blossoms which it brought us faded round us, we look hopefully forward to the glorious wealth of flowers which the summer will bring and from the summer flowers, then on to the vision of the exquisite autumnal fruits and foliage, bidding us be of good cheer and hope. I leave you then with this message of hope. Hope for all our mistakes and follies of the past, errors which, perhaps, have made us wiser and better. May we have hope and better fitted for the troubles which may be awaiting us. Hope for the present and hope for the future. It would be indeed a "weary old world" if we did not go on hoping, always hoping.

Toilet Hints

Rubbing the feet is most beneficial to them, particularly to those who lead a sedentary life. Rub the feet carefully night and morning with a soft towel, moving the toes at the same time. This will exercise the small muscles, which otherwise are scarcely used. The following is an excellent powder to be used for hot feet: One ounce of powdered cornstarch, one ounce of powdered boracic acid, and two ounces of powdered fuller's earth. A good way to make rough elbows smooth is to rub dry table salt on them every morning during the bath; then rise them with cold water. The skin, when it is stimulated, makes it smooth and firm. At night rub into them a good cold cream.

Here is a recipe for a good sunburn lotion. Two drams of tincture of benzoin and two ounces of rosewater, mixed and shaken well together.

For greasy hair there is nothing so equal to the use of a lotion containing quinine. After washing and shampooing the hair, rinse thoroughly in warm water, in which dissolve a small piece of ammoniac about the size of a walnut. An excellent shampoo for greasy hair is as follows: Put a pint of warm water (not boiling) into a toilet basin, and into this break the white of an egg, or a whole egg if preferred. Add a dessertspoonful of spirits of wine. Beat all together for a few minutes, and then add half a gallon of warm water, and wash the hair thoroughly, using no soap. After rinse well, as advised above. You will find that washing the hair by this method will remove all grease and leave the hair soft and silky.

Any of these pretty summer frocks can be so made that they are easily converted into demit toilettes of distinction by lowering collar band, and adding frothy bands of chiffon. Little trims, which are more than useful are the short coats of taffeta, and will be much worn over walking skirts later on when the days begin to get a bit chilly. Naturally the most useful will be in black taffeta, but charming are

girl trimmed with lilacs and mauve wistaria. "Fruit" hatpins are being used, and in particular bunches of urripe green grapes, a pretty addition to one of the black taffeta trimmed hats. No trimming has proved so useful as the taffeta loop, one formed into a huge bow that hides the crown of the chap. Naturally the most useful will be in black taffeta, but charming are

From Sundry Sources

The latest royal visitor to London was the noted oculist Duke Carl Theodore, who by the renunciation by his elder brother of his rights many years ago, became head of the ducal house of Bavaria. The Duke has struck out quite a new line for himself and has gained a European reputation for his operations on that most delicate organ, the eye. Duke Carl Theodore has had the felicity of seeing one of his daughters follow very closely in his footsteps, for Princess Albert of Belgium, the future Queen of Belgium, has taken the M.D. degree at Leipzig and in Brussels has established the "Albert-Elizabeth" dispensary.

The King is to leave for the continent according to present arrangements about Tuesday, August 13th, and it is expected that he will take a three weeks' course of waters at Marienbad as usual, returning home in September, just in time for Doncaster race week, during which his Majesty is expected to attend the races at Doncaster, which will be held at the Savile at Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

It is interesting to notice that the Prime Minister has honored famous authors by allowing them a "pension for their brains." Sir Francis Burtland and the late Sir George Trevelyan are included in the list. No doubt these awards for "literary services" will strike a sympathetic chord in the minds of readers. Sir Francis Burtland has been the editor of the *Illustrated London News* for many years, and is now over seventy years of age. He is a most successful and energetic journalist, and has been his chief stock-in-trade. He first studied for the church under Canon Liddon. His next venture was the *Illustrated London News*, where he studied for some time as a barrister. His first introduction to the gate of literature was given to him by George Meredith, and it was in 1862 that Mark Lemon introduced him on to the staff of Punch. Some of his operative work was set to music by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir A. Mackenzie.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria during their stay in Ireland, drove from Kingston through a decorated route lined with many thousands of enthusiastic spectators to Leopardstown to witness the races. Their Majesties afterwards returned to Kingston and embarked on the royal yacht to sail for the Lord Tweedmouth has addressed to the Lord Lieutenant by the King command a letter desiring that there should be a great display of fireworks on the occasion of their Majesties' warm gratitude for the reception accorded to them during their stay in Ireland.

Some women never use soap for their faces, but if their complexions are good it is of little consequence, in consequence of such a cause. The face is exposed at all times to dust, and though with such a splendid skin, cream as ointment perhaps soap is not necessary, yet most of us at least do not feel really clean and refreshed unless we have a good wash with soap and water. A good soap will not injure the skin, and will not dry it out if used carefully. If it leaves the skin too dry a little oatmeal should be rubbed into it. Each skin, of course does not require the same treatment. Some require dry and need oil, some are slimy looking, when a little borax in the water will suffice. A few drops of benzoin will not only whiten the skin but also give the most delightful sensation of freshness.

Naturally, every lady likes well kept hands. Sometimes this is a difficult matter when the owner of the hands has to assist in her household duties, or in her garden. A very loose pair of gloves should be worn when doing any rough work; and if, after doing the rough work, and if, after becoming soiled, the hands should be rubbed with a little lemon juice, then there is no danger of their becoming stained. The nails should always be most carefully attended to and once or twice a week rubbed with a little pink paste and polished off with a chamomile leather. The most homely face is so greatly improved by beautiful teeth that it is the greatest wonder to me that all women do not take a greater effort to have them and keep them. All children should be taught to use the tooth brush as soon as ever they are old enough to use it. The longer "baby" teeth are kept the better and stronger the permanent set will also be.

A woman's greatest glory is her hair, yet how often women through want of care allow it to become thin and prematurely grey. One of the greatest means of beautifying the hair is produced by brushing. For washing the hair the best is to use some woman's hair oil, but not too much. In this case the orris powder treatment I mentioned in my letter last week is also of great use. The hair should be washed with soap in the morning and after with water containing a little powdered borax, which makes it feel delightfully clean. Dry the hair in the sun, as this tends to keep the hair bright and beautiful. Remember to keep your brush and comb washed once a week in warm water and ammonia and dried in the sun. All these hints are necessary to a woman's appearance and it is only right that we should all make the best of ourselves. The most beautiful person is not everything—far from it! A woman may cultivate her complexion, dress and general appearance, but these count as nothing in the eyes of a true friend. They are the makers also cultivate her mind and heart, and try to be kind to one and all, and live in "love and charity" with her neighbors.

The everyday use of disinfectants, made a habit by the most successful housewives, does a great deal to make the home healthy and happy, free from infectious and other complaints, and ever sweet and clean. A really good antiseptic should be used, or the full benefit cannot be expected or enjoyed. Thoughtful women know that illnesses lurk in hidden defects far more than in the places that are well known to be their headquarters, and therefore keep all drains, sinks, and so forth, well flushed with a good antiseptic. "Pearson's Antiseptic" is a good friend. They are the makers also of a good soap and liniment that are well worth the attention of housewives, and their particular antiseptic is non-poisonous.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been in Scotland visiting Edinburgh where the Prince laid the foundation stone of a new girls' school for the city. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the infirmary and again attended the Highland Society's show.

Swiss Roll. Some of my readers find great difficulty in making really good Swiss rolls. If this receipt is carefully followed the success will be yours. Required: Three eggs, their weight in butter, flour and castor sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder. A few drops of vanilla, and a little white flour with a piece of greased paper. Put the butter and sugar in a basin and beat them with a wooden spoon until they are like cream. Mix the baking powder with a tablespoonful of flour and put it on one side. Now add one egg to the butter and sugar, and beat it well in. Then the others one by one. When these are well beaten in, add the flour very lightly, and mix (flavoring, and lastly, the baking powder) and one tablespoonful of milk. Mix these well, pour the mixture into the prepared tin, smooth it evenly over. Bake it for about ten minutes, in a quick oven or until it is a pretty pale brown, and feels firm to the touch. Then turn it brown side down on a piece of paper dusted over with castor sugar, as quickly as possible spread some lightly heated jam all over it, and while still hot roll it up as neatly as possible, putting your hands behind the paper and pressing it forward. If the edges are somewhat uneven become at all crisp, trim them neatly off before rolling it up. Any jam may be used provided it has no stones.

Pans and saucers that have been burnt should never be filled with soda water, as though this removes the burnt portion, it also makes the saucer liable to burn again the next time it is used. Instead of soda water fill it with salt and water. Leave it next day, then bring slowly to the boil, the burnt particles will come off without any difficulty, and there will be no ill after-effects.

To keep brass bright well rub over after cleaning with methylated spirit, and afterwards with a cloth dipped in whiting. It will then keep bright for several days, unless the weather is very damp.

A knitting needle is useful in a kitchen. It is the best thing to test cakes with, and is also useful for testing the sweetness if pierced to the bleeding stage with a fork. To test milk is also of use. Dip it in a jug of milk and take it out upright. If the milk is pure the needle of the fluid will remain on the needle. If adulterated with water no milk will stick to it.

The linen cupboard with plenty of shelves is a great convenience, but many housekeepers have to be content with sorting their linen in drawers. The scarcity of cupboards is one of the drawbacks of modern houses. When the shelves are turned out and cleaned, cover them with fresh paper when perfectly dry. Whether the linen is in a drawer or cupboard it should be arranged in neat piles. Towels, table napkins, and tray cloths in one shelf or drawer, and towels in another. Sachets of lavender, thyme, or rose leaves should find a place among the piles of linen.

To remove tea and fruit stains from cloth. Before being otherwise wet, tea stains in cloth may be removed by pouring slowly over them a solution of boiling water, allowing it to run through the cloth. Most fruit stains may be removed in the same way, although the process is sometimes slower. Ink stains fade under a persistent stream of boiling water.

When washing clothes a tablespoonful of turpentine added to the water when the clothes are in the tub will greatly increase their whiteness.

To preserve the yolks of eggs. When only the whites are required, cover the yolks with a piece of skin or paper in a cool, dark place. They will then keep fresh for several days.

Stuffed, Vegetable Marrow. Take a rather small marrow, peel it thinly, cut off the top, and with a spoon scoop out the seeds and parboil it for ten minutes. Have ready some boiled rice moistened with tomato sauce, and a seasoning of salt and pepper, and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Fill the inside of the marrow with this, pour some warmed butter over it, sprinkle with breadcrumbs, and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes, or until quite tender. Serve with white sauce flavored with lemon juice.

Potatoes With Cheese. A nice little lunch dish. The potatoes must be thoroughly washed and brushed clean, dried and baked in their skins. When quite soft take out of the oven, cut a piece of skin off the top, and scoop out the inside without breaking the skin into a heated bowl, mash it, and add a tablespoonful of grated cheese and one of cream for each potato. Add a piece of skin for the whole quantity, and the stiffly whipped white of one egg. Pepper and salt to taste. Beat the whole together until very tight, and then put them in a very tight tin, and keep them in the oven for ten minutes, and put over serving. Send to the table, wrapped in a doily.

Important Items for Women

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A pretty model for challis or velveteen is shown in this illustration. The dress is made of a light-colored fabric, possibly challis or velveteen, and features a high collar, long sleeves, and a full skirt. The model is standing and looking slightly to the side.

these little coats, made in elephant grey with blue piping and buttons, with a smart grey walking skirt en suite.

For pretty summer gowns, rose shades, though lovely, seem a little overdone, and with the holiday season in view, more useful tints are naturally making a bid for favor. The palest shades of brown, in more tawny than the shades of cinnamon, shades, but it is very bright and pretty, especially so, in silky textures and in the most delicate of fabrics, such as turquoise blue. The paler blue shades are immensely popular, and a charming model is suggested in wedgewood blue with passementerie of white and gold. Other charming fabrics for afternoon wear are in the fashionable shantung silks. Liberty crepe cottons, which in rose, seves blue, or hellebore are ideal for warm weather. They look quite unlike cotton goods. A striped voile in navy and white looks extremely well and is always most useful in the wardrobe. Straps of white lace and striped pippings it is a most chic and becoming costume. This seems indeed a novelty, as no doubt the pippings of taffeta silk give an additional smartness. A charming gown can be effected in white linen made in Princess form. Straps of white linen, with the finest lawn and gipure insertion give the necessary effect to a simple but most graceful gown. A stole of black velvet with tiny star-buckles and similar smaller strappings lends individuality to any of these simple, but charming gowns.

Dainty and inexpensive sets of collars and cuffs may be made by tacking strips of embroidery on to a lawn foundation. The edge of embroidery should be about two inches in width, and the lawn above four. Tuck the lawn very finely, stopping about half an inch from the embroidery. This forms a deep-tucked turnover cuff and collar with a wide ruche of white lace. The corners of both cuffs and collars should be united to bring the embroidery edge round the ends. A narrow band of lawn must be left at the top, as a finish. This is a good way of using odds and ends of lace and embroidery.

Already the dressmakers, who are talking of early autumn, have come to the conclusion that imperial purple is to be a very fashionable color and that the period of Louis XIII. is to be exploited on novelty's behalf. The fashionable purple will be in a particularly pretty shade and already for the early autumn days, a purple of very spruce color, because of its soft, delicate coloring. It is a little odd to see girls wearing it, for this particular shade has always been called an old lady's color, but that fact only punctuates its new prestige.

Hats for present wear are trimmed with cherries, ripe and unripe, and with white and blue. They are prominently worn with a lace blouse, would be a pretty dinner toilet for summer evenings. A smart gown can be carried off in a simple, but charming, pale pink and ivory or all in ivory.



This sketch shows a stylish modof for a foulard with large old rose spots. The girle and the band on the skirt are of plain silk matching the spots and creu lace medallions and black velvet ribbon finish trimming. The waist and sleeves are of cream lace net.

biscuit colored Tuscan straw, edged with black, amiably according as it does with a costume of any color and proclaiming itself as well in the first rank of fashion.

Japan is perhaps the only country in the world where the fashions in women's dress have not changed materially in 2,500 years.

CRACKED UDDER

Persons of the Nebraska Experiment, treats cracked udder in this way. He says: "I have an ordinary milk tube, which at the end of it I have a tube something like an old hand bicycle pump. Now I take the tube carefully into the udder and fill it up with water. I do not probe in there with needles and other kinds of instruments, but I fill up this spongy air, and it is like filling a tire. If the udder is very sore, you may use a little oil, and work that air all over the quarter, and you will hear the noise of these little vesicles. You can burst all the tubes, or you can burst a two or three applications, and you will generally find very red cases, and I can work all right, and any one can easily do it."

Here the entire udder soon becomes cracked, and is known as the compressed piece of heavy cloth and so that it lifts up the entire udder, so that we do not get back of the animal. That is the pressure. You will find the udder is very heavy, the pressure must be relieved, anything else is done. If to assist, take several small pound bags and fill them with cotton wool, and apply them under the udder. This is the treatment used where there is a very bad case of congestion. Now, about the simplest methods of disease of the udder that I know of, is the massage for the udder, and the compress for the udder. —Farmer's Advocate.

COMMON CATTLE

A fault of the common cattle of this country today is the lack of uniformity. This is due to the fact that the blood of both pure and mixed types. Major du Bois used to always under the collar every time talk about this distressing disease of the quality of dairy travelling about the country on road or rail, note the numbers in each herd seen, also in type, form and more color. Except for the few growers of pure bred, grade cattle, the common herd is a great variety of colors. In some herds reds, brindles and all conceivable colors are to be seen at the same time some individuals conform in a measure to the form, others quite markedly so. The indications of type with all gradations are there. The indications of type with all gradations are there. The indications of type with all gradations are there.

FARM NOTES

If chickens are droopy, don't look up poultry tonics until you are sure of the weather. A combination that soon kills the lice and provides the better investment in a matter than some of the miners offered on the market, that requires enrichment of the matter more than the plant food. Organic matter added by a manure never from a bag of fertilizer.

If there are trees in the shed should be a shed under cattle and horses can find a rain or on cold evenings may be one or two lights during the entire of the shed will be necessary for these days may be a trouble.

At farm in the world is in Mexico, Don Luis Terrell's owner. It consists of acres and is located in Chihuahua. It takes the total train more than a cross this farm. Don Luis has more than 1,000,000 sheep calves. More than 1,000 head to look after his slaughter house of Chihuahua City. At least 250,000 head of catfish more sheep and hogs every year. It owns a generator cars in which eggs are shipped all over the world. Over 40,000 people landlord's estate.

Hope

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast," wrote Pope years ago. And what would the world of today be without hope? We all hope for something to do. The children are sent forward to their holidays; the old and are always looking forward to "better times"; the sick and the aged cling to the hope of relief and comfort—and so we all go

Friday, August 6.
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and lead with a surface
of over 12 feet. At the head
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along the coast. One by
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was a bath. This surprising
us very curious, so after
which the aborigine joined
us around to the point to
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a tub-bath made from one
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to it. My companion at-
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entry everyone should wish
to be expected though
who has lived in Victoria
ly consider it seriously as
at home.

It exclaimed the good old
colleges are just bread-
criminals."—Philadelphia Press.
the matter now?" asked her
report in this paper about
man beating all his rivals
nmer."—Philadelphia Press.

EARLY CHURCH HISTORY
How Presbyterianism Has Thrived in Victoria

The Presbyterian church takes its name from its form of church govern- ment. She is the strongest of the historic churches of the Reforma- tion, and is found in every part of the world, where the gospel is preach- ed. Her history is one of the grandest chapters in the struggle for civil and religious liberty. She has been the religion of every country. She has raised the moral standard of individuals and communities by exalting the sovereignty of God, exalting the free moral law, and emphasizing the fact that God is absolute and supreme, and that Calvinism makes brainy and resolute men who reach the uppermost seats of scientific, professional, com- mercial and political life. Her suc- cess under the providence of God has been due mainly to the education of the Presbyterian church—the open door she offers to the children of God to- within her pale,—joined with the strict conversation of her office bear- ers, their adherence to her standards, which constitutes the strength of her Presbyterianism. All her ministers and elders, being her teachers, must subscribe to "The Westminster Con- fession of Faith," and to the doctrinal and doctrinal of the word of God as interpreted by the church. But private members are not supposed to subscribe to these articles. This preserves the doctrinal purity of the church among those who are her teachers, while it gives latitude to all who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ to become members, without any compromise of any individual con- viction or ecclesiastical principles. The machinery of the Presbyterian church is well high perfect, as to creed and polity, and the duty of her members is to put that machinery in vigorous motion, and to go on as in past ages, in harmony with brethren of other denominations to the conquest of the world for Jesus. Education, civil and religious, the church of Cal- vin and Knox for centuries led the van. The dark ages were dispelled, and light shined in Geneva, the home of Calvin, which became the sun of Europe. The Parish schools of Scotland, organized by Knox, made the Presbyterianism of Scotland proverbially intelligent.

Among the first to carry Presby- terianism across the Atlantic were the persecuted Huguenots of France, who brought with them the principles of exiles, aimed at establishing colonies on the banks of the Mississippi and on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Al- though all the descendants did not continue adherence to the principles for which their fathers suffered, yet distinct traces of them are found in Lunenburg and River John. To the immigrants of the north of Ireland, however, is due the credit of firmly establishing Presbyterianism in the Dominion. While the Rev. Francis Macneil of the county of Donegal, Ireland, laid the foundation of Pres- byterianism in Canada, he was suc- ceeded, in the Rev. James Murdoch, of the same county, who was re- spected in being the first permanently settled minister in Canada, who long- ing in the old province of Nova Scotia.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

The pioneer work of the general as- sembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland did not reach Nova Scotia until it belongs the credit of organiz- ing the first Presbyterian congrega- tion of this city, and securing the erection of the first church edifice at the corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets. This work was un- dertaken and successfully accom- plished by the Rev. John Hall, who, under the commission of the Colonial committee of the Pres- byterian church in Ireland, arrived in Victoria during the month of Novem- ber, 1827. The business, social and religious con- ditions of Victoria at that early date of frequent changes, and gold fever extending, deterring the organiza- tion and builder of a church a man of large resource, tactful and of high degree. The permanent results of Mr. Hall's mission were the newly organized congregation furnish the best proof that he possessed in a high degree these qualifications,— qualifications essential to a successful pioneer missionary.

The first communion was observed in Moore's Hall, Yates street, on the sixteenth of January, 1827, when sixteen partook of the sacrament, of whom only two were women. Mr. Alexander Wilson, of A. and M. Wil- son, the only one now in the congrega- tion who was at the Lord's table on that occasion. He has stood by still hale and hearty, being the oldest man known and most respected busi- ness men of the city in the history of the church. He has so large a part. The formal organization of the congrega- tion of First Presbyterian church took place at a meeting held on the 3rd of February, 1827. The following were present, with Chief Justice Cameron in the chair, viz.: Rev. John Hall, Messrs. John Wright, Robert Carter, John Bastedo, Geo. H. Sanders, Alex- ander Wilson, John Martin, Chas. Cochran, Joseph Kilgour, Thos. Mann, Geo. Reid, Simon Anderson, Alex. Laury, Mr. Alex. Laury, and Mr. J. G. Brown. Wilson seconded the motion which gave visible form to Presbyterianism, and brought into existence the first Presbyterian church in the city, which was the first congregation of that denomination organized, not only of the mountains, but west of Kildonan. The first church edifice was purchased in December 1827 for \$1,100, the trustees of the property being Chief Justice Cam- eron, John Wright, and John Martin. The following extract from the trust- deed shows the advanced and liberal policy of the founders of the congrega- tion, anticipating the union of the various branches of the Presbyterian church, which took many years to mature in the older communities:

"As it has been the earnest wish of the founders of this congregation to promote a brotherly union amongst Presbyterians of every sect and party, in every country, to induce them to unite in the same church, it is hereby provided and de- clared that the property so held in- trust as aforesaid shall not revert to any particular sect or denomination of Presbyterians, but the said parties of

History of Presbyterianism in the City of Victoria—Written for the Colonist by Rev. John Campbell, Ph.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church

The second part of their successors shall stand, selected and possessed of the said land, hereditaments and premises for the use, enjoyment and benefit of every denomination of Presbyterians, desiring to merge minor differences, and to cooperate as a congregation on the broad basis of the Confession of Faith."

The building committee, appointed by the congregation, were Hon. Justice Cameron (chairman), Messrs. Wright, Laury, Martin, Reid, Wilson (treasurer) and Sanders (secretary). The corner stone of this historic church was laid by Chief Justice Cam- eron, in March 1828, to whom a silver trowel suitably inscribed was pre- sent. The church was formally opened for Divine service in November of the same year. The "Colonist" of No- vember the 16th, 1828, referred to the dedication as follows:

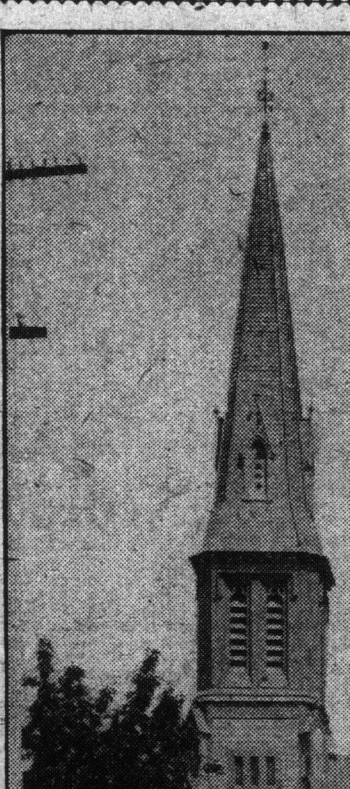
"The First Presbyterian Church of Vancouver Island was formally opened for Divine service yesterday. Ere the deep, heavy tones of the fine bell had ceased to vibrate through the new building, it was crowded to excess by a large and attentive congregation, a great many being unable to obtain admittance. The Rev. James Munro, minister from the Church of Scot- land, officiated at the morning service, and delivered an appropriate and excellent discourse, selecting as his text the following beautiful words from the sublime prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the Temple: 'The Lord our God be with us, as he was with our fathers; let him not leave us nor forsake us; that may incline our hearts unto him, to walk in all his ways, and to keep his command- ments, which he commanded our fathers.' The evening service was con- ducted by the Rev. Dr. Evans, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church, who preached to a densely crowded audience, an able and eloquent sermon from Romans 1:16, 'For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto Salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first and also to the Gentile.' The proceedings were taken up in aid of the building fund, and the sum of \$314, making with the proceeds of the service lately held at the building, the gross amount of \$1,000."

After a faithful ministry of four years, Mr. Hall resigned his charge, and went to New Zealand where he prosecuted his work as minister of the Gospel. Three years ago he retired from the active work of the ministry, and on his way back to his native land passed through Victoria, and on Sabbath morning to the congregation, he was organized 43 years before. He was delighted with the progress the city made in the interval, and the change which he saw, although very few of the old familiar faces were to be seen in the scene.

After some delay the mission in Victoria was transferred by the Irish church to the care of the Colonial committee of the Church of Scotland, which appointed as its minister the Rev. Thos. Somerville to take charge of the congregation. He was a young man of excellent scholarship, and an able preacher. After a pastorate of about a year, a division took place, which resulted in Mr. Somerville and a large part of the congregation mov- ing out to the pastorate of A. Andrew's church, but did much toward the congregation, and erecting a new church of which Mr. Somerville took charge. The effect of this exodus on First Church was a severe one, which extended over ten years, when services were held only at irregular intervals. The Rev. Robert Jameson, of New Glasgow, was appointed as minister during that period. The Rev. J. Reid, a congregational minister, was sent out from England, and ministered to the congregation with good acceptance for five years, after which he joined the Reformed Episcopal church. He has now retired from the active work of the ministry, but still makes his home in Victoria. Dr. Reid was succeeded by the Rev. R. H. Smith, a minister of the Methodist church, and he in turn by the Rev. D. Gamble, a minister of the American Presbyterian church. The two latter were pastors for about one year each. Upon the resignation of Mr. Gamble, the congregation united with the Presbyterian church of Canada, and became one of the congregations of the Presbytery of Toronto, which designated as its minister the Rev. D. Fraser, M. A. of Mount For- est, in August 1834. Mr. Fraser's pas- torate of seven years was one of peace and progress. The church was en- larged under his supervision, and the communion roll and Sabbath school greatly increased. He was suc- ceeded by the Rev. R. H. Smith, a minister of the Methodist church, and he in turn by the Rev. D. Gamble, a minister of the American Presbyterian church. The two latter were pastors for about one year each. Upon the resignation of Mr. Gamble, the congregation united with the Presbyterian church of Canada, and became one of the congregations of the Presbytery of Toronto, which designated as its minister the Rev. D. Fraser, M. A. of Mount For- est, in August 1834. Mr. Fraser's pas- torate of seven years was one of peace and progress. The church was en- larged under his supervision, and the communion roll and Sabbath school greatly increased. He was suc- ceeded by the Rev. R. H. Smith, a minister of the Methodist church, and he in turn by the Rev. D. Gamble, a minister of the American Presbyterian church.

The Rev. R. Stephens was appointed by the colonial committee to suc- ceed Mr. McGregor and did good work for seven years, at the end of which he resigned, and returned to Scot- land. He would, however, have been even better work than he did in Victoria, had he been more able to aid himself to surrounding conditions, and signed his oversight of the congrega- tion, went to England, and was called to a church in London, where he did excellent work, having last year re- ceived into church membership more than any other Presbyterian minister in that city. After a short illness he died in the early part of this year. After a few months' vacancy, St. Andrew's called to its pastorate the Rev. W. L. Clay, a distinguished graduate of McGill University, then min- ister at Moose Jaw. He was inducted into the charge in June, 1894. During his ministry the congregation has made considerable progress. It is well or- ganized, having a good session, an efficient finance board, well equipped Sunday school, a Young People's so- ciety, a Ladies' Aid and missionary societies.

vision and the organization of a sec- ond church, which was fairly large, soon became much too small for the large crowds that turned out to hear the eloquent preacher of St. Andrew's church. Through the energetic efforts of the new pastor, supported by the office-bearers, members and adherents of the congregation, the erection of a new church was undertaken, the work being commenced in 1889, and the building dedicated for public worship in the following spring. The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell of St. Andrew's church,



St. Andrew's Church.

Under Mr. Somerville's pastor- ate the congregation enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. As First Church was practically closed St. Andrew's was the only Presbyterian church in the city. In 1870, Mr. Somerville re- signed from St. Andrew's, returned to Scotland, and was soon afterwards called to the pastorate of Blackfriars, Glasgow, where he continued his min- istry until he was called to the church triumphant a few years ago. He was succeeded in St. Andrew's by the Rev. D. Gamble, a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, but a minister of the Church of Scotland. During his pastorate of ten years, Mr. McGregor rendered faithful and efficient service, not only to St. Andrew's, but did much toward establishing on Vancouver Island and on the Mainland what are now pros- perous and self-sustaining congrega- tions. 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HARDIE OPPOSES IDEA OF PREFERENCE

ing Chat With Leader of Independent Labor Party of Great Britain... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... Mr. Hardie is hardly the man to expect to see...

BRITISH JOBBERS HAVE ARRIVED IN VICTORIA

Party of Old Country Writers and Editors Reached Here Last Evening... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... Rested after a good night's sleep in Vancouver...

ARE DELIGHTED WITH COUNTRY

Trip Across the Continent Has Been Succession of Pleasant Surprises... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... The scenery with them—or come back here to live...

Relative of Chief Justice Begbie

Proceeding directly to the steamship landing they began their voyage to Victoria... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... The immensity of it all, the presence of such great bodies of water...

Speaks His Admiration

As the steamer rounded the outer wharf to make her mooring in the inner harbor... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... As we walked across to the main entrance...

Interested in Scotch Success

T. B. MacLachlan of the Edinburgh Scotsman is naturally much interested in the success which he finds that his countrymen have everywhere... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... The movement I believe is a perfectly natural one...

Movement is Natural One

The movement I believe is a perfectly natural one and does not arise from any question of imperialism... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... One of the most interesting of the visitors is Mr. A. J. Dawson...

Thinking Imperially

One of the most interesting of the visitors is Mr. A. J. Dawson, representative of the London Standard... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... Mr. Dawson in addition to "thinking imperially" has contracted the habit...

In Charge of George Ham

George Ham, the "friend of everybody in Canada and nearly everybody else who is not so fortunate... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... Mr. Ham, the "friend of everybody in Canada and nearly everybody else who is not so fortunate as he is."

That Was One of the Matters Considered at the Annual Meeting... Accounts of the eighth ordinary general meeting of the Tyeve Copper company, as reported in London exchanges...

REGISTRY RETURNS TREBLE FIGURES OF LAST YEAR... Gratifying Advance in Local Office for July as Compared With Year Ago... The registry office receipts for the month of July were nearly three times as great as those of the same month of 1906...

NICOLA COAL WILL SOON BE SHIPPED... Mine Company is Now Awaiting the Construction of Railway Line... W. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, returned yesterday morning from the upper country...

OPERATES BY ELECTRICITY... Armstrong Flour Mill Has Adopted Progressive Policy... Armstrong, Aug. 5.—On Monday evening the current from the Armstrong Light & Power company was turned into the 60 horse power motor at the flour mill...

DROWNED IN THE KOOTENAY... Fatal Fishing Trip Taken by Young Man of Trail... Rossland, B. C., Aug. 5.—David Noble was drowned in the Kootenay river at a point about two miles above Castlegar on Sunday afternoon...

Stole Diamond Ring... Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 5.—One of the most nonchalant prisoners in the police court Sunday was J. S. Sorrell, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a diamond ring from the residence of James Findlay...

Manufacture New Machine... (From Tuesday's Daily.)... The machine works with a security and safety that has not been equaled in any other machine...

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS

There is Magnificent Display—
List of the Prize Winners

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The drill hall was a blaze of color last night, the first evening of the sixth annual flower show of the Victoria Horticultural society, and never probably in its history has been shown such a beautiful, tastefully arranged exhibit of the floral resources of Victoria. Down the centre of the long room was a broad table heaped with a profusion of blossoms of every kind and bedded in heavy masses of dark green foliage with here and there a giant fern towering over its fragrant companions. The Australian tree fern and the magnificent maiden hair are alone well worth a visit.

On either side of the central stand are a number of small tables entered in the competition for dinner table decorations. One and all are models of dainty taste and artistic feeling while some of the exhibits are superb. The effect is made by the flowers alone, for neither silver candlesticks, silk nor ribbons are allowed, a stipulation which cost Mrs. H. R. Beaven the second prize, her beautiful creation with a central scheme of white pond lilies over a mirror being ruled out because the glass was rimmed with silver.

On either side again were fresh masses of color, for there were the cut flowers and smaller pot plants arranged, cactus, dahlias, gladioli, sweet peas, stocks, roses, phlox and petunias in endless array of dainty and bewildering beauty. The end of the great hall was strikingly colored with a background of flags the Union Jack and red ensign predominating. Here was the tea room, hung with festoons and but partly screened from the rest of the hall by hanging baskets of the choicest flowers, including several prize winners. Here Mrs. Genze presided over the good things assisted by a bevy of Victoria's belles, dainty but charming in white. Among these pretty attendants were the Misses Pooley, Dunsmuir, Brotherhood, Pitts, M. Pitts, Tilton, Mason, D. Mason, Peters and Mara.

From the gallery above the scene presented a most striking one. The centre dark shrubs, and massive ferns picked out and surrounded with every shade of nature's hues, the bright dresses of the lady visitors fittingly hit and glitter between the blossom-laden trestles, and the rich red of the flags and drapery combined to make a vista of beauty the prosaic drill hall had not yet seen.

The professional exhibit was of high quality, if not so extensive as might have been expected. Flewings gardens being the chief exhibitor and carrying off most of the prizes in the florists classes. They took the prize for the collection of house plants, the first prize for six varieties of ferns and the second for the collection of twelve foliage plants. Among the cut flowers they took first for Asters in 12 colors and first for Cactus Dahlias in 12 colors and first for the same flowers in six colors. They also took first prize for Gladioli, 12 varieties, but the Lansdowne Floral company won the collection of Perennial Herbaceous, with Flewings Gardens second. The Lansdowne Floral company also took first prize for 12 varieties of Perennial Phlox, but the Oakland Nursery company took the prize for 12 varieties of named roses, shown singly in vases, with the Flewings Gardens second. The result that was exactly reverse in the prize for the six varieties of roses. Other results in this class were: Sweet peas, six varieties, Flewings Gardens; presentation of cut flowers, Flewings Gardens.

Pot Plants, Amateurs, Class B
There was a keen competition among the amateurs in the pot plants exhibit. Mrs. Henry Croft was supreme with her beautiful ferns, winning all four first prizes and the main award, but F. B. Pemberton and F. H. Wollaston fought hard over the begonias, coming out with honors above even on the class. The results were: Begonias, tuberous, single, F. H. Wollaston; begonias, tuberous, double, F. B. Pemberton; begonias, tuberous, double, 10, Mr. Wollaston first and Mr. Pemberton second; begonias, tuberous, double, 3, F. B. Pemberton. Mr. Wollaston won the prize for the collection of not less than 15 begonias, with F. B. Pemberton second. Mr. Pemberton won both prizes for the coleus and ferns. He was also second with 12 ferns, while Mr. Wollaston was second to Miss M. Sherburn for the specimen plant in foliage.

Cut Flowers, Amateur, Class B
Class B amateurs, cut flowers, brought forth the applicants, and on the whole J. C. Newbury was most successful with dahlias, Mrs. Rithet with the gladioli, F. B. Pemberton with the phlox and J. A. Bland among the sweet peas. The results are:
Annals, collection, 12 varieties, named—W. Warburton first and Mrs. G. M. Irving second.
Asters, four colors, six of each—Second, Mrs. G. G. Galletley.
Carnations, border collection—First, W. F. Burton.
Dahlias, cactus, 24 blooms, distinct colors—First, J. C. Newbury.
Dahlias, cactus, 12 blooms, distinct colors—First, F. J. C. Newbury.
Dahlias, cactus, six blooms, distinct colors—1, J. C. Newbury; 2, Mrs. F. Sylvester.
Dahlias, collection one specimen each, named—1, J. C. Newbury; 2, Gladioli, 24 colors, one spike each, shown singly—1, F. B. Pemberton; 2, W. F. Burton.
Gladioli, 12 colors, one spike each, shown singly—1, Mrs. Rithet; 2, C. H. Arundell.
Gladioli, 6 colors, one spike each, shown singly—1, Mrs. Rithet; 2, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Gladioli, three colors, one spike each, shown singly—1, Mrs. Rithet; 2, F. B. Pemberton.
Holly hocks, double, 12 blooms, not less than six colors—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 2, F. B. Pemberton.
Lilliums, in vase—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 2, F. B. Pemberton.
Pansies, two colors, one specimen each—1, Miss M. Sherburn.
Pansies, 12 colors, one specimen each—1, Miss M. Sherburn; 2, Mrs. Galletley.
Perennials, hardy herbaceous, 12 varieties—W. Warburton.
Phlox perennials, 12 varieties—1, F. B. Pemberton; 2, W. Warburton.

Phlox perennial, six colors—1, F. B. Pemberton; 2, J. C. Newbury.
Phlox Drummondii, 12 colors, three stems each—1, J. C. Newbury.
Roses, six in vase, own foliage—1, J. A. Bland; 2, Miss M. Sherburn.
Salpiglossis, six colors, three spikes each in vases—1, Mrs. Rithet; 2, Mrs. Galletley.
Sweet peas, 24 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each, named—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 2, J. A. Bland; 3, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 4, J. A. Bland; 5, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 6, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 7, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 8, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 9, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 10, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, 16 varieties, shown separately, 10 specimens each—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 2, J. A. Bland; 3, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 4, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 5, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 6, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 7, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 8, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 9, Mrs. H. R. Beaven; 10, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, yellow, 20 stems, one variety named—1, J. A. Bland; 2, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, red, 20 stems, one variety named—1, J. A. Bland; 2, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, blue, 20 stems, one variety named—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, striped and flaked, 20 stems, one variety named—1, J. A. Bland; 2, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, maroon, 20 stems, one variety named—1, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, striped and flaked, 20 stems, one variety named, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, pincote edged, 20 stems, one variety named—1, J. A. Bland; 2, Mrs. H. R. Beaven.
Sweet peas, and other color, 20 stems, one variety named—1, J. A. Bland.

LIVES BLOTTED OUT
BY STORM IN IOWA

Three Dead and Four Injured—
Heavy Damages to Property
In Several Places

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—A special despatch from Mason City, Ia., says: Three persons were killed and four injured and thousands of dollars of damage was done on Tuesday evening by the tornado. The dead were Ashland T. Weed, farmer, of Hamilton, his wife and son. The injured were Mr. Harrison, dislocations, arm broken and internal injuries; Mrs. Fulmy, Elma, Ia., internal injuries; Gladys Verney, Clear Lake, arm broken; Fred Giltliat, Lake Mills, shoulder crushed.

Winona, Minn., Aug. 7.—Latest reports of the damage done by yesterday afternoon's storm increase the estimate of \$100,000 damage. Several hundred feet of track on the C. & N. R. north of Trempealeau, which ran along a high dyke, was washed to the depth of about twenty feet. No trains have reached Winona on any road, but the C. & N. W. reports heavy damage west of here on the Minnesota division. There is no telephone communication with outside towns, and the telegraph lines are very badly crippled. Street car traffic, which was stopped by the storm last night, was not resumed until late this morning, owing to the fact that the trolley wires were down and the track blocked by trunks of fallen trees.

Among the establishments wholly or partly destroyed in this city were: Bay State Flouring mill, elevator, Winona opera house, Laird Morton's old mill, Empire Lumber company's saw mill, the International Harvester company's warehouse, Joseph Lelahi's building. The path of the storm, though it was not of the twister character, is said to be clearly distinguishable. It seems to have originated near Toyota, 35 miles west of here, and to have swept the country between there and this city almost clean. From the direction of the wind during the storm here it was thought to have come further east. The storm struck this city about 5 o'clock, and although it lasted only forty-five minutes it was severe enough to bring down so many wires all over the town that it was not thought safe to send the current through the trolley or electric light lines. The telephone service is tied up because of the number of trees and poles which have fallen.

Lacrosse, Wis., Aug. 7.—A cyclone burst lasting a quarter of an hour last night washed out the tracks and telegraph lines and tied up all traffic on the C. M. & St. P. and the C. B. & Q. railroads. The wires washed away are reported on the river division of the Milwaukee road and near Repen on the Lacrosse division of the Burlington.

Due to Ill Health
Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 7.—Hon. G. W. Delamater, Republican candidate for governor in 1891, committed suicide in his office in the Diamond Bank building, August 7, 1907. He was in a pendency due to ill-health was the cause of the rash act.

Albert Offended
Paris, Aug. 7.—Because he was hissed by the townspeople of Montpelier, when he arrived there on Sunday last, after having been released from prison, Marcel Albert, the leader in the recent disturbances in the wine growing region of the south, has resigned his membership in the Argeliers committee.

Only an Adventurer
Toronto, Aug. 7.—Etta Fox Strangeways, arrested here after victimizing hotels and prominent society people, will waive extradition and go to the United States for trial. She is still in jail and lives on jail fare. This adventurer, described in New York despatches as a woman of great beauty does not seem to be at all deterred by her good looks to Toronto. The police have photographed her, and she is far from winning, with hard features and a worn look.

REDUCTION PLANT DESTROYED
Mill of Old Telluride Company in Colorado Burned
Colorado Springs, Aug. 7.—Three-fourths of the Golden Cycle Mining company's million dollar reduction plant, located in the foothills south of Colorado City, was destroyed by fire Tuesday evening at 10:30. The fire originated in the roasting works and spread rapidly to other buildings. The plant was formerly known as the Telluride mines, and owned by eastern capitalists. It was destroyed in the millmen's strike which terminated in the Cripple Creek difficulty. Shortly after the strike the mills and roasting works were closed down by J. T. Milliken, of Illinois and associates, who opened the plant and made extensive improvements. The mill was the largest cyclone mill in the west, and had been in operation but a few weeks. As large contracts are held at Cripple Creek for ore, it is quite probable that the plant will be rebuilt.

SNAKE BITE CURED CANCER
Remarkable Case Reported From New York State
Chicago, Aug. 7.—A special despatch to the InterOcean from Ft. Jervis, N. Y., says, a remarkable cure of cancer has been effected on Mrs. Wilhelm Ludwig, a farmer's wife. Mrs. Ludwig has suffered from cancer on the left leg, just above the knee, for a long time. While out picking huckleberries two weeks ago she was bitten on the ankle by a rattlesnake. From this the woman's leg swelled to an enormous size, but the swelling did not extend above the cancer. It had the appearance of ink fringed with red previously, and turned into a running sore. It continued in this condition for four days, but on the fourth day the discharge stopped and proud flesh began to make its appearance. The snake poison had worked all through the above the swelling disappeared and the theretofore ugly looking cancer began to heal and to run a healthy flesh color. Last Thursday the wound began to heal and yesterday Mrs. Ludwig was in town, almost cured.

ATTRACTIONAL FRIDAY SPECIALS
Selected from the great Furniture and House Furnishings Sale Now Proceeding

IMPORTANT SALE OF 23 GOLDEN OAK BUFFETS

\$24.50 Regular prices \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50

One price on Friday

There is No Reduction of Qualities Behind These Reductions in Prices

Worth more than the regular prices of \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50.

One price tomorrow

\$24.50

The regular prices, the sale prices, and the special Friday prices of the above Buffets are as follows:

Regular values \$35.00. August sale price \$28.50. Friday's special \$24.50.
Regular values \$45.00. August sale price \$36.00. Friday's special \$24.50.

We have placed on sale the most reliable and best finished Furniture from all of the most reputable manufacturing centres and we offer only the standard grades, fashioned after the newest designs by the best makers. Nothing has been made to sell cheaply and thereby stultify a furniture reputation to be proud of.

A FEW OTHER \$24.50 PRICED GOODS ON SPECIAL SALE TOMORROW

Solid quarter sawed Golden Oak Combination China Cabinet and Buffet, regular value \$45. August sale price \$36. Friday's special price \$24.50.

Solid quarter sawed Golden Oak Buffet, with 3-4 cabinet base and large British plate mirror, regular value \$40. August sale price \$32. Friday's special price \$24.50.

A Line of Solid Quarter Sawed Golden Oak Buffets, bow front, pillar top, triple mirror in back, regular value \$45. August sale price \$29. Friday's special price \$24.50.

High Grade Pieces of Furniture Specially Reduced for Tomorrow's Selling Include the Following

Buffets, Dining Tables, Writing Tables, Sideboards, Parlor Suites, Card Tables, Davenport, Dresser Bureaus, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Chiffoniers, China Cabinets, Dining Chairs, etc., etc. Call and inspect these special sale values.

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One price on Friday

There is No Reduction of Qualities Behind These Reductions in Prices

Worth more than the regular prices of \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50.

One price tomorrow

\$24.50

The regular prices, the sale prices, and the special Friday prices of the above Buffets are as follows:

Regular values \$35.00. August sale price \$28.50. Friday's special \$24.50.
Regular values \$45.00. August sale price \$36.00. Friday's special \$24.50.

We have placed on sale the most reliable and best finished Furniture from all of the most reputable manufacturing centres and we offer only the standard grades, fashioned after the newest designs by the best makers. Nothing has been made to sell cheaply and thereby stultify a furniture reputation to be proud of.

A FEW OTHER \$24.50 PRICED GOODS ON SPECIAL SALE TOMORROW

Solid quarter sawed Golden Oak Combination China Cabinet and Buffet, regular value \$45. August sale price \$36. Friday's special price \$24.50.

Solid quarter sawed Golden Oak Buffet, with 3-4 cabinet base and large British plate mirror, regular value \$40. August sale price \$32. Friday's special price \$24.50.

A Line of Solid Quarter Sawed Golden Oak Buffets, bow front, pillar top, triple mirror in back, regular value \$45. August sale price \$29. Friday's special price \$24.50.

High Grade Pieces of Furniture Specially Reduced for Tomorrow's Selling Include the Following

Buffets, Dining Tables, Writing Tables, Sideboards, Parlor Suites, Card Tables, Davenport, Dresser Bureaus, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Chiffoniers, China Cabinets, Dining Chairs, etc., etc. Call and inspect these special sale values.

Merchants' Picnic Today, the Store Remains Closed

Opening as Usual Tomorrow at 8:30 a. m.

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS, ETC.

Marked at Special Prices for Friday's Clearance

4,000 YARDS BEST BODY BRUSSELS
Including over 40 designs, all colors, this season's best productions, that sold regularly at \$1.40 and \$1.50 per yard. Borders and stairs for many. During August sale at, per yard \$1.15

2,000 YARDS BODY BRUSSELS
Over 20 good designs of well woven English 4-frame Body Brussels Carpets, with stair and borders for some. Worth regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 per yard. August sale price, per yard \$90¢

TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS REDUCED
Over 50 designs in best woven English Tapestry Stair Carpets, 2-4, 5-8, and 3-4 yards widths. Reduced in price for August selling as follows:

All 50c Tapestry Stairs, August Sale, per yard \$38¢
All 60c Tapestry Stairs, August sale, per yard \$45¢
All 65c Tapestry Stairs, August sale, per yard \$50¢
All 75c Tapestry Stairs, August sale, per yard \$60¢
All 85c Tapestry Stairs, August sale, per yard \$70¢

SPECIAL PRICE ON ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETS
20 designs of high grade Axminster Carpets, borders for all a carpet with a reputation for durability and appearance. Regular price \$2.00 per yard. August sale price, per yard \$1.65

ENGLISH AXMINSTER SQUARES
Sizes: 2 1/2 yards x 3 1/2 yards, 3 yards x 3 yards, 3 yards x 3 1/2 yards, 3 1/2 yards x 4 yards, 3 1/2 yards x 4 1/2 yards.
Reg. price \$30.00. August sale price \$25.50
Reg. price \$36.00. August sale price \$30.50
Reg. price \$42.50. August sale price \$36.00
Reg. price \$46.50. August sale price \$39.50
Reg. price \$57.50. August sale price \$48.75

SPECIAL SALE VALUES IN TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS

English Tapestry Table Covers, wool and linen weaving, in Oriental and conventional designs, regular values \$6.75 and \$3.50. Special August sale values \$4.00 and \$2.00

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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Richmond...
Comox...
Alberni...
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