

# Sale

offerings we will economist.

## clothing

knives, \$5.90  
day  
TS, the purest wool ob-  
Slightly soiled through  
per pair. Clear-out Price  
\$5.90

each 90c  
made of extra quality  
ze, 66 x 66 in, hemmed  
value \$1.25 each. Tues-  
90c

## Sale From the oods Dept.

25c  
brown and black, suits,  
fits, per yard. 25c  
25c  
S, in stripe and small  
yard 25c

50c  
light summer shades in  
light checks. Regular 75c.  
50c

50c  
S in light grounds with  
regular \$1. per yard. 50c

75c  
light weight, fine, soft  
reseda, myrtle, moss, he-  
lite. Regular \$1.50. 75c

\$1.00  
OTH, in fawn, dark grey,  
ada, helio, wisteria, light  
n, navy and black. Regu-  
lar \$1.00

35c  
G, in navy, brown, moss,  
ack. Regular 50c, for. 35c

## Rockers

ther large consignment of  
contains the very newest  
rockers. They are un-  
g all the properties of the  
with the Early English  
ed of solid quarter cut oak  
finished with a fine quality  
ors. Some of the rockers  
eat, which has been newly  
different styles to select  
\$15.00

## u at \$25.90

SSING BUREAUX, in en-  
is 44 in. x 23 in. Size of  
in. Shaped front contains  
er being divided into sec-  
or solid quarter cut oak  
ishing. Finest workman-  
\$35.00. Spencer's Price  
\$25.90

## ouses of All and Prices

use or Waist you wish, you  
n the second floor, an assort-  
larger stores of Eastern cen-  
suit everybody, while the  
my.

CHES CURED  
es It. We sell it—10c, 25c,  
\$1.00 per Bottle

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. NO. 270.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

## REVOLUTIONARY WHEEL GRIPPING SPAIN TO FEAR

Revolutionists Gaining Every-  
where and Dynasty De-  
clared to Be in Great  
Danger

THREE THOUSAND  
DEATH LOSS

Disastrous Battle — Govern-  
ment Takes Drastic Steps in  
Effort to Check General In-  
surrection

Madrid, July 29.—The official  
despatches received here today  
admit that the battle between  
Moorish tribesmen and the  
Spanish forces outside Melilla on  
July 27 was a disastrous defeat.  
The Moors cut off the com-  
munications with the Spanish  
outposts and the main force of  
the Spaniards were back under  
the walls of the city where  
fighting continued desperately  
until the Spanish killed and wounded  
numbered almost 3,000, which  
takes no account of the  
the advance units who evidently  
were cut off and abandoned to  
their fate. Melilla is full of  
wounded men.

Paris, July 29.—The internal  
situation in Spain now completely  
shows the war in Africa in the  
eyes of Europe. Although official  
despatches are still silent upon  
the progress of Catalonia, grave  
concerns are entertained that  
expectations will be disappointed.

The declaration of Premier Maura's  
cabinet yesterday to place the country  
under martial law and to employ  
the army to repress the revolt in  
Catalonia, as an alternative of con-  
voking parliament, may provoke an  
extension of the insurrection which will  
endanger the dynasty.

Preparations now being made in  
Madrid to quell the disturbances in-  
clude the despatch to Catalonia of  
the entire Third and Fourth army  
corps and the Madrid cavalry  
brigade under command of Prince  
Bourbon, who was about to leave  
for Melilla. Prince Ferdinand of  
Bavaria, one of the squadron  
commanders of the brigade.

The scale upon which the military  
intervention is planned proves that  
the government entertains no illu-  
sion about half way measures and is  
ready to take the responsibility of  
putting down the revolution as a  
war for the future. Both official  
and frontier reports leave little  
doubt that the workers' organiza-  
tions and anarchists have  
made common cause in old Catalonia,  
and that this far they had the  
best of the situation. The withdrawal  
of troops for the campaign in Africa  
left less than 5,000 men in the  
navy infantry has been ordered to  
mobilize after committing all sorts of  
excesses, including the burning and  
sacking of church property wherever  
erected barricades in order to hold  
their position.

Entire Army Mobilized  
Madrid, July 29.—In view of the  
grave situation in Barcelona which  
is steadily growing more serious,  
the naval infantry has been ordered  
to that city. Senor Laclera, the  
Minister of the Interior, now termed  
the Spanish Trench, today announced  
that any newspaper printing reports  
disagreeing with official information  
supplied, should be prosecuted and  
the editors suppressed. Since the  
martial law throughout Spain yester-  
day, the censorship over news has  
been more severe.

The complete mobilization of the  
Spanish army has been ordered. All  
officers on leave have been recalled.  
The reserves of all classes have been  
summoned to the colors. The railroad  
lines in the North of Spain are  
strictly guarded, and no one is  
permitted to enter Spain without the  
permission of the military authorities.  
The garrisons at Burgos, Logroño,  
Victoria, and Cantabria (Continued on Page 3)

THE NEWS OF TODAY  
Spanish revolution threatens  
complete overthrow of dynasty. Bona-  
parte worse on his way. Disastrous  
battle with Moors in which Spanish  
losses of 3,000 counted. Military  
desires to suppress. Garrison at Madrid  
believed to be corrupted.  
Mme. Nordica a banker's bride.  
Jefferson the World cyclist here.  
War Minister makes stirring speech.  
Frankie Nell to fight Lauder here.  
Harry Fullam sacrifices his life.  
Women's Council to act re girl teach-  
ers in Chinatown.  
Attorney-General returning.  
More dynamiting at Glace Bay.  
Syrian priest released from custody.  
Active demand for unskilled labor.

R. L. Jefferson, F.R.G.S., Who  
Crossed Siberia, India and  
Other Lands Awheel Visiting  
Victoria

FOLLOWED BURNABY  
ACROSS ASIAN DESERTS

Was First to Ride Motor in Do-  
mains of the Desposed Sul-  
tan—Followed Kim's Trail  
Across Trunk Road of India

Robert L. Jefferson, F.R.G.S., the  
noted motorist and cyclist, who is the  
only living Englishman who has ridden to  
Kilima-Njaro and across the vast city of  
the great Asiatic desert-land from the  
inside, who has ridden across Siberia,  
crossed the great trunk road of India  
in the footstep of Kipling's "Kim"  
from the historic gun Zam-zamah out-  
side the "wonder-house" at Lahore,  
ridden through the hostiles and Ar-  
menian towns while the horrors of the  
former massacres were being enacted,  
and had adventures galore swifter and  
more exciting than the interest of  
whose manufacturers he is traveling  
now, is a guest at the Empress hotel  
today. Mr. Jefferson, who is a motorist  
by cycle, then, instead of the motor  
motor car—was when he rode a wheel  
to Constantinople, passing through  
France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria,  
Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria and Tur-  
key. One result of that journey was  
the discovery of the Ottoman  
subject, on the ground that he was  
immoral and dangerous. Jefferson  
has since been in Constantinople sev-  
eral times, but was never able to  
learn what he had done that made  
such an unfavorable impression on  
Hans. Probably the truth is that the  
ex-Sultan was absurdly prejudiced  
and straight-laced.

In the following year Jefferson set  
out to beat Terrot's longest distance  
record. The Frenchman had ridden  
from St. Petersburg to Paris in 52  
days. Jefferson projected a ride from  
London to Moscow and back in 50 days,  
a distance of 5,000 miles, which he  
actually accomplished in 49 days, 8  
minutes. He rode from London to  
Queenborough, crossed to Flushing,  
and then rode through Arras, Bruges,  
Roubaix, Lille, Valenciennes, Namur,  
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Genoa, Rome,  
Naples, Brindisi, Athens, Constantinople,  
Istanbul, Moscow, and back the same  
way. Somebody in Moscow challenge-  
d him why he didn't ride across  
Siberia. This set him thinking, and he  
decided that the Siberian ride would  
make a nice little holiday.

His original idea was to ride from  
Moscow to Irkutsk, in Siberia, but as  
soon as his scheme became known,  
Russian authorities would not permit  
him to do so. He was obliged to  
ride across Siberia. Hearing of this,  
Mr. Jefferson decided to start from  
London, ride through Holland, Ger-  
many, Poland, and then over the Ural  
Mountains to the capital of Siberia,  
a trifle of 10,000 miles. He did it in 90 days, riding  
more worlds to conquer, he cycled from  
London to Khiva, following the route  
that Burnaby pursued on his famous  
cycle ride a quarter of a century  
before. There are only his larger cy-  
cle rides. Of what he has done in  
the way of ordinary cycle touring there  
is no record.

He has explored many parts of Si-  
beria, and once grew wonderfully in-  
terested about gold finding somewhere  
in the neighborhood of Irkutsk. His  
ambition grew with experience, and he  
undertook the most perilous journey of  
his cycle to Khiva, thus outdoing the  
remarkable feat of the celebrated Col-  
onel Burnaby (who afterwards met  
such a tragic fate in the Sudan, and  
St. Philip's churchyard). Mr. Jeff-  
erson is probably the only Englishman  
living who has looked upon the walls  
of Khiva in the great Asiatic desert  
land, for the only other celebrated Brit-  
ish rider beside the one mentioned above,  
who has written of that tremendous  
journey and described it graphically,  
has been dead these many years—Mac-  
gahan, of the Daily News, contemporary  
and comrade of the famous Archibald  
Forbes, of the same journal.

Later, when the motor came along,  
the distinguished traveler toured the  
Balkans and India in his car, and seems  
to have had as many hair-breadth es-  
capes and perils under petrol as when  
pedaling, but, like his great peripat-  
etic peer, Forbes, the organization of  
his journeys was always exceedingly  
well done, and the carry-through part  
vigorous, determined, and inevitable.  
In no single one of his many travels  
has his program been shortened or in-  
terrupted. To give some idea of how  
relentlessly he follows his plan, it may  
be mentioned that in his Moscow jour-  
ney something happened to his bicycle,  
when more than a hundred miles from  
that city, which precluded him for  
some time from riding. He could not get it  
repaired, so he whipped the machine  
aboard the train, went to Moscow, got  
the bicycle put right, returned, and  
finished the ride on his wheel.

As a motorist he has driven from  
London to Constantinople, taking the  
first motor car into Turkey after ob-  
taining the Sultan's special permission  
(which that potentate may now re-  
fuse). (Continued on Page 3)

## Beautiful Residential District Menaced by Industrial Plans



## GEORGEN RELEASED ON PROMISE TO DEPART

Domination Authorities Decide  
They Cannot Proceed—Un-  
happy Prisoner Was Fast  
Losing His Reason

Stephen Georgen, the alleged Syrian  
priest, no longer languishes in durance  
vile.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Cap-  
tain Palmer gave orders with re-  
spect to a conference with Dr.  
Milne of the Dominion Immigration  
Department, whence he came to solicit  
depart on his promise to leave the city  
forthwith.

Georgen has, in many respects, been  
a very lucky man in Victoria. He was  
originally arrested at the instance of  
Rev. A. J. Brace, on the charge of being  
an fraudulent impostor. He was  
sent about collecting money for an  
alleged orphanage at Adana, the scene  
of the recent Turkish massacres, and  
had obtained several small sums of  
money from various citizens. The  
Mayor gave him \$2. Postmaster Noah  
Shakespeare contributed a similar  
sum, as did a number of other  
charitably-disposed citizens. He had  
received a permit from the Mayor of  
Victoria, and was about to start on  
his journey. The objection is entered by a  
number of citizens, a deputation from

the proposal of the Saanich Lumber  
Company to erect new saw and door  
mills, giving employment to a con-  
siderable number of workmen, on Dou-  
glas street, just above Market, is still  
under consideration by the civic au-  
thorities, the necessary permit for the  
erection of the building which is to be  
the home of the projected industrial  
enterprise being meantime withheld.

The objection is entered by a num-  
ber of citizens, a deputation from  
the company headed by Postmaster Noah  
Shakespeare interviewed His Worship  
Mayor Hall two or three days ago, as-  
serting that Douglas street was no fit  
place for such a manufacturing estab-  
lishment, and that being a residential district  
which it was proposed to disfigure.

The locality chosen as the site for  
the new mill of the Saanich Company  
is, as a matter of fact, in the central  
business district. A fair idea of the  
delightful residential quarter which it  
is feared may be contaminated and dis-



figured by manufacturing intrusion,  
may be gathered from the accompany-  
ing camera notes.

Victoria has had its Deadman's Is-  
land problem in these many days. But  
Deadman's Island is undeniably within  
the purview of the park. And Stan-  
ley Park is a public pleasure ground  
and beautiful to the eye.

Can quite as much be said with ab-  
solute truthfulness as to the locality  
sought to be invaded by the Saanich  
Company's enterprise?

district across the harbor, or whether  
the company will remain master of the  
situation, is a problem which the Rail-  
way Commissioners now must solve.  
The matter has been laid before them  
by the civic authorities in the form of  
an application for a clear definition of  
the city's powers with respect to the  
right-of-way and for an "interim or-  
der" instructing the opening of the  
commission is prepared to hear the case in  
detail and to render the verdict that  
will settle the dispute one way or the  
other for all time.

As it now stands, the position as-  
sumed by the city and that adopted by  
the company are clear as crystal. The  
former asserts that by virtue of the  
declarations repeatedly made in public  
by the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, who  
constructed the bridge, citizens are en-  
titled to its use, and their rights cannot  
be interfered with either by the E.  
& N. or any other company that may  
at any future time, fall into possession  
of the property.

On the other hand, the company de-  
clares that the city has no sound au-  
thority or claim in the premises and  
that it cannot arbitrarily order the  
opening of the right-of-way.

Providing Mayor Hall, the alder-  
men, and the city's legal advisers are  
ready to admit this, the company is  
prepared to make a concession permit-  
ting the people to pass to and fro with-  
in certain limitations.

It is suggested, in this connection,  
that a stairway might be constructed  
from the foot of Johnson street to the  
bridge; that from that point, pedes-  
trians, bicyclists, at all night, pass  
along the south side, which would be  
securely fenced in from the railway  
tracks; that, after crossing, they could  
enter upon the thoroughfare running  
under the bridge through the Song-  
hees Indian reserve and thus pass in-  
to the Victoria West residential dis-  
trict. Only under such conditions, ac-  
cording to the present understanding,  
would the railway management be  
willing to throw down the barriers  
which now impede traffic and that  
only in the event of the city abandon-  
ing all claim to the right to force the  
company's hands.

Mayor Hall doesn't think that the  
arrangement suggested is satisfac-  
tory. While it would give some relief  
it wouldn't be possible for many to  
(Continued on Page 3)

## ORDER ASKED LONG RANGE TO OPEN BRIDGE ARMY IS WANTED

City of Victoria Applies to Rail-  
way Commissioners to Com-  
pel Immediate Resumption  
of Traffic

COMPANY WANTED  
RIGHTS CONCEDED

Use of Bridge Would Have  
Been Permitted If City Had  
Abandoned All Claims—In-  
terim Order Sought

Whether Victoria West residents in  
particular and Victoria's citizens gen-  
erally may use the E. & N. railway  
bridge in traveling to and from the

War Minister Haldane In  
Speech at British Club  
States Need of Land Force  
of Navy Proportions

DECLARES EMPIRE  
IS INDIVISIBLE

Borden Says Canada Will  
Spend Last Dollar to Main-  
tain Integrity of Empire—  
"Times" Remarks

London, July 29.—In proposing the  
best of the "Imperial Defence Con-  
ference," at the British Club banquet,  
held in Guild Hall last night, the  
Right Hon. Mr. Haldane declared,  
"There is only one maxim which we  
can lay down—that the British Em-  
pire is one and indivisible on this ques-  
tion of defence (cheers). I believe it  
to be on that maxim that this confer-  
ence truly concentrates. We recog-  
nize that the command of the sea must  
come in first place, that the army which  
is to protect the empire must be an  
army trained to those shores, but an  
army of long range, suited to deal with  
problems of long range."

Sir Frederick Borden in replying said  
that while Canada stood upon her  
rights, she insisted upon her freedom.  
It was untrue and unfair to Canada for  
any man to say as had been said that  
Canada's patriotism and loyalty de-  
pended on the highest degree upon  
what the fiscal policy of Great Britain  
might be (cheers). He thought  
true imperialists were those who had  
the truest British notions along the  
lines of development of their own re-  
sources, but they realized their imper-  
ial responsibility. The people of Can-  
ada were prepared to pay their part  
of the cost. In thoroughly preparing  
preparing best to take their part in the  
defence of the empire. With guidance,  
Mr. Haldane's plan for local defence  
in Canada and he believed that local  
measures of defence would be so car-  
ried out that should any one of the  
Dominions wish to send any line, a  
division or force to assist the country  
it would be easy to carry out that end.  
Why could not the same thing be done  
in regard to a navy? Canada would  
be prepared to spend its last dollar to  
assist in maintaining the integrity of  
the empire (cheers).

The "Times," referring to Imperial  
defence, lays down three principles:  
1. That each Dominion should de-  
velop naval resources of its own.  
2. Training material for this naval  
force must be as far as possible, the  
same.  
3. All individual efforts must be co-  
ordinated to a common end.

The "Times" adds that the principles  
mentioned are broadly accepted, and  
ignoring the Main Issue  
London, Eng., July 29.—Referring to  
the Berlin Deutsch Tagung Zeitung  
article of Tuesday, the "Standard" in a  
semi-humorous editorial ventures to  
think Pan-Germans must look else-  
where for a "joyful sign" than Van-  
couver. The article in question con-  
tains a feature of Canadian develop-  
ment which is the making of good pa-  
triotic Canadians of almost all adopted  
colonists, concludes the "Standard."

## THE REMNANT COUNTER

Today's cablegrams furnish an excel-  
lent recipe for a Spanish stew.

That a man can be held prisoner by  
the police without a charge against him  
until his reason shows signs of break-  
ing down proves, they would not  
know as much as we imagined we did about  
the beauties of our own civilization.

Taking into consideration the fact  
that virtually the entire population  
works in the coal mines, can one won-  
der that they have Black Hinds in New  
Mexico?

To be a real novelty these days a  
round-the-world traveler must buy his  
ticket and pay for his meals at hotels  
in a normal way.  
John O'Loughlin, of San Francisco,  
aged 26, committed suicide because his  
parents forbade him to smoke cigar-  
ettes. Four children.

It's curious, but true, that three never  
were had so many bear encounters re-  
ported in British Columbia as during  
the past few weeks, since bears have  
been put on the free list of the sports-  
men's tariff.  
Skeena River Indians beat the Scotch-  
Jew for business instinct. They ask  
for celtic politeness from the town.  
President Reyes of Colombia is a  
quick man to take a hint. After being  
twice shot at by revolutionists and re-  
fused the support of his Congress, he  
believes he will retire.  
Daughter of the Chief of the Puyallup  
has eloped to Victoria. She had  
\$9,000 in bank, \$5,000 in real estate,  
and a six-horse automobile. Her own  
Besides, she is good looking. Don't all  
speak at once.  
That Hawaiian lady politician who  
adopted the costume of Mother Eve  
probably wanted to advertise the elec-  
tion.

PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

Fernie is considering the necessity for a 24-hour electric light and power service.

Commodious office premises for the Bank of Commerce have been erected at Princeton.

Sixty-six Stevenson Chinese were each fined \$25 by Magistrate Faulkner yesterday, for gambling.

Fernie's City Council has decided to build a new fire hall and to build it with home-made bricks.

Mrs. Joseph Ramsay, a resident of Nanaimo for the past thirty years, is dead at the age of sixty-four.

The marriage has been celebrated of Mr. John O'Connell of Ladysmith and Miss Margaret Culligan of Nanaimo.

Track-laying on the Great Northern is progressing rapidly towards Hedy. The big Ashnola-bridge has been completed.

Nelson has a fund of \$6,000 available for judicious advertising of the city and district during the ensuing twelve-month.

The Vancouver police are investigating the mysterious disappearance of a storekeeper named Blakey. No business difficulties are blamed for his absence.

The framework of the new bridge over the Columbia at Revelstoke will be completed by Saturday, and the bridge is to be ready for use by the 1st December.

Ladyship sent a large deputation to Nanaimo to attend the non-political banquet to Mr. Pugsley, and also to present the necessary certain desired local improvements.

Rev. C. O. Main performed the ceremony on the 19th instant which made Mr. William G. Mordan and Miss Maria L. Nisbett, both of Cranbrook, husband and wife.

The wedding of Mr. August A. Miltgard and Miss Nora Gallagher was solemnized by Rev. S. Lundie at Phoenix on Saturday last. The groom is resident manager for the Great Northern in the Boundary city.

William J. Dodds, a C. P. R. brakeman, will lose the sight of his right eye as the result of a 22-calibre revolver being discharged as he was cleaning it, the bullet entering Dodds' head near the eye and lodging close to the brain.

While walking from Extension to Laird's Dairy, John Campbell encountered a bear and two cubs. Reporting the fact at Mr. Laird's house, junior members of the rancher's family started out with their guns and bagged the trio.

At the Saint Eugene Hospital, a few evenings ago, Rev. Father Choinell united in marriage Mr. Francis Beaudry and Miss Elizabeth Dora Nickson. The bride had come out from the East upon hearing of the illness of her fiancé.

Charles M. Getzham, a Barnardo boy, formerly resident in Fernie, took a quarter of an ounce of strychnine and died at the penitentiary farm at the Salvation Army in Saskatoon a week ago today, after a lover's quarrel with a young woman for whom he had temporarily deserted the Army.

Mr. George Baker, a rancher of Wilson's Crossing, South Oyster, district, narrowly escaped being gored to death by a bull on Wednesday last. While he was working about the bull, he was mauled and bruising him badly. All the clothing was torn from his body, and had not help been close at hand, he must have been killed. The bull was shot.

The largest land deal ever put through in Nicola was recently consummated. Some 5,000 acres are in the sale, including some valuable timber. The vendors are A. E. Howe, J. Clapperton, R. H. Whitney, R. L. Clark and C. D. Broadbent. The purchasers are said to be the Dominion Trust Co. The proposition is to subdivide the land into orchard and vllik holdings.

Mrs. Gill and her two sons, aged respectively nine and seven, had an exciting adventure with a large black bear and her two cubs near their home in Big Sheep Valley last week. The bear displayed unmistakable signs of hostility, and had it not been for one of the cubs opportunely demanding attention, the meeting would probably have been very serious for the human trio.

There is much complaint in Yale-Cariboo over the non-settlement up to date of the accounts of the Federal election of eight months ago, many working men being thus deprived of the use of their earned money, to their considerable inconvenience. District correspondents assert that since the election, patronage in the district has been taken from Mr. Duncan Ross and placed in the hands of Senator Bostock.

Dr. Connolly, a well known Alpine enthusiast, with a number of other members of the Canadian Alpine Club, are making the necessary arrangements for an ascent of Mount Fisher, the highest peak of the Rockies in the Crow's Nest Pass district. Mount Fisher is situated between Boulder and Fisher creeks, about ten miles from Fort Steele, and has an elevation of 2,500 feet. The party will leave Cranbrook early in August, taking provisions for five days.

The trouble at Hillcrest has been bridged over, pending the answer of the International and the final finding of the board. Work was resumed Thursday and there is no further labor trouble in the district except at Nicola, where President Powell and the Organizer James are at present en-

deavoring to bring about an adjustment of differences. Before the departure for Nicola, Mr. Powell wired General Manager Armstrong of the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, suggesting a conference with a view to amicable settlement. Manager Armstrong replied: "Unaware of anything requiring negotiation."

The Sullivan Group Mining and Smelting Co.'s entire property, equipment and mine, was bought in last Monday at the sheriff's sale by the Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company, the chief bondholders and incumbent owners. The price for wages paid by the workmen will be paid off at about 75 cents on the dollar, and the ordinary creditors, both judgment and otherwise, will accept stock in the new company in lieu of their debts. The settlement is looked upon as most satisfactory and it is stated that

News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

EDMONTON, July 29.—Surveying on the new branch of the G. T. P. from Tofield to Calgary, will be completed within a week, and grading from the Tofield end will begin at once.

ELLENBURG, Wash., July 29.—Unlighted head lamps yesterday caused a collision in the Northern Pacific yards here in which four persons were more or less seriously injured.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 29.—Mrs. Theresa Appleton, of Seattle, is under arrest in connection with her refusal to pay a \$1,000 hotel bill. Her children have been placed in charge of the American minister.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—William Martin, formerly United States Consul at Hankow, predicts that the balance of Chinese trade with America will very shortly shift from New York to the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—John O'Loughlin attempted to commit suicide Tuesday night because his parents would not allow him to smoke cigarettes, and he was therefore tired of life. O'Loughlin is twenty-six years of age and of athletic proportions.

DAWSON, Y.T., July 29.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of the visit of the Governor-General and his party, who are due here on August 10. This will be the first visit to Dawson since the viceroy has honored the Klondyke with his presence since 1900.

BERKELEY, Cal., July 29.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, is in the city in celebration of the Tenth anniversary of his incumbency paid a high compliment to the West, asserting that the truest Americanism is to be found this side of the Missouri river.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—Developments are looked for almost hourly in connection with the threatened war with Greece, which is daily nearer by the Greeks raising the Greek flag over their fortresses and declaring their intention to renounce Turkish domination and control.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Reyes, of Colombia, whose resignation has just been accepted by the Senate of that country, is now in Hamburg, where he will remain until he returns, though his term does not naturally expire for four years. He is said to gladly resign the reins of office as he has twice narrowly escaped assassination.

BOSTON, July 29.—To offset the report of invasion of Virginia, exported today last year in superannuation allowances to retired men of the civil service, inside and outside, the sum of \$372,841. The receipts on superannuation abatements, together with interest, from the State of Virginia, which is the largest receipts from any one department were those from the post office, namely, \$3,787 from the inside and \$17,404 from the outside.

SEATTLE, July 29.—Governor Glasgow, who is in the city, is alleged to have organized to receive the Governor and will unite in making the day by Justice Dunlop. The decision is in accord with that rendered by Archbishop Bruchsal last January, when the archbishop, according to Catholic canon law, refused to officiate at the marriage of a man who was a prisoner charged with burglary, when the police are alleged to have beaten until a confession was extorted. Said O'Dea: "Such things are not done in this country, but they are in Russian dungeons."

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work will be soon resumed. It looks as if the effect of the proceeding is freeze-out of the ordinary stockholders.

President Elias Rogers, of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and Mr. James Ashworth, an eminent English authority on coal mining, have been going over the various properties of the company with the resident officials and it is reported that extensive improvements will result. Until late years no systematic effort has been made to ascertain the amount of coal in the various seams, and no regular system for obtaining all the coal in the mines has been enforced. The company is now determined upon avoiding mistakes as possible in this matter, and will operate the mines in future so as to obtain all coal worth mining in the fastest and safest manner.

OAKLAND, July 29.—A separate telephone exchange for Chinese patrons has been established here.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—The existence has been discovered here of a suicide club, composed of disheartened unemployed employees.

SEATTLE, July 29.—The directors of the local Aeroplane Club are trying to arrange for an aeroplane race between H. J. Latham and the Wright brood. It is far from probable that anything will result.

MONTREY, Mexico, July 29.—Gen. Reyes greatly regrets the rioting and bloodshed at Guadalupe, and deprecates the violence of the vice-presidency or had any cognizance of the disturbances created in his name.

YUBA CITY, Cal., July 29.—Coroner Rowe has asked for the arrest of R. T. Johnston, now in the East, until investigation can be made into the death of a baby found buried in an old shoe box in Johnston's yard. Johnston has just gone East with the body of his wife, who died Tuesday night.

JICUILPAN, Mexico, July 29.—Luis Terec, aged 80, has been strangled to death by Jesus Diaz, another octogenarian. The murder was committed five years ago over the affections of a lady whom Perez married. Signora Perez was the victim of a disappointed blackmailer, and the man upon whom she years ago again took up the quarrel.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—John W. Bryan, the last Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, declares that he lost the nomination to Woodrow Wilson through bribery and the operation of the secret ballot, which enabled a large number of his pledged supporters to go back upon their promises.

TACOMA, July 29.—Grace Stunp, daughter of Chief Stunp of Puyallup Indian tribe, has eloped with John Anderson, a Hawaiian Kanaka. A war-dance was given in honor of the elopement, and the girl's guardian, Jerry Mecker, the girl is six years of age and owns \$3,000 worth of property, an automobile, and \$9,000 in the bank.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Lester Franklin Barry, a candidate for mayor, was arrested on charges of attempted blackmail brought by Samuel Meyers, a former deputy sheriff of Schenectady, N. Y. Four letters alleged to have been written by the couple, in which money was demanded from Meyers from the basis of the complaint.

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LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 29.—Three accidents occurring within half an hour will result in four deaths. Roy Massell tipped over in a boat and was drowned. Robert Hutchinson fell between freight cars, sustaining fatal injuries. Mrs.

Young & Company's Rummage Sale

Table listing various items for sale such as silk torchon laces, embroidery, ostrich tips, ladies' hats, etc., with prices.

Henry Young & Co. 1123 Government Street

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods like flour, sugar, butter, etc.

Red Jacket FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers. 1317 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052 and 1500.

WISDOM OF NOTHING TO THIS

Seattle Lawyers Discover His Policy to "Throw Scare" Into Victoria's Trimonial Boom

McCURDY AND BALDWIN

MACAO PIRATES CAPTURED

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Various news snippets including births, marriages, and deaths.



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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MR. ASQUITH'S POSITION.

Mr. Asquith has defined his position in regard to the Budget in no uncertain terms, and he has said enough to set a good many people thinking a little more earnestly than they have been in the habit of doing.

FLYING MACHINES

Although Mons. Bleriot has crossed the English Channel in a monoplane it would be a mistake to jump at the conclusion that flying machines have become anything more as yet than an inventor's toy.

DR. ELIOT'S NEW RELIGION

The ex-President of Harvard says we are to have a new religion. The first thought that arises in connection with this statement is that Dr. Eliot has a distinct advantage over the Apostle Paul, for he can send out his theories to all corners of the earth without having to leave his comfortable library in Charlestown.

ous day made some observation as to a new religion.

Dr. Eliot's new religion may be defined as Christianity with Jewish traditions, Oriental imagery and mediæval logic left out. It will square pretty well with the Sermon on the Mount, but he expresses his ideas in Twentieth Century language, looks at things from the standpoint of modern philosophy and discards the logic of the ecclesiastics of the Middle Ages.

The ex-President says there will be no dogma in his new religion, and forthwith proceeds to dogmatize a little on his own account by telling us that there will be no such idea entertained that character can be changed quickly.

The object of the new religion is to be "the development of the doctrine of co-operative good will." There is nothing specially new in that.

And now we are to have super-Dreadnoughts. Lucky we did not offer to build that Dreadnought.

The definite announcement by Mr. McBride that a plebiscite will be taken on local option does not come as a surprise.

Wood pulp is to be admitted free into the United States. This shows that our neighbors are much given to bluffing.

The Seattle Times complains that the United States fishermen are discriminated against in the new regulations as to the sale of bait.

Stockholm, July 28.—Forty thousand workers in the paper, woolen, cotton and allied industries went on strike today.

Do You Need a New Hair Brush?

We carry one of the largest stocks of Hair Brushes in the city. Brushes made by the world's best manufacturers and famous the world over for their good quality.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES

MEXICAN POLITICS DISTINCTLY TROPICAL

Diaz Meeting a Scene of Disorder—President's Friends Stoned by Beyer's Supporters

Mexico City, July 27.—More than two hundred arrests were made, and a score or more were injured, including two Americans and two women, in political riots in Guadalajara yesterday and last night.

The riots started yesterday afternoon when a mob broke up a meeting in Deloaga that was called in the interests of President Diaz and Ramon Corral, vice-president, for re-election.

The political speakers who are campaigning in the interests of Diaz and Corral, using a special train, were received sullenly when they arrived at the office and the market shops looked at low a single orator to speak, drowning their voices with yells and driving the speaker away by hurling paper wads and an occasional stone.

ENTRANCE TO WINNIPEG

Application of Transcontinental Road for Crossing of Other Railways Withdrawn

Ottawa, July 28.—Before the railway commission this afternoon the application of the Transcontinental railway commission for authority to cross of us had supposed Christianity to aim at this very object.

Fine Record at Targets

Wakefield, Mass., July 28.—A new world's record of 18 consecutive bullet holes followed by a narrow miss, and sixteen more consecutive bullet holes at six feet on the 500-yard range in the Shuman match at the feature of the opening day of the fifth annual New England Military Rifle association at the range here today.

Orders Thirty Locomotives

Dunkirk, N. Y., July 28.—The Missouri Pacific today placed an order with the American Locomotive company for thirty locomotives of the consolidated type.

Took Plenty of Liquor

Ottawa, July 28.—The sordid story of the drowning of two girls in Lake Deschambault in the morning hours of July 15 was revealed at the inquest upon their bodies tonight.

Violence Renewed

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28.—For the first time in ten days rioting broke out at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car company at McKee's Rocks today when the striking employees of that concern were fired upon.

Kitchen Cabinets THREE NEW ARRIVALS

THERE are three new arrivals on the fourth floor which should interest every woman who spends some of her time in the kitchen—at work. We refer to the new kitchen cabinets we have just received.

Here are a few prices on these last additions: CUPS AND SAUCERS, at 75c and 50c CREAM JUGS, at 35c SUGARS AND CREAMS, per pair \$1.25

TEA POT, SUGAR, CREAM AND 6 CUPS AND SAUCERS—price for all \$4.50 SALTS AND PEPPERS, at 15c MUSTARDS, at 35c

INTERESTING ADDITIONS IN CUT GLASS

WE HAVE lately been adding many new pieces to our stock of cut glass until now we have one of the finest collections in Canada.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR LACE CURTAIN OFFERINGS FROM 75c

WE have a host of styles—Every Good Sort Represented Here. GIVE us an opportunity to show you our offerings in lace curtains before you purchase any.

FURNITURE FOR YOUR DINING ROOM

WE DON'T REMEMBER ever having been so well prepared to furnish your dining room, as now. Present stocks are most complete and sparkling with new and stylish furniture pieces you'll enjoy looking at.

Matters little what your "scheme" may be, we are equipped to execute your wishes with the most complete showing of dining room furniture and furnishings shown in the West.

SILVER FERN POTS New Arrivals, \$2.50 SATURDAY the silver store received a shipment of the prettiest silver fern pots we have ever shown.

WE ARE BUILDING A NEW CHINA STORE —MAKING THE FINEST CHINA STORE IN CANADA

WE'LL have a new china store for you shortly—a store worthy of the excellent china and tableware we propose offering you this fall and winter.

WE WANT YOU TO SEE THESE NEW FURNITURE ARRIVALS

WE WANT you to visit this store and look over the many excellent furniture pieces added to the stock during the past two weeks.

- Extension Tables Buffets China Cabinets Dining Chairs Hall Mirrors Hall Seats Hall Racks Umbrella Stands Parlor Tables Tea Tables Pedestals Sideboards Kitchen Cabinets Medicine Cabinets Card Tables Dressers and Stands

Sole Agents "Libbey" Cut Glass Finest Made WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. Sole Agents Ostermoor Mattress Price \$15.00

NEW ARRIVALS IN CHINA TODAY

Tableware Pieces That'll Please You—Certain

YESTERDAY saw the arrival and today sees the first showing of some decidedly interesting new china tableware. This shipment includes some rich and attractive pieces of dainty china, hand painted and pleasingly decorated with gold.

Last week we added some charming tea sets from the famous Aynsley pottery. They have attracted a great deal of attention and they'll interest you too.

Here Are A Few Prices On These Last Additions:

- BON BONS, at 50c BOWLS, at each 75c CELERY TRAYS, at \$1.25 and 75c TEA POT, SUGAR AND CREAM \$3.00 BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, dozen \$4.50 HAIR RECEIVERS, at 60c PIN BOXES, at 60c

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PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

A new social club, to be known as The Pilgrims, has been organized by Mr. Lader.

The Moyie Roadside Co-Op Association, John E. Hooper, president, has been organized.

The body taken out of the water yesterday has been identified as that of a brother of Hackett, of Robertson & Hackett.

George F. Bennett, Grand Secretary of the Free Masons of Canada, banquetted in Revelstoke on Tuesday, by the local members of the craft.

In a fight between Chinese and a white man in Vancouver Monday, Yuen nearly severed one of the fingers of another Chinaman with an iron bar.

Herbert Walheim, who committed suicide in Vancouver Monday, was told in the Post of yesterday an old-time resident of Carleton Place, Ontario, had induced despondent health had induced despondent health had induced despondent health.

During a recent visit to the San Francisco Bay, Mr. Hooper, a thirty-foot seam of coal, thoroughly suitable for domestic use, was discovered in the vicinity of the mine, and easily mined. Mr. Hooper is forming a company to develop the property.

Nanaimo is entertaining Hooper today, his inspection of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, of the City Council, Citizens' League and the executive of the local Liberal Association. A political banquet will be tendered on Monday evening.

Mayor Keary, of New Westminster is in attendance at the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities now being held at Medicine Hat as joint delegate of Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, the Coast cities with representation in the union.

T. Dale, who lost his arm some time ago while working on the Dredge at Nakas, entered the Exchequer court to receive \$5,000 damages. He was offered the position of assistant engineer in compensation for his loss, but refused to take it.

The Roseland School Board has appointed James O. Clothier, M.A., Kingston, Ont., principal of the School, and Alan E. Matthews, Halifax, principal of the school; R. J. Clegg, of Toronto, Miss Saker and Miss Laurier are new appointees to the staff.

Little Miss Bernice Post, of the Cook Avenue school at Rosedale, has been elected for ability and regularity that it is hard to surpass. During the past year she has won a number of single day or half day and has been late. Her scholastic record also an exceptionally good one.

Robert Reid, foreman for the Park Stables, who was held in Vancouver pending developments in the condition of Joe Reynolds whom he is accused of maliciously assaulting Thursday, was released on \$5,000 bonds.

A discovery of very great importance in connection with the upping of the city of Prince Rupert was made in the location by Johnson, an Ontario man, of a mass body of clay cement only a nominal cost. There is enough cement in the deposit to provide that class of building for a city of 1,000,000 population. The clay cement deposit is unlimited quantities of fresh sand, having a depth of about 100 feet and covering thirty or forty acres.

Loud complaint is made at Rupert of the expense of the service by the government for telephone service, the cost of a ten-wire line being \$100.00. The arrangements have been made by Mr. Bowling stationed in the district superintendent of the B. R. Rochester as night operator. There is little advantage in the good men in the district superintendent in the development of business in the business men who will have some very practical to say to him upon the subject of reasonable reductions.

The residents of the Delta are annoyed as a result of Hooper's having determined it unwise to make a call at Ladner, understanding the fact that the passage of the river and the town a few days ago. His Department has again been appointed by the residents of Ladner and Westham in regard to the protection of dykes from drainage through the changing channel of the river opportunity of presenting the matter to him personally and the residents feel that it should have been through the minister's neglect. Lader one of his calling points.

A strike is reported on the George mine, Six Mile Mountain, Nelson, upon which some very good showings have previously been made. The claim was located years ago on the strength of stringer assays from which high as \$25.50 to \$35.00 per ton gold; \$17.60 silver and \$45.65 and \$6.80 silver and \$31.88 gold property which includes the claim, the Prince Arthur, is owned by J. G. Johnston and George Lee. A few months ago the mine was little developed, but as the work done recently Mr. J. D. in making an advance toward the strike the main lead, which feet wide and a true fissure, runs from \$35.00 to \$35.00 per ton claims are about one mile from wagon road. During the early part of the strike the bridge on the road was washed out, and Mr. J. D. greatly appreciates the rapid

WHAT TODAY

hat'll ain... knowing of some decidedly es some rich and attracto- rated with gold. I Pleased to have you vis- this stock.

Last Additions:

- ...50c
...75c
...75c
...\$3.00
...\$4.50
...60c
...60c

CUT GLASS

AT \$6.00
stock of cut glass until... This glass is shown... cealed and nothing but... worthy of a visit.

FROM 75c

Here
We show one of the... makers in England... and saving the profits

ists and Visitors

ISTS and visitors to... are reminded that a... welcome awaits them... You are welcome to... ether to purchase or to...

CHINA STORE

CHINA STORE
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A strike is reported on the Prince George mine. Six-mile mountain near Nelson upon which some remarkably good showings have previously been made. The claim was owned by the mine, but as the result of the strength of a rich stringer, assays from which ran as high as 22.5 ounces silver and \$2.50 gold, \$17.00 silver and \$4.85 gold, and \$5.80 silver and \$3.18 gold. The property, which includes the adjoining six-mile mountain, is owned by J. G. Johnston and George Leese. Up to a few months ago there had been little development on the mountain, but work done recently by Mr. Johnston in making an upraise from the stringer struck the rich ore, which is 200 feet wide and a true fissure. The ore runs from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per ton. The claims are about one mile from the wagon road during the early summer freshets the bridge on this road was washed out, and Mr. Johnston rapidly appreciates the rapidly with

which the new bridge was constructed by the government, thus keeping open communication with the property.

R. E. Gonnell has been elected secretary of the Greenwood Board of Trade.

Mr. Harry Jones, M.P.P., is making an ante-election tour of the Cariboo district.

A new post office has been opened at Marron Lake, with William Smythe Parkes as postmaster.

The Kamloops Motor Boat Club held its 18th regatta at Chase, Little Shuswap Lake, yesterday week.

Ground is being cleared at Princeton for the necessary buildings for Great Northern divisional point purposes.

The Methodists of Armstrong have decided to double the accommodation of their church, at an expenditure of \$1,200.

The rumor is current that Charles Chapman, a former well known resident of Cranbrook, has been drowned in the St. James Church.

Fine whitefish, some of them weighing in the neighborhood of 100 lbs., are being taken in Okanagan Lake, which was stocked with fry about twelve years ago.

Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea gave a banquet at his summer place at Peachland last week, the chief feature of entertainment provided being a display of fireworks.

The wedding of Miss Marion Hodges and Mr. J. W. Hodges took place on Thursday last at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hodges, of Grand Forks.

The two long missing trappers, Bob Creswell and Ben Lewner, have been turned up at Fort George and there met the search party which had set out to find news of them.

The wash-out on the C. P. R. between Rosebery and Sandon, was not being repaired last week, but Silver City remained isolated, trains being unable to proceed beyond Three Forks.

Mr. Richard W. Heard and Miss Louise Fletcher were married on Saturday at Saint James Church, Armstrong, the home of the bride. They will take up their residence in Revelstoke.

The Tyee salmon season is on and the fish are being killed at Campbell River.

The death occurred at the Grand Forks Hospital on Sunday last of Finley Matheson, who had his spine dislocated by an accident at the smelter on June 11 last.

A close season for bear has been established in this province extending from July 15 to September 1. It is also provided that bear may not be trapped south of the C. P. R. main line.

An unusual and painful accident has occurred at the Grand Forks smelter. The arm of a steam boiler was broken above the elbow.

Through trains are again running between the Okanagan and Siccan City, the first time since the wash-out of July 2 on the Siccan branch. Almost a year ago no train service has been maintained.

The directors of the Vernon Agricultural Exhibition are working hard to make their autumn show one of exceptional merit. The entries will be received on Monday and Tuesday in both number and quality.

Fornie citizens will meet at a Board of Trade banquet on Monday next to commemorate the destruction of the town by fire last year. The mayors and representative citizens of the vicinities of neighboring towns will attend.

Charles Wagner is in Vernon hospital suffering from numerous wounds inflicted by an infuriated she-bear who came to his aid. The old bear turned on him before he could use his gun, and he was badly mauled.

The home of Lester Dignan, near Moyie, was burned last week with all its contents. Mr. and Mrs. Dignan, Mrs. Webb and the Misses McKinnon escaped in their night garments, narrowly missing being burned to death.

Pentlith has organized a volunteer fire department, which will have 25 men. The insurance companies will contribute toward the cost of maintenance and a chemical engine will be purchased.

The Cranbrook Electric Light Co. has decided to put in a large steam plant at a cost of from \$30,000 to \$50,000, to obtain ample power to meet an increased demand for light, as well as to give electric power for the entire twenty-four hours.

The Okanagan Conservative Association has passed a resolution requesting the Government Road Superintendent to investigate the Lake Shore route between Trout Creek and Pentlith before beginning the improvement of the Pentlith-Summerland road.

Mayor Frigg of Grand Forks has shown his strong interest in the cause of education by presenting a gold medal to Miss Ida Hartinger, who passed the McGill Matriculation Examination with the highest marks obtained by any Grand Forks candidate.

The marriage took place at Los Angeles recently of Andrew Hall, a well known ex-resident of Kelowna. After waiting eight years for her sweet-heart to make his fortune, and after travelling six thousand miles to join him, Miss Kate Cremen of County Kerry, Ireland, claimed him as her husband.

Indians are reported to be slaughtering dogs and fawns, wholesale in the neighborhood of Merritt. As a result eight good men have been recommended as deputy game wardens and approved by Mr. Williams, so that their appointments will be gazetted very shortly.

Residents of the upper country are agitating that the increased bounty on beaver skins should be extended to all beaver skins, as the worst of all enemies of the grouse, prairie chicken,

A bounty will doubtless be placed on all owls, and also on the blue hawk, at the next session of the legislature.

A colony of land-seekers from Battle Creek, Michigan, have taken up land and will make their homes in the vicinity of Saramat. Included among the new arrivals are: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Link, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Powell, George Cook and Mrs. P. A. Thurston and Miss Thurston.

The Delta hay crop will be only about 65 or 75 per cent. of last season's.

Rafaelo Pisciardi, employed, by the Yale Colliery Lumber Co., has met death by drowning.

Repeated efforts to raise the sunken G. G. locomotive from the river have resulted in failure.

The body of William Jones, a Welsh miner who jumped into the Elk river a few weeks ago, has been found at Fernie.

The body of Alexander Muir, drowned at the Patrick Lumber Company on Slooan, is being recovered at Bridgeport, Washington, on the Columbia river, having been washed down some 200 miles since the accident.

To cling for eight hours to their upturned heads in the Gulf five miles out from Point Grey, and to be rescued by a tug just as their strength was fast failing, was the experience of the present party of two fishermen employed by the Albion Cannery.

William Powell, president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, accompanied by International Organizer James, is visiting Nicola, where they will endeavor to settle the dispute that has existed there for some weeks between the mine owners and the employees. Mr. Powell has been most successful in their efforts to establish industrial peace since assuming the duties of the present position, which will now find a way out of the difficulty at Nicola and restore harmony at that point.

Building to the Coast The Spokane & B. C. Railway Company began building last week from Bonanza Creek, where they intend to extend their extension to the Coast. Forty men are engaged, and work began where the Midway & Vernon branch party quit grading twelve miles out of Midway three or four years ago. The Spokane & B. C. Company have secured the Midway & Vernon branch, which runs from Midway to Vancouver. They are already working on the coast from Spokane to Grand Forks, and this charter gives them power to build to Vancouver. It is said that an adjustment of the different charters will be made at the next sitting of Parliament, and work pushed through to the Coast at once.

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WANAMAKER WEDS

Elaborate Preparations for Secrecy at Second Marriage of Philadelphia Millionaire

London, July 28.—Rodman Wanamaker, son of Joseph Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and Violet, daughter of Eugene Guido Gruger, of New York, were married this afternoon at St. Margaret's church, Westminster, by special license. Extraordinary efforts were made to keep the affair secret.

Those who had been admitted to the confidence of the bride couple were pledged to secrecy and Mr. Wanamaker tried to throw off inquiries in his hotel yesterday saying word that he had gone to Scotland. The church was closed to everyone save a few invited guests and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon G. C. N. R. at Winnipeg.

FIREWORKS FATALITIES

Sandusky, Ohio, the Scene of Uncommon Accident

Sandusky, Ohio, July 28.—One man was killed and two were injured when a mortar exploded during the fireworks display in connection with the convention of the National Yacht Association at Cedar Point last night.

EXTENDED TO OCTOBER

Gertrude Hoffman Will Call Many Witnesses and Draping About Right

New York, July 28.—Miss Gertrude Hoffman, the dancer, will have until next fall to answer the charges of appearing on the stage in a lewd and indecent manner. The hearing in her case was called yesterday by the court granted a postponement until October 4 next on the plea that she is unable to prepare for trial. Thirty or forty witnesses will be called, the attorney said.

DYNAMITERS NOT IDENTIFIED

Perpetrators of Latest Glace Bay Outrage Still at Liberty, Monster Parade Saturday

Glacé Bay, C. B., July 28.—No arrests have been made in connection with the dynamiting of Underground Manager Simpson's residence at Reserve during Monday night. The police are still endeavoring to identify the men who were seen at the scene of the explosion.

KIDNAPPED KIDDIES

Henry Rowles Seeks to Recover His Two Little Girls

Henry Rowles, of Okotoks, Alberta, offers \$50 for information leading to the recovery of his two little girls who were taken from his home on July 5. He wishes to take legal proceedings to have them returned.

IN DARKEST ARKANSAS

Suit for Possession of a Child Precludes to Courtroom Tragedy

Little Rock, Ark., July 28.—Suit for possession of a child reached a tragic climax during a conference of the principals in the suit in the circuit court today when W. Y. Ellis, shot and killed Nathaniel Parker Willis, a prominent lawyer and business man, father of the child and former husband of Mrs. Ellis.

GRAIN TRAFFIC ON G.T.P.

Elaborate Preparations in the Making for Receiving and Carrying the Wheat Crop

Winnipeg, July 28.—Plans upon an elaborate scale are being consummated by the Grand Trunk Pacific for the handling of the grain trade over its line between Edmonton and Winnipeg.

"RUNNING A NEWSPAPER" IN THE ARGENTINE

A gentleman who has lately visited the Argentine supplies the Glasgow News with a description of the chief features of the business.

CARLOADS OF LORAIN RANGES THE FUEL SAVER It Is Plain Nickel Trimmed FOR SALE BY B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Cor. of Yates and Broad. Warehouse Phone 1611. Phone 82

musical there will be a line of 102 elevators through to Edmonton, with an average capacity of 30,000 bushels, or a total aggregate of almost 3,000,000 bushels. In addition, there will be loading platforms all along the line.

There is at present under construction at Fort William a terminal station and transfer elevator for the company, which will have ultimately a unit capacity of 10,000 bushels.

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TRACTABLE TO TAFT

Peking, July 27.—The Prince Regent has placed a most serious interpretation on President Taft's recent statement that he had instructed the Waiyupu Chinese Foreign Board to use every means in his power to arrange the loan in accordance with Mr. Taft's wishes.

Magistrate Galt has said that Miss Hoffman's agreement to do the length of her stay in the case did not demand adjudication.

LAND ACT

DISTRICT OF MAYNE ISLAND, B.C. TAKE NOTICE that I, George Locke, of the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Mayne Island wharf, where it touches the shore, thence north 1/2 chain, thence east 1/2 chain, thence south 1/2 chain, containing one twentieth (1/20) acre, more or less.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Cassiar District, B.C.:

Commencing at a post planted north-east corner, running east 80 chains, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, to a point of starting, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek in a northerly direction.

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Commencing at a post planted on the northeast corner of Section 32, Township 37, and Range 2, W. 6, S. 1, E. 2, of the 14th Meridian, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, to a point of starting, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek in a northerly direction.

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CANADA'S FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN

Gladly Testify to the Great Value of "Fruit-a-tives."

Hon. Senator Costigan (member of the Cabinets of five Premiers of Canada) says "Fruit-a-tives is the only medicine I ever took that did me any good for Constipation."

2 Records of Price of I

The new Double Disc Columbia Records, 10 and 12 inch, are proving very popular with all owners of Disc Talking Machines.

FLETCHER BROS.

1231 Government Street.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Corrig College

Selec High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE for BOYS of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

Chicago, Ill., July 28.—Edward Risko surrendered to the Cincinnati police last night following the slaying of his friend Frank Lehmann in the Risko home Monday night.

CASTEIN, Austria, July 28.—E. H. Hartman will finish the cure in August. His two daughters have arrived here.

News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

WINNIPEG, July 28.—The Manitoba Government has appropriated \$250,000 toward the Selkirk Centennial Exposition.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 28.—Newell Service and Fred Howarth have been arrested for perjury in connection with the local option campaign in Frontenac.

WELLAND, Ont., July 28.—Vittorio Marroni, a section hand, was killed and two others injured through a G. T. R. locomotive crashing into a hand car early yesterday morning.

LONDON, July 28.—The Government has granted an annuity of \$2,500 to Lady Wylie, widow of Lieut. Col. Sir William H. C. Wylie, who was assassinated by Madras Dinning.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Through trying to brush a fly from his nose, Roy Rolin lost three fingers of his right hand yesterday.

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—Jesse Kingley, ten years of age, killed eight-year-old Levitt Irbin with a croquet mallet yesterday, striking him on the head when the younger child beat him in a game. The skull was fractured.

SAIGON, French Cochinchina, July 28.—During an engagement yesterday between French troops and Dehnam bandits, Capt. Perwin and ten men were killed and twenty others wounded. The bandits lost fifty men, killed and 100 wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Horace Harcourt, phrenologist and student Robertson, a spiritualist, was arrested yesterday, charged with grand larceny. John Bluff, a retired police officer, alleges that he obtained \$400 from him on promise to cure a disease.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The belief that Julius and Louis Frank have turned state's evidence in the prosecutions against the police bribe-takers was confirmed yesterday, when their names were struck from the list of those under indictment.

COBALT, Ont., July 28.—Former Chief of Police A. McGill has been arrested at Cobalt, charged with allowing a prisoner to escape. The prisoner, an Indian, was charged with a serious crime, and upon his arrest, declared that he had paid the chief \$25 to let him go. McGill is remanded on \$2,000 bail.

LONDON, July 28.—Miss Cecelia Linton, after one day's absence from the Coliseum, returned smilingly, admitted that she was married. "I was not married yesterday," she said, "but as long ago as June 8, in Kensington, to Dr. Waterman, of Chicago. I shall remain on the stage. I could not tear myself away from my profession."

OAKLAND, July 28.—Assisted by the San Francisco police, the local authorities are making a careful search for Edward G. Fisher, a member of the Holly Roller cult, who is suspected of having hypnotized Miss Bertha Thompson, of 24 Pope street, while under his alleged hypnotic influence, the young woman declares, he imprisoned her in a room for three days.

TORONTO, July 28.—Because their church services are being held in the Excelsior Roller Skating Rink, certain members of the congregation of Clinton Street Methodist church are staying home on Sundays. They refuse to attend divine service in a roller rink. "God is not confined to certain bricks," was the remark made by Rev. E. C. Lake, the pastor of the church, when asked about the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—While "tidying" her house, preparatory to starting on a trip to Colorado, Mrs. J. G. Jacobson threw into the street a mass of rubbish, a package containing \$5,000 which her husband had drawn from the bank to make a present on a trip. The ashes have been carefully preserved in the hope that the experts at Washington may be able to redeem them.

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—The proceedings in the trial of Thomas Broadhead, charged with accepting a bribe, were abruptly postponed yesterday, when E. T. Earl, the millionaire fruit grower, one of the witnesses for the defence, could not be found. Judge Davis granted a continuance until Monday in order to give the attorneys opportunity to locate Earl. Broadhead was formerly chief of police and his indictment followed an expose of police connection with vice conditions.

PORT GRAHAM, Alaska, July 28.—Haines Lane and St. Hayes, are believed to have been drowned in Suetina river. They started from Seward for Valdez several weeks ago. The last seen of them was a month ago, when they were 32 miles from their destination and short of food. Men returning down the Suetina river report the finding of a wrecked boat having on it it believed they ran short of provisions, attempted to descend the river on the raft, and ran into rocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A pretty story of wifely devotion was brought to light when it became known that Mrs. E. E. Calvin, wife of the vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific, nursed her husband back to health after an operation for appendicitis performed July 4, while she was suffering from the same disease and was so ill that at times she was hardly able to come to his bedside. Fearing that knowledge of her husband, the courageous woman daily sat beside his bed and with forced smiles and cheerful words, assisted materially in bringing about a rapid recovery. Upon her husband being pronounced out of danger, Mrs. Calvin virtually collapsed, an immediate operation being found necessary. Her condition is now reversed, and her husband is assiduously nursing her.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 28.—The city tax rate for the year is \$1.98, an increase of 12 cents.

TORONTO, July 28.—Jean Gamme, a domestic at 84 Chestnut Park road, fell in a faint across a gas stove yesterday, and before being discovered was asphyxiated.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The strike of 2,000 puddlers, which became effective July 1, is about at an end. By Monday of next week probably all will be at work again.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 28.—Mark Thompson, who was week ago assaulted and attempted to rob Fred Porteus, a banker, was sentenced today to ten years in the penitentiary. Thompson has already served a twelve-year sentence for assault and robbery last year.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—From the best information obtainable last night it appears that the house has won its battle for free hides and oil, and increased rates on gloves and hosiery, in return for a surrender to the senate on lumber and coal, iron ore and print paper.

EDMONTON, July 28.—The coroner's inquest on the remains of John Debut, whose body was found on Saturday three and a half miles northwest of the city, where it has lain for the past year, closed yesterday. A verdict of death from exposure on or about the 25th of July, 1908.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Count Robert de Laharpe de Cortez, 63 years old, of Paris, and his wife, Mrs. E. W. Walsh of Los Angeles, California, were granted a license to marry here. She is 30 years of age. The couple were married in this city before August 1 and leave for Paris immediately after the ceremony.

TORONTO, July 28.—Lord Charles Bertie, a prominent English nobleman, was in London on the navy having aroused so much discussion, is to sail from Liverpool on August 20 by the Allan liner, John Blair, a retired police officer, alleges that he obtained \$400 from him on promise to cure a disease.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 28.—Sadie Foster, aged 13, died tonight after two weeks suffering from burns. Her clothing caught fire in her home on July 8 and she ran to the road. Neighbors caught her up and threw her into a brook nearby. It was thought for a time that her life might be saved but the burn and shock were too great.

LONDON, Eng., July 28.—Lord Stratford, British ambassador to Quebec, is leaving a liner for Quebec on August 23. Many distinguished gentlemen are expected to accompany him. Richard Burbridge, managing director of Harrold's, is also expected to accompany him.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 28.—An official investigation of the Scopic case in Buffalo, N.Y., is being conducted by a representative of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. E. Wallace, a member of Commissioner Clark's staff in Montreal, in accordance with orders from Washington.

MEXICO CITY, July 28.—It is reported that six persons are dead and thirty-one wounded as a result of the riotous burning of Guadalajara, capital of the state of Jalisco, and the second largest city in the Mexican republic. Samuel E. Merrill, the United States consul in Guadalajara, has presented a formal claim for injuries sustained by American citizens. All is quiet in that city today.

CARACAS, July 28.—The opportune moment for the visit of the German capital of the state of Zulia, of a German subject named Theodore, who recently returned from Europe, and Raymond Porpanca, his Caracas lawyer, disclosed a dangerous Castro revolutionary plot in Venezuela. President Gomez's important arrests are expected soon, and Castro's adherents in congress are greatly alarmed.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 28.—A settlement of the strike at McKee's Rocks has been made, according to reports of the strikers, who at a meeting today agreed to submit to the company, a plan to buy outfits for themselves. The strikers, who want the 1907 wages, with new rules for payment, etc. President Hoffstadt, of the Pottsville Steel Car Company, could not be seen, but at his office the reported settlement was given little credence.

TORONTO, July 28.—Ald. Welch is going to bring a proposal before the council, to purchase the city bowling greens in the parks for the benefit of citizens who have neither the time nor the means to buy outfits for themselves. A charge of five cents per hour would be made for the expense of operation. He is getting more data from Edinburgh, where similar greens are in operation, and will bring the matter up in September.

EDMONTON, July 28.—In the course of the next few weeks a convention of Liberals of Strathcona Federal constituency will be held, probably at Wetaskiwin, to decide upon a candidate to contest the bye-election resulting from the death of Dr. McIntyre. Among the names that have been proposed are those of J. M. Douglas, president of the Strathcona board of trade; ex-Mayor Mills, of Strathcona; George P. Smith, M. P.; P. Cameron; Mayor Twomey, Camrose; J. C. Anderson, and Rice Shepherd, who were successful candidates in last Federal and Provincial elections.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 28.—One of the most elaborate profit sharing schemes ever known in the iron and steel industry will be put into effect by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company as the result of a meeting of stockholders held yesterday. As the result there will be distributed to the employees between \$200,000 and \$400,000 daily each year. The yearly payroll of the company is about \$400,000. The plan has not been fully developed, but it is generally based on the earnings of the company, and will range as high as ten per cent. of the wages of the men. Every man in the works will participate in it, where a wage scale is signed with a union for a year.

BRANDON, Man., July 27.—Barley cutting has begun in the Brandon and Portage districts.

OTTAWA, July 27.—The application of the G. T. P. for permission to cross the tracks of the C. P. R. and C. N. R. at Winnipeg has been withdrawn.

NAIROBI, E. A., July 27.—Colonel Roosevelt declares that there is any possibility of his becoming a candidate for the mayoralty of Greater New York.

LONDON, July 27.—Baron de Forest has offered a prize of £20,000 to the first British aeronaut to cross the Channel in a British built aeroplane by record time.

TORONTO, July 27.—The body of the seven-year-old girl found in the bay yesterday, has been identified as that of little Hestie Silverman, an orphaned wanderer.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., July 27.—C. E. King has surrendered himself to the police, confessing the murder of Alfred Springer, a neighbor farmer.

LONDON, July 27.—The organized labor party held an immense demonstration in Trafalgar square yesterday afternoon to protest against the visit of the Czar of Russia to England.

HARRIS, Ont., July 27.—John Millat was struck by a southbound freight, and instantly killed Sunday at a level crossing near Caldwell, where six other similar accidents have previously occurred.

SEATTLE, July 27.—Late Washington is being dragged for the body of Jesse E. Bisset, of Hillman, who lost his life on Sunday, while attempting to give aid to a young woman whom he thought to be drowning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—About forty-two persons were injured in the wreck of the southbound Big Four flyer at Zionville yesterday, but one was killed and the injuries of no one are at all likely to prove fatal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Denoridge, third daughter of President Taylor, noted beauty in her day and mistress of the White House at the time of her father's inauguration, is dead at the age of 85.

TACOMA, July 27.—John Nolan, of Chicago, murder case, is occupying the confession of having embezzled a large sum of money two years ago from Darling & Co., a stock yards firm, in order to save his brother from a prison sentence.

SEATTLE, July 27.—Stick pine made of Lima Bay, advertising the city of Victoria, are novel souvenirs being given away at the California Exposition. Santa Barbara is giving away walnut headed hats.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Mrs. Honore Tulley, aged 105, was the life of her wedding party at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. McGee, who was taking part in several card games and enjoying a midnight supper of which lobster salad was an important feature.

SACRAMENTO, July 27.—A mysterious murder case is occupying the special attention of the police, the victim being an unidentified man whose partially decomposed body was found in the river. Death resulted from a blow on the head and the fingers had been cut apparently to remove valuable rings.

PENDELTON, Ore., July 27.—A rough and tumble fight between opposing counsel enlivened the proceedings in the Warner-Young will case being heard before Judge Fee. The trial is adjourned until next week, hand-writing experts should or should not remain in court during the examination of other witnesses.

PARIS, July 27.—The prosecution by the French government of Cardinal Andrieu, Archbishop of Beauvais, on promise serious consequences as the result of the French government, which has been dormant for a time has been reawakened and the cardinal is in receipt of many letters congratulating him upon the stand he has taken.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has issued instructions to agents to decline to accept "balloon aviators" as risks, thus classing the men who fly with motor-car racers, and those who fly in balloons. The company has recognized the airship and balloon as a feature of contemporary life.

COMBER, Ont., July 27.—Chas. Beaudry, 14 years old, was killed on a level crossing at Stony Point yesterday.

STOCKHOLM, July 27.—Forty thousand workers in the paper, wood, cotton and allied industries are striking for a wage increase.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Extra guards have been put on the McKee's Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Co., where rioting again occurred yesterday.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 27.—That the outbreak of typhoid fever among the men of the United States battleship fleet was due to bad potatoes was the official verdict of a physician on the supply ship Celtic.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 27.—Prof. M. Douglas, president of the Shebo-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has announced that the road will be completed early this fall.

WINNIPEG, July 27.—General Manager E. J. Chamberlain has left to meet President Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and his party arriving in Quebec by the Megantic tonight. They will have completed the lines of the G. T. P.

BOSTON, July 27.—In recognition of the G. T. P. for permission to cross the tracks of the C. P. R. and C. N. R. at Winnipeg has been withdrawn.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 27.—After ambushing and killing his wife, and hacking her body to pieces with a hatchet, Robert E. Fanning, a wealthy resident of Westport, wrote a sensational confession which he personally delivered at the police station here, and then blew off the top of his head with a large revolver. Drink was responsible for the awful tragedy.

BUTTE, Montana, July 27.—Bored over fancied wrongs until his mind became unbalanced, Philip O'Connell, on Sunday that, about an eight his wife fired two shots at the mother-in-law, and then committed suicide. The doctor's treatment of making a "clean sweep" of the mind at the time he purchased the revolver, and the police were notified but took no action.

WINNIPEG, July 27.—A conference has been arranged for next week between the representatives of the Midland and Great Northern Railway, and the representatives of the City of Winnipeg with reference to the extension of the railway into the city. At least five subways will be asked, and perhaps more. It is doubtful whether the company will concede so much, and the conference is liable to be spoiled.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Through freight cars from Chicago to Havana will be running soon, as the plans of the Chicago Association of Commerce, are ready. The cars will arrive in the Cuban City on the seventh out of Chicago. The new and unusual service made possible by the extension of the Florida Coast Railroad to Knight's Key, Florida. The cars will be forwarded by car-ferry from the Key to Havana.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Six lives were lost and thirty passengers injured when a Wabash passenger train ploughed into the Missouri River, thirty miles east of here on Sunday night, the road-bed having been undermined by recent floods. Dr. Turley, a local physician of St. Louis, was the heroine of the occasion, giving medical aid to twenty-seven injured persons within half an hour.

OTTAWA, July 27.—Magistrate O'Keefe has dismissed the charge of robbery under threat of violence preferred by John Stokes, the Bulgarian Gypsy leader, against Steve George, Peter Miroslawski, and Stephen Johnson of the Mexican Gypsy camp at Hull. The alleged offence took place on the 15th of July, and Stokes alleged that he was robbed of \$2,000 at the point of a pistol, while the other two were carrying a knife in the hands of Mr. Mitchell.

DENVER, Colo., July 28.—The Western Federation of Miners has instructed the Executive Board to bring charges against the Board in response to the offer to the public of 15,000 shares by the A. E. Ames Company, Toronto, and E. Forges, Montreal. Allotment notices will probably be mailed on Thursday. The number of subscribers was about 4,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—William B. Macmaster, the United States vice-consul at Cartagena, was attacked Monday afternoon and severely wounded by a Colombian and a stranger, according to a despatch to the State Department from the legation at Bogota. The attack was without apparent motive.

TORONTO, July 28.—Subscribers for 26,601 shares of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company Common stock had been received at the close of business yesterday, in response to the offer to the public of 15,000 shares by the A. E. Ames Company, Toronto, and E. Forges, Montreal. Allotment notices will probably be mailed on Thursday. The number of subscribers was about 4,000.

GEORGE H. BRADBURY, M. P. for Selkirk, B.C., who is visiting in Victoria at present, was said yesterday, with reference to the crop prospects throughout the west this year, that while it was a hyperbole to say that Canada would have a bumper crop this year, there was every reason to expect that the crop would be a satisfactory one. The harvest in many places would be late, but the total acreage would, of course, be appreciably greater than that of any preceding year. The result would be to point one more step in the development of the great Canadian West.

Very little was heard, Mr. Bradbury said, of any doubt in anyone's mind that this railway would be a valuable asset, but it was being shown more clearly every day that the hurried start made by the Government forces, during the campaign, was nothing more than what it had been designated at the time "a campaign dodge." The Government, Mr. Bradbury said, has reports brought back by some of those who have been over the line so far as the surveys have completed it, are to be believed much money has already been wasted. A considerable portion of the route, it is reported, is presently across a bottomless muskeg, and although the Government declares that they will not build in time, those who are not looking through the Government telescope have no such vision.

This Airship an Amphibian Cleveland, Ohio, July 28.—An airship covered with waterproof canvas and fitted with propellers at its bow and stern, which will work like oars in the water, is being built here. These strange appliances have been added to the airship in order to prevent it from sinking in case it should fall into a body of water while on a cruise. The airship, it is reported, will be built here by Carl L. Bostel, says he expects to be able to carry from six to 20 passengers and to provide an apartment for baggage.

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Hu FISHING RESORTS HAND TORIA V.—Sooke Lake By Richard L. Poo Whether Sooke Lake will afford those of them who are not a rule run very large, fish in exercising a little skill and a fish a fighting chance. To sk inch trout from the depths of worm-baited hook at the end of which is attached a four or flector" spoon to attract the fish seems to me to call for no skill and possibly beating the other number of fish brought home. I think (in common) I know, anglers who habitually fish this methods are hardly legitimate of where there is no need of such sportsman to make a fair catch. However, the chief point I present is that the fly-fisherman a visit to this water need not hearing that the spoon and the only things with which trout there at this time of year. In to a competition between an ex-skilled fly-fisherman and the reflector and the worm, I would to back the fly-fisherman, as I went to show that the fish would even towards the middle of a that I made a very big basket, were too much divided between fishing and photography for the two fish at a cast twice during and succeeded in landing the case, losing one on the other near the edges of the reeds and water ended and the shallows best places for trying the fly, a any pattern of small fly present disturbance on the finest cast I coria brought a response. July best month for trying fly-fishing not that earlier and later the sport with the artificial fly must often be fast and furious. Unfortunately the falls on the Sooke harbor are such as to pre of any fish through from lake, or undoubtedly the fishing proved immensely, the trout w lower waters of the river being big average size. I have never tunity of seeing these aids, so it would be feasible to aid the from the sea by the constructo ders. If this could be done it s to suppose that the average S Lake trout would be substan Sooke Lake is a long way esque of the lakes in the con neighborhood of Victoria, and camping place for a summer which is taken advantage of by ple already, and probably wo greater numbers did they be, charming spot it is and how e Every Saturday afternoon stage leaves Cameron & Cald Johnson street direct for th every Sunday afternoon. Those who do not wish to b tents can arrange with the ow for cabin accommodation at l lakeside, called "The Maples," a number of variously sized esquely situated and fitted up cooking utensils. The distanc by road is twenty odd miles four hours by stage. It goes of course, that the drive is a v one, the scenery being varied the one drawback possibly climb to the summit each w genial driver facetiously rema was a little hill which he hope would not mind walking to. Still the walk afforded a ch drive and a chance to stretch The railroad can be taken route to the lake, but this eride of some five or six miles to the lake. However, it is many a cyclist fisherman who day at his disposal. A DAY OF DISAS It is a generally accepted f is a most necessary quality f of his stock in trade as his roo a very ardent fisherman, and

# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## FISHING RESORTS HANDY TO VICTORIA

V.—Sooke Lake

Whether Sooke Lake will ever afford Victorians an adequate water supply or not I know not, but that for many years to come it will afford those of them who care to go to it a supply of nice little trout of excellent quality and gamey little fighters withal, seems after a recent visit to the lake indis-

Sooke Lake trout do not run very large on an average, going about three and four to the pound, with occasional rather bigger ones; but they are very plentiful, they fight well when fished for by sportsmanlike methods, and they rise well to the artificial fly, reports and rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. It seems to me a great pity that on this beautiful little lake, where the fish, though strong little fellows, which give excellent sport on the finest tackle and the smallest sizes of flies, do not as a rule run very large, fishermen should resort to the method which appears to be most fashionable there just now in order to try and catch as many as possible without that element of sport entering into the affair which consists in exercising a little skill and also giving the fish a fighting chance. To skull-drag a ten-inch trout from the depths of the lake with a worm-baited hook at the end of a wire trace to which is attached a four or five inch "reflector" spoon to attract the fishlet's attention seems to me to call for no skill at all, and to afford no sport at all, merely a joy in killing and possibly beating the other fellow in the number of fish brought home, and I must say I think (in common, I know, with some other anglers who habitually fish this lake) that such methods are hardly legitimate on a trout water where there is no need of such tactics for the sportsman to make a fair catch.

However, the chief point I wish to make at present is that the fly-fisherman contemplating a visit to this water need not be put off by hearing that the spoon and the worm are the only things with which trout may be caught there at this time of year. Indeed, if it came to a competition between an experienced and skillful fly-fisherman and the devotee of the reflector and the worm, I would be inclined to back the fly-fisherman, as my experience went to show that the fish would rise to a fly even towards the middle of a July day. Not that I made a very big basket, my attentions were too much divided between exploration, fishing and photography for that, but I hooked two fish at a cast twice during the morning and succeeded in landing the two on one occasion, losing one on the other. I found that near the edges of the reeds and where the deep water ended and the shallows began were the best places for trying the fly, and that almost any pattern of small fly presented without disturbance on the finest cast I could get in Victoria brought a response. July is scarcely the best month for trying fly-fishing, so I doubt not that earlier and later in the season the sport with the artificial fly in Sooke Lake must often be fast and furious.

Unfortunately the falls on the stream which flows from the lake into the salt waters of Sooke harbor are such as to prevent the passage of any fish through from the sea to the lake, or undoubtedly the fishing would be improved immensely, the trout which run up the lower waters of the river being noted for their big average size. I have never had an opportunity of seeing these falls, so do not know if it would be feasible to aid the passage of fish from the sea by the construction of fish ladders. If this could be done it seems reasonable to suppose that the average size of the Sooke Lake trout would be substantially increased.

Sooke Lake is a long way the most picturesque of the lakes in the comparatively near neighborhood of Victoria, and affords an ideal camping place for a summer holiday, a fact which is taken advantage of by not a few people already, and probably would be by much greater numbers did they but know what a charming spot it is and how easily reached.

Every Saturday afternoon in the season a stage leaves Cameron & Caldwell's stable on Johnson street direct for the lake, returning every Sunday afternoon about four o'clock. Those who do not wish to be bothered with tents can arrange with the owner of the stage for cabin accommodation at his place at the lakeside, called "The Maples," where he has a number of variously sized cabins, picturesquely situated and fitted up with bunks and cooking utensils. The distance from Victoria by road is twenty odd miles and takes about four hours by stage. It goes without saying, of course, that the drive is a very picturesque one, the scenery being varied and impressive, the one drawback possibly being the stiff climb to the summit each way, when our genial driver facetiously remarked that there was a little hill which he hoped the gentlemen would not mind walking to ease the horses. Still the walk afforded a change on a long drive and a chance to stretch one's legs.

The railroad can be taken as an alternative route to the lake, but this entails a walk or ride of some five or six miles from the track to the lake. However, it is a trip taken by many a cyclist fisherman who has only a single day at his disposal.

### A DAY OF DISASTERS.

It is a generally accepted fact that patience is a most necessary quality for the angler to possess—in fact, it should be as much a part of his stock in trade as his rod and reel. I am a very ardent fisherman, and yet I have never

credited myself with being the possessor of the smallest particle of that very desirable virtue. On looking back, however, at a certain day I spent in pursuit of the wily trout on a remote loch I have come to the conclusion that I must have been a veritable Job to have ever taken a rod in my hands again. The day in question was an ideal one, but it is always the ideal days that prove disastrous. A considerable amount of rain had fallen during

the humble velocipede is a cheaper method of transit than the jaunting car, with its mercenary jockey, and all went as merrily as the proverbial marriage bell till my bicycle punctured at the end of the first mile. Half an hour was spent in repairing the tyre, and no sooner had I started again than another puncture occurred, this time in the front wheel. I rode the rest of the way on the rim, which is calculated to have a jarring effect on one's

bad job, and, having put up our rods, we pushed off from the shore. Whether N. gave a lustier heave than was absolutely necessary, or whether I slipped on the damp boards, I have never been able to discover; but the fact remains that I sat down with considerable violence on my rod, and neatly severed my top joint in two places. I smiled. I am in the habit of using every word in my vocabulary when I break a cast or lose a fly, which

N. announced that he had had enough of pulling a lumbering barge against a gale of wind, so I took a turn at the oars while he fished. The wind, however, was so strong that it was impossible to cast with any degree of accuracy, but in a very few seconds he was rewarded with a smart tug that made his reel shriek, and after a scene of wild excitement it was discovered that the tail fly was fast in the blade of my oar. Unfortunately, I was pulling a lusty stroke, and the discovery was made too late to save N.'s cast. I still maintain, however, that the fault was not mine; but N. has different views, though I think his opinion was prejudiced by the fact that he had forgotten his cast box, and was unable to replace the broken one.

A sudden lurch then disclosed the fact that the tub had taken full advantage of the momentary lull in rowing and making a steady ten knots an hour had deposited us on a lee shore, having covered in three minutes the half mile we had gained after twenty minutes' hard rowing. I again took a spell at the oars; but, despite my efforts, we failed to reach the other side, and gradually drifted down the loch. N.'s casting, which, owing to the gale resembled Mayfly fishing with a blow line, was not rewarded with any degree of success; in fact, he seemed to spend the greater part of his time in replacing the flies, which cracked off with alarming frequency. At last we grated on the western end of the loch, having made a leeway of a mile and a half, as compared with twenty yards' headway, which rather spoilt my reputation as an oarsman. I then took a turn at casting, and almost immediately a misguided fish, evidently suffering from some affection of the eyes, took my tail fly, and, after circling the boat three times, was at last brought to the net. Unfortunately he was never lifted out, as N. missed his footing at the critical moment, and both trout and net disappeared.

We then mutually decided that fishing was poor sport, and wondered why we had wasted so many hours on such a futile and exasperating pastime. Taking down our rods, we manned the oars, and with lusty strokes shot out into the lake on our return journey, but at the end of ten minutes we found that we had not shot far. Judging by the work we had put in, we expected to see the shore fading away into the blue distance, and we were therefore somewhat pained to find it only twenty yards off. At last, by hugging the side, we managed, after the most strenuous labor, to creep up the lake till we were within 100 feet of the landing stage.

"A few more lusty strokes will do it," said N.; and they did, for as the first lusty stroke snapped my oar in half, the second and I shot backwards off the seat into 6 inches of water that covered the bottom boards, while the barge, revelling in its new-found freedom, careered off in the teeth of the gale. Ten minutes would have seen us back where we had started, and then I did a gallant thing. Without pausing to remove his clothing he snatched the painter and jumped over the side. I was just trying to work up a pretty little speech for breaking the news to his widow when N.'s voice recalled me to more mundane matters, and I then found that he was standing in the lake with the water up to his knees and dragging the boat shorewards. I learnt afterwards that the loch is of a uniform depth of 2-1/2 feet, except in one spot, which N. knew well, so his deed was not so gallant as I at first thought.

Once ashore, and having left the terrors of the deep behind us, we were confronted with the horrors of a wet and greasy road, a punctured bicycle, and a head wind, for the gale had veered round in a most unaccommodating manner. We decided not to risk it, and, having discovered that a small wayside station lay a mile to our left, we hurried along the track to intercept the train that, according to N.'s time-table, was now due. The going was very rough, and not by any means improved by the heavy downpour of rain that then set in, but we arrived at the station just as the train came round the curve. "I hope it stops here," said N., panting for breath. "Don't you know?" I gasped, in horror-struck voice. "No," he replied; "my time-table doesn't show this station at all. If it doesn't pull up here, we are a mile out of our way, the gale's blowing harder than ever, and the rain doesn't look like stopping." The rain did not stop, neither did the train, and over the miseries of the return journey I will draw a veil.—Scudamore Jarvis, in The Field.

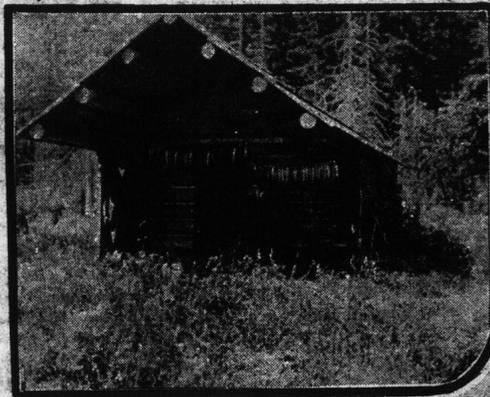
### THE BIRTH OF NATIONS

(Continued from Page Four)

For they believed that they might thus succeed in surreptitiously fixing a grasp upon the Irish soil, and might be able to oppress the Irish people again. . . . The three captives, therefore, coming from the ports of Norway, landed in Ireland with their followers, as if for the purpose of establishing trade; and there, with the consent of the Irish, who were given to peace, they took possession of some seaboard places, and built three cities thereon, to wit: Dublin, Waterford and Limerick.

Dublin remained in the hands of the Norsemen for more than three hundred years, and thirty-five Scandinavian kings governed it in succession. It became a very important city and a centre of active commerce. Even as late as 1650 we are told that most of the merchants of Dublin claimed descent from the first Norwegian Irish king, Olaf Kwaran.

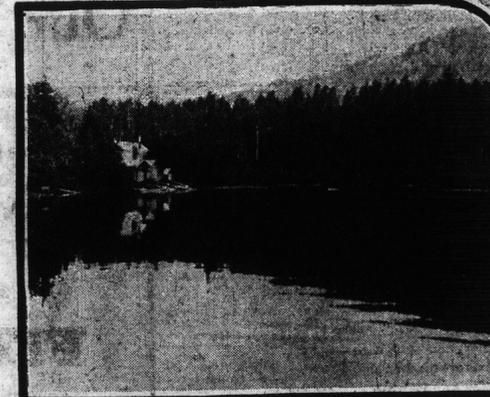
About the eleventh century the power of the Norsemen began to wane and they were finally completely overthrown at Clontarf.



TWO FISHERMEN AND THEIR DAY'S CATCH, SOOKE LAKE



THE MAPLES, SOOKE LAKE



A SUMMER RESIDENCE, ON SOOKE LAKE



THE LOWER NARROWS, SOOKE LAKE

the last twenty-four hours, and N. and myself had every reason to expect that a large number of sea trout had found their way into the loch with the increased flow of water. Whether such was the case we were unable to discover, but they certainly gave no signs of their presence.

We started off at midday on bicycles, it being a recognized and indisputable fact that

nerves, especially when a fifty-knot gale is blowing in one's face. In due course we arrived at the loch with our tempers severely frayed at the edges, and found that our boat was in use, and that the only craft at our disposal was a huge, unwieldy tub, with the lines of a packing case and a disposition to make as much leeway as a hop in a jug of beer. We, however, determined to make the best of a

is a foolish and extravagant procedure, as it leaves one in such a helpless predicament when anything real serious occurs. There was only one thing needed to make my cup of bitterness full to overflowing, and that was the discovery that I omitted to put my second top in the landing net handle, but this I was spared.

By the time I had fitted my rod up again

### The City of Brass

(By Rudyard Kipling.)

(Reprinted from the Morning Post, London)

Here was a people whom, after their works, thou shalt see wept over for their lost dominion; and in this palace is the last information respecting lords collected in the dust.—The Arabian Nights.

In a land that the sand overlays—the ways to her gates are untrod— A multitude ended their days whose fates were made splendid by God.

Till they grew drunk and were smitten with madness and went to their fall, And of these is a story written; and Allah alone knoweth all!

When the wine stirred in their heart their bosoms dilated, They arose to suppose themselves kings over all things created— To decree a new earth at a birth without labor or sorrow.

To declare: "We prepare it today and inherit tomorrow." They chose themselves prophets and priests of minute understanding, Men swift to see done—and outrun—their extremest commanding— Of the tribe which describe with a jibe the perversion of Justice— Pandars avowed to the crowd whatsoever its lust is.

Swiftly these pulled down the walls that their fathers had made them— The impregnable ramparts around they razed and relaid them As playgrounds of pleasure and leisure with limitless entries, And havens of rest for the idle where once walked the sentries:

And because there was need of more pay for the shouters and marchers, They disbanded in face of their foeman their slingers and archers.

They replied to their well-wishers' fears—to their enemies' laughter, Saying: "Peace! We have fashioned a God which shall save us hereafter, We ascribe all dominion to man in his factions conferring,

And have given to numbers the Name of the Wisdom unerring." They said: "Who has eaten by sloth? Whose unthrif has destroyed him? He shall levy a tribute from all because none have employed him."

They said: "Who has toiled? Who hath striven, and gathered possession? Let him be spoiled. He hath given full proof of transgression."

They said: "Who is irked by the Law? Though we may not remove it, If he lend us his all in this raid, we will set him above it."

So the robber did judgment again on such as displeased him, The slayer, too, boasted his slain, and the judges released him.

As for their kinsmen far off, on the skirts of the nation, They harried all earth to make sure none escaped reprobation, They awakened unrest for a jest, in their newly-born borders, And jeered at the blood of their brethren betrayed by their orders.

They instructed the ruled to rebel, the ruler to aid them; And since such as obeyed them not fell, their Viceroy obeyed them.

When the riotous set them at naught they said: "Praise the upheaval! For the show and the word and the thought of Dominion is evil— They unwound and flung from them with rage, as the rag that defiled them, The imperial gains of the age which their fore-runners piled them.

They ran panting in haste to lay waste and embitter forever The wellsprings of Wisdom and Strength which are Faith and Endeavor.

They nosed-out and digged up and dragged forth and exposed to derision All doctrine of purpose and worth and restraint and prevision: And it ceased, and God granted them all things for which they had striven, And the heart of a beast in the place of a man's heart was given. . . .

When they were fullest of wine and most flagrant in error, Out of the Sea rose a sign—out of Heaven a terror, Then they saw, then they heard, then they knew—for none troubled to hide it, That an host had prepared their destruction: but still they denied it.

They denied what they dared not abide if it came to the trial, But the Sword that was forged while they lied did not heed their denial, It drove home, and no time was allowed to the crowd that was driven, The preposterous-minded were cowed—they thought time would be given.

There was no need of a steed nor a lance to pursue them; It was decreed their own deed, and not chance, should undo them. The tares they had laughingly sown were ripe to the reaping, The trust they had leagued to disown was removed from their keeping.

The eaters of other men's bread, the exempted from hardship, The excusers of impotence fled, abdicating their wardship, For the hate they had taught through the State brought the State no defender, And it passed from the roll of the nations in headlong surrender.

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# On the Roof of the World



MOOBLIES (FEMLES DEDICATED TO GOD SHANDOBRA)

GROUP OF BHOOTAS DARJEELING

ALCUTTA was hot—steaming! The air was a white haze and dust clouds blinded the passers by. On the broad verandah of the Great Eastern hotel, when the sultry afternoon lay heavy as a pall on body and soul, the weary guests reclined on long chairs, the men taking frequent "pegs," the women languidly sipping tea.

Below, in the hot street, which so far as public buildings, shops and cafes, gardens and statues are concerned, might have been in Montreal or Toronto, so ultra-modern as they appear, passed in incessant throng the bare-headed, bare-footed Bengalis—a nervous, volatile and effeminate people—clad in white muslin and excitedly gesticulating. We watched vaguely and languidly the incongruous scenes: electric trams whirring past bullock carts of mediaeval form and fashion; English officers most correctly groomed, riding on big walters past sensuous and much-bejeweled nautch girls; civilian officers leaning back in their elegant carriages; hobbling beggars each with staff and bowl; half-naked coolies mending a road; crowds of toy-sellers, sweetmeat vendors, snake-charmers, touts; guides and tourists in white ducks and helmets staring at the eccentric commonplaces of Europe and Asia here placed cheek by jowl, as it were for their special amusement.

The Bengali is the pet aversion of the average Englishman, more especially the Anglo-Indian. He talks too much. He riots in a multiplicity of tedious details. He hates athletics, bodily exertion. He expounds political opinions—the Anglo-Indian most fervently detests politics—and holds and expresses views on the future of India. He is the most un-English person on the face of the earth, and therefore by every true sahib who believes in roast beef and violent exercise, cordially despised.

Calcutta is the headquarters of Indian discontent; the Bengali is the most bitter and the most verbose critic of the Government. Just then he was indulging in a Silent Strike and setting an example in tactics by which the discontented French telegraphists profited a few months later. That is, he went through the routine skilfully, and wilfully made many mistakes. Telegrams went to the wrong addresses or didn't go at all. Letters were sent far astray. Business was seriously impeded. It was a trying period.

"They're not men," growled a Post Office official from his deep chair; "the babu makes an admirable clerk, but as a rebel he is an utter failure. He would run from his own shadow. But he is nevertheless dangerous. His seditious schemes may incite the Punjabis to revolt. Recently two Sikh regiments had to be disbanded. We expect another Mutiny; it might break the monotony of things, and that would be something. What do they want? Nobody knows—the Bengalis least of all. England is too generous and too lenient. Great Scott! If an Englishman now looks the wrong way at a babu, much less strikes him, he is brought to court, and it is a fine of a hundred good rupees."

The Anglo-Indian waxed wroth at this great injustice. With the finger of scorn he pointed over the way to a big white building. "That's the Viceroy's kitchen," said he. "From there food is carried to the Residency. You see that beggar without a rag to his back and ashes and cowdung on his hair, sitting silent at the gates? Well, he would rather starve—rather die a dozen deaths—than touch a bite the Viceroy had so much as looked at. What can you do with people who will not eat with us or drink with us or have anything at all to do with us, except take our money, lose our letters, and talk at and worry us into an early grave?"

To the stranger nothing seemed more natural than a strike from all kinds of toil in this muggy, oppressive climate.

"This is the cold weather," continued the official, lifting a handkerchief to his moist brow. "Wait till the hot season commences! Then you will know the beauty of our India." The glory of Calcutta had vanished. The season was almost over. Tired of festivities—the endless parties and balls, the polo and the tennis tournaments, the brilliantly spectacular races—important officials both civil and military, worn out with work and amusements, and the fashionable English visitors who flit like butterflies from London's fog and gloom

to Calcutta during what is termed the cold weather, began talking of the fresh delights of Simla and Darjeeling.

Bengal was a hotbed of sedition. Everybody looked discontented, as if going on strike. Calcutta seemed to have formed a conspiracy of heat and native ill-feeling that made life a heavy burden for the true sahib for whom the universe was created.

It was quite time to go up to Darjeeling!

Train traveling in India is not always delightful. The journey to Darjeeling, the "Queen of the Hill Stations," takes twenty hours. It has none of the vaunted "luxuries of Oriental travel," but luckily it is broken and diversified and, in its utilitarian way, is almost a romance.

In the afternoon, from the Sealdah station, the train leaves Calcutta. There is much bustle on the platform. Native guards and porters get excited and lose their heads. They rush frantically to and fro; bow, politely to the wrong persons; wave their arms; shriek directions to subordinates; and hold peculiar and most original views as to what time the train starts.

Passengers grow hot and cross. "Jow!" (be off) they reiterate at frequent intervals and with increasing irritability to newsboys and fruit and sweatmeat sellers crowding round the windows. The train at last moves out, and soon is gliding past the Calcutta suburbs. There are graceful clumps of palms; ponds choked with yellow and scarlet leaves; dusty villages with their mud huts, within mud walls, peeping out from under the broad-leaved trees—soon giving place in turn to the open country, the rich rice fields of fertile and exuberant Bengal.

A fat Babu dressed in High Holborn coat and hat, but with bare brown legs showing under his immaculate white muslin skirt, puts on his gold spectacles and solemnly reads the mining and stock exchange reports. Three young Eurasian bloods, Indians in appearance, English in manners, with the weaknesses of both races amalgamated, their hats cocked at the back of narrow, receding foreheads—light cigarettes and chatter loudly as to their drinking exploits. They are blasé men of the world, clerks in the dry goods shop, who boast that they are seeing life, and endeavor to foster the impression that they are very gay dogs indeed. Their weak, mirthless laughter shocks the old babu. A gallant but very stolid Major, entrenched behind a barricade of luggage, sits scowling in a corner, enraged at having been placed in the same carriage with "natives."

At eight o'clock we come to the Damukden ghat, 116 miles from Calcutta, where a steamer is ready to convey all passengers across the ancient Ganges. Dinner is served on deck. Keen-witted Parsees attend to the catering, as to most of the money-making concerns of India. Once followers of Zoroaster, their worship of fire has long since changed to the worship of gold. A ferry steamer, crowded with Philistine tourists and carrying prosaic mails, seems a desecration of the sacred river, but the kindly night cloaks daring incongruities, until even to the unimpressible Anglo-Saxon only the mystery and the majesty remain.

A train is waiting at the further shore of the Sava Ghat. "Boys" stagger under heavy boxes, and in reserved compartments spread out the bedding that is an essential of railway travel in India. For night journeying everyone supplies his or her own bedding. The more baggage the greater the sahib, so the Indian concludes.

Carriages are speedily stuffed with rugs and sheets and pillows. Bearers rush to and fro in order that the Major may not be soapless in the morning. The carriage becomes unbearably stuffy. The adipose babu lifts his thin legs, hidden in pajamas, into a top berth, and immediately snores happily. Tommy Atkins is to the fore. The night sounds with his husky voice. His cheerful accordion breaks forth in the latest hits of the Tivoli. You can tell to a nicety when he left England by the vintage of his song.

Some people manage to sleep; some snore; many growl at them and at the heat, and curse India from Tuticorin even to the Pass; others suffer in silence the long night through.

With worn-out and feverish passengers Siliguri is reached shortly after six in the morning.



A PHIL WOMAN AND CHILD

At this little station the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway commences. This line, with a gauge of only two feet, is regarded as one of the greatest engineering feats in the world.

After the close, wearisome night, the morning air fills one with exhilaration. At last we are leaving the Plains! Weary people regain their spirits, and, taking their seats in the little open cars, talk of the mountains and the snows.

This journey is entrancing. The great plains of Bengal, the most fertile in India, quiver in the sunlight and stretch, vague as a dream, to the horizon. Within a few miles we pass through part of the Terai, at the foot of the Himalayas, the most famous jungle in India, dense with all the luxuriance of tropic vegetation; violent with the generative life of tropic rains and sun; an impenetrable wilderness of bamboos that grow enormous trunks; great creepers which cling and twine from tree to tree like living things; cane that rises sixty feet, and grass that sends up blades fifteen feet in height; immense tree ferns, jungle grasses and strange flowering plants born of the terrific heat and great humidity; a wild, primeval world through which still roam the tiger and the elephant, the buffalo, the sambar and the rhinoceros, but so swampy, so malaria-infested, that in summer it is deserted even by the wild beasts.

As the train ascends the first slopes, the forest replaces the jungle; at two or three thousand feet, oaks, acacias, groves of graceful bamboo, indiarubber, fig and mulberry trees make their appearance; at five thousand feet grow the Himalaya tree ferns, twenty feet high. Only on the hillside may be seen the strange union of tropic and temperate flora; the pine embraces the palm, Heine's lovers united; the orchid clings to the oak; the tall bamboo wows the dark-veined ivy.

From five thousand to eight thousand feet, oaks and rhododendrons compose the mass of the forest—the latter not shrubs but trees bearing purple flowers. Still higher are seen pines, maples and the splendid deodars. To a height of eight thousand feet—the first range of the Himalayas—the forest follows the mountains to their summits, but in the higher ranges only a few brave trees and sturdy shrubs struggle to over 15,000 feet. Soon after all this vegetable life ceases, and nothing is left to the mighty mountains save the clouds and the sun and the eternal snows.

At Kurseong, where the train stops to take breath before running into Darjeeling, we seem to stand on the borders of two worlds—the Aryan and the Mongol. Ruddy hillfolk appear, yellow-skinned, flat-faced, slant-eyed, a stocky and a happy folk, Mongols who belong to an entirely different order of the human family from the Aryan.

At this little station of the Himalayas China has already made manifest its influence, conquering even the barrier of the great mountains. The Indian is slender, effeminate, over-refined, given to meditation and abstruse speculation, subtle-minded but servile; the Mongol of the Hills—the Lepcha or the Gurkha—is thick-set and robust, unintellectual but independent, a free mountaineer, healthy in body and in mind. The Indian retains but a slight hold on the things of the world; the stronger Mongol exults in the joy of life, breathes the happy content of the good earth, and at all times and in all seasons his big frame shakes with laughter.

Red-checked children in rags sell orchids they have just gathered on the hillsides. Old men and women, wrinkled by the winds and tanned by the sun, offer little knick-knacks and break into peals of laughter at the surprises of the tourist. One notes caste symbols marked on the brows of flat, yellow faces, the Hindu turban worn with the Chinese queue, influences of custom and of costume derived from both India and China curiously blended.

At Ghoom, where tea plantations spread their low bushes in the clearing of a hillside



jungle, the famous Ghoom dwarf, a serious little man, passes slowly along the platform from carriage to carriage, holding out his cap for backsheesh. He scorns to beg—simply holds out his cap, glances without a smile at the coins tossed into it, and passes on. He has taken the place of the late Ghoom witch, an old lady who plied the same trade of begging, and left a fortune for the assistance of less fortunate members of the craft.

An hour's run takes one past tea plantations, by valley and stream, villa and garden, down the slope to Darjeeling, the "Queen of Hill Stations"—the end of every Calcutta resident's heart's desire.

Darjeeling, from a Tibetan word meaning "ice-abounding place," glitters with brilliant sunshine; the air from the snowy mountains is pure champagne. After the heat and discontent of Calcutta, stolid people caper like little children and shout for very joy.

Darjeeling is beautiful. Across the tree-clothed valley rises the great snowy range, inaccessible, majestic, peak overtopping sun-riamed peak. Twelve peaks can be counted that rise over 20,000 feet and none sink below 15,000 feet. The nearest point with perpetual snow is Nursing, 35 miles distant, and the farthest Duki, 73 miles away. Below in the valley of the Ramjit, are rich wooded hills, villas and gardens, tea plantations, villages of the hill folk; while straight in front, apparently within hand's reach, although 45 miles away, towering high above the other, picturesque peaks of the range, rises in solitary majesty Kangchenjunga, its vast rugged masses clear-cut against the cloudless blue sky, 28,000 feet high—that is 21,000 feet above Darjeeling. Upon it rest continually 11,000 feet of eternal snow.

One delights in everything—every walk, every view, the sunshine and the snow, the picturesque Thibetans, the keen, sparkling mountain air, even the huge logs burning bright in the dingy room fireplace.

Into the bazaar crowd a variety of interesting hill folk, speaking many languages—Lepcha, Bhoota, Nepalese, as well as Hindi and Bengali—buying and selling, carrying enormous loads on their backs, begging from astonished tourists, and laughing at everything.

From Nepal, an independent state between Thibet and British territory which contains Mount Everest, come various peoples of Tartar or Chinese origin, the most famous of which are the Gurkhas. The Gurkhas are small men, thick-set as bulls, agile as monkeys, far from being handsome or intelligent, but brave and reckless soldiers and hunters. They are still semi-barbaric and live only for fighting and the chase. In peace or war the Gurkha carries his big, heavy knife, rudely carved on hilt and blade, with which he will attack a tiger, kill his enemy, or slice vegetables with equal neatness and despatch. Through the bazaars of Calcutta these little men will swagger, with the borrowed airs of the Scottish Highlander, ready at a glance to attack a score of unwelcome Bengalis. The Gurkhas are petted by the English, for they despise the Hindus, are incapable of any mental exertion, which in the mind of the sahib suggests nothing but sedition, and love fighting for fighting's sake—a careless, happy mountain folk.

From Sikkim come the Lepchas, also short and stocky, with flat Mongolian faces and yellow skins, their hair plaited in the queue, clad in their cotton cloaks striped blue and worked with white and red, loosely thrown round the body so as to leave the arms free, and broad-brimmed straw or bamboo hats. As well as skirt and petticoat, the women wear a sleeveless woolen cloak covered with crosses and fastened with a silver girdle. Unlike the Gurkhas they are mild and peaceful.

Some hundreds of Thibetans have come to Darjeeling, filling the bazaars with their laughter and their curios.

The erst Forbidden Land, which lies to the north of India, with the Kuen-lun chain on the north and the Himalayas on the south, forms an immense tableland, the very "roof of the world," its mean height above sea-level being approximately three miles. The people are mainly pastoral, ruddy and picturesque mountaineers, with magnificent physique and great, broad foreheads, suggesting much natural intelligence. They have long, sharp noses, Mongol eyes, a tanned yellow skin, and straight black hair twisted into a pigtail. They wear trousers and kilts, loose, heavily-padded jackets with flowing sleeves, open boots and stockings made of one piece of cloth, dark woolen leggings, round cloth hats turned up at the brow, and make a big display of ornaments, big brass beads, curious charms and idols, earrings of turquoise-like copper plates, and necklaces of silver or coral or solid gold. They have the manner and carriage of the freedom-loving mountaineer; and, unlike the Indians, they are a people who have learned how to laugh. Laughter seems, indeed, their chief business in life. Men, women and children all have the same exuberant sense of fun. They laugh all day long, with lusty, side-shaking peals; there is no laugh to compare with the Thibetan's. They are an uneducated, childish people, but they possess all the elements of a powerful race: robust physique, mother wit, strength of character. They are a big people and should stand for big ideas. Pettiness and gloom seem to have no place in these great mountains.

In an eating house, at rude wooden tables, sit a party of the mountaineers devouring a kind of soup and vastly amused at everything. Thibetan girls, ungraceful owing to their thick garments, but glowing with health and strength, smoking big cigars, stand around the doors and laugh at the men.

Outside her little shop an old Nepalese woman, red and wrinkled as a winter apple, humming to herself, spins white wool on an old-fashioned wooden spindle. Coolie women, their strength suggesting that of Hercules, carry heavily loaded baskets on their backs, with straps tied about their foreheads. In this manner, says an old resident, one Thibetan woman can carry a piano up a steep hill. The roads are so steep that driving is impossible and coolies, mainly women, take the place of ponies and carry almost as much. Three of these big women, unbent or dispirited by labor, sleep beneath their great baskets. A strapping child carries a smaller child strapped to her back, and at a corner of the bazaar square watches four small boys playing marbles. These children form a strange group; one a Chinese boy, with his comical loose blue trousers; the sec-

ond a long-nosed Thibetan; a third a yellow-faced Nepali; the last a little quaint round hat.

A German antiquarian, a Thibetan language, which master, makes a fine display of the earth in his little or rather museum. Every curiously made, is stamped with a mark. There is no mistake in anything.

The old German has just the Hamburg Museum. He points out the sacred trumpets, censers and incense burners, both large and small, and nose rings of silver; a Snow Devil dagger; a Thibetan winter is but to frighten away the bad spirits of the earth; devils, male and female, and Light; skulls and human curios and treasured as relics of Buddhist rewards and punishment of Buddhas of all size yellow ivory idols, dragons, lamps, old arms, helmets, many red books!

As he fixes up the case of the Museum he tells a few visits into the Forbidden Land through the Jelap Pass, the range that divides Sikkim from Yalung Valley, the Armo Chumbi Valley, now Garrison force, but where formerly a turned back all European visitors to pass into Thibet. He saw, castles and palaces, pagodas; at one place the who is regarded as an incarnate in his silken tent; an immense turned day and night by a st-

## Ideas of

People never tire of dream day in the far future when will be established between the tians. Sometimes rude shocks ed to their fond hopes when s who has been puzzling the scientific point of view, publishes his investigations: Professor one of those who thus seek to popular delusions. He scours idea that the inhabitants of planet are anything like our planet. A man suddenly transplants declares) would probably live fish out of water, on account of the Martian air. If a breath could be supplied him' his would doubtless be that he w sun-baked desert. Not a sign anywhere, nor a wisp of cloud would even look in vain for a tree to break the bald monotonous baked rock and sand.

If he landed in a Martian of the canals or locks or other ing works, he would be so fit as not to notice the flat land.

The man's first attempt produce amazing results. He him to expend three or four energy as the proceeding call of taking a few leisurely steps himself making a succession bounds. Should he wish to t an approaching Martian, he light in his hand as a sponge-pound lump of iron or lead w piece of metal would sail ab mile before it struck the grou the man would be certain to because inevitably his earthly make him throw it over the o

Curiosities of Temp

Looking upward, the m small blue and very bright s sky by day. If by chance h stormy weather, the storm w carrying huge clouds of dus lightning and thunder that strange feeble sound in the l midsummer quite likely the the early afternoons, would anybody could stand on our Mars the absolute dryness temperature quite bearable. there would be a sudden fall and the visitor would be luck catch a cold.

The dryness of the air w man's skin, which would so cracked unless attended to v something of the kind. In w bitter cold pervades, blanket is with such a thin atmosp away from the great central sun. But here again the would moderate the effects.

The Martian hosts would take their guest inside their c he would spend the winter u houses and in crystal-covered spring the man would of cot behold the most important Martian year—the melting of where each season the scanty locked up and the vast en dumping it all over the plan



THEAS DARJEELING

lights in everything—every walk, the sunshine and the snow, the Tibetans, the keens, sparkling, even the huge logs burning in the fireplaces.

Aazaar crowd a variety of interesting people—speaking many languages—Tibetan, Nepalese, as well as Hindi—buying and selling, carrying goods on their backs, begging from tourists, and laughing at every-

thing, an independent state between British territory which contains the most various peoples of Tibetan origin, the most famous of the Gurkhas. The Gurkhas are

set as bulls, agile as monkeys, strong handsome or intelligent, but fearless soldiers and hunters. They are barbaric and live only for fight.

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Hundreds of Tibetans have come to the bazaars with their curios. In the Forbidden Land, which lies to the north, with the Kuen-lun chain on the Himalayas on the south, immense tableland, the very "roof of the world," its mean height above sea-level is about three miles. The people are pastoral, ruddy and picturesque, with magnificent physique and foreheads, suggesting much nature.

They have long, sharp noses, a tanned yellow skin, and their hair twisted into a pigtail. They wear kilts, loose, heavily-padded flowing sleeves, open boots and a wide piece of cloth, dark red, round cloth hats turned up and make a big display of ornate brass beads, curious charms and turquoise-like copper plates, of silver or coral or solid gold.

In manner and carriage of the mountaineer; and, unlike the Tibetans, are a people who have learned to live. Men, women and children the same exuberant sense of fun, all day long, with lusty, side-shaking laughter, is no laugh to compare with theirs. They are an uneducated, childlike race; possess all the elements of a robust physique, mother wit, and character. They are a big people and have no place in these great

houses, at rude wooden tables, the mountaineers devouring and vastly amused at everything, ungraceful owing to their statures, but glowing with health and carrying big cigars, stand around the tables at the men.

A little shop an old Nepalese woman, wrinkled as a winter apple, humbly, spins white wool on an old-fashioned spindle. Coolie women, their heads resting that of Hercules, carry baskets on their backs, with their foreheads. In this mountainous land, one Tibetan woman sits on a steep hill. The roads that driving is impossible and the women, take the place of ponies as much as mules. Three of these big ponies are dispersed by labor, sleep in baskets. A strapping child, older child straddled to her back, playing marbles. These children are of two groups; one a Chinese boy, in loose blue trousers; the sec-

ond a long-nosed Tibetan; the third a red-faced Nepali; the last a little Lepcha in a quaint round hat.

A German antiquarian, a student of the Tibetan language, which takes years to master, makes a fine display of curios of the Forbidden Land in his little Darjeeling shop or rather museum. Every article, however crudely made, is stamped with race and character. There is no mistaking any Tibetan thing.

The old German has just prepared a case for the Hamburg Museum. With pride he shows out the sacred trumpets and bells; the singing censers and incense-bowls; praying wheels both large and small; beads, necklaces, ear and nose rings of red and blue; a Snow Devil dagger, which in the Tibetan winter is buried in the snow to frighten away the bad spirit that freezes the earth; devils, male and female, of Heat and Light; skulls and human bones made into curios and treasured as relics; great sacred vessels and vases heavily wrought with decorative carving, among which one bowl has held the ashes of a Lama; symbolic pictures of Buddhist rewards and punishments; a multitude of Buddhas of all sizes and materials; yellow ivory idols, dragons, huge hanging lamps, old arms, helmets, manuscripts of sacred books!

As he fixes up the case for the Hamburg Museum he tells a few visitors of his expedition into the Forbidden Land. He travelled through the Jelap Pass, the lowest pass in the range that divides Sikkim from Tibet, the Yalung Valley, the Ammo river, and the Chumbi Valley, now garrisoned by a British force, but where formerly a Chinese guard turned back all European visitors who hoped to pass into Tibet. He saw, across the frontier, castles and palaces, fantastic temples and pagodas; at one place the Tashi Lama, who is regarded as an incarnation of Buddha, in his silken tent; an immense praying wheel turned day and night by a stream of running

water, the sacred words "Om mani padme Hum" (Om, the Jewel of the Lotus, Hum) inscribed many times on rolls and placed in a cylinder, thus continually "making merit"; silken flags on which the same sacred words were embroidered and that "made merit" whenever the wind lifted them; in ancient villages priests beating sacred bells and twisting the dorie, a thunderbolt image to ward off evil spirits; everywhere in the shadowy tableland signs of the strange and elaborate symbolism of Northern Buddhism which differs in so many essential details from the Southern canon, the religion of Burma and Ceylon; the great lakes and sources of mighty rivers; the inaccessible mountain peaks; the strange animals—the bhural (wild sheep that look much like deer), the kiang (wild ass), the snow leopard, the great dogs, and the yak caravans carrying timber over the Phari plains—many of the countless marvels of this secret, mysterious plateau that forms the roof of the world.

"It's just too fascinating," declares a young American girl, eager and enthusiastic, accompanied by her proud mother. "I'm just mad on praying wheels," she further confides to the world in general, "can't we arrange an expedition into the Forbidden Land?"

The old man smiles. "There is no longer a Forbidden Land," he says. "In another year or two Cooks will be running conducted tours to Lhasa."

A sunset, vaguely suggesting something in Shelly or a Turner, illumines the mountains. Darjeeling is hushed. Everybody, tourist or Tibetan, gazes awestruck as the light of evening falls on the snows of Kangchenjunga!

At four o'clock in the morning giant Tibetan "boys," who seem absurdly out of place as hotel attendants, bring in tea and arouse the sleeping guests. The morning is bitter cold; sleepy people rub their eyes, gulp hot tea, scramble into their clothes, and stumble down stairs in the darkness.

Torches flare and disclose forms passing to and fro in the courtyard—Tibetan bearers,

little mountain ponies, palanquins, and tourists wrapped in great coats, rugs and blankets, stamping their feet and clapping their hands.

It is still some hours before daylight. At a signal ponies are mounted and the climb of the hills begins. Some ladies and two old gentlemen take their places in palanquins, which are lifted on the shoulders of bearers and carried off.

The stars are shining. Sheer up precipitous hills, swinging round the edge of cliffs, through dark aisles of the ancient forest, past white man's bungalow and native village, winding ever round and round, higher and higher, the little procession makes for the heights of Sanchal. Down in the warm valley the villages still are sleeping. The stars fade. The procession hurries on, spreading out in single file, through the darkness, in this land of mountains, to reach the heights before daybreak. The roads, lined on both sides by trees, are in good order; the sure-footed ponies, each followed by a "boy," and the stalwart palanquin-bearers, who proceed, laughing and shouting in their peculiar but rapid jog-trot, wind merrily round the steep hill.

There is a clatter of hoofs. Three of the travellers break into a gallop up the last hill. The "boys" race behind. One by one the others arrive, on pony or in palanquin—the fat German professor of botany and his wife; the American lady and her enthusiastic daughter who is fascinated with everything she sees; a young Cockney sportsman—a dozen distinct and separate types drawn from many lands and cities. Big Tibetan bearers lower their heavy palanquins or tether the little ponies.

This is Sanchal, the hill from which a grand view of the eternal snows is promised!

Everything is in darkness. A fire is started and coffee made. The Tibetans sprawl around the fire, strange-looking persons with peaked caps, their queues, their loose cloaks, and their long, pointed boots, smoking big pipes and still laughing. Some of the practical

tourists hold field glasses or cameras in readiness.

The dawn comes up in triumph. Red streaks break and burn upon the dark background of sky. Mists rise from the valley. Vapors roll from the shadowy mountains, forming vast clouds that, at the rising of "Surya" (the sun), scatter and float across the void, and sweeping its mauve and violet, crimson and purple, into illimitable depths of space. Bright rays enkindle the morning world. The golden bars burn brighter. The dome of transparent azure breaks into rose-dappled clouds. Over the edge of the dark distant hills a golden semi-circle rises—a molten mass, a globe of fire—glowing and glittering—triumphant—excitant! This is Surya, the Indian Sun God, with flaming locks, drawn in his chariot by seven ruddy steeds, one of the earliest of Vedic deities, the "Maker of the Day," "the Creator of Light," "the Radiant One," "The Lord of All the Stars," "the Witness of Man's Works!"

Let us meditate on the excellent glory of the divine Vivifier.

Thus, every morning at his rising, throughout India is the Sun addressed by the devout Brahmin. In the Vedic hymns He is the God among gods; He illumines the earth, He lifts his arms to bless the world; He infuses his divine energy into all his creatures; He is King of the Heavens and grants immortality. There is none greater than Surya!

Now his banners of pomp and splendor are carried across the yielding sky. The mighty mountains exult in the light. Nature undergoes a divine transfiguration. Mists roll from the mountain's heads. Harmony is born of the chaos. Above the clouds, challenging the sky, rise the mightiest mountains of the world, the dawn-light revealing peak after crimsoned peak, the Virgins of the Snows, their white breasts flushed with the rosy kisses of the sun.

The mind goes back to a primeval world—the world of the Vedas. These mountains, regarded without rapture by the blasé and cynical globe-trotters, offered the first grand inspir-

ation to the Aryan mind, and formed the cradle of the Aryan faith.

Upon the Himalayas rests Kailasa, Siva's Paradise; above the summits is the abode of the Devas—the Bright Ones.

Man, face to face with the primitive forces, offered simple invocations to the sky and the sun, fire and water, the winds and the dawn. The first Vedic hymns were chanted to such forces; to Aditi, the Boundless; to Him who is beyond the earth, the sky and the sun, the God of the Heavens; to Varuna, who lifted on high the bright and glorious Heaven and stretched apart the starry sky and the green earth; to mighty Indra, who brings the rains, overcoming Vritra, the demon drought, "saturating the earth with fatness and with drink abundant . . . pouring out food and wealth in kine and gold, and steeds and strength"; to Agni, God of Fire, the Benefactor who with later poets becomes the "maker of all that flies or walks or stands or moves on Earth"; to Rudra, the Roarer, and his sons, the Maruts, Storm Winds, companions of Indra, who with thunder and lightning lash the oceans to foam, shake the mountains, and make the earth to reel; to Ushas, the Dawn, the fair maiden in her glittering robes who ever eludes her ardent lover the Sun, at the very moment he is about to embrace her with his golden rays.

The morning grows clear and brilliant. No mist or vapor clouds the vision. Great rugged ranges lie all about like Titans in a vast primordial world. In a glory of light and color towers Kangchenjunga, with 11,000 feet of eternal snow—virgin, mysterious—his sweeping outlines and glimmering summits as serenely beautiful as on the First Day. And away in the blue distance, 90 miles as the raven flies, the morning light illumines the white, inaccessible crown of Everest, rising above his brothers and sisters, nearly 30,000 feet high, the highest mountain in all the world.

This is the "Roof of the World" for ever in communion with the primal forces—the Clouds and the Sun, the Dawn and the Storm Winds, the Silence and the Snows!

## Ideas on a Visit to Mars

People never tire of dreaming about that day in the far future when communications will be established between us and the Martians. Sometimes rude shocks are administered to their fond hopes when some astronomer who has been puzzling the problem from a scientific point of view, publishes the results of his investigations. Professor Hugo Liebler is one of those who thus seek to abolish some popular delusions. He scouts the common idea that the inhabitants of the neighboring planet are anything like ourselves.

A man suddenly transplanted to Mars (he declares) would probably live about as long as fish out of water, on account of the thinness of the Martian air. If a breathing apparatus could be supplied him his first impression would doubtless be that he was in a horrible sun-baked desert. Not a sign of a mountain anywhere, nor a wisp of cloud in the sky. He would even look in vain for a little hill or a tree to break the bald monotony of dry sun-baked rock and sand.

If he landed in a Martian city or beside one of the canals or locks or other great engineering works, he would be so filled with wonder as not to notice the flat landscape.

The man's first attempt to walk would produce amazing results. Habit would cause him to expend three or four times as much energy as a few leisurely steps he would find himself making a succession of prodigious bounds. Should he wish to throw a stone at an approaching Martian, he would find it as light in his hand as a sponge. A ten or fifteen pound lump of iron or lead would prove a better missile. Throwing it with full force, the piece of metal would sail about a quarter of a mile before it struck the ground. Incidentally the man would be certain to miss the Martian because inevitably his earthly habits would make him throw it over the object's head.

**Curiosities of Temperature.**

Looking upward, the man would see a small blue and very bright sun in a cloudless sky by day. If by chance he should land in stormy weather, the storm would be a wind carrying huge clouds of dust, with perhaps lightning and thunder that would have a strange feeble sound in the light air. But in midsummer quite likely the days, especially the early afternoons, would be hotter than anybody could stand on our earth. But on Mars the absolute dryness would make the temperature quite bearable. After sundown there would be a sudden fall of temperature and the visitor would be lucky if he did not catch a cold.

The dryness of the air would parch the man's skin, which would soon be dry and cracked unless attended to with vaseline or something of the kind. In winter doubtless a bitter cold pervades, blanketed as that planet is with such a thin atmosphere, and so far away from the great central heating station of the sun. But here again the lack of humidity would moderate the effects.

The Martian hosts would without doubt take their guest inside their cities and perhaps he would spend the winter under glass-roofed houses and in crystal-covered streets. With spring the man would of course be invited to behold the most important happening of the Martian year—the melting of the polar snows, where each season the scanty water supply is locked up and the vast engineering feat of pumping it all over the planet to give life to

the vegetation which supports the Martians.

**A Very Superior Race.**

As to the Martian cities, they must be a sort of Heaven with a roof over it, for if there be living creatures on the little red globe they must be as far ahead of us in civilization and all the arts and sciences as we are above the jungle dwellers. Quiet, beautiful, dustless, dirtless places they, without a germ or an unpleasant noise or sight, and on all sides devices and inventions which we could neither use nor understand.

Such the cities of Mars must be, for the race that dug the canals cannot be supposed to live in the crude conditions of earthly life. Still, the irrigation of Mars is not such an inconceivable great undertaking as it would be to water the earth from the melting polar snows. In the first place, Mars has no mountains, and therefore no valleys to bar the straight flow of the water toward the equator. Most important of all things aiding the Martian in his titanic task is the weakness of gravity.

Scientists conclude that the Martian, because of the rarefied atmosphere—which demands great lung capacity—and the lesser attraction of gravitation must be at least three times as big as an earth-dweller, and that the Martian's muscular strength equals that of about twenty-seven ordinary men. In a recent article Waldemar Kaempffert, taking the Martian to be such creature as described, says:—"His canal excavating possibilities on a planet where bodies weigh only one-third as much as on earth become truly awesome. A Martian laborer could perform as much work in a given time as fifty or sixty terrestrial ditch diggers and keep pace with a powerful Panama dredger. Two and one-half tons would be the average load that he could throw over his shoulder."

Engines on Mars would do tremendous work for their horsepower and weight, without making allowance for their increased efficiency, due to better construction. Are the Martian power producers chemical engines, or do they draw their power from the sun's rays, or have they discovered a way of tapping the planet's electrical energy?

These things are disputed by engineers just as the build and appearance of the inhabitants are. The only safe assumption about the looks of the inhabitants of the red world is that they in no way resemble us. The law of chances makes it hopelessly improbable that Nature in a distant world under greatly different circumstances would have happened upon the same scheme of being as ourselves for her highest type.

The Martian man may be a monstrous insect with his skeleton on the outside, or a sort of octopus such as H. G. Wells concludes, or almost anything but a human sort of a being. **Martian Delusions About the Earth.** While our astronomers (says another critic) are peering at Mars and trying to determine what sort of life, if any, the planet holds, it is interesting to consider what the Martians think of us. In the first place, if their telescopes are no better than ours it is quite reasonable to suppose that they have proved to their own satisfaction that the earth is uninhabited.

For thousands of years, perhaps millions, they have been interlacing all parts of their planet with canals, with great difficulty drawing water from the "wells of the world" to

their parched equator. Looking at us they see similar areas of desert such as Sahara and Arizona, and permanent deep blue areas of oceans and seas.

Intelligent beings would of course promptly dig canals, from the oceans so big and accessible and irrigate this waste area. "But there are no canals," say the Martian astronomers, therefore, no intelligent beings.

Some sort of animal form might exist on the earth, the Martians may admit, but it would live at a great disadvantage, according to their ideas.

They would know that our planet is so much heavier than theirs that no Martian creature could stand up here. So they must think of us as small, clumsy, heavy-legged beings, crawling about on short, stumpy legs. Perhaps four legs would not be enough to carry such a weight, and therefore man might be a sort of caterpillar. If four feet would carry us, then man is quite like a sort of turtle, the Martian philosopher may reason.

The telescope must show that our world is full of clouds, storms and rain. Raindrops on the earth are bigger, heavier, and fall with more force than on the ruddy planet. How much bigger and heavier they are must be a matter of speculation by the physicists of Mars.

Quite reasonably they may conclude that our raindrops and hail must fall with such destructive force that only a thick armor like that of the turtle would preserve us from destruction. So Martians charitably conclude that man, being a heavy-footed and slow-brained animal, battling for life in a dreadful sort of world, could not develop the brains or spare the time to improve his home as Mars has been improved.

Observing that our northern ice-cap extends far down the northern continents during the winter, the Martian may think that nobody can live on earth except in the tropics and sub-tropics, because surely such slow-going, stupid, turtle-creatures would freeze or starve in the snow, and could not migrate like birds and cattle.

The one feature of our globe certain to excite his envy would be our great lakes and oceans. According to Professor Lowell, all life on Mars must soon cease, because of the failure of her scanty water supply.

**Plain English.**

Mrs. Banks was just getting ready to go out while her patient husband waited in the doorway, watching her complete her toilet. By the extraordinary contortions of her neck he concluded that she was trying to get a glimpse of the back of her new blouse, and by the tense lines about her lips he concluded that her mouth was full of pins. A writer in the Toledo Blade tells the story.

"Umph—goof—suff—wuff—sh—fispog?" she asked.

"Yes, dear," he agreed. "It looks all right."

"Ouff—wan—so—gs—ph—mf—ugh—ight?" was her next remark.

"Perhaps it would look better if you did that, he nodded; "but it fits very nicely as it is."

She gasped and emptied the pins into her hands.

"I've asked you twice to raise the blinds so that I can get more light, James!" she exclaimed. "Can't you understand plain English?"

Our brains were given us to think with. Therefore form your own conclusions. But be sure your premises are sound.

Read something useful for half an hour each day and you will be surprised at the vast amount of information you will acquire in a short time.

## The Ways of a Wasp

You will observe that I say "a" wasp. My object is not to hold forth on the habits of the genus wasp. The individual I have in view is a particular wasp who has been early on the job this year, and whom I encountered yesterday in a city cafe. I think I recognize him by his style and gait as a gentleman I met last season. He has the same smart coat, the same buzz, the same confident and self-possessed air.

That the genus wasp is a person with a very nice taste is borne out by what White says in his Natural History of Selborne—"The great pests of a garden are wasps, which destroy all the finer fruits just as they are coming into perfection." This wasp to which I refer kept up the tradition of his race. He seemed to be an epicure, because he passed, on entering, some very appetizing but plainer foodstuffs, and continued his course jauntily and without concern to a species of cake which dyspeptics have dubbed "deadlies"—all the while, however, artfully avoiding any human being who might be near him, and carefully avoiding also any cause of offence.

When he had partaken delicately of a pinkiced cake, he stretched himself, buzzed his wings, and then deliberately made his way yawning to a nicely-flowered partition curtain, and alighted on the pattern of a lily, just behind a bowl full of tulips of variegated colors. He did not seem to realize that I was watching him so closely, for he buzzed each wing separately one by one, and stroked the front of his coat, carefully removing one or two crumbs of pink sugar which adhered to it. He looked about him with a self-satisfied expression, and certainly he was not a bad-looking fellow in his shiny silken coat with gold facings.

**Joyous Anticipation**

Something at length seemed to make him lively. His olfactory nerves seemed to have been tickled, for his nostrils were distended, and he was sniffing softly. Soon I saw the cause of his interest. A pretty young woman, in white apron and cap, passed near us with an ice-cream, which gave forth a slight vanilla flavor. Taking care to avoid the attention of the maid, my friend Mr. Wasp flew softly behind her, and I actually saw him choose a suitable nook in her cap, where he hid himself until she placed the ice before a charming female, who was seated with a young man who drank black coffee.

No sooner was the vanilla ice placed on the little table than Mr. Wasp left his nook in the maid's cap, and took up a concealed position behind the lady who had received the ice.

The ice took some eating, and was not long in melting. Perhaps the warmth of the conversation had something to do with that. Mr. Wasp gave one or two impatient buzzes as he saw spoonful after spoonful disappearing. But the young lady was too intent on the talk to notice anything of the kind. At last the gentleman and lady got up, the latter leaving nearly half of the ice.

Mr. Wasp carefully reconnoitered, and seeing his course clear descended upon the toothsome ice. It was funny to watch him licking his fingers and giving expression to his satisfaction—the gourmand—by an occasional little buzz of his wings.

At length a waitress advanced in his direction to remove dishes. She was at first unobserved by Mr. Wasp, who went on with his stolen feast. Evidently too, he was unobserved by her until she was almost touching

him. Then her attention was attracted to him as he gave a buzz of gratification. She uttered a piercing scream and drew back. A group of faces turned towards her with startled and inquiring looks. Then she collected herself, blushed and smiled and had to stand some chaff—which, however, did not seem unacceptable—from a young student-looking fellow in her vicinity.

But my eyes were on Mr. Wasp. That astute person had turned with the others when he heard the scream, and impressed by the closeness to him of a human being, made his retreat as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. I saw the 'cute' rascal taking a downward stroke, as it were, and coming up near a transparent jar of raspberry jam, where he had the good fortune to find a hiding-place behind it. I noticed the jar had been opened, and was nearly full.

**From What a Height Fallen**

At length he appeared again full in my view, and after doing a bit of walking round—appearing to be quite indifferent to the raspberry jam, but keeping an eager eye on it all the time—he flew into the air, and alighted on the rim of the jar. Gently he strode down into the luscious jam, and, evidently glad to find it was not treacle or gum, he had another good tuck in.

When he had finished with the jam he appeared to be in rather a gallant mood, and adopted a rakish mien. He flew over to a bunch of white cool-looking lilies and swung his hammock there, nestling in that sweet retreat and revelling in the glorious and nearly overpowering perfume.

All this was life! What a day he was having.

Just then a bright little lady fly seeking a resting place in the same bunch was surprised to find her waist encircled by a wasp's powerful arm. It was quite easy to see what was going on. The lady fly resented it at first with loud buzzing, but the wily wasp overcame her scruples with soothing words. They chatted away for a while, when all of a sudden another wasp appeared on the scene.

The unconscious lovers were caught in the midst of their flirtation, and in a moment the two wasps were wrestling and struggling with each other in deadly conflict. The lady fly stood by weeping and wringing her hands. It all happened so suddenly that I could not see whether the new wasp was a rival or the wife of No. 1, or his father or a creditor.

Suffice it to say that the two wasps rolled, buzzing and gasping and spluttering on to a side table. The conflict was awful. The combatants rolled about in an ecstasy of rage. When the conflict was at its height an elderly clergyman raised his newspaper, and with one overwhelming blow ended the fight, and simultaneously the lives of the two wasps.

The lady fly, who had been flirting with one of the dead heroes, was not to be seen.

What a change for that adventurous wasp No. 1. The sunlight, the music, the lilies, the tulips, the lilies, the flirtation, all the chatter and prettiness of the tea-room blotted out in an instant! But still he had had a great time—a royal time. He had got something out of life that day, and he had died an instantaneous and painless death. I found myself murmuring as I walked out into the street— "One crowded hour of glorious life Is worth an age without a name."

—John O' Groat.

# Final Clear Out Prices From Men's Furnishing Dept

## Values That Will Reach Your Highest Expectations



### Men's Golf Hose, 25c

Regular 75c. Friday  
MEN'S COLORED GOLF STOCKINGS, pretty shades of heather brown, green and blue, with fancy turnover tops. Value 75c per pair.

Friday Special, 25c

### Boys' White Duck Shirts, 35c

Regular value 65c, for  
BOYS' PURE WHITE DUCK TENNIS SHIRTS with soft turn-down collar. All sizes. Value 65c—  
Friday Special ..... 35c

### Men's and Boys' Ties, 5c

Regular value 12½c. Friday  
MEN'S AND BOYS' WHITE WASHING TIES, linen and fancy cotton, four-in-hand style. Value 12½c.  
Friday Special ..... 5c

### Men's and Ladies' Collars, 1c

Friday Special  
MEN'S BOYS AND LADIES' ODD SIZES IN WHITE STARCHED COLLARS, various styles—  
Friday Special, each ..... 1c

### Men's Wool Sweaters, \$1.00

Friday Special  
MEN'S NAVY AND WHITE PURE WOOL RIBBED SWEATERS, good, serviceable weight, roll collar—  
Friday Special ..... \$1.00

### Men's Silk Drawers

Reg. value \$3.50, for 50¢  
MEN'S PURE SILK DRAWERS, a few pairs of delicate pink shade, in sizes 36 and 38. Regular value \$3.50  
Friday Special ..... 50¢



### Men's Lisle Drawers

Reg. \$1.75. Friday 50¢  
MEN'S IMPORTED SILK LISLE DRAWERS, in pretty shades of grey and blue, extra fine quality, a few sizes 32, 34, 36. Reg. value \$1.75 per pair.  
Special ..... 50¢

### Men's Wool Shirts, 50c

Regular \$1.25. Friday  
MEN'S NATURAL LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL. Just a few shirts and drawers. Regular value \$1.25 per garment.  
Friday Special ..... 50c

### Men's Undershirts, 25c

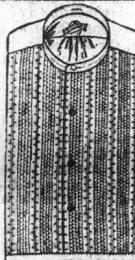
Regular 50c. Friday  
MEN'S NATURAL SHADE BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS. Sizes 40, 42 and 44, a few for clear out. Value 50c—  
Friday Special ..... 25c

### Men's Pure White Dimity Shirts and Drawers, 75c

Shirts cut coat style with short sleeves, and drawers cut knee length. Values  
75c per garment—  
Friday Special ..... 25c

### Men's Print Shirts, 35c

Regular 75c. Friday  
MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS, clean looking prints, mostly black and blue stripes. Sizes 13½, 16 and 16½. Regular values 50c and 75c—  
Friday Special ..... 35c



### Men's Tennis Shirts, 50c

Regular value 75c, for  
IMPORTED WHITE HUCKABACK TENNIS SHIRTS, made with soft collar, buttoned down at points and back, full size bodies and strongly stitched. Value 75c—  
Friday Special ..... 50c

### Men's Tennis Shirts, 50c

Regular 75c. Friday  
MEN'S STRIPED TENNIS SHIRTS, cream ground with black, blue and green patterns, soft turn-down collars attached. Sizes 15½, 16 and 16½.  
Value 75c—  
Friday Special ..... 50c

### Boys' Shirt Waists, 35c

Regular 75c. Friday for  
BOYS' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS, with starched stand-up, turn-down collar, made in pretty woven checks and stripes. Sizes 10, 11, 12 and 13.  
Regular values 65c and 75c—  
Friday Special ..... 35c

### Boys' Tennis Shirts, 35c

Regular value 65c, for  
BOYS' WHITE MESH TENNIS SHIRTS, with a fine brown stripe, soft collar attached. Sizes 12, 12½, 13 and 13½. Value 65c—  
Friday Special ..... 35c

### Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Friday

CHILDREN'S COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS — Special Friday, per dozen ..... 25¢  
LADIES' COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, different designs, each ..... 10¢  
LADIES' WHITE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, per dozen ..... 50¢  
LADIES' SILK FINISHED HANDKERCHIEFS, per dozen ..... \$1.00  
LADIES' FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, per dozen ..... \$1.50

Our Furniture and House Furnishing Sale Starts Monday, Aug. 2.



### Last Call From the Men's Clothing Department

Friday means a thorough clearance of all these bargains, the prices we have marked these goods at is sure to make them move quickly.

### Clean-Up Prices on Men's Suits

MEN'S SUITS, made of mixed tweeds, fancy worsteds, flannels and homespuns. The season's very latest, up-to-the-minute styles, in two and three-piece effects. Regular \$12.50. Friday go-quick price ..... \$6.75  
MEN'S FLANNEL AND OUTING PANTS, specially well tailored, highest quality material. Regular price \$3.75. Friday's Clearance ..... \$2.50  
MEN'S FANCY VESTS, made of fine quality piques, etc. Regular values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Friday's Clean-up price ..... \$1.00

Men's Straw Hats—Every Line Reduced to Half Their Regular Value.



### Ladies' Night Gowns, Special, Friday, at \$1.25

LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS of fine quality Cambric, some are made with yoke of all-over embroidery, set with clusters of fine tucks; neck and sleeves finished with frill of hemstitched lawn; another style is made with round yoke of eyelet embroidery, trimmed with insertion and baby ribbon, sleeve finished with wide frill of embroidery—  
Friday Special ..... \$1.25

### Children's Underwear at Clean-Up Prices for Friday

COTTON VESTS, short and no sleeves ..... 5¢  
COTTON VESTS, long and short sleeves, small sizes. Price ..... 10¢  
CHILD'S LONG SLEEVE VESTS, in sizes from 3 to 9 years ..... 15¢  
FINE GRADE COTTON VESTS in long and short sleeves ..... 25¢  
FINE RIBBED DRAWERS, white, knee-length, finished with woven edge, also tight at the knee, in small sizes ..... 15¢  
CHILDREN'S BLACK DRAWERS, knee length and tight-fitting, small sizes ..... 25¢  
Large sizes ..... 35¢



### Values of Astounding Merit

Women's Linen Coats, Regular value \$10.00. Friday ..... \$2.50  
WOMEN'S WHITE LINEN COATS, ¾ and ¾ length, loose and semi-fitting, smartly finished with stitched straps and buttons. Regular \$10.00. Friday ..... \$2.50  
Women's Linen Coats, Regular value \$15.00. Friday ..... \$2.50  
WOMEN'S WHITE LINEN COATS, ¾ length, loose fitting, inlaid collar and cuffs of lace, with insertion trimming over shoulders. Regular \$15.00. Friday ..... \$5.00  
Women's White Suits, Regular value \$30.00. Friday ..... \$12.50  
WOMEN'S WHITE SUITS in very fine quality of Irish linen. Coats ¾ length, fitted back, very handsomely trimmed with Irish lace. Skirt circular cut with girde effect, and lace trimmed to match coat. Regular \$30.00. Friday's price ..... \$12.50  
Women's Wash Suits, Regular value \$13.50. Friday ..... \$6.50  
ALL THE BALANCE of our Wash Suits, in all styles and colors, on sale Friday. Regular values up to \$13.50. This lot includes the jumper effect, also the plain coat and skirt. Friday ..... \$6.50

### Shirt Waist Retainers, 25c

GAIR'S "PERFECTION" Shirtwaist Retainer and Skirt Supporter, simple, indispensable and invisible, adjusted in a second. Price, each ..... 25¢  
For Sale at the Smallware Department

### Prices From the Shoe Dept. Which Mean a Final Clean-Up

If you need Footwear for either yourself or family, you will find by coming to this store on Friday that your hopes will be fully realized, not only for quality and style, but the prices are so low as to make your purchasing here imperative.

Men's High Grade Shoes, Regular Values to \$6.00, Friday, \$2.90  
THESE CONSIST OF Oxford and Blucher cut boots, in tans, ox-bloods or patent leathers. Are regularly sold at \$6.00, but in our July Sale we reduced them down to \$3.50, and now to make doubly sure that the remainder will move out, we have brought the price down to ..... \$2.90  
Women's Oxfords, Friday, for \$1.75  
FRIDAY will see the last of these, made of the finest selected leather that is possible to procure, and built along lines that ensures a perfect fit, no matter what kind or shaped foot you may have. Just drop in here Friday and let us fit you at ..... \$1.75  
Boys' Boots, Reg. \$2.50, for \$1.75. Boys' Boots, Reg. \$4.00, for \$2.50  
TWO EXTRA SPECIALS IN WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR FOR FRIDAY  
Women's Strong Canvas Shoes, Reg. Val. \$1.50, Friday, for 90¢  
IT IS SURPRISING what 90¢ will do at this store Friday. In fact, it will have nearly double its purchasing power, as we are placing on sale a specially fine line of Women's Canvas Shoes, in white, brown and black, the regular value being \$1.50. Special Clear-out Price for Friday ..... 90¢  
Women's High Grade Shoes, Regular Values \$4.50 to \$5.50, for \$3.45  
THIS LOT consists of the famous Queen Quality Shoe, which is renowned for its long wearing qualities, style and finish, facts which it is needless to emphasize. They are in Oxfords, Slipper and Blucher cut boots. Regular values were \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50. To clear out Friday at ..... \$3.45  
Women's Colored Canvas Shoes, Reg. Val. up to \$2.75, for \$1.50  
FRIDAY will see big crowds taking advantage of this offering. These shoes are made of good quality colored canvas, fine turn soles, covered heels: in brown, blue, pink, helio, etc., also white canvas with embroidered vamp. Regular value \$2.75. Special Clear-out Price for Friday ..... \$1.50

### Clearance Prices on Silks

Colored Taffeta, Regular 75c and 90c, for ..... 50c  
COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, pink, light blue, navy, brown, gold, grey, Nile, cardinal, reseda, old rose, peacock, garnet. Regular 75c and 90c. Friday ..... 50c  
Fancy Stripe Taffeta, Regular 75c to \$1.00, for ..... 50c  
FANCY STRIPED AND CHECKED TAFFETA SILKS, also Fancy Striped Louisine Silks and Tassau ground with colored spots. Regular 75c to \$1.00. Friday ..... 50c  
FANCY CHECKED LOUISINE SILKS. Regular 75c. Friday ..... 25c  
FANCY STRIPES AND CHECKS IN JAPANESE WASH SILKS. Regular 50c. Friday ..... 25c  
PLAIN CHECKS AND STRIPES, TAMALINE SILKS. Regular 50c. Friday ..... 25c  
PONGEE SILKS, 27 inches wide, light and dark stripes, new goods arrived too late for the season's trade. Regular 75c. Friday ..... 50c

Our House Furnishing Sale Starts Monday, Aug. 2nd.

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Our House Furnishing Sale Starts Monday, Aug. 2nd.

VOL. L. NO. 271.

## INDIANS ARE NASTY AT NOOTKA

Mike King, in Interview With Post, Says There is No Doubt That They Killed the Missionaries

### MISSIONARIES SIDE WITH NATIVES

Travellers From Hazelton Say That Police Are Needed There at Once to Prevent Serious Consequences

That the unrest among the Nootka Indians is not confined to the Nootka district on the Mainland is affirmed by M. King, the veteran timber operator, who with Thomas Terville, recently completed a tour of the Coast of Vancouver Island in Nootka district.

"There isn't the least doubt," Mr. King to the Post today, "that the Indians killed the missionaries. I think the police should be sent up there to bring the tribes out in a bunch. The Indians say much about the thing of it, but an old native with whom I came friendly some years ago told me on this last trip that the missionaries were shot about 11 o'clock one night while they were in camp."

"I found the Indians very crafty this time and my companion relied on their attitude more than I. I never let my rifle out of my hand all the time I was away, for I believe that the Indians will shoot a white man in a minute if they can get away with it."

"Following the shooting of the missionaries, the Indians were received in the Nootka district. Indians sent out word that more men would go to the mission if it came into the country. On one occasion when Terville and I were 15 miles from the steamship, the packers we had hired refused to take the duffle on by employing that are very efficacious in how to go about it. Afterward I learned that word had been sent to the Indians by a missionary at Nootka advising them to leave us if we bush unless we came to their tent."

"That policy on the part of the missionaries has done nothing to do with the present tide of the Indians, I believe. Missionaries give them to understand that they own the whole country; this turns them against the men."

"There certainly is no reason to make light of the situation. I know the Indians and the country for a good many years, by the Lovely Dove, I tell you it is safe for a white man to go into the country now unless he is prepared."

(Continued on Page Two)

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THE NEWS OF TODAY  
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Le Roi mines to resume.  
El Paso, Texas, becomes a town.  
"Daily Mail's" special trade of sloner says British manufacture on Canada as the field of the 7  
Vancouver citizens raise billow board.  
Eighteen miles of warships in lent a sign of Britain's power.  
Canadian inventor's armorplate flies severest tests of British Admiralty.  
Four square miles devastated, buildings burned and 5,000 homeless by the Osaka fire.  
Contract let for Ottawa's "Laurier".  
Sea parrots of Fler Island extinction of scientists.  
Kamloops gives reception to Hon. F. J. Fulton and his bride will present the latter with a of silver.  
Dr. Robinson, late of the C. service, dies of an overdose of C.  
Troop of Baden-Powell Boy formed at Vancouver.  
John Kaleski committed for murder.  
Bank robber operates in Van and gets away.  
Australian-London liner missing with 300 passengers.  
Bobbie Kerr defeated by Car Governor General's party through Winnipeg.  
Czar and Czarina given special come at Cowes.  
Victoria letter-sorter faces charge.  
Conditions improved at Barcelo  
Disaster of Adowa re-enacted Spanish troops as victims.