Tuesday, October 1, 1907

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Squares

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G ROOM SUITE, comprising 5 side
arm-chair, in solid quarter cut
oak, with real horsehide leather
Price, per suite $28.25
G ROOM SUITE of handsome de-
n finest selected quarter cut gold-
, comprising 5 side chairs and 1
air, mortice framed seat in real
de leather. Price, per suite
. . . . . $32.75
G ROOM SUITE in solid quarter
den oak, comprising 5 side and 1
air, Chippendale pattern, mortice
seat in real horsehide. Price, per
. . . . . $36.00
G ROOM SUITE, comprising 5 side
arm-chair, in quarter-cut golden
roughout shaped backs and legs,
orsehide leather seats. Price, per
. . . . . $32.50
G ROOM SUITE finished in wea-
oak, comprising dining table, buf-
na cabinet and dinner wagon, very
y put together. Price . $60.00
Suites similar to above $62.00,
and $82.00

Extra Fine Showing of
Mattresses

VOOL TOP" MATTRESS, in extra
g ticking, 4 ft. 6 in. size . . $4.00
OUBLE WOOL TOP MATTRESS,
6 in. $5.50
VICTORIA COMBINATION MAT-
SS, 4 ft. 6 in. Special $10.00
VICTORIA COMBINATION MAT-
SS, 3 ft. 6 in. Special $9.50
SANITARY COTTON SPECIAL
TRESS, 4 ft. 6 in. $12.00
ANITARY COTTON MATTRESS, 3
in. Special $10.00
LASTIC COTTON FELT MAT-
SS, 4 ft. 6 in. $12.00

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L., NO. 82 — VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907 — FIFTIETH YEAR

WOULD RESTORE RIVER HIGHWAY

President Roosevelt Says Nation Should Deal With Mississippi

LAKES TO GULF WATERWAY

Difficulty of Regulating Corporations in Interstate Operations

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt here today declared it the nation's duty to restore the Mississippi river to its proper place as a great artery of commerce, and termed the proposed 14-foot channel from the lakes to the gulf a national necessity. He warned against plans which might "entail reckless extravagance or be tainted with jobbery," but urged a liberal waterway policy.

The president's ardor was not diminished by the fact that he was drenched by a sudden downpour of rain while en route to the building where his speech was delivered. A tremendous ovation was accorded the national executive when his steamer, the Mississippi, entered St. Louis harbor to make the first stop on the voyage from Keokuk, Ia., to Memphis, Tenn., where President Roosevelt will attend the convention of the Deep Waterways Association on Friday.

Thousands of persons had congregated on the levee to witness the president's arrival and were held in check by cordons of police and companies of soldiers. Amid a clamor of shrieking whistles, clanging bells and cheers, the president landed and was greeted by 15 governors of states bordering upon the Mississippi river, with members of congress and officials representing the city of St. Louis. Through a sudden heavy downpour of rain, the president, standing in an open carriage and bowing to the multitudes, was driven to the Jai Alai building, where he delivered his speech.

The president took occasion to especially emphasize his views on the necessity for central control of interstate corporations, and he frequently departed from his manuscript to elaborate and make clear his views on that point. His contention was that there must be some sovereign body to control these institutions, especially railroads. He spoke at length of the difficulty in reaching the corporations which are incorporated in one state and operate in another. He instanced especially his experience in getting the Southern Pacific to repair the break in the Colorado river. That disaster occurred in California, he said, "but do you suppose I found it possible to deal with the railway there? No, the railroad is a New Jersey corporation, and I had to deal with it as such."

He contended that the constitution must be interpreted to fit modern-day conditions, and not conditions that existed when it was adopted.

Bills for Directors

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Frank Arnold, K.C., has sent bills to each of the former directors of the Ontario bank for $700 for legal services following the collapse of the bank.

Regina's Masonic Temple

Regina, Oct. 2.—The first meeting of Masons in their new hall was held last night, and a very large number were present. The formal opening of the temple will not take place until December next.

Government Steamer

Peterboro, Oct. 2.—Yesterday the hydraulic lift lock government steamer Bessie Butler, named after the daughter of M. J. Butler, deputy minister of Railways and Canals, was successfully launched.

Denial From Caleb Powers.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—Caleb Powers, now in Georgetown jail awaiting his fourth trial for the murder of William Goebel, when told of his indictment by the Franklin county grand jury for subornation of perjury, said the charges in the indictment were false. Mrs. Jennie Gentry, who is indicted, branded as false the statements that she, with Powers, Rogerson and Attorney Benton, entered into a conspiracy to fasten the killing of Goebel on Henry E. Youtsey.

Operatic Proposition.

Leipsic, Oct. 2.—Director Haller, of the Royal opera house here, is considering a proposition made by Col. Savage, the American impressario, for a thirty weeks' tour of the United States with the "Gypsy Baron" company, which has been presenting that opera here.

San Francisco Democrats.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The Democratic convention last night nominated for mayor Dr. Edward Robeson Taylor, and for district attorney William H. Langdon, the present incumbent, and partly completed its work of naming a non-partizan ticket. Several Republicans were given places. The platform strongly commends the work of the bribery and graft prosecution.

Brief Canadian News

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—An epidemic of diphtheria is raging at Tingon, Quebec.

The enlargement of Rideau Hall may cost over $300,000.

Railway construction men in the west have foresaken the shovel for the harvest field.

Two six-million gallon electric pumps are to be purchased by Hamilton for the beach pumping station.

Samuel Leff, of London, was fined $50 for selling hard cider.

Dr. Amyot says that Hamilton's water supply is comparatively pure.

Rev. Slater, of the B. M. E. church, Guelph, resigned because of illness.

MR. KIPLING CAUTIOUS

Defers Statement in Regard to Oriental Immigration

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—Rudyard Kipling, after addressing the Canadian Club this evening left for Calgary and the coast cities. On his arrival, when the semi-official reception was over, he settled down to a quiet chat and had a great many more questions than answers.

"You are an authority on Oriental matters" was asked. "What do you think of this Japanese immigration and its probable effects on Canada?"

"Hadn't I better go and see it first before giving an opinion?" he said with a smile.

"You know the Hindu; what do you think of him as a settler?"

"I think I would prefer going to Vancouver first. There are so many kinds of Hindus. It is best to wait and see." He explained.

Senator Borah Acquitted

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 2.—Senator Borah was tonight acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government out of timber lands. The case was submitted without argument on the part of the defence, and the jury was out just long enough to take one ballot.

Baby's Adventure.

Almonte, Ont., Oct. 2.—A woman on the Soo train on Saturday last discovered, when a mile west of Almonte, that her little child was missing. To her great joy it was found, on wiring here from Arnprior, that the baby had been picked up all right without a scratch at a point along the road where the Soo train travels about 30 miles per hour, and was awaiting a claimant here.

Smuggler Conscience-Smitten

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The Department of Customs is in receipt of a remittance of $30 conscience money.

TIMBER AREAS ARE RESERVED

Ottawa Officials Arrange for Withholding of Forestry Rights

New Westminster, Oct. 2.—Superintendent of Forestry R. H. Cameron has just returned to Ottawa after most important official visit to this province when he made his headquarters in Provincial Timber Inspector Leamy's office in this city.

Mr. Cameron and Mr. Leamy made an extensive tour of inspection of the Dominion timber areas in British Columbia while Mr. Cameron was here, and made arrangements for extensive reserves for two important purposes.

The principal reason for the laying out of reserves was to preserve the water supply in many sections both for municipal and irrigation purposes. This applies particularly to the region of country in the interior and known as the dry belt. There are many streams flowing through this country, but which have their sources in timbered areas, and it is believed that should the timber be cut off they would dry up in the warm season so the timber department is moving to conserve the supply.

The other important reason for which large timber reserves are being arranged for by the department is to prevent as much as possible high floods on the Fraser and other rivers in the province.

It is a well known fact that the floods on the Fraser are caused each year by the melting of the snow, but should the timber be cut off of the mountains the snow would melt much quicker, and it is believed would cause a much more serious flood each year, while if the timber is left standing the snow melts slowly and takes a long period to come down so that there is less danger of flood.

It is to make the danger of flood as small as possible that the timber is being reserved in the regions where the snowfall is greatest.

Although it has been decided by the officials just what areas will be reserved a report will be made to the Government, and it is expected that a special order will be made stating what areas have been set aside as forest reserves in British Columbia.

York County Loan

Toronto, Oct. 2.—One hundred and fourteen thousand claims, representing about $4,000,000, have been filed with the National Trust company, liquidators of the defunct York County Loan & Savings Co. The affairs of the company are now in a fair way to settlement, and it is understood that the liquidators will shortly be prepared to announce the payment of an interim dividend.

New Trustee for Stanley Cup

Ottawa, Ont. 2.—Today P. D. Ross, who has charge of the famous Stanley cup, for which the hockey clubs of Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Brandon, Kenora and other points thave striven for years, formally appointed W. F. Foran as trustee, in place of the late Sheriff Sweetland. The rules Lord Stanley, the former governor general, made relating to the celebrated trophy stipulated that when one trustee died or resigned, the other should make the formal appointment, and Mr. Ross today decided on Mr. Foran. The latter was in charge of the cup while Mr. Ross was away in England, and now has a trustee's full power. The cup is now held by the Wanderers of Montreal.

Gasoline Explosion

Hamilton, Oct. 2.—Through an explosion of gasoline last night in the blacksmith shop owned by William Hutchison the place was entirely destroyed, along with the contents, and Hutchison was severely burned. He was filling a lamp with the stuff when it was exploded by a candle standing near. The firemen were called, but were unable to save the place. The damage is about $300.

FRENCH TREATY TRADE RESULTS

Imports From Japan and Other Countries Will Share Benefits

SILK DUTIES TO BE LOWER

Several Countries Can Gain Concessions Under Favored Nation Clause

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The new Franco-Canadian tariff treaty just drafted in Paris will affect also Canada's tariff on imports from Japan and from other nations in the most favored nation clause of Canadian trade treaties. Under the clause, all British countries, Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Korea, Denmark, France, Algeria and the French colonies, Japan, Siberia, Morocco, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Salvador and Venezuela are entitled, in return for trade and tariff privileges granted to Canada, to the tariff rates granted the most favored nation.

The provisions for the new agreement with France are, of course, not yet published, but it may be taken for granted that the principal concessions granted to France will be on wines, champagne and silks exported to Canada. These form now by far the largest items in Canada's import trade with France. In 1906 Canada imported French silks and silk fabrics valued at $478,242 and wines valued at $1,019,839. From Japan last year Canada imported silks to the value of $471,545, this being the chief item of Japanese export to this country. Under the treaty with Japan, any tariff concession granted France on silks must also be granted to Japan. Consequently it will be seen that Japanese silk exporters will likely profit by the new treaty effected with France. In respect to other chief items of the tariff change, that effecting the tariff of wines and champagne, Spain is the only other country chiefly concerned in Canadian trade.

It was at first thought that Spain would come under the most favored nation clause, but a further examination by members of the government of the trade treaty with Spain leads them to believe that any tariff concessions granted to France need not necessarily apply also to Spain. The other countries included in the above list compete with France in but few articles exported by the latter country to Canada, and in articles of export which do not coincide with those sent from France, the volume of trade is so small at present as to be practically negligible in considering the effect of the new treaty on Canadian tariff rates against other countries.

Registration in London.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The board of manhood suffrage registration for the coming bye-election in London, has been appointed as follows: Judge MacBeth, Judge Elliott and Magistrates Love and Cowan.

Fatal Gun Accident

Mallorytown, Oct. 2.—Kenneth Ferguson, aged three years, was playing with his brother, Alfred, aged five years, about noon yesterday, and got possession of a loaded gun. In some unaccountable manner Kenneth was shot through the head and instantly killed.

French Team May Enter.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Major Winter, secretary of the Dominion Rifle association, has received word that France will next year probably enter a team for the Palma trophy. Officials of the French National Rifle association have written him seeking information.

CALGARY RUNNER WINNER IN MATCH

Arthur Burns Beats Chandler, of Vancouver, at New Westminster

New Westminster, Oct. 2.—The feature of the day at the exhibition was the Marathon race of 10 miles between Arthur Burn, of Calgary, and W. R. Chandler, long distance champion of the Pacific coast. Burn won by about 200 yards in splendid finish. The men ran very evenly till the last lap, though Burn led most of the way. Chandler caught up and they started the last lap even. Then Burn took the lead by about five yards, and kept it for three quarters of the way round, when he got away with a splendid spurt. The finish was watched with great excitement, mounted men being necessary to keep the crowd back.

Run of Hard Luck

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Elmer Goulet, an Ottawa laborer, is unlucky. He was in an Ottawa hospital for some time on the point of death from heart trouble. He left to go to Toronto. There some one stole $57, his suitcase, clothes and other articles. A few hours later a train struck him at Winchester street, Toronto, and he lies in a hospital there now with a fractured skull.

Cleveland, Oct. 2.—John D. Rockefeller left Cleveland this afternoon for his winter home in the Pochantico hills. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rockefeller and other members of his family.

JAPANESE CLAIMS

Government Will Await Report From Mr. Scott

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The cabinet has not passed the claims made for damages done to Japanese property at Vancouver. It was decided before taking definite action to await some further information from Mr. Scott, of the immigration department, who is now in the West, but it is practically certain that the claims will be formally passed on Monday or Tuesday next.

Japanese Consul-General Nosse said today that he had made no formal claims for any stated sum yet, as he has not been authorized to do so by his government. He does not deny, however, that he has waited on the Secretary of State and discussed the whole matter with him. The amount is around five or six thousand dollars. This will be paid and the government will look to Vancouver city for settlement.

An Insurance Case

Belleville, Oct. 2. — Mrs. Crocks, mother of Jas. Crocks, a switchman, who was killed a few days after insuring his life in the Mutual Life of Canada recovered $1,000 from the company at the assizes here. The company fought payment on the ground that deceased was insured as a car checker when in reality he was a switchman, a risk they would not take. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount.

Given Five Years

St. Johns, Que. Oct. 2.—Daniel Glass, who was arrested on November 19 last for arson, escaped jail and was rearrested in Washington, D. C., appeared before the magistrate this morning, clad in a soldier's uniform. He pleaded guilty and asked to be sentenced at once. He received five years in the penitentiary.

GRAIN RECEIPTS IN MANITOBA

Crop Moving Freely—Weather Wet and Unfavorable for Threshing

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—So far as the crop of the Canadian Northwest is concerned, conditions have not improved there. The weather as a whole has been cloudy and dull, with a good many showers, certainly not favorable weather for the stacking of threshing of grain. Receipts have increased during the week, and are now running about 157 cars per day, and the grade is excellent, fully 25 per cent. of the crop up to the present time having gone No. 2 northern or better. It is generally considered that the best sample of wheat the country has produced this season is coming forward now. Receipts are almost entirely from Saskatchewan and these are of a very mixed character. Some are exceedingly fine, while others again are affected by frost or by having been cut too soon.

While in a number of instances the berry itself is good, it looks just now as if but for the newer provinces would have to depend on Manitoba to a great extent for seed grain, both wheat and other. The Dominion government has already got its men into the fields selecting samples and sending them to Ottawa, to be tested for germinating power so that the department will be in a position to advise whether the wheat is up to the standard. This will save many a new beginner from loss.

A good deal of interest is centered in barley at the present time, owing to the very high prices asking on the American market and the speed with which the crop is being marketed. The extra demand is due mainly to the enforcement of the pure food law, which is compelling brewers and maltsters to use nothing but barley, and that of the best quality for malting purposes. The prices are not high enough to make the exporting of barley from Canada profitable, but they are certainly tending in that direction, and if barley goes to $1.50, as expected in Chicago, American buyers will be in the market here. In the meantime the high prices are helping to send the price up in Winnipeg, this being coupled with the keen demand for good malting barley to be malted in Canada. The spread between feed and good malting barley has increased in the past week, and from being 3 cents to 4 cents, it is now 5 cents to 6 cents. Receipts of barley are increasing, though not as rapidly as might be expected, considering the price, which was 63½c at Fort William on Monday.

Intentions of the Allans.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Andrew Allan denies the story that the Allan steamship line is contemplating changing the terminus of its vessels from St. John, N.B., to Portland. "The letter spoken of as being sent to the St. John board of trade did not come from us," said Mr. Allan. Further than this he declined to discuss the matter.

Archbishops' Conference

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—A conference of the Roman Catholic archbishops of Canada opened this morning, with seven out of the eight in attendance, the absentee being Archbishop Orth, of Victoria, who is unable to attend on account of illness. Matters relating to the church were under discussion, but no information will be given out.

Warning to Shippers.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—A circular has been issued by the Canadian Freight association calling attention to the ruling of the board of railway commissioners regarding the description of freight, and authorizing the railway companies to charge a further toll of 50 per cent. of the regular rate when attempted fraud is detected. The circular points out that there is no desire on the part of railway companies to penalize any shipper who may through misinterpretation misclassify a shipment, the sole object being to stop deliberate fraud and protect honest shippers.

HIGHER DUTIES IN AUSTRALIA

New Tariff as Proposed Would Much Affect Canadian Trade

FISH AND TIMBER HIGHER

Government Action on Passport Question—Northwest Traffic Facilities

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The new Australian tariff recently introduced in the commonwealth parliament has been received at the department of trade and commerce. It has not yet passed parliament, and it is, therefore, liable to undergo many changes, as it has provoked considerable discussion throughout the country. The tariff has been increased all along the line, and consequently affects Canadian trade with Australia. The duty on fish, smoked, dried or preserved by cold processes, also in tins, is 1 1-2d per pound; agriculture machinery, implements, etc., 20 per cent ad valorem; discs for agricultural implements, discs, cultivators, etc., 25 per cent; stripped harvesters, £16; harvesters and strippers, 2 1-4d per pound; furniture, 40 per cent; British preference, 30 per cent; lounges and settees, 10s each, or 30 per cent, whichever gives the highest rate of duty; undressed timber 1s 6d per 100 square feet, and as high as 2s 6d, according to size; boots and shoes, 35 per cent; British preference, 30 per cent; printing paper, 10 per cent; British, free; bicycles, £5 5s each or 30 per cent, whichever is highest; buggies and wagons, £9 18s; British, £9; motor cars, 35 per cent; rubber goods, 25 per cent. There are also important changes in the classification.

Chairman Killam of the railway commission, who has just returned from western Canada, is satisfied there will be no recurrence this winter of the tie-up of traffic which led to such severe suffering last year in the prairie provinces. The railways have made large additions to their rolling stock, and should be able to take take of all the traffic offered.

The revenue of the Dominion for the first six months of the current fiscal year, ended September 30, amounted to over $50,000,000, an increase of about $10,000,000, compared with the same period last year. It is expected that the total revenue for the year will reach $100,000,000, the largest in the history of Canada.

The supreme court opened this morning, Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick presiding, and all the other judges in their places. Among the cases on the maritime list are the appeals in the Halifax election cases of Carney and Roche, M. P's, and the cross-appeals of R. L. Borden and his running mate, O'Mullin. The appeals are on technical grounds, and will not be heard until all the other appeals are disposed of.

Dr. Monro, the Canadian immigration agent at Vancouver, was asked yesterday as to his authority for demanding passports direct to Canada from Japanese upon arrival there. A telegram was received from him today, stating that it was formerly the custom to do this, and he was merely reverting to it. He has been asked to stop it, as it is an infraction of the treaty.

Japanese Consul General Nosse has presented to the Dominion government a claim for damages sustained by Japanese in the riots at Vancouver. The Dominion cabinet met this afternoon to consider the claim. It is practically settled that it will be paid, that there will be no dispute, and that later on the government will look to the city of Vancouver to make good the amount. The claims aggregate between $5,000 and $6,000.

DECLARATIONS OF THE LIBERALS

Resolutions on Various Subjects at Vancouver Convention

Vancouver, Oct. 2.—The Provincial Liberal convention came to a close this afternoon. Among the resolutions endorsed was one asking for reenactment of the Natal act for the exclusion of Orientals, and for the abrogation of any existing treaty which prevented this, and also calling on the provincial government to re-enact the bill if necessary.

The convention also endorsed the principle of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, and recommended that government control be extended to these, after the pattern of the railway commission, till such time as they could be taken over. A system of government irrigation and state-owned coal fields was also urged.

The convention closed tonight with a smoking concert in honor of the visitors.

Population of Kingston

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 2.—According to the assessment returns, Kingston's population is now 18,626, an increase of 700 over 1906.

Killed By a Train

Bowmanville, Oct. 2.—John W. Morrison, an old bus driver, was killed on the railway here yesterday. He got out of the way of one train and was struck by another going in an opposite direction.

AN INSURANCE COMPLAINT

Regular Companies Object to "Wild Cats" in Manitoba

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—Insurance companies of the city are protesting against the manner in which it is claimed a number of "wild cat" companies are doing business in the city and province, when they have no standing. They maintain that there are companies with head offices in foreign countries, but which have no officers here or authority for doing business under the provincial government. The insurance act provides for certain regulations being enforced against such companies, and members of the board of fire underwriters for Manitoba and the Northwest want the act interpreted to see what will be done. The standard companies admit that these "wild cat" companies are plenty good enough unless there is fire, but in that case with a claim of $3,000 they may be compelled to be satisfied with $1,000.

Duluth Bridge Damaged

Superior, Wis., Oct. 2.—The steamer Hoover and Mason hit the centre pier on the Northern Pacific bridge on her way to Duluth, when the draw was open. The sheer piers were carried away and the draw damaged to such an extent that it will take three days to repair it. During that time the only outlet for trains from Duluth will be via the up-river bridge to West Duluth, and traffic will be greatly hampered.

Toronto Wedding

Toronto, Oct. 2.—A notable wedding took place at St. James' church this afternoon, when Lieut. Bertram Noel Davidson, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Miss Gladys May Nordheimer, daughter of Albert Nordheimer, were married by Bishop Dumoulin, of Niagara, assisted by Rev. Mr. Welch.

LAWYER'S BILL RAISES QUESTIONS

Public Attention Again Attracted to the Case of the Ontario Bank

Toronto, Oct. 2.—The Globe, under the caption of "Casting Suspicion on Justice," calls for an investigation of the bill of particulars in the charge made by Frank Arnoldi for services on behalf of G. R. R. Cockburn, president of the wrecked Ontario bank. Arnoldi rendered a bill for $7,250, Mr. Cockburn refused, and the court ordered a bill of particulars showing how the bill was run up. The bill of particulars filed by Arnoldi contained many remarkable items.

The Globe says: "Very grave suspicion is cast upon the administration of justice by the publication of the bill of particulars filed by Arnoldi in his suit against Cockburn. That suspicion should be cleared away, in the interests of justice.

"It cannot be cleared away unless certain items in Arnoldi's bill are explained. If these items cannot be explained in strict accordance with evenhanded and unbiased administration of justice, then the attorney-general should take immediate steps to elicit the facts, and if needs be order a new trial, at which the charges not dealt with in the trial that resulted in the acquittal of Cockburn shall be investigated.

"The items of most remarkable character are those in which counsel for a man charged with a penitentiary offence records frequent interviews and conferences with the magistrate who tried the case.

"There is no use blinking the fact that in the public mind the suspicion is lodged that justice was not done in connection with the investigation of the collapse of the Ontario bank, and the publication of these particulars two days ago only revived and confirmed that suspicion. It was very freely stated at the time that the justice which sent the general manager of the bank to the penitentiary and discharged as a free man the ex-president who signed the false statements was not even-handed. The ground for that serious reflection would seem to be provided by Arnoldi's itemized bill for services to Cockburn. It is not now needful to comment on the suggestion of influence of various kinds which it is alleged was sought on behalf of the accused.

"The interviewing of various parties who were interested on behalf of defendant, urging a number of former pupils of Upper Canada College to extend their influence and the doing of many things in the interest of the defendant, all of which required the exercise of a great deal of care and skill, are mentioned. What part influence had in the trial of the charge of signing the false statement in question is raised. The conferences with the presiding magistrate do not carry on their face any adequate justification for a king's counsel charging his client for interviews with the magistrate who is to try the case."

Manitoba Grain Receipts

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—The total grain receipts since September 1 amount to 1,873,000 bushels of wheat and 153,000 bushels of other grains.

Struck on Irish Coast

Kilrush, Ireland, Oct. 2.—The French ship Leon XIII, from Queenstown, Sept. 26th, at which port she arrived recently from Portland, Oregon is ashore near Seafield, County Clare.

Marleybones In Ottawa

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The Marleybones, the famous English cricket team, reached here yesterday, and will play with a Canadian team made up of Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal players.

SECRETARY TAFT LEAVING JAPAN

Had Private Audience With and Was Entertained by Emperor

EXCHANGE KIND REGARDS

The Secretary Much Pleased With His Reception by the Japanese

Tokio, Oct 2.—William H. Taft, American Secretary of War, officially bade farewell to Japan at 6:15 this evening, and left the brilliantly decorated Shingbashi railroad station for Kobe amid the firing of an artillery salute and great display of fire works. Officials of the government, including the heads of the army and navy departments, the staff of the American embassy, and the municipal officers of Tokio assembled on the platform to extend their best wishes for the health and success of the distinguished traveler, during his tour around the world. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Taft accompanied only by Brigadier General Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and Frederick W. Carpenter, Mr. Taft's private secretary, drove in an imperial carriage escorted by a troop of cavalry, to the Emperor's palace with all the ceremony surrounding a royal reception.

Entering the audience room, accompanied by Gen. Edwards, Mr. Taft was greeted pleasantly by his Majesty, who invited the secretary to accompany him to an adjoining room, where they conferred in private with the aid of an interpreter, for ten minutes, after which they returned to the audience room.

While the private audience was in progress, Mrs. Taft was received by the Empress. Both their Majesties showed great cordiality in their reception of the American visitors.

While no official statement of what transpired at the private audience was given out, the Emperor expressed his friendliness for America and his admiration of President Roosevelt, and Mr. Taft assured him that their sentiments were reciprocated by the people of the United States. After the audience Mr. and Mrs. Taft called on the Crown Prince Yoshiho and upon Prince Fushimi, the Emperor's cousin, who visited the United States in 1904, and then returned to the palace. On their arrival there Mr. and Mrs. Taft were ushered into the banquet room, where a luncheon was served, the Emperor and Empress sitting on one side of the table, with Mr. and Mrs. Taft opposite them. The luncheon was most elaborate, the banquet room being profusely decorated with American and Japanese flags and red, white and blue flowers. The favors were of silver, exquisitely designed.

After the luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Taft bade farewell to their Majesties and returned to the Shiba palace, their headquarters, reaching there at about 3:30 p. m. Count Hayashi, the Foreign Minister, called on Secretary Taft and had a long conference with him. The Tafts' carriages during the drive to the station were preceded and followed by detachments of cavalry, and were accompanied to the station by the Japanese Minister of War, Terauchi, Count Hayashi, and other government officials.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft will spend part of tomorrow at Kyoto, visiting the temples and tombs there, and will continue their journey to Kobe the same afternoon. The Minnesota will leave Kobe for Nagasaki at 10 p. m. tomorrow.

The leading papers tomorrow will publish enthusiastic appreciations of the excellent results from the presence here of Secretary Taft. The visit is characterized as most opportune, and as relieving all doubts and apprehensions in the matter of the relations between Japan and the United States. It is the general feeling in Tokio that the assurances of cordial relations so forcibly given by Secretary Taft in his outspoken utterances were just the thing needed at this moment. The Yokumin Shambun will pay a high tribute to Mr. Taft's personality, and express its deep appreciation of the confidence so widely inspired by the American secretary. This paper regrets sincerely the anti-Japanese expressions appearing in some American journals, and it will suggest an exchange of visits by journalists and members of the legislatures of the countries, saying such an undertaking would undoubtedly prove a powerful factor towards dispelling the suspicious misapprehensions and wrong opinions held in America concerning the Japanese.

Tokio, Oct. 2.—Secretary Taft, on the eve of his departure today for Kobe, where he will embark on the steamer Minnesota for Manila, said: "The magnificent welcome accorded me by the government and people of Japan, is the most positive sign of the good relation existing between Japan and the United States. I am confident that both countries will continue to be as friendly as they have been in the past, and not afford occasion for misrepresentation by anybody."

Flour Milling Profits

Montreal, Oct. 2.—The annual meeting of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company was held today. The retiring board of directors was re-elected. The annual statement was most satisfactory, the net profits being $618,673 compared with $375,152 last year.

Old Steamer Burned.

Midland, Ont., Oct. 2.—The old steamer Metamora or Playfair, of the wrecking fleet here, was burned at Shanagan bay on Sunday night. She struck a rock and after the crew went ashore turned over and caught fire. The bay is north of Parry Sound.

NO SETTLEMENT AT NANAIMO YET

Pushers and Drivers Refuse to Agree to Arbitration

The Nanaimo mines owned by the Western Fuel company are still tied up as a result of demands made by pushers and drivers for a 10 per cent advance over the present wage scale, $2.86 per day, and the difficulty seems further from settlement now than at any time since the inception of the trouble on Monday last.

On Saturday last the employees of the company accepted the new agreement by a large majority and the schedule was signed by the miners' committee. On Monday the drivers and pushers, however, asked for an advance, and when it was refused quit work. At a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon the company submitted the following proposition, which the drivers refused:

"That a miners' committee of five and the Western Fuel company jointly make application to the Dominion government through the minister of labor to have a board of conciliation appointed to arbitrate the differences of drivers, both sides to sign an agreement to abide by the decision of the board, no matter what it may be, and in the meantime everybody go to work immediately under the terms of the agreement as voted upon by the employees on Saturday and signed by the miners' committee on their behalf."

The miners' committee had a conference with the management of the company last evening and another mass meeting is called for today to discuss the question.

INQUIRIES FOR TRADE AGENTS IN CANADA

French Firms are Anxious to Secure Representatives in This Country

The following trade inquiries have been received by the Chambre de Commerce, Francaise de Montreal, Canada, during the past month, and have been forwarded by that body to the Colonist with a request for publication:

An exporter of brandies in Angouleme wants to be represented on Canadian market.

Two important firms of wines and spirituous liquors in Bordeaux wish to be put in touch with Canadian buyers.

An exporter of "Old Burgundy" in Beaune wants a good representative to sell his products on Canadian market.

An important firm in Jarnac wants a reliable agent to sell in Canada pure Cognac brandies.

An exporter of brandies in Cognac wishes to be represented on Canadian market.

An important firm of wines and spirituous liquors in Bordeaux desires a good representative in this land.

An exporter of spirituous liquors and cassis in Dijon wants a good agent on Canadian market.

An important firm of Algerian wines in Alger wishes to be put in touch with Canadian buyers.

An exporter of sparkling champagne in Reims wishes a reliable agent to sell his products on Canadian market.

Two exporters of olive oils in Salon en Provence want good representatives in Canada.

An important firm of mineral waters in Paris desires to be put in touch with Canadian buyers.

An exporter of alimentary products in Lorient wants a reliable agent in Canada.

An important firm of powdered inks in Paris wishes to find a good representative to sell his products on Canadian market.

A skin manufacturer of gloves in Annonay, Ardeche, wishes to be represented in this country.

An important manufacturer of bottoms and clasps in Grenoble wants to be put in touch with Canadian buyers.

A manufacturer of dry goods (cotton) in Saulxures sur Moselotte, Vosges, wants a reliable agent in Canada.

An important firm of helmets against sun in Marseilles wants a good agent in Canada.

An exporter of tobacco in Alger wants to be put in touch with Canadian buyers.

An important firm of dry goods in Paris wishes a good representative in this country.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Two Crops of Strawberries.

C. Minckler, of Toronto street, James Bay, brought a strawberry plant into the Colonist office yesterday which is a very eloquent witness to the balmy nature of Victoria's climate. For upon the plant there are several clusters of strawberries, the second crop this season. The fact that strawberries will ripen in the open in this city is attributed by Mr. Minckler to the merits of fertilizer made by the Victoria Chemical Works, which he used upon the plants no less than to the mild nature of the climate.

Drowned in the Dease.

J. C. Maver, manager for the Hudson's Bay company, at Liard, a Scotchman, 24 years of age, who has been in the service of the company for the past five years, was drowned on Monday last, according to a telegram received from the company's manager at Telegraph Creek last Tuesday. Mr. Maver was assisting a prospector to ascend the Dease river when the boat in which they were, upset, Mr. Maver losing his life.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Coming.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., accompanied by a party of the road's directors, will leave Montreal en route to this city tomorrow, according to advices received in this city. It is expected that he will come west in leisurely fashion, inspecting various portions of the road en route. It is his intention to spend considerable time in this city investigating the progress of the work upon the extensions of the E. & N. and the company's land clearing plans on this island.

Inland Revenue.

The receipts at the local office of the department of inland revenue during the month of September totalled $16,175.06. They were made up as follows: Spirits, $10,731.25; malt, $1,851.94; tobacco, $2,187.00; raw leaf tobacco, $444.30; cigars, $880.35; other receipts, $80.22.

NATIONAL CHALLENGE

Such Will Be Swedish Effort to Land America's Cup

Stockholm, Oct. 2.—Gusta Kylberger, the Swedish banker, who with Wm. Ollsen, a millionaire yachtsman, is about to challenge for America's cup through the Royal Swedish Yacht club, of which King Oscar is honorary admiral, in an interview today explained that the challenge must be regarded as a national Swedish subscription enterprise. Promoters would first require eight subscribers of 25,000 crowns about $5,000 each, and then the list would be opened for small subscriptions from one crown (about $25) up. He added, "When we find it impossible to get any more subscriptions we guarantee to put up the rest of the capital required to build a yacht. The yacht will be ready in spring or summer of 1908. It is intended that she shall be practiced sailing on Baltic during remainder of that year, and will be sailed all the summer of 1909 in American waters so that her handlers may become familiar with strange American tides and currents. She will be built exclusively of Swedish material, and will be sailed exclusively by Swedish sailors.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNSETTLED BY TARIFF

Uncertainty as to What Form Duties Will Take—Preference is Small

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—D. A. Ross, Canadian commercial agent at Melbourne, in a letter to the Trade and Commerce Department today says:

"The schedule under which is enumerated the lines of goods and products to which the Australian preference is proposed to be extended to the United Kingdom, is rather limited in extent and value. The preference is by no means so comprehensive as the preferential rates granted by Canada upon goods and products of Great Britain. The introduction of the tariff caused an immediate increase of prices in all lines of merchandise affected by the higher duties, and business is unsettled by the changes in the tariff, as importers are uncertain what the final settlement of duties will be. Under the most favorable conditions it will be months before trade assumes normal conditions.

"The preliminary proposals made on behalf of the Canadian government for a reciprocal tariff agreement with the Australian government were submitted to the Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth on August 29th, with the request that negotiations should be entered upon at the earliest opportunity."

"Mr. Ross says the spring in Australia is opening well, an dthe outlook for pastural farming and dairying industries is decidedly favorable.

An instance of the unsatisfactory working of the new Australian tariff was given in the case of a gentleman who long before the tariff was introduced ordered a consignment of chairs. Under the old tariff duty on these would have amounted to £77, which the imported was prepared to pay, but while the chairs were in transit the new tariff came into force, and when the merchant went to pass the entry for the goods at Perth he was charged £193 in duty, which was far more than the chairs were worth.

Col. Henshaw Dead

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Col. F. C. Henshaw, for many years the commanding officer of the Victoria Rifles, and at one time president of the Junior Conservative club, died this morning after a long illness.

BELIEVES SEARCH WILL BE FUTILE

Hunting Posse Entirely Too Small to Cover the Country

(From Thursday's Daily)

Yesterday Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey received a telegram from Sergeant Murray, dated Hazelton, to the effect that Constable Otway Wilkie, in charge of one of the searching parties for the Indian murderers, Simon Gun-an-noot and Peter Hi-ma-dan, hal reached Bear lake on September 17. The information thus effectually disposes of the report that the searching party from Hazelton would not be able to take to the woods this fall at all, owing to a lack of supplies, which are scarce at Hazelton. The telegram would indicate that Sergeant Murray reached Hazelton in time to lay in his supplies before the shortage made itself felt.

While the provincial police authorities express themselves as confident that the parties now scouring the northern country for the Indian fugitives will be successful in locating them, Harry Berryman, Dominion police officer at Port Essington, who is now in the city, thinks that the chase as at present organized will be a fruitless one. Mr. Berryman came down on the Princess May. He heard the report that the searching parties would be unable to get out this winter owing to lack of supplies. Whether the party has sufficient supplies or not, Constable Berryman believes that the search will be unsuccessful. He deems the searching party too small to be of service, and says it would take a regiment of men to make a proper hunt for the Indians. The country to be traversed is wild and full of dense brush, and the fugitives could lie within a dozen yards of the trail without being discovered. Constable Berryman accompanied Constable Wilkie last spring in his long search and is thoroughly familiar with the country.

Trade With West Indies

Montreal, Sept. 30.—Increased trade between Canada and the West Indies was the theme of an address delivered by Sir Daniel Morris, the imperial commissioner of agriculture to the West Indies in an address delivered in the reading room of the board of trade today. Sir Daniel thought steps should be taken to make the service between Canada and the West Indies a weekly one. This would be a very large factor in increasing the trade. He also suggested that the board support the resolution that had been passed by various board recommending the appointment of a commercial agent for Canada in the West Indies.

ADOPTS VICTORIA AS RESIDENCE

Leading Member of the Manitoba Bar Will Locate Here

Convinced that Victoria will in the next few years make great progress, C. W. Bradshaw, for years one of the leaders of the Manitoba bar, has come west and will take up his residence in this city. Mr. Bradshaw is accompanied with his wife and daughter. In conversation with a reporter of the Colonist last night, Mr. Bradshaw expressed his belief that the province of British Columbia was the finest portion of the Dominion, that it was here, west of the Rockies, where the greatest development was to take place in the next decade, and that to this province the attention of the balance of the Dominion was directed. From the standpoint of climate this province, he believed, is the garden spot of the Dominion and the fact that many former residents of the eastern provinces are settling here was eloquent testimony to the salubrious climate here.

Discussing matters in the east, that is in the prairie provinces, Mr. Bradshaw stated that owing to the tightness of money all lines of business were quiet. The crop which at first was thought to be short, was turning out better than expected, but would, nevertheless, be of uncertain quality. There is apparently no doubt but that the yield this year would be less than usual, but on the other hand the price of the cereal has so advanced that the producer will, in all likelihood, fare better this year than in the past.

The Pacific coast, so Mr. Bradshaw declares, is the Mecca towards which the attention of the dwellers in the prairie province is directed. He predicts that this winter there will be a large influx of people from the east who will make their homes here, being firmly convinced that Victoria affords the greatest advantages of any city in the Dominion.

OPEN NEW COAL PROPERTY

Tract of 12,000 Acres is Shortly to Be Opened by New Coal Company in Alberta

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 27.—Capt. T. H. Trethewey, a director of the newly formed Great West Coal company of Port Arthur and who was formerly manager of the La Plata mine, still retaining a large interest in that property, has been in the city for the past few days.

Seen with regard to the new coal property, Capt. Trethewey said that when he resigned the management of the La Plata mine in the spring he did so for the purpose of looking into the coal lands of Alberta. He secured the right to select from some 20,000 acres from the Alberta government, and then went east for the purpose of forming a company to take up the matter. He succeeded in interesting various people in Port Arthur, and in July returned to Alberta with a mining engineer, H. E. Knobel, and a thorough examination then took place. In consequence some 12,000 acres were purchased from the government by himself and friends.

The coal land as described is of particularly unlimited extent, there being several series of veins, one series counting eight seams and aggregating 132 feet in thickness. It is the purpose of the Great West to remain a parent company and to form subsidiary companies to work the different series.

The land is situated directly north from Frank about 20 miles, in what is known as the Crow trough. It is a coking coal much resembling that of the Crow's Nest. There are several other coal companies owning lands in the same section. They have all been handicapped by lack of transportation.

Hence the very first work of the Great West Coal company has been to invite the co-operation of these other companies in procuring transportation. Thus has been formed the Great West Railway company, formed of 200,000 shares of $5 each. It is proposed to built in from Cowley through the Livingstone gap in the Crow trough and thence northward till the main line is reached at a point on the main line near Calgary. It is also proposed to run the line south of the Crow down to the boundary with the United States and also to make connection with Frank, giving a mileage of about 200. Each of the coal campanies interested in the section are taking shares in the transportation company.

Work has already been started in the survey for the new railway, in making wagon roads and in putting up buildings for the Great West Coal company. Capt. Tretheway is enthusiastic over his scheme, which he says cannot now fail of fruition. It is rendering accessible a new section of country to settlers and is also opening a large extent of coal lands for several different companies. Capt. Trethewey declares the development of these seams means that all fears of coke shortage will soon disappear forever.

After Dakota Wheat.

Langdon, N.D., Sept. 30.—Canadian Pacific officials have been at Langdon for the purpose of conferring with local parties interested in land near the boundary with a view of extending the road across the line at Mowbray, so as to allow the shipping of grain in bond through Canada. An extension of only a few hundred feet would be necessary in order to bring the track across the line sufficiently to allow the loading of cars on this side. Under the Canadian law, wheat hauled across the line in wagons cannot be shipped in bond, but if a car is loaded and sealed on this side it can be done. This, if carried out, will mean the hauling of thousands of bushels of grain from the American side of the line through Canada, that has heretofore been marketed at Langdon, Dresden, Wales and Hannah.

COKING COAL DISCOVERED

Valuable Locations Made On the West Side of Okanagan Lake.

Vernon, B. C., Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Pentiction states that several valuable coal locations have just been made on the west side of Lake Okanagan. Samples of this coal have been assayed and are shown to contain 45.59 per cent. fixed carbon, which makes an ideal coherent coke. This rich discovery may lead to the solving of the problem of the coke shortage at the Boundary smelters as the new coal locations would be within 100 miles of the three smelters of this district, or 300 miles nearer the smelters than the very nearest present coke-supply.

BURNS GOING TO LONDON

Heavyweight Champion Going Across To Fight Gunner Moir.

Los Angeles, Oct. 2.—Tommy Burns has received and accepted the final offer and arrangements for his London appearance during the latter part of November, supposedly on Thanksgiving Day, when he will fight twenty rounds with "Gunner" Moir.

The bait that draws Burns across the sea is a $5,000 purse offered by the National Sporting club. He is also to be given a side bet of either $1,250 or $2,500, whichever he prefers. In addition to this Burns is guaranteed $1,000 expense money and a ten weeks' vaudeville date at $1,000 per week.

After accepting this offer in full Burns made the following statement:

"I am not running away from Jack Johnson. He is the one man I want to fight. There has been a lot of newspaper talk about the big purses offered for a fight between us, but I have never heard a noise like real money. I will say this. If any club in the United States will come through within the next five days and show us a good purse (nothing less than $25,000 considered) I will cancel the London engagement and remain here and fight Jack Johnson. That is all I will say on the subject. Now let them show me the money. As for Jack (Twin) Sullivan and his challenge, they are both a joke."

Burns announces that he will take George Memsic to London with him.

ACTIVITY AT MICHEL

Rapid Progress Being Made on Great Northern Branch—Much Building Under Way

Michel, B. C., Oct. 1—Rapid progress is being made on the grading of the Great Northern track between here and Fernie. The timber has been cleared off the right of way. The fine weather has greatly aided in the work. Within a month the grade between here and the Elk river will be ready for the steel excepting the big rock cut near the coke ovens which will take some time to complete.

With another boarding house nearly completed the crowded condition of the boarding houses and residences will be somewhat relieved. As many as thirty families are waiting for houses, and in the meantime they are crowded in with friends. Quite a number of parties are preparing to build in the new townsite, which will still further tend to help the situation.

Chief Engineer Cavanaugh of the C. P. R., arrived here several days ago from Winnipeg and has just returned from an inspection trip over the company's line, being surveyed from Michel to the coal mines on the upper Elk.

Many sales are being reported of business lots in the new townsite, several entire blocks having already been sold. Building operations will be commenced as soon as lumber can be secured.

Burglars Sentenced

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 30.—Judge Derocher this morning pronounced sentence upon the three young Montrealers who burglarized three houses in this city and were afterwards arrested in Napanee. Leclair, alias Plouffe, the ringleader, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Villeneuve, who tried to turn King's evidence, was sent up for two years. Leclair got three months in jail. The two first prisoners were taken to Kingston shortly after sentence was pronounced

New Post Offices.

Two new post offices are to be opened shortly in the Bella Coola district, one to be known as Sloan, in honor of the member in the federal parliament in the Comox-Atlin district, and the other as Anahan Lake. The post office at Somenos, which has been closed for some time, is being reopened.

NEW COASTERS FAST STEAMERS

Yale and Harvard on Atlantic Coast Make Speed of Over 24 Knots

Since the steamer Princess Victoria's fine performances in the local passenger trade carried the fame of this port far abroad other steamers have been built on similar lines propelled by turbine engines for the New York-Boston run, the lines of which are not unlike those of the Princess Victoria. These two steamers, the Yale and Harvard are the fastest passenger steamers in the United States. The Harvard on Sept. 18 made the run between New York and Boston in 14 hours and 40 minutes, and on her trial trip the Yale made the run in 14 hours. The maximum speed of the Yale on the occasion mentioned above was 24.32 knots per hour. The average speed of average speed of the Lusitania on her maiden voyage was 23.01 knots. Both the Yale and the Harvard are triple-screw turbine steamers, and their average speed of about 21 knots makes them the fastest passenger vessels in American waters. Not only does this newly established all-water service enable New York and Boston business men to leave either port at five in the afternoon and reach their destination by 8 o'clock the following morning without the old discomfort of having to change from boat to train in the small hours; but as a freight route, according to the Brooklyn Standard Union, "it cuts at least a day, possibly more, from the quickest time heretofore made" between the two ports. But the real significance of the new line adds the same paper, "lies in the fact that it forms a link in what will ultimately be "an unbroken, closely articulated system of freight and passenger communication" between Boston, Philadelphia, and other seaboard cities of the Atlantic coast.

The Yale is equipped with one high-pressure and two low-pressure turbines, which develop collectively 10,000 horse-power. Her motor equipment is thus described in the National Gazette, New York: "The high-pressure turbine is on the centre line of the ship and there is one low-pressure and astern turbine on each side of the centre line. Each turbine drives a shaft and a three-bladed bronze propeller wheel, so that there is one starboard, one centre and one port wheel. The starboard and centre wheels are right-hand screws, and the port left-hand. When the ship is in the regular straight away ahead motion, steam is first admitted to the centre or the high-pressure turbine and after passing through this turbine is exhausted to the forward end of each of the starboard and port turbines, and from the after-ends of these turbines is carried to the condensers, which are in the wings of the ship.

HAS RETURNED FROM COLORADO

Hon. F. J. Fulton Gained an Insight in Laws of That State Respecting Irrigation

(From Thursday's Daily)

Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, returned yesterday from Colorado, where he has been looking into irrigation matters generally and obtaining a knowledge of the laws and customs which have developed there with regard to irrigation. Colorado in its legislation upon the subject is the most advanced state in the union and perhaps in the world and, as the chief commissioner will probably introduce a bill at the next session of the legislature dealing with irrigation, he was naturally desirous of visiting Colorado, where the physical conditions approximate those in this province.

To the Colonist Mr. Fulton stated that in Colorado many customs almost having the effect of law are followed with regard to the disposal of water, etc. The system is very different to that which has been in force here, but he has been able to get some hints which should prove of use here. The commission, consisting of himself and Professor Carpenter of Colorado, which recently visited the dry belt, has its report in hand, and some portions of it have already been drafted. It will be some little time before it will be finished.

Mr. Fulton visited Denver, Colorado Springs, Greeley and Fort Collins and consulted with a great many people having a knowledge of irrigation. At the two latter places mentioned there are large irrigation schemes, which he inspected.

NELSON DISTRICT VERY PROSPEROUS

Thousands of Acres Have Been Bought for Fruit Ranching Purposes

(From Thursday's Daily)

"The Nelson district has entered upon a season of great prosperity founded upon a solid and substantial growth," said Harry Wright yesterday. Mr. Wright, who was formerly M. P. P. for Ymir, is now government agent at Nelson and is spending a day or two in Victoria. He thoroughly indorses the good accounts that have been brought from the Kootenays by recent arrivals from Nelson. Not only is the mining industry looking well, but Nelson is becoming the center of a great fruit growing country, with the result that land sales have been very large this year. Said Mr. Wright:

"The government has sold a great many parcels of land the last few months. The tracts sold have been of all sizes, the largest individual transaction amounting to $70,000. There have been a number varying from $10,000 to $30,000 and a very large number of smaller ones. In fact, there have been more transfers of government lands this year than during the whole of the five previous years.

"All the valleys are being quickly settled up and the growth of the district seems certain to be both steady and continuous. Most of the lands have been taken up for fruit farming purposes. People are coming in, buying land and improving it from all over. Probably the majority of the newcomers are from the prairies and the eastern provinces, but there are also quite a number of settlers from the old country. The number of acres thus sold will run well into the thousands, and the people of Nelson feel that a continuance of good times is assured."

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA

Thousands of People Carried Off By the Deadly Disease

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—The epidemic of cholera which broke out early in August is spreading rapidly, and already twelve provinces are affected. The disease is reported mostly along the Volga, but it has got as far north as Archangel and made its appearance at Semiplatinsk, Omsk, Tomsk and Uralsk, in Siberia. The provinces of Moscow, Samara, Saratav and Nizhinogorod are the worst afflicted. The deaths already reach into the thousands. The greatest mortality is in the towns in the country. It has been found impossible to check the scourge and every day it is appearing in new provinces.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, October, 1907.

Date	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	4 23	3.1	.....	.....	14 29	7.7	.....	.....
2	5 27	3.2	.....	.....	14 44	7.6	.....	.....
3	6 15	3.2	.....	.....	14 34	7.5	19 33	6.4
4	0 01	6.8	6 56	3.3	14 06	7.5	19 49	5.9
5	0 53	7.1	7 34	3.5	14 16	7.5	20 12	5.3
6	1 47	7.2	8 11	3.8	14 32	7.7	20 41	4.6
7	2 42	7.4	8 47	4.2	14 51	7.9	21 16	3.9
8	3 38	7.5	9 24	4.7	15 12	8.0	21 57	3.3
9	4 37	7.5	10 02	5.3	15 36	8.1	22 43	2.7
10	5 47	7.4	10 41	5.9	16 01	8.3	23 33	2.3
11	7 06	7.3	11 22	6.6	16 27	8.4	.....	.....
12	0 27	2.0	8 38	7.4	12 08	7.2	16 54	8.4
13	1 25	1.9	10 53	7.6	13 10	7.5	17 24	8.3
14	2 26	1.8	12 10	7.9	14 49	7.7	18 02	8.0
15	3 27	2.0	12 57	8.0	16 31	7.5	18 56	7.6
16	4 25	2.3	13 12	8.0	17 40	6.9	21 40	7.2
17	5 21	2.7	13 21	7.9	18 40	6.2	23 28	7.0
18	6 14	3.3	13 23	7.8	19 26	5.3	.....	.....
19	0 58	7.0	7 03	3.9	13 36	8.0	20 04	4.4
20	2 12	7.1	7 47	4.5	13 53	8.1	20 39	3.6
21	3 18	7.2	8 28	5.3	14 13	8.2	21 16	2.9
22	4 21	7.2	9 07	5.9	14 34	8.4	21 56	2.4
23	5 33	7.3	9 45	6.5	14 54	8.5	22 39	2.0
24	7 10	7.4	10 25	7.0	15 11	8.4	23 24	2.1
25	9 09	7.5	11 16	7.5	15 22	8.3	.....	.....
26	0 10	2.2	.....	.....	15 28	8.1	.....	.....
27	0 57	2.4	11 56	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1 45	2.6	12 24	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	2 35	2.9	12 45	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	3 27	3.2	13 54	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	4 20	3.7	12 39	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

Suing for Libel

Toronto, Oct. 2.—A writ claiming $20,000 damages has been issued, on behalf of Gen. McAlpine and Capt. McAlpine, of New York, against the Windsor Record for alleged libellous statements regarding the McAlpine Tobacco company.

Carpenters' Tools

OUR stock of Carpenters' Tools is larger than ever, and will compare favorably with the assortments shown in much larger cities.

In catering to our Tool Customers, we aim to have "Good Tools Cheap," and have the Customer Satisfied.

We will be pleased to have you return any Tool sold over our counters, if not found as represented.

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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Department No. 7

Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Etc.

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THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.
Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.
39 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

The Sault Loan.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—It is expected that an announcement will be made tomorrow or Wednesday of a six months extension of the Government guarantee of the remaining $1,000,000 of the "Soo" loan. Release of $1,000,000 was given in April last and an extension of the balance was then arranged until tomorrow. The negotiations for another six months extension have been progressing for several days.

PLAN BIG PARADE

Exclusion League of Vancouver Declares for Stirring Measures to Wake Up Politicians

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 2.—The executive committee of the Asiatic Exclusion league is considering methods to further the interests of that organization and at a meeting held Monday night various measures were suggested by which this might be accomplished. A degree of dissatisfaction with the action of Premier McBride and with the reply of Mr. Borden to the league's communications was expressed, while the unqualified disgust of the members was exploded upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was resolved to send a letter to Sir Wilfrid protesting against the sentiments expressed by him before the Manufacturers' association recently at Toronto and to protest against the order issued to the local immigration authorities.

S. J. Gothard was in favor of adopting stronger measures than mere letters of protest. Laurier had already shown where he stands on the question of exclusion, not only by his remarks and inactivity but by his manner in which he had put the "kybosh" on Mr. Macpherson. There was no other way than to put him "up against it," and Mr. Gothard strongly urged that the best way to do this was to hold another parade. He did not suggest that it be embellished with the same trimmings as the last.

Mr. Wilton also thought that the question must be kept before political leaders. They must be given no rest. He instanced what had been done in New Zealand and said that by persistence the same could be done in this country. They must smash down some political fortifications, but if the end were achieved in five years good time would be made.

Secretary Gordon Grant advised the committee he had been informed that the Tartar is due to arrive this week with between six and seven hundred Hindus on board, and that two hundred and fifty Japanese will arrive this week on the Toza Maru and a little later two hundred and fifty-six on the Tremont.

H. Cowan pointed out the outrageous circumstances involved in such an influx. If the same number of well bred and English-speaking Britishers were to arrive in the same length of time a city of the size of Vancouver would be utterly congested and unable to provide for or absorb them. How much more was this likely to be the case with Asiatics? Nothing but distress to all concerned could result.

Another important question was raised by Mr. Cowan. He called attention to the clause in the timber licenses issued by the provincial government which reads:

"This license is issued and accepted on the understanding that no Japanese or Chinese shall be employed in connection therewith."

He declared it to be well known that the proscription is continuously violated. It transpired that Japanese are themselves operating timber licenses at Ikeda Bay, and it was resolved that the organization committee which will go to Victoria this week shall wait upon the minister of lands and works and request that the conditions of these licenses be enforced. Strong pressure will be brought to bear on the legislature to compel them to carry out its own restrictions.

Routine matters receiving the attention of the committee were the appointment of an audit committee to prepare a financial statement for publication and also the appointment of trustees to whom the guarantee bond may be made payable. The latter are Messrs. Von Rhein, Grant and Wilton.

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A worthy successor to "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree."

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MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS

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We also carry lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before deciding.

WESTMINSTER'S BIG EXHIBITION

Opening Days Prove Conspicuously Successful at Provincial Fair on Fraser

New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 2.—New Westminister, is in the throes of its annual honor—the big fair. The provincial exhibit, which was opened at Queen's park by Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, has attracted thousands of people from all parts of the province and Northwest, and the city is crowded with visitors. The hotels are overflowing, the stores are constantly filled, every one wears holiday clothes, and has the fair fever. Work has ceased to be the main aim in life, and is merely an adjunct—something to be thought of casually—for is not the New Westminster fair the event of the year to the huge farming districts for which the city is the hub?

Consequently the farmers and their wives, daughters, sons, men servants and maid servants, pour into the town and infect it with a spirit of wholesome gaiety which is redolent of the soil, and which is as refreshing to the jaded worker of the city as a draught of clear spring water on a hot day.

This year the crowds are larger than ever, and the cosmopolitan aspect is not the least of its attractions, for Chinese, Hindus and Japanese alike seem to know that something out of the ordinary is taking place, and behave accordingly, while on the sidewalks squat stolid klootchmen waiting patiently while their men folk make purchases in the stores. Flags and streamers add unwonted brightness to the streets, and the spirit of good fellowship which is one of the effects of the fair fever, makes the brotherhood of man seem something more than a dreamer's dream.

The Kelowna exhibit is in charge of Mr. De Hart, and is one of the most interesting in the hall. The reputation of Kelowna as a fruit-growing district is too well known to need repetition, and the mere fact that there are a hundred varieties of apples, fifty varieties of pears, and thirty varieties of plums on the exhibit, is sufficient to impress on the visitor the enormous possibilities of this district.

"All we grumble about," said Mr. De Hart, "is that a fruit district such as ours is cannot compete in the same class as a farming district. We cannot be expected to grow wheat to the extent of some of the other districts, or product dairy produce, but on the question of fruit I think we have them all beaten. I would suggest that the exhibition should be divided into two classes, one for fruit and the other for farm produce."

In this section is a sample of Kelowna tobacco. This is an infant industry which has enormous possibilities. It has been found that Kelowna can produce tobacco equal to any, and a company has been formed capitalized at $50,000, to develop this industry. A warehouse is being built, and a Montreal firm will take all the tobacco grown, some of it produced 2,000 feet above Kelowna. What this discovery means to the district cannot be overestimated, and the samples of My Lady Nicotine to be seen at the fair justify the most optimistic hopes.

Soft shell almonds is another novelty which this truly versatile region is now producing, while nectarines, peaches, plums and apricots are to be seen in profusion. A huge stack of canned tomatoes attracts attention, and Mr. De Hart explains that Kelowna now cans its own tomatoes and apples, and is making preparations for developing this industry.

H. G. Lawrence, Teddy Mackenzie, and Mrs. Burt Mackenzie are responsible for a particularly neat arrangement of the Surrey display. Festoons of wheat and grasses rise from a plentiful exhibit of vegetables, field roots and fruit. A magnificent sunflower, ten feet high, is a conspicuous object, while some hemp also ten feet high, is interesting, as Surrey is the only place in British Columbia where it has been successfully grown. The seed sown by a Minneapolis expert, and the result has exceeded all expectations, as it grows a very heavy crop. Some splendid specimens of preserved fruit are daintily arranged, and the Surrey exhibit is interesting and instructive.

"We have no doubt but that we are going to carry off the prize," remarked George I. Thornton, as he proudly surveyed the Chilliwack exhibit, undoubtedly one of the finest and most artistic in the hall. Mr. Carl Grossman is responsible for the general design, and W. E. Thornton assisted in carrying it out. A most symmetrical arrangement of wheat and grasses along the wall forms a striking background for the magnificent display of fruit, vegetables and jellies, which are tastefully arranged. This is one of the best sites in the hall, and the Chilliwack representatives have certainly made the most of it. With twenty feet more space than last year a bolder design has been successfully attempted, and there is a noticeable improvement in the packing of the fruit, which is better in quality, larger and contains more varieties. The wheat is bright and clean, and the jellies are the purest in the world according to Mr. Thornton. Chilliwack took first prize last year, and its representatives claim they have even a better chance this time. The fruit is certainly beautiful, and the preserves are temptingly arranged. A monster squash over three feet long and two feet high is a prominent feature of the exhibit.

Did you know they grew fruit at Lillooet? Ask at the exhibit and they will tell you that the mountain town is only just beginning to come into its own as a fruit-growing centre. Nelson also has a good display, and the claims of the Kootenays are chanted by C. W. Busk, J. McPhee and J. Hyslop. E. Simpson represents Coquitlam, while the exhibits of Burnaby and Richmond are in the hands of H. J. Keen and N. Dahm respectively.

Mission has a neat exhibit in which the feature is the variety of nuts. Mr. P. E. Lazenby is the prophet who extolls the virtues of this section, and he points to fine bunches of grapes splendid apples, and nice looking corn in support of his claims.

Langley's strong suit is dairy produce and the exhibit is in charge of Mr. William McAdam. The fruit is much better than last year and is nicely arranged.

All the way from the Northwest comes Mr. Thomas Daly of Edmonton and J. L. Port of Strathcona. Wheat, of course, is the feature of their exhibit, and although the specimens have been boxed up for three or four days, they are in fine shape, while slough grass, second growth alfalfa, pea vine, barley, oats and other cereals give ample example of the luxuriant growths of Alberta.

The display from the experimental farm at Agassiz is very instructive, and the fruit show upstairs is a revelation.

The cattle and sheep classes are well filled, and there is a general improvement in the type of animal. Clydesdales are about the same, but the hackney is a distinct improvement.

TRUSTEES' CONVENTION

A Number of Important Resolutions Presented at the Annual Meeting in New Westminster

New Westminster, Oct. 2.—The annual convention of school trustees of British Columbia, which has been in session in this city since yesterday morning is proving an important educational gathering.

The freedom of the city was extended to the delegates by Mayor Keary, and Delegate Maxwell Smith of Central park delivered an address in reply.

A number of resolutions were adopted asking the provincial government to supply small school libraries, and Union Jacks to the schools, also that a proper medical inspection of all schools be made regularly.

A resolution favoring the holding of all High school entrance examinations at the same time in this province. Another proposal that the same set of questions be used at each, was lost as was also a resolution favoring the opening by private schools of their attendance rolls to the educational department once or twice a year.

The delegates were entertained at a social session held in St. George's hall last evening. An interesting programme of musical and elocutionary numbers was rendered.

VANCOUVER ASSIZES

Long List of Offenders to Be Dealt With by Mr. Justice Irving at Court Opening

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 2.—"It is a most unusual thing in this country."

This was the beginning and the end of Mr. Justice Irving's reference to the rioting, and the 15 cases which have grown out of that now historic unlawful assembly.

Lawful and unlawful assemblies were defined by his lordship to the grand jury, and with explanations as to how one might become the other. But not another word was said either by the men indicted for the first time in the city's history for "rioting," nor a word said regarding the occasion which provoked it.

The trial of these cases may be left for the latter part of the sitting, which has in all a list of 37 cases to deal with—the largest list in local criminal court annals.

Only one of the two most serious cases on the long list was referred to, the charge of manslaughter preferred against Manning and Stevens, conductor and motorman of the Luluu Island branch of the British Columbia Electric railway, the collision which resulted in the death of William McColl. In this the court and the grand jury defined the law relating to such a crime. The hearing of this case may also be left until the end of the week.

The second serious case, that against Johnny Parker, the Hawaiian, also charged with manslaughter resulting from the dispute he had with the Chinese fruit merchant in which Parker is accused of having used a bottle upon the head of the celestial with fatal effect.

As the indictment in this case has not yet been drafted the case did not appear in the list before the court today and no reference was made to it. The indictment will be framed tomorrow.

The only unusual feature of the assize was the first appearance of Hon. William John Bowser, K. C., in his robes of office as attorney-general, conducting the prosecution for the crown, reversing part of his long career as counsel for the prisoner.

There was an unusually large attendance of members of the legal profession and of spectators.

After Mr. Justice Irving had briefly referred to some of the cases in the list, and in the riot cases had defined the law, the grand jury within half an hour after retiring, returned a true bill in the case of the Japanese Konishi, charged with wounding a fellow countryman at Rivers Inlet in June last, "with intent to murder," and also "with intent to do grievous bodily harm," there being the two counts in the indictment.

A true bill was also returned in the case of the Indian Willie Thompson, also of Rivers Inlet, who is charged with rape.

Two cases are now before the grand jury, the charge against Westberg and Sevey of Broken Island of theft of logs from an Indian, and the charge against James Gray of stabbing and wounding Hector Macdonald during a row in a hotel on Westminster avenue.

In the event of true bills in these, all four cases will be heard and disposed of before any of the other 33 are taken up.

Before explaining to the grand jury the functions, and the procedure of their investigation of the charges brought before them, Mr. Justice Irving said in part:

"You are the representatives of the public, of society, and it is your duty to see that no person is put upon trial unless there has been a prima facie case made out against him."

CEASES PUBLICATION

Enderby Progress Quits Because of Lack of Patronage in Its Home Town.

Enderby, Oct. 2.—The Enderby Progress has ceased publication. The proprietors have moved to Salmon, Arm., where they are assured of more liberal patronage. In bidding adieu to Enderby, the Progress says: "This brings us down to the moral of our tale. Enderby wants more cohesion, more enterprise, more of that American idea of push before it will boom. A house divided against itself will never stand, and Enderby is divided politically, socially, religiously, and chief of all, from a wordly point of view—commercially. It is that jealousy between our business men that is stumbling block in the way of Enderby's advancement and until all can work together to make Enderby a live town a newspaper will never pay. Rivalry is the sure spur to business, as in everything else, but when it is accomplished by jealousy, that yellow dragon consumes all judgment and common sense."

SULTAN ADMITS NEED OF REFORM

Willing to Join With France in Ending State of Anarchy in Morocco

Paris, Oct. 2.—M. Tazi, brother of the Moroccan finance minister, who arrived here yesterday from Marseilles to negotiate a loan on the jewels of the Sultan of Morocco, for money to meet war expenses, in an interview today declared the sultan honestly desired to co-operate with France and put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Morocco, and for that reason had invited the French Minister, M. Regnault, to visit him at Rabat.

M. Tazi added that the sultan, his ministers and the enlightened Moors, under the bitter experience of the past few years, are convinced of the necessity for reforms. The opposition thereto comes from the ignorant people and the nomad tribes.

The sultan, as the religious chief of the Moors, alone has the power to declare a holy war, but instead of so doing, he has condemned the action of the rebels, who by their attacks on Casablanca and the disturbances at Morocco City, caused the occupation by the international troops of Casa Blanca and its vicinity.

M. Tazi also said the sultan desired an understanding with France in regard to his brother, who was reported to be gathering an army to march on Rabat. His supporters were chiefly heads of Bedouin tribes who were entirely ignorant of European affairs, and who imagined that the policy of arraying the powers against each other could be continued. The sultan needed money to pay his disaffected troops and others, and Tazi insisted that it was to France's interest that he be furnished with resources to restore order, which he considered to be the first step towards reforming Morocco. Prohibiting the landing of contraband from Spain and Belgium was, in Tazi's opinion, the second step to be taken, after which the international police should be organized.

Casablanca, Oct. 2.—Representatives of the Bedouin tribe today formally complained to General Drude, the French commander, that they had been attacked and their camp raided by hostile Moors since their submission to the peace terms, and asked for the protection of French troops. The general replied that the attacks had occurred beyond the radius of French action, adding that he thought if the Bedouins were strong enough to attack the international troops they should be able to defend themselves against the native enemies.

Madrid, Oct. 2.—The Spanish minister at Tangier has left for Rabat to interview Sultan Abdel, to whom he will present a pair of superb horses, the gift of King Alphonso.

MUCH ORE IN SIGHT

Three Million Tons Said To Be Available At the Rawhide Mine.

Grand Forks, Oct. 2.—W. C. Thomas superintendent of the Dominion Copper company, is authority for the statement that at present there are three million tons of ore in sight on the Rawhide mine, one of his company's holdings, or in other words there is sufficient ore in sight to last for twenty years. It is also understood that arrangements are being completed for the immediate erection of a stand-converter plant at the Dominion Copper company's smelter at Boundary Falls.

OPERATING IN MEXICO

New York, Sept. 30.—A combination has been made between two powerful American, Canadian and British groups of capitalists for the construction and operation of electric lighting, traction and power systems in Mexico, which will represent an initial investment of fully $15,000,000. New Yorkers are primarily interested in the first named syndicate. Among them are William Langdon Mill of the banking house of Edward Sweet & Co. and Frederick S. Pearson, formerly chief consulting engineer for the Metropolitan Street railways. Sir William Van Horne of Montreal is also an investor. New Yorkers are largely concerned in a project to construct and operate a mammoth sugar refining plant at Cordolsa, Mex.

Rudyard Kipling Comes West

Montreal, Sept. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling left today en route to Vancouver and Victoria. They return east in three weeks and sail for home, according to present plans, at the end of October. They were entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Mount Royal Club by Donald McMaster, K. C., and later visited Sir Wm. Van Horne's residence. The evening was spent with Mrs. Kipling's mother, Mrs. Wolcott Balestier.

Pleased With Secrstary Taft

Tokio, Oct. 2.—Count Katsura, ex-Japanese premier and a member of the military council of the empire, in an interview today on the subject of the visit of Secretary of War Taft said: "I am delighted that Mr. Taft's brief visit has been made the occasion for an indisputable demonstration of the friendly relations between Japan and the United States. Attempts have been made to misrepresent the existing relations of the countries, but they must be attributed to the work of interested parties and hardly deserving of serious consideration. The whole situation was talked over between Secretary Taft and myself two years ago on the occasion of his last visit here. There is nothing more absurd than the cry of war between the United States and Japan."

Where Carlyle Worshipped.

The Metropolitan Tabernacle, where the Rev. Archibald G. Brown has been accorded a public welcome as co-pastor, was formerly the occasional resort of almost every notable personage of the time. Ruskin, Gladstone, John Bright, and Canon Wilberforce were among those who heard the famous Spurgeon there. Dr. Thomas Guthrie attended service at the Tabernacle one Sunday morning with a friend, next to whom sat an unkempt worshipper, who exchanged with Guthrie a nod of recognition. "Who is he?" whispered Guthrie's friend. "Don't you know him?" asked the minister in return; "why, that's Tom Carlyle." It was at the famous Tabernacle, too, that some years ago a young barrister named Asquith achieved one of his early oratorical triumphs—at a meeting of the Liberal society. He has been heard elsewhere since then.—London Chronicle.

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Underwear for the Wee Ones

WARM, winter Underwear for the tots! What mother is there who does not desire her children to be as comfortable as her means can make them, for Victoria parents take a wonderful pride in the looks and comfort of their families. We feel sure that many mothers will hail with delight these economical values.

Children's Natural Wool Undergarments

Size 1 ..... 50c.
Size 2 ..... 55c.
Size 3 ..... 60c.
Size 4 ..... 65c.
Size 5 ..... 75c.

Drawers to match every size.

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Dents' Gloves

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Milliners

Dress-Making

Etc., Etc.

CLERICAL DRAMATIST

Mr. Frohman Considers Play by an Illinois Clergyman

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Gustavus Frohman, of New York, who has been in Chicago for three weeks reading plays in order to see what the dramatic talent of the West can do, has found one play over which he is considerably enthusiastic. It was written by Rev. W. Danforth, minister of Christ church, Elmhurst, and bears the title "The Gates of Eden."

The scenes are laid in Eden, in the Berkshire hills. Some changes may be necessary in the play, and if these work out successfully it will be sent to Charles Frohman for a final decision.

Although a clergyman, Mr. Danforth has been studying the dramatic situation for some years, believing it to be a legitimate field for the enterprise of the minister who aims to reach the widest public.

Memorial of U. S. Grant.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—In the presence of a distinguished gathering that included many old army associates, a memorial tablet at the birthplace of President U. S. Grant at Point Pleasant, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. General Fred Grant, son of the famous general, made the response in an acceptance of the memorial.

TEUCER LEAVES OUTER DOCK WITH BIG CARGO

Has Freight on Board for Liverpool and Way Ports Valued at Nearly Half a Million Dollars

(From Thursday's Daily)

The steamer Teucer, of the Blue Funnel line, the third large Oriental liner to leave port this week, sailed from the outer dock about noon yesterday for Liverpool via Yokohama, and other ports of the Far East, including Manila, Singapore and Colombo. The Teucer, which called here to embark eighty Chinese, having already loaded her local frieght, had a cargo on board valued at $450,000. She took the first large shipment of wheat for the United Kingdom from Tacoma, amounting to 102,674 bushels, valued at $102,000. There is also 11,000 barrels of flour, and 1,700,000 feet of lumber and 30,000 cases of salmon included in the steamer's cargo. The Victoria consignments include 20,000 cases of salmon, 2,500 barrels of whale oil and a shipment of lumber, the whole being valued at $175,869. A unique shipment sent to London by the steamer is a small box containing the ashes of the late George Sutherland, vice president of the firm of Alfred Waterhouse & Co., of Seattle, who recently died in that city.

LONSDALE FOR MEXICO

Steamer of Canadian-Mexican Line Left Yesterday With Good Cargo

The steamer Lonsdale of the Canadian-Mexican line which sailed yesterday morning for Mexican ports carried the largest cargo yet taken by the steamers of this line. She had 500 tons of coal from Ladysmith for Acapulco, 360,000 feet of lumber for different ports and 60,000 ties for Mazatlan, as well as other freight. The passengers included Mrs. M. Langton of this city, who goes to City of Mexico to visit her parents.

The steamer Georgia which left Guayamas yesterday for this port is due here about October 12. Her chief engineer is to be married on the arrival of the steamer at this port.

Proposed Royal Visit.

The Hague, Oct. 2.—It was announced today that the German emperor and empress propose to visit Queen Wilhelmina during the latter part of November.

SPANISH AT THE ISTHMUS.

Agent Park Refutes Charges Made by Government.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Leroy Park, general European immigration agent of the Isthmian canal commission, expressed surprise at the recent charges of the Spanish government that Spanish laborers who have gone to Panama were grossly deceived and maltreated. Mr. Park says he knows of no complaints. On the contrary, he has an official report from the Spanish consul at Panama showing that the latter personally investigated conditions there and found the quarters of the laborers healthy and well cared for and the laborers themselves contented. Many are sending for their families, and applicants, upon the advice of acquaintances already there, desire to take their families with them.

The Soo Cmpany

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Premier Whitney today denied the story of a morning paper that R. A. Pringle, M.P., was to be the government's representative on the Lake Superior Consolidated company. No recommendation has been made or will be made in that connection. The Government does not wish to interfere with the details of the company. Beyond this no statement was forthcoming in reference to the Soo company.

Portage la Prairie Tangle

Portage la Prairie, Man., Oct. 2.—A peculiar state of affairs has come to light since the new survey of the city has been undertaken, and it will require a special act of the legislature to straighten things out. It has been disclosed that buildings to the value of many thousands of dollars are situated in the centre of the public highways, and many of the roadways now common ways are private property. It will be impossible to observe the new outline, and the aid of the legislature will have to be invoked to allow the existing conditions to continue. It appears that the original errors were caused by improper placing of the survey stakes on the north boundary of Crescent lake.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour	
an) a bag	$1.95
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$1.95
Calgary, a bag	$1.95
Hungarian, per. bbl.	$7.50
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Beest, per sack	$1.95
Moffet's Best, per. bbl.	$7.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$1.95
Foodstuffs	
Cracked Corn, per ton	$35.00
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Shorts, per ton	$27.00
Feed Wheat, per ton	$39.00
Oats, per ton,	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$21.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$25.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$35.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$33.00
Middlings, per ton	$30 00
Vegetables	
Celery, per head	15
Egg Plant, per lb.	15
Citron, per lb.	5
Lettuce, two heads	5
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Cauliflowers, each	20
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	2½
Cucumbers, hot house, each	5
Tomatoes, hot house, per lb.	10
Tomatoes, outdoor, per lb.	5
Potatoes, local, per sack	$1.75
Peas, local, per lb.	8
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
String beans, per lb.	8
Vegetable marrow, each	10 to 25
Corn, per doz.	25
Green peppers, each	8
Chili peppers, per lb.	20
Squash, per lb.	4
Pumpkins, per lb.	4
Quince, per lb.	10
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	45
Cooking, per doz	35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best Dairy, per lb.	35 to 40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45
Delta Creamery, per lb.	45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	45
Butter, cooking, per lb.	30
Fruit	
Oranges, per doz.	30 to 60
Lemons, per doz.	40
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Rhubarb, per lb.	5
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for	25
Bananas, per doz.	35
Figs, table, per lb.	25
Grape Fruit, per doz.	60
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	20
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 60
Cantaloupes, each	10 to 20
Peaches, 2 lbs.	25
Peaches, local, per lb.	20
Grapes, California, per basket	60
Watermelons, each	50 to 75
Pineapples, each	50
Island plums, per lb.	5
Pears, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Blackberries, per lb.	15
Plums, per basket	15 to 20
Huckleberries, Sooke, per lb.	15
Crabapples, per lb.	5
Nuts	
Walnuts, per lb.	30
Brazils, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	75
Almonds, California, per lb.	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb	30
Fish	
Finan Haddies, per lb.	20
Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	15
Cod, fresh, per lb	8 to 10
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	10
Salmon, Humpback	20 to 25
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb	30 to 40
Smelts, per lb.	5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	12½
Meat and Poultry	
Lamb, per lb	15 to 26
Mutton, per lb	13½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 20
Ducks dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Guinea Fowls, each	$1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to $1.00
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb	22 to 30
Bacon, per lb	22 to 30
Beef, per lb	8 to 18
Pork, dressed, per lb	15 to 18

Overcoat Value

Every stitch and thread in a Fit-Reform Overcoat is guaranteed.

Every yard of cloth is tested when it comes from the mills

Every garment is inspected before it leaves the Fit-Reform workrooms.

Every Overcoat, bearing the Fit-Reform label, is up to the Fit-Reform standard of value.

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Overcoats, $15 up. 215

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Six months	50
Three months	25

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HUDSON'S BAY.

The Toronto Globe, commenting upon the fact that the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway earned a net surplus during June of nearly $40,000, points out that it is the imperative duty of the government of that province, which owns the railway, to push it on to Hudson's Bay. There is not the least doubt that this great inland sea will shortly become the seat of great commerce and industry. The province of Quebec is making its plans to reach it from the east; Ontario's railway is already half way to it from the south, and the Canadian Northern are approaching it from the west. All this is of supreme importance to British Columbia, for the more the Bay is utilized the more certain we may be that the short transportation routes, which will connect its shores with ours, will be followed by a vast traffic from and to the sea at our ports. In addition to the plans of the Canadian Northern, it may be mentioned that another company has a project for a direct railway from Churchill to the British Columbia seaboard well advanced. If the necessary assistance is forthcoming, we are advised that this railway will be under construction next year from the western end.

IN THE SUBURBS.

The work of improvement that is going on throughout the suburban areas around Victoria is very great. A striking feature in the new area that is being set out in orchards. Not long ago a Saanich rancher expressed the fear that too many trees were being set out. But he was greatly mistaken. If the local market only had to be considered, there is already too much of certain kinds of fruit, pears for example, grown in this vicinity, but if the outside market is taken into account, a good beginning has hardly yet been made. A few weeks ago the New York Herald had a telegram from Spokane, Washington, in which it was stated that the fruit crop of that state would be worth $10,000,000 this year, and that the market for it was in all parts of the world. Among the places specified were Australia and the United Kingdom. If we take into consideration the growing demand of the Prairie regions of Canada and the vast number of consumers in other countries, the suggestion that a few thousand fruit trees will overstock the market appears ridiculous. The fact of the matter is that there is danger of our raising too little fruit, rather than too much. Take pears as an example. Undoubtedly, if a man comes to town with a wagon load of pears lying loosely in a box, he will find it pretty difficult to get rid of them at a price that will make it worth while to handle them. It would be more profitable to feed them to pigs. Pears to be handled successfully, must be picked at the right time, be wrapped in paper, be properly boxed and sent in in such quantity that a shipper can load a car with them alone or with other fruit. The same thing holds good, as regards plums and prunes and cherries, although the wrapping may be dispensed with. There may not be a market for a ton of prunes, but there might be for a carload. If we raised more apples, so that they were available in quantity sufficient for large continuous shipments, the price would be better than it is on an overstocked local market. Therefore, instead of being afraid that there will be too much fruit planted, our aim ought to be to get out as many trees of the right varieties as possible.

The planting of orchards in the suburbs of Victoria, and when we speak of the suburbs we mean the whole Saanich Peninsula and all the country down through Colwood, Metchosin and Sooke, means far more to this city than some of us may have thought. Let us take the figures for the state of Washington. The estimate supposed an average yield of $180 worth of fruit per acre, when the orchards were in full bearing, and a smaller amount for young orchards, or taking young and old together $100 an acre. About 100,000 acres are planted to fruit in Eastern Washington, for it was to that part of the state only that the figures applied. How much fruit land have we within the area adjoining the city as above limited. The whole area is about 200,000 acres. How much of this is fruit land? One-half? Probably this is too much. How about one-quarter of it, or say 50,000 acres? If this is too much, each reader can cut down the figures so as to make them tally with his judgment. Let us say, for the sake of the calculation, 50,000. Fifty thousand acres in fruit, at the Washington standard for old and young orchards, would yield $5,000,000 worth, a very handsome sum certainly, and one, which if circulated among the people of the area mentioned would make them among the most prosperous in the world.

But it is safe to say that if we had 50,000 acres in orchards, the yield would not exceed in value that of the poultry, pork, eggs, butter and other articles, including small fruit that would be raised by the owners of the orchards. We do not believe we at all exaggerate the possibilities, when we say that the suburbs of Victoria as above described can by fruit growing and industries in connection therewith be made to yield a gross annual revenue to the farmers of $10,000,000.

THE ALL-RED LINE.

We commend Sir Wilfrid Laurier's outspoken position on the proposed All-Red Line to his supporters, who as a rule approach the discussion of this great question as though they are afraid it may be loaded in some mysterious way. It is somewhat singular that, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper are both determined advocates of this enterprise, many of the Liberal and Conservative papers regard it with none too favorable eyes. When the enterprise was first mooted, the Colonist, seeing in it something which must redound to the very great advantage of Victoria, declared itself heartily in favor of it; but our evening contemporary turned the hose on at once. We do not suppose that this means anything more than that the Times felt itself bound to oppose it because the Colonist favored it, but this will not explain the lukewarmness of some of the Liberal papers and the open hostility of some of those supporting the Conservative party, and the latter especially, seeing that all the Premier has done has been to revamp one of the features of the Conservative policy. We are heartily glad to see that Sir Wilfrid is very much in earnest and has declared that the line must be established, with a connection with Australia and New Zealand, as well as with Japan and China.

How much this will mean for Victoria it is not easy now to say, but it will be very much. Whatever claims other localities can make on the score of nearness to the Orient, Victoria stands in a class by herself as regards nearness to the Antipodes among all ports on the Pacific seaboard of Canada. With the railway connections now assured within a very few years, Victoria will be directly accessible from all points on the mainland of Canada. It will be possible to assemble here, as cheaply as anywhere else on the coast, the passengers, mails and freight, which will supply the All-Red Line to the Antipodes with business, and there is no need to demonstrate what the advantages of this city are as a terminus for a line of large and fast ocean liners. The Colonist confesses to optimism. It is not afraid to be enthusiastic. It is both optimistic and enthusiastic over the future of this city in connection with this highly important proposal.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

Much is said as to the desirability of finding homes in Canada for the unemployed in the United Kingdom, and there can be no doubt that these are the people whom we want in the Dominion in preference to representatives of other races; but more is involved in the removal of men from a sphere of idleness on one side of the Atlantic to one of activity on the other side, than the simple herding together of a number of people and paying their passage on a steamship. There are unemployed and unemployed. There are unemployed men, who are willing to work at any honorable occupation, and there are others who are afflicted with what Mr. A. J. Dawson, in his absorbing story, "The Message," calls "the paralysis of the streets." Mr. Dawson, whom many people will remember with pleasure as one of the English newspapermen, who recently visited us, has had the advantage arising from making his observations on the ground. He does not need to ask any one as to the mind of the London unemployed, and what is true of the world's metropolis is true of all the great cities. We can see indications of the same thing even in smaller communities—of the paralysis of the streets, which seems to inspire men with a species of fear for the great Unknown, lying beyond the long rows of brick and stone. During the demonstrations of the unemployed last year in London, it is said that hundreds of advertisements appeared for men to go to work in the country, but none of those, who marched through the streets with banners, were willing to accept the offered employment. The condition is pitiable, and it presents what is perhaps the most difficult of all the questions involved in the industrial situation. The glamor of high wages draws men from the country to swell the ranks of unskilled labor. The newcomers are stronger and more willing to work hard than those who were born in the city or have been there for a long time. The fittest survives, and the city man is forced down to a lower stage. The downward course is easy enough. Everything combines to make it so, and as men follow it there is just enough of the element of chance, just enough of the certainity of charity, just enough of the opportunity for drink to make it attractive to those, who have had all true ambition crushed out of them. The result is that in all large cities there is an increasing class, for which it is exceedingly difficult to do anything that will permanently benefit them, a class, which is a greater menace to society than is generally believed, a class which some day may become inspired by the genius of destruction. Paris under the Commune was an illustration of what may happen, when the men and women upon whom "the paralysis of the streets" has laid its hand, have been aroused and instigated to action by conscienceless leaders.

There is little doubt that if such people could be forced out into the open life of Canada, in a few years the new surroundings would materially improve them, and good citizens could be made from men and women, who are at present in every sense undesirable; but it will be exceedingly difficult to obtain their consent to try what a new land has to offer, and moreover they are unfitted in many respects for life outside of the cities. But what can be done is to assist the unemployed, who would work if they had a chance and have not become victims of the "paralysis." These can be kept from sinking lower, and it is from this class that the strength of the Empire can be recruited. It ought to be possible to secure many such people for Canada, and money spent is assisting them to reach a land where they can play the part of men, is worth many times the same amount spent in giving charitable assistance. For those in the lower grade there is little chance of industrial salvation. The most that can be done is to try and keep them from being pushed deeper down by pressure from above.

EXCLUDING ALIENS.

We find the following paragraph in the Toronto Globe:

In this connection the statements made in a recent despatch from Pekin to The London Times are of the utmost importance, and they should be either confirmed or refuted by investigation. They are to the effect that a Japanese ordinance of eighteen years ago rigorously forbids all foreigners to work as laborers in Japan except by special permission of the local authorities, which "is never given." If this is the way the treaty is interpreted by the Japanese authorities, they cannot complain if Canadians decline to play their game of "heads I win; tails you lose." Just as soon as these matters have been cleared up, and no time should be wasted in making every feature of the situation absolutely plain, it will be practicable to decide what course this country should in its own interest adopt. Meanwhile the properly dignified attitude for all classes is to refrain from the use of both physical violence and futile denunciation.

This is exactly in keeping with what the Colonist has been telling its readers. We have known all along, and have published the fact, that there are two kinds of Japanese exclusion, the kind we want here, and as yet have been unable to get, and the kind the Japanese themselves practise in their own country. The Japanese authorities do not permit foreigners to work at unskilled labor in Japan without permission, and it is sound economic policy to permit the natives of a country to have the first right to perform the labor of the country. Perhaps some of those who did not agree with this policy will do so now, seeing that Japan follows it. Once we grant this principle, that is, the right of a country to protect its unskilled workingmen, the exclusion of any class of immigrants becomes only a matter of detail. We have repeatedly urged that there was nothing in the influx of the Japanese to warrant any panicky feeling. The matter can be adjusted on terms perfectly satisfacory all round. The only thing necessary is the exercise of calmness and common sense.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR.

Mr. Borden's tour through the province has been a great success. Everywhere he has met with the heartiest reception and everywhere he has made many friends by his strong and frank exposition of the policy of the Conservative party, and his vigorous criticism of his opponents. Mr. McBride, who was able to accompany him during a part of the time, also met with a very cordial greeting from his political friends, who are growing more and more numerous every day, as he exhibits in increasing degree the qualities of successful leadership. It is to be regretted than an appointment made with Messrs. Hays and Morse of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, which for some reason not yet known they were unable to keep, compelled Mr. McBride to hurry home in the very midst of his successful work.

There is no room for doubt as to the excellent effect which Mr. Borden's visit to the province has had. It has made the people acquainted with him, and to know him is to respect and feel confidence in him. It has completely disabused the public of the notion, which the Liberal press has so diligently cultivated, that while he is an honorable and patriotic citizen, he is not forceful and constructive enough for leadership. At his Canadian club speech in this city, Mr. Borden said that it might be possible for him to spend his declining years here. If he will not wait until the decline begins, but come out here and settle in some British Columbia constituency, he need not trouble himself to look elsewhere for a seat in the next House of Commons.

THROUGH OTHER EYES

Mr. H. Gray, who represented the Pall Mall Gazette in the party of British journalists, who visited Canada as the guests of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, has created of the Vancouver anti-Japanese riot in that paper. We reproduce the article in order that Colonist readers may know the point of view of some observers. They can compare them with the opinions of the London Times, as they appeared in this paper yesterday. Mr. Gray entitles his article "Some Emotions and a Moral," and says:

There is one very solid ground of satisfaction in connection with the Vancouver difficulty, and that is the readiness of public in England to appreciate the substance and gravity of this Colonial grievance, and to understand the causes of nervous panic while none the less keenly regretting its effects. The great operating forces in human history are in a position to laugh at censure, and we may as well make up our minds that, if the current of Asiatic immigration is allowed to pour into British Columbia with the unrestricted impetus of the last six months, no subjective moral standards on the part of its population, and no efforts at external restraint, will be strong enough to arrest far worse consequences than have yet been witnessed. It is in the nature of man to fight for his country, his home, and his livelihood, and the British Columbian who watches the rising torrent of humanity which threatens to sweep him out of all these will not be inclined to scrutinise too closely the instruments that offer themselves to divert and repel the danger. It is gratifying to find that Liberal as well as Unionist organs of opinion in this country show themselves alive to the essence of the problem, and that for once at any rate the interests of a British Colony can be viewed without the perverting bias of party politics. The "Times" alone insists on drawing a red herring across the trail by denouncing the personal character of those who led and perhaps organized the recent outbreak, and pours an edifying contempt upon the trade unionists of British Columbia and those Western American fraternities with which they are somewhat too closely associated. All this let us grant to be as true as it is irrelevant. Labor politics on the Pacific slope are a good deal less than angelic, but the terms of an economic situation and the rigor of economic laws are not in themselves affected by the sins of Mayor Schmidt or the character of Mr. Ruef, of San Francisco. It might prove quite easy for an industrious investigator to rake up scandal about the railway contractors who want cheap navvies and the ladies of position who in their domestic difficulties cry aloud for the Asiatic remedy; but it would be equally beside the mark as a comment on the present crises. What the "Times" has to do is to convince the world that the demands of these diminutive classes should have preference over the solid conviction of British Columbia that the Oriental invasion means an impoverished existence, leading to ultimate exile, for the white men who are now enjoying, or may in future look forward to, a prosperous level of comfort and civilization upon its soil. The creed of the west is well expressed in a Canadian journal in saying that "nothing is more certain than that a higher civilization cannot be maintained in presence of a lower, and that the free admission of Asiatic people will submerge white labor wherever the two forces come into contact." In British Columbia there are no safeguards to prevent that contact and competition, such as the Labor Ordinance of Mr. Balfour's government attached to the admission of the Chinese to South Africa. The plea that the Japanese inroad can never be sufficient to affect industrial conditions simply ignores the plain arithmetic of the situation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier used that argument in all good faith when he carried through the Japanese treaty with its free immigration clause, eight months ago. But he would certainly not dream of advancing such a palliation of the crisis today.

The principle at stake in Vancouver is of the widest possible application. A member of the Dominion Parliament who criticised the Japanese treaty on its introduction eight months ago, put his case in a sentence which is worth quoting:

Let any fair-minded man take up a position in any one of our factories or sawmills at the hour of noon or six o'clock and see the hordes of Japanese and Chinese or Hindus going out from the works, let him follow them to their quarters and see how they live and look closely into their habits, and then ask himself whether it is fair and honorable to expect a white laborer to keep a family as it should be kept, dress his children properly, furnish them with schoolbooks, and take his place as a citizen, and yet have to compete in the labor market with these creatures who are huddled together like sardines.

We need scarcely ask how these considerations affect the problems of our own alien immigration or the phenomenon of unemployment which has grown into one of the chronic difficulties of home politics. Reflection must go still deeper until it realizes that the same antagonism is created whether cheap labor comes and settles next door or makes its goods at home and is allowed to send them in freely to compete in the same market with the output of more highly-paid workmen. It makes little difference economically whether you import the product or the producer; or, in other words, free imports and alien immigration are the same thing. The Vancouver difficulty is a vivid illustration of the penalties of the indiscriminate worship of cheapness. Dumped men are as dangerous to an industrial community as dumped manufacture. Canada was nearly ruined thirty years ago by the free admission of the latter, and she will not readily allow the former to overcloud the prospect of her magnificent future today. There is room and need for labor in her western provinces, and her environment can make useful citizens of even the most hopeless derelicts of our English race and life. But in so far as she is called upon to offer hospitality to the Asiatic, it must be on terms which will prevent the growth of a terrible dualism in her existence, and uphold the standards of a flourishing and self-respecting democracy.

Victorians are very happily situated in being able to point to the most affirmative evidence if anyone enquires whether the city is making much sound progress. One could hardly wish for a more gratifying showing than that made by the customs returns and the bank clearings. In the case of the former, there is to be noted an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in comparison with September last year, and of ten per cent. as compared with August; while in respect to the bank clearings, from January up to and including September 30th., nine months, they aggregated $40,634,163, compared with $31,370,552 for the corresponding period last year.

During the course of a speech at the opening proceedings of the New Westminster fair on Tuesday, Hon. Capt. Tatlow, Minister of Agriculture, made an important and interesting statement—that the farm products of the province exceeded in value seven million of dollars; that an almost equal sum was spent on products which could be raised or made in British Columbia, and that the sum of two million dollars was spent out of the country for butter alone. This serves to indicate the enormous expansion of which the agricultural industry is capable before the needs of the home market alone will have been met. We have an immense quantity of land suitable for farming, and Capt. Tatlow's remarks serve to direct attention anew to the great need which exists for more people to come and engage in agricultural pursuits.

A writer in the Spectator of London, England, discusses at considerable length the alleged unpopularity of Englishmen in Canada. We believe this unpopularity is a myth, or perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say that only some Englishmen are unpopular in the Dominion. The man who knows how to adapt himself to the country will never lack popularity, but he whose daily conduct is a protest against having live in Canada is unpopular and will remain so. If a Canadian should go to an English town and find fault with, or regard superciliously, everything that did not square with his Canadian ideas, he would hardly expect to be popular. At least, if he did he would be very foolish. Englishmen are not unpopular here when they recognize the fact that the conditions of life must necessarily be different here to what they are in the Mother Land.

It is said that the revenue of Canada for the current fiscal year will be $100,000,000. We hardly know what to say about this. It affords remarkable evidence of the vast increase in the business of the country; it indicates apparently that we are importing a great many more goods than formerly; it demonstrates the revenue-producing qualities of the tariff. But it is a vast sum for a small population like that of Canada to contribute to the government. Without details showing how the great total will be made up, any criticism would be necessarily only superficial and might be misleading. The whole revenue of the country is not made up by taxation. All we feel able to do at present is to say that such figures ought to cause us all to put on our thinking caps. In so far as they demonstrate the ability of the people to pay liberally into the coffers of the government they are a subject of congratulation, but it is difficult to offer congratulations until we know more about what the figures imply.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

"THY WILL BE DONE."

We print this morning a sermon by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, based upon the passage of the Act legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It would not be fair to the Canon to say that there is a vein of pessimism in what he advances therein, but his remarks bring to mind the marked degree in which that attitude of mind is observable in very many of the utterances of prominent English divines as to the trend of legislation and thought in the United Kingdom in relation to the Church of England. We assume that these reverend gentlemen never allow a day of their lives to pass without praying "Thy will be done," and one is inclined to wonder if they really believe their prayers will be answered. To hear some people express themselves, one is forced to the conclusion that, when they use this hallowed petition, they do so very much as if what they meant was: "Have it your own way." In times of deep personal affliction or national calamity these words come to our minds, even if we do not express them, and they are a source of hope and comfort to which nothing else is equal. But when things are going along in the ordinary routine, with just such changes as must be looked for in an age when everything is progressing, most of us are apt to think that our judgment is far superior to the will of God.

Let us accept Christianity as an actuality, not as a mere abstraction, as something which is quite as real as the force of gravity, and not merely dependent upon the opinion of convocations of bishops. Let us admit that prayer is an effectual means whereby we may become fit to do the will of our Father in Heaven. Let us concede that there is a Providence immanent in the affairs of men. Let us also admit that His thoughts are not our thoughts, neither are His ways our ways. From these premises let us reason a little for the benefit of those who are enveloped by a great cloud of pessimism because things are not going along just as they would like them to do in respect to the Church. Day after day petitions have been addressed to the Almighty, asking that those in authority in the land may be guided wisely in their deliberations and conclusions, and there are some of us, who, looking back over the history of the British race and seeing how marvellously it has emerged from the consequences of its own errors, have been led to think that *his* guidance has not been wanting. Yet when we read what is said in English papers about the significance of recent events, we find it impossible to avoid the thought that high clerical dignitaries are absolutely without that trust, which it is, among other things, the duty of their sacred office to inculcate. It is very possible that things have been done and will be done, which conflict with long cherished ideas of the Anglican clergy, but it is not impossible that some of these ideas have been too highly cherished, and that if the Church could break away from them and conform itself more closely to the resistless movement which is going on all over the world, it would do its Master far greater service than is rendered by extravagant sacerdotalism. No man, who knows the history of the English Church, can withhold his admiration for the part it has played in the development of the national character and the maintenance of the national institutions; but no one, who knows anything of the history of mankind, will deny that men are liable to error, to be easily self-deceived, to mistake their inrooted prejudices for the dictates of supreme wisdom, to be impatient with the processes by which Providence is developing the race. For we cannot think that the race is not advancing; we cannot believe that, while in every department of human thought and energy there has been a marvelous progress, the last words in regard to the meaning of divine law were spoken while yet the darkness of the Middle Ages had not fully rolled away.

Who is that that shall dare to say that in the movement now going on both within and without the Establishment, God's will is not being done for the coming of His kingdom? What manner of men are they, who because they may not impose their own particular views upon others, conclude that their Father in Heaven has made an error in the conduct of the affairs of this little insignificant dust atom in the midst of His glorious universe? We have the highest respect for antiquity in matters of faith. It is to us one of the best evidences of the divinity of any faith that it endures through the centuries and proves sufficient for the needs of men. The fact that the best men in all ages have subscribed to the fundamental principles of the Sermon on the Mount is to us the best proof that can be adduced of the divinity contained in those inspired utterances. But we distinguish between principles and mere clerical mandates—between truth and mere human organizations, between traditions handed down from an ancient past and a spiritualness which is able to animate and influence the thoughts and actions of men today. Let us cease to worry ourselves over the question about a direct line of bishops from St. Peter to the last cleric who was enthroned in a cathedral, and ponder more about the spirit which animated the rugged Apostle. Let us not disturb ourselves as to the permanency of the Established Church, and give more consideration to the sublime purpose for which the Church was founded. Let us try to give effect to the broad principles of Christian charity, and cease to anathematize our neighbors because they believe that some not particularly wise prelates a good many centuries ago concluded that a man ought not to marry his deceased wife's sister. Let a layman tell these gentlemen of the clergy that the workaday world cares nothing for discussions as to forms, ceremonies, millinery, postures and church canons. The world is getting away from the men who spend their energies in fighting each other, and who have graver accusations for those who venture to disagree with them about the interpretation of some clerical edict than they have for those who live openly in disobedience of the laws of God and man.

"Thy will be done." The words mean something or they mean nothing. If prayer is effectual to accomplish anything, surely we have a right to suppose that the tens of thousands of prayers, which go up daily to the All-Merciful, have not fallen upon deaf ears. Possibly, good gentlemen, Providence may be right, and you wrong, after all.

MADAME DE LA TOUR

There is an almost untouched field of romance in the early history of the maritme provinces of Canada, La Cadie of the early French explorers, so called from an Indian name for haddock, or else from a word meaning "place." By the way, the Acadian Frenchman does not say "Acadie," but uses an unspellable work, which sounds more like "cahdjee" than anything else, and is apparently the French effort to pronounce the Indian word, which the English render "quoddy," and is common as a geographical name alone or in combination on the Atlantic seaboard. But prosaic as may be the origin of the name, the story of the French occupation is interesting enough, and there is in it material for a dozen romances and tales of adventure. The very names of the participants in the struggles for supremacy seem as if taken from the pages of a novel. Among them are d'Aulnay de Charnissay and de St. Etienne de la Tour, who for 10 years contended for the favor of the king of France and the seigneurship of all the lands along the Atlantic coast between the colony of Massachusetts and the frozen ocean and the right, if they could, to drive the English out of the region as far south as the ill-defined boundaries of Virginia. This is not the place to tell the events of the years between 1635 and 1645, during which these two adventurers endeavored, by the sword and intrigue, to gain the mastery. Both of them were descended from the ancient French nobility, De la Tour was a Huguenot; de Charnissay a Roman Catholic. De Charnissay was born in France, and spent his early life in the French Court; De la Tour was also born there, but in his early youth came to La Cadie with his father and was brought up among the Indians. Both were men of boundless ambition; both aimed at the control of a vast territory, from which they expected to draw boundless wealth. The French king divided the country between them, but neither was satisfied with this, although de Charnissay was the aggressor in the struggle which ensued.

Little or nothing is known of the family of Madame de la Tour. That she was of high birth seems certain; that she was refined and educated is known. Like her husband, she was a Huguenot. There is no record of how she came to La Cadie, but the probability is that she was the daughter of one of the many noble adventurers who sought fame and fortune in the new world, and for reasons that were never disclosed, chose to keep their identity secret. It has been suggested that possibly she was connected by ties of blood to some very exalted people, but if this is true the fact cannot now be established. She was a woman of singular courage and personal magnetism, and if one chose to give rein to the imagination it would not be difficult to sketch an attractive picture of the beautiful young girl in the wild life of a newly discovered land, living at times with her fellow countrymen in forts or on shipboard and at others with the savages, meeting the young heir of the house of la Tour, marrying him and resolving through him to win the place of a queen in La Cadie. There is no doubt that she was the chief inspiration of her husband's efforts to overcome de Charnissay, either through arms or diplomacy. Indeed, she herself was really the foremost actor in both respects, for it was she who went to France in the vain hope of securing the favor of the king, and it was she who commanded her husband's troops when he was endeavoring to make some sort of an arrangement with the Puritans in Boston to oppose his rival. Her return from her mission to France came very near having a disastrous ending. She was driven from that country by de Charnissay's plots and went to London, where she loaded a ship with supplies for her husband's fort. The vessel was stopped upon the sea by de Charnissay, and it was only by concealing herself and her maids deep in the hold among the cargo and by the representations of the captain that he was bound to Boston that she escaped from falling into her rival's hands.

The closing act of this lady's life was in keeping with its romantic character. Her husband had gone to Boston on a second errand to the Puritans and she was left in command of the fort, which stood on the west side of the harbor of St. John. De Charnissay's headquarters were across the Bay of Fundy, where Annapolis now stands, and when he learned that de la Tour had left home, taking with him some of his men, he set sail with his ships, and arriving off the fort demanded its surrender. This was the second occasion on which he had done this, but on the first he neglected to take precautions against the arrival of la Tour to relieve the garrison, and the result was that he was driven off by an attack from the sea. On this venture he took precautions to prevent a repetition of this by sending some vessels to intercept la Tour, which they did successfully. Madame de a Tour was unaware of this, and to the summons of surrender she sent a scathing reply. An attack on the fort was at once begun. The defense was heroic, the young wife moving about among her soldiers, inspiring them to acts of heroism and herself setting an example of undaunted courage. De Charnissay's force was much the stronger, but he was repeatedly driven back. At length by treachery he accomplished what he could not achieve by force, and the fort was opened to him, but Madame de la Tour refused to surrender. De Charnissay was then guilty of a base act, which stamps his name with infamy. He made overtures for the surrender of the fort, promising upon his honor as a Christian that he would spare the lives of the garrison. Madame de la Tour, to avoid useless bloodshed, consented, and de Charnissay was allowed to enter the fort unmolested, the garrison laying down its arms. When this was done and he had removed all chance of opposition he caused Madame de la Tour to be brought to the parade ground in the centre of the fort, where he had caused gallows to be erected, and on these he hanged one after another all her brave soldiers notwithstanding her entreaties and her offer of herself as a victim in their stead. Her brave heart broke under the ordeal. She lived to see it through; but after languishing a few days, passed away.

Five years later Charnissay met his fate by drowning, and to complete the romance his widow married de la Tour shortly after, thus restoring quiet to the much vexed region of La Cadie.

We have selected Madame de la Tour as the subject of a sketch because she is representative of the people who laid in America the foundations of French Canada. During the last half century the descendants of the Acadians who returned from their wanderings after their expulsion, of which Longfellow has drawn so affecting a picture in "Evangeline," have been increasing in influence. For two centuries they occupied a very humble place, and yet in their veins was some of the proudest blood of France. They themselves consider that they are of a higher class than the French people of the St. Lawrence valley, although this is probably only due to local prejudice. But there is no doubt that they were a fine race, full of energy and enterprise, yet animated by a sober sense of duty, which made them after a time amenable to the laws and content with their subjection to English rule. Madame de la Tour was of the same type as Frontenac, the great viceroy. She was worthy of a place, so far as ambition and talents were concerned, beside the brilliant women, of whom France produced so many between the days of Richelieu and the revolution.

WATER

Last Sunday we said a few words about some superficial facts respecting the atmosphere. Today we say something about water. In these articles nothing profound will be attempted, only a few simple things, which most of us already know, even if they have slipped our memory, will be stated. Water is the one thing, so far as we know, that is found in a natural condition in three conditions, namely, as a solid, a liquid and a gas. This is due to the fact that the temperature of the earth varies sufficiently to permit of its existence in these forms. The normal temperature of the earth's surface is such that mercury, that is quicksilver, exists in a liquid form only, when not in combination with other substances. Under sufficient heat mercury can be converted into vapor, and when the temperature falls low enough the metal becomes solid. This is true, so far as we know, of all substances, but most of them exist at present either as solids or gases. Hence we have the theory that at one time everything was in a gaseous state. There is no room for doubt that all water was at not an extremely remote era, geologically speaking, in the condition of an invisible gas, and during what is known as the Glacial Period, a very much larger part of it was solid than now is. We cannot see water, when it is in a gaseous state, any more than we can see illuminating gas, when it is not burning. What we see, and call by the terms vapor, clouds, fog or mist, is water in the form of what Tyndall calls water-dust. That it is. It is a massing together more or less densely of an innumerable number of infinitely small particles of water, sometimes in a liquid form, and sometimes, in high atmospheric elevations, in a solid form. The light summer clouds, which float high in the air, are formed of solid particles of water-dust; the lower clouds are formed of liquid water-dust. When the dust comes lower the particles coalesce and we have rain, snow, mist or fog. Hail seems to be the result of sudden and severe changes in the temperature of an air stratum, and in its formation electricity doubtless plays a part.

We pointed out that air is a mechanical mixture of two gases, namely, oxygen and nitrogen. Water is a chemical compound of two gases, namely, hydrogen and oxygen. In volume there is twice as much hydrogen as oxygen, but the weight of the oxygen is much greater than that of the hydrogen. Water is practically incompressible. Air can be readily compressed, but water remains substantially the same under all pressures. Absolutely pure water has an exceedingly faint bluish tint, which can only be distinguished by looking through a considerable thickness of it. Most drinking water is of a pale brown.

Of all substances water is present upon the surface of the earth in the greatest quantity. It seems to be present everywhere. Not only does it fill the oceans, lakes and river, and form clouds, but it is present in vast volume in the air, which is never naturally so dry that it does not contain water in solution, for it is to be remembered that, while water seems to be the universal solvent, it is itself soluble in air. If you want proof of this, watch the steam from a locomotive, or even from a teakettle. When it first issues from the pipe or spout it is invisible, but it soon becomes condensed into what we have called, after Tyndall, water dust, which, after a little vanishes, being dissolved in the air. Water is present in all vegetation, and in the bodies of all animals, and in nearly all mineral compounds. As the Ancient Mariner said, there's "water, water everywhere." Water can be formed chemically by the explosion of the two gases under a high temperature; it can be separated into its constituent parts by electrical process, whereby the oxygen can be forced into one tube and the hydrogen into another. The compound is an extraordinary one. The ordinary phenomenon of burning gas is simply a combination of hydrogen with oxygen, the hydrogen containing certain substances which become incandescent. Fire under any circumstances is something of the same nature. It is a combination of hydrogen, carbon and perhaps other substances with oxygen, and yet water, which consists of hydrogen, the most inflammable of all substances, with oxygen, which is the one essential agency in producing combustion, will extinguish combustion. Experience in the case of fierce conflagrations suggests that, under such circumstances, water is separated into its constituent elements, and these increase the fury of the flames instead of extinguishing them.

Water is Nature's common carrier. It has had more to do than any other agency in the formation of surface conditions on the globe. One of its properties is that of expanding just as it freezes. This is why ice floats. This same property enables the frost to split rocks in twain, and to reduce them to powder. It leads to the disintegration of the soil. Then the water carries the soil, the sand and gravel and distributes it. Water, by some mysterious process is enabled to ascend the trunks of the highest trees, carrying with it the elements necessary for growth. Almost everywhere it is carrying out, for the most part silently and so gradually that its operations cannot be detected, except after considerable periods of time, the great work which Nature is doing. It bears great ships to all quarters of the globe; it carries the rosy tint to the cheeks of an infant and the perfume to the petals of the rose. It brings down from the atmosphere the impurities, which have accumulated there, and sweeps them into the bosom of the ocean, there to be sorted and purified. It is thus Nature's great sanitary officer, without whose agency, the world would very soon become uninhabitable. It aids in the regulation of climate, the great ocean currents carrying warmth to the polar regions where it is needed and bringing to the Equator coolness, which prevents that part of the globe from becoming uninhabitable. The subject is an inexhaustible one. If readers are interested they should read Tyndall's "Forms of Water," and Bullen's "Our Heritage of the Sea."

Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

ZOROASTRIANISM

When Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea, the wise men of the east saw the glorious shining of the star in the heavens, by which sign they read that a Saviour has been born into the world who would one day be Christ the Lord. Gathering together precious gifts, gold, frankincense and myrrh, they dressed themselves in their flowing white robes, and mounting upon their camels, followed the guiding light of the wonderful star across the grey, still desert until they had arrived at the place where lay the little child Jesus in the arms of his blessed mother. And there, at the feet of the babe they knelt, their gifts in their hands, their heads bowed in adoration. These wise men were the Magi, the great and powerful priets of Zorastrianism, and Zoroaster had come twelve hundred years before the birth of the infant Jesus to teach the people of Persia the way to enlightenment and peace.

The life of Zoroaster is shrouded in mystery. Some authorities claim that he was born six thousand years before Plato, others that his birth took place five thousand years before the Trojan war, but most Oriental scholars agree that he lived about 1200 B. C., certainly not later than that. The Greek, Roman and most of the Zend accounts of his life are wholly legendary. He is vested in them with divine attributes, placed next to God himself, and worshipped as "the guardian angel who first thought good thoughts, who first spoke good words, who first performed good actions, who was the first priest, the first warrior, the first cultivator of the soil, the first prophet, the first who was inspired. Through him the whole true and revealed word was heard, which is the light and guidance of the world. Through his knowledge and speech the waters and trees became desirous of growing, through his knowledge and speech all things created by the Holy Spirit continually are singing words of happiness."

It is probable that Zoroaster was a contemporary of Moses, and one of the Soshyantos (fire priests) of that time. He must have been a man of singular intellectual capacity, who after careful consideration had come to the conclusion that the polytheistic religion was a mistake and a source of evil. He therefore began vigorously to oppose the then prevailing faith and to teach that God is a unity, the supreme good of the universe. He thus makes his profession:

"I believe Thee, O God, to be the best thing of all, the source of good for all the world. Thou createst all good things by the power of thy good mind and promisest long life to those who believe in Thee. Who was in the beginning the Father and creator of truth? Who showed to the sun and the stars their way? Who causes the moon to increase and wane if not Thou? Who is holding the earth and the sky above it? Who made the waters and the trees of the field? Who is in the wind and in the storm that they so quickly run? Who is the creator of all good-minded beings? Who made the light of good effect and the darkness? Who made the morning, the noon and the night? Who, if not Thou, Oh God, Thou All-wise."

Like all other theological thinkers, he tried to account for the existence of evil. He taught that there were two primeval causes, which though different were united, the one producing the real things of the world, and the other the unreal, the one causing the light, the other the darkness. The head of the kingdom of light is Ormuzd, at the head of the other kingdom is Ahriman. In the end the good will prevail through the instrumentality of man who aids in this redemption of the world by the honest labor of his hands in working to cultivate the soil, caring for flocks and herds, loving and teaching little children, keeping himself morally pure and clean and dwelling at peace with his neighbor.

There are only a few million people today who profess to follow the teachings of Zoroaster, and these few are yearly growing less. Nevertheless, it was under the influence of his teachings that Persia grew and prospered and the wisdom of many of the Greek philosophers is said to have been inspired by the writings and teachings of the Magi. At the time of Cyrus, who had for his advisers the priests of the Zoroatsrian faith, Persia became the richest and the most powerful country in the world. Cyrus himself is described as an incarnation of "sweetness and light.' As a little boy he was loving and obedient, delighting all with whom he came in contact by his wit and courage. All through his youth and manhood he set a shining example to those about him by the simple purity of his life. In a nation whose great vice was polygamy, he married but one wife, whom he loved and delighted to honor. Though he waged many wars and won them all, it was always to the benefit of the conquered, for his rule was one of justice tempered with kindness and under him the people became enlightened and free. He extended the Persian Empire until it included the whole of Asia Minor; and when at sixty years of age he marched against Babylon at the head of his army, that great city, the seat of the proud, the glory of kings fell before him. The history of this sovereign who was an avowed follower of Zoroaster is perhaps the best and fairest exemplification that can be given of that ancient religion, which means so little now, but was such a mighty force in the early days of the Persian Empire.

THE STORY TELLER

Princess Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria has formed a league to promote the wearing of shorter skirts. The Kaiserin and other prominent women are said to be in entire sympathy with th movement.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is studying Esperanto and has joined the British Esperanto Association. This announcement was received with enthusiasm by the delegates to the Esperanto Congress at Cambridge, England. The next meeting will take place in Germany.

Sleepers' Large Choice

(From "Along the Columbia," by Clifton Johnson, in the Outing Magazine.)

While we were chatting, two laborers passed, each shouldering a roll of blankets. The butcher pointed to them and said: "You see those fellers, don't you? Well, when I first reached here from the east I thought a man with his bed on his back was the funniest thing I'd ever come across, but a rancher in this country won't take his hired men into the house. They've got to furnish their own blankets and usually sleep on the hay in the barn. I know a feller, who when he'd just arrived and didn't understand the ways they manage, got a job harvestin' on a big wheat ranch. The help are apt to sleep in the straw stacks, then, and it's precious little time they get to sleep anywhere. But he didn't know anything about that and he was sitting around in the evening, and he says to the rancher, "Where am I goin' to sleep tonight?"

"Why, I don't care where you sleep," says the rancher. "I've got 950 acres of land around here, and if you can't find a place to sleep on that, I'll get my next neighbor to lend me a piece of his."

Some Last Words

(Family Herald)

Death bed jokes are genarally not authentic. The celebrated one attributed to Tom Hood, for instance—that he protested against blaming the undertaker who had blundered into coming before the great wit was dead, and said that the man had "come only to urn a lively Hood"—is known to be decidedly apocryphal.

Nevertheless, a remark somewhat of the same sort, which is attributed to Lord Chesterfield in his last illness, is undoubtedly authentic. Chesterfield was very ill, and his death was only a matter of a few weeks; but his physician advised that he be taken for an easy drive in his carriage, and went out.

As the equipage was proceeding slowly along it was met by a woman who remarked pleasantly to the great invalid, "Ah, my lord, I am glad to see you able to drive out."

"I am not driving out, madam," answered Chesterfield. "I am simply rehearsing my funeral."

Gaily the Troubadour

(London Telegraph)

An itinerant musician named Bertie Limes, living at No. 35 Richmond street, Libson Grove, was summoned before Mr. Plowden at Marylebone for using objectionable language in the street, to the annoyance of the inhabitants.

Police Constable Barlow, 158D., explained that the defendant was playing a stringed instrument to the amusement of a crowd of people, some of whom were dancing to the strains of the music.

"How charming!" exclaimed Mr. Plowden. "You would not like to destroy a scene of pure pleasure like that, would you?"

The constable was embarrassed, and murmured that this was at 1.25 in the morning, and people were putting their heads out of the window and appealing to him to stop the noise. When defendant was spoken to, he said it was a pity he couldn't do as he —— liked in the street in which he lived, and began cursing the police and the people who had complained of him.

Mr. Plowden: He cursed the world at large. The times were out of joint.

Defendant's explanation was that there had been a wedding in the street and being anxious to "keep it up," the bridal party invited him over shortly after midnight to play on the guitar in the doorway. He played, but didn't use bad language.

The constable complained that it was a nightly occurrence, this playing of the guitar outside public houses, and so forth.

"To me," said Mr. Plowden, "it sounds charming, but I suppose some people don't like it. You see," he continued addressing the defendant, "you live in an inartistic neighborhood. People in that street of yours prefer their sleep to your music. That is your misfortune. They don't like your music at that hour. It may be of the most ravishing description but they prefer to snore. That is the want of artistic taste which some people think the English are to be pitied for. You had better take your instrument where it will be appreciated, if you can find such a hole or corner in England. If not, there is the whole world open to a troubadour. Now you may go. But don't disturb your neighbors again, their sleep is precious."

Anvils Were Used

Fred Nice, one of the members of "The Gingerbread Man" Co., tells a story of a green Irish property man, who was connected with a company of which he was a member a few years ago. One of the scenes of the play was laid in a blacksmith's shop and two of the property pieces were real 150-lb. steel anvils.

The company was booked for a season in Canada and they were to go from Detroit by steamer across the lake. The scenery was being loaded on the vessel from the transfer wagons when Mike, who was always very careful to care for the properties of the piece, came staggering up the gangplank with one of the heavy anvils under each arm. He was almost bent double with the weight of the great steel masses and, as he was half way up the gang plank, stumbled and fell into the water, between the dock and the side of the boat. The water was almost forty feet deep and the splash that Mike made almost wet the top of the mast. Hearing the splash, several of the crew of the vessel rushed to the side and saw Mike rise to the surface. He looked at them appealingly, but they made no move to help him. He went down again and came up for the second time. Still no aid was rendered. He sank again and rose for the third time while the crew still looked on too surprised to help him.

As for the third time his face appeared above the water, and he saw no succor, he yelled angrily:

"Say, if wan of you fools don't throw me a rope, I'll drop these." He got the rope and the anvils were saved.

A Clergyman's Fall

In a small church in one of the mining towns of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia Ledger, was a pulpit both antique and unique. It was about the size and shape of a flour barrel, was elevated from the floor about four feet and was fastened to the wall. The ascent was by narrow winding steps.

A minister from a neighboring town, a man of great vigor and vehemence, preached here one Sunday. While preaching he bent forward and shouted out with great force the words of the text:—

"The righteous shall stand, but the wicked shall fall."

Just as these words escaped from his lips the pulpit broke from its fastening and he fell out and rolled over on the floor before his congregation. In an instant he was on his feet again and said:

"Brethren, I am not hurt, and I don't mind the fall much, but I do hate the connection."

Didn't Want Any

(Washington Post)

Milton D. Purdy, of the United States department of justice, said of a rumor brought to him for confirmation by a reporter:

"This rumor springs from ignorance, crass ignorance of the law. I am surprised that you should have credited it.

"The originator of that rumor is as plainly ignorant of the law as a certain school boy was of French.

"This boy's father said to him one night at dinner:

"'Well, how are you getting on with your French, my son?'

"'Very well, thank you sir,' the lad replied.

"The father beamed with pleasure.

"'Ask politely in French for some peas,' he said.

"There was an awkward pause. Then—

"'But, father,' said the boy, 'I don't want any peas.'"

CURRENT VERSE

Chant National.

Canada has needed a national anthem in keeping with the dimensions and dignity of the country. "The Maple Leaf Forever" contains in the first verse a boastful allusion to British victory over the French, which is hardly desirable in a national song and the music to which the words are set is decidedly trivial. More than twenty years ago, the "Chant National" was written by His Honor Judge Routhier, and, with the spirited melody by Calixte Lavallee, made a song worthy of the Dominion. Although used by military organizations, it was comparatively unknown until last winter, when it created a decided sensation as rendered by the Mendelssohn choir in Toronto. The translation used on the occasion was made by Dr. T. B. Richardson. The Home Journal for September contains the music and French version of this remarkable composition, followed by an English rendering by Mr. James Acton, which is quoted below:

O Canada, beloved Fatherland,
Thy brow is decked with maple-garland grand.
Thine arm the sword hath wielded,
Aloft the cross to raise,
And history's page hath yielded
To thee her meed of praise.
O God attend! Thy succour lend
When hearts and freedom we must still defend.

Favoured of God, by mighty flood and tide,
Constant in hope, her stalwart sons abide;
With the surging blood of our restless sires,
Our cradles rocked in peace,
With the smile of heaven on our glistening spires
In blessing that ne'er shall cease,
O God of light, by day and night,
O may our flag e'er float for God and right.

Her patron saint, God's courier sublime,
Like him her brow is crowned with fire divine.
Unyielding foe to tyrant's hate,
Firm in her loyalty,
Her aim to keep inviolate
Her cherished liberty.
And by the might of her glorious right,
On her fair soil to set Truth's holy light.

May love of throne and altar until death
Inspire our hearts with its immortal breath,
To alien hosts who seek our shore
Our laws a bulwark be;
And brothers we for ever more
In faith from sea to sea.
The shout repeat, loud let it ring,
The victor's cry of old, "For Christ and the King!"

"MOTHER."

(James Whitcomb Riley in the October Century.)

I'm gittin' old—I know—
It seems so long ago—
So long sence John was here!
He went so young!—our Jim
'S as old now 'most as him,—
Close on to thirty year!

I know I'm gittin' old—
I know it by the cold,
From time 'at first frost flies.—
Seems like—sence John was here—
Winters is more severe,
And winter I de-spize!

And yet, it seems, some days,
John's here, with his odd ways
Comes soon-like from the corn-Field, callin' "Mother" at
Me—like he called me that
Even 'fore Jim was born!

When Jim come—(La! how good
Was all the neighborhood!—
And Doctor!—when I heerd
Him joke John, kind o' low,
And say: Yes, folks could go—
"Pa" needn't be afeard!)

When Jim come,—John says—a-
A-bendin' over me
And baby in the bed—
And jes us three,—says 'e,
"Our little family!"
And that was all he said.

And cried jes like a child!—
Kissed me again, and smiled,
'Cause I was cryin', too,
(And here I am again
A-cryin', same as then—
Yet happy through and through.)

The old home 's most in mind
And joys long left behind!
Jim's little h'istin' crawl
Acrost the floor to where
John set a-rockin' there!
(I' gettin' old—that's all!)

I'm gittin' old—no doubt!—
(Healthy as all git-out!)
But, strangest thing I do,—
I cry so easy now—
I cry jes anyhow
The fool-tears wants me to!

But Jim he won't be told
'At "Mother's" gittin' old!
Hugged me, he did, and smiled
This morning, and bragged "shore"
He loved me even more
Then when he was a child!

That's his way; but of John
Was here now, lookin' on,
H'd shorely know and see:
"But, Mother,'" s'pect he'd say,
'S'pose you air gittin' gray,
You're younger yet than me!"

I'm gittin' old,—because
Our young days, like they was,
Keeps comin' back—so clear,
'At little Jim, once more,
Comes h'istin' 'crost the floor
Fer John's old rockin'-cheer!

Oh, beautiful!—to be
A-gittin' old, like me!
Hey, Jim! Come in now, Jim!
Your supper's ready, dear!
(How more, every year,
He looks and acts like him!)

Mother Magic

In days of childhood, now long-lapsed and dim,
Often I sat within a holy place
Where mystic word and solemn rolling hymn
Touched the tranced souls of men to thoughts of Grace.

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

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

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

Over me once again those memories steal;
I sit as in a dream, and understand
God's meaning; for, across the years, I feel
The meek, sure magic of that spirit-hand.

—Richard Burton, in Atlantic Monthly.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ANNUAL MEETING

Shareholders Hear Details Relating to Condition of Railway's Affairs

ADDRESS FROM PRESIDENT

Money to Be Raised by Debentures for New Work—Progress of Irrigation

Montreal, Oct. 2.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. today the report of the directors was unanimously accepted. Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, E. B. Osler, H. B. Angus and Hon. L. J. Forget were re-elected directors.

A resolution was passed authorizing the lease of the St. Mary's and Western Ontario railway. The issue of 4 per cent. debentures was authorized for the following purposes: For acquisition of the bonds of the Northern Colonization railway, 34 miles, not exceeding $20,000 per mile; for an additional issue on the Sudbury branch, not exceeding $10,000 per mile, for 226 miles; for two lake steamers, £180,000, and one Pacific coast steamer, £125,000; for the Regina-Saskatoon branch, 165 miles, and for the extension of the Moose Jaw branch, 100 miles, at £4,000 per mile. The board is authorized to arrange for the construction or acquisition of two additional steamships for the Pacific coast, or to build two larger and faster boats for the Atlantic service, transferring the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland to the Pacific and incur the necessary capital expenditure therefor.

In moving the adoption of the report the president said: "The twenty-sixth annual report of the company, which I have the honor on behalf of the directors to submit for your approval, shows an increase in your gross revenue from traffic of more than $11,000,000 for the year, but the effect of an unusually severe winter, and of the enhanced cost of labor and material is shown in the increased ratio of working expenses to income. You will have noticed by statements included in the report that the works of improvement on different sections of your system necessary to facilitate the handling of your traffic have been vigorously prosecuted, and that the outlay for additional cars and locomotives was particularly large. I may add that since the close of the fiscal year there has been no change in the policy of your directors in reference to these matters. Indeed, unless the business of the country has a serious and prolonged setback, and there are no present grounds for such an apprehension, circumstances will make it necessary to continue these expenditures year by year, but it may be on a somewhat reduced scale.

"To provide the required means, your directors will at a future date ask you to sanction an issue of balance of the ordinary share capital authorized, as and when required, but there are sufficient funds in hand to meet all immediate requirements. In Ontario, although the yield of wheat has been satisfactory, the season has not been an auspicious one for other crops, and in western Canada, where you are more largely interested, a very backward spring has resulted in a shrinkage of probably 25 per cent. in the quality of marketable wheat, compared with last autumn.

"There will, however, be a very considerable increase in the quantity of oats and other grains, so that with the higher price of wheat the farmers of western Canada will receive in the aggregate quite as much for their products as they did last year. Because of the late harvest and the consequent delay in the movement of grain, we carried to the ports of Lake Superior during September only 1,381 carloads, as against 4,898 carloads in September, 1906, but notwithstanding this large falling off in that class of traffic your comparative weekly earnings have thus far shown no diminution, and we anticipate an extraordinary rush of grain to the head of Lake Superior before the close of navigation.

"Comments on the report in the financial papers are generally complimentary. Much attention has been called to one or two articles in which it is suggested that the directors should bring before the shareholders the tangible value of the company's assets. It is not easy to do this with any degree of accuracy, but it may be fairly assumed that in the case of your agricultural lands, as sales are made and the area decreases the value of the remaining lands will be enhanced, and as a consequence the 8,900,000 acres of the original grant still unsold will yield on the average a price per acre considerably higher than has heretofore been realized, without in any manner obstructing settlement or depriving the company of the traffic advantages resulting from cultivation of lands tributary to your lines.

"Your lands in British Columbia are of a different character, their main value being in the standing timber and the possibility of large coal deposits, although there are some areas in the valleys suitable for cultivation. During the last couple of years a considerable demand has sprung up for these lands, and ultimately they will yield a handsome return.

"By the end of the present season 61 miles of canals and ditches will have been completed in the western section of the irrigation block, sufficient to give water to approximately 150,000 acres out of a total of 350,000 acres to be served in that section, and the ultimate cost of the work, which should be finished next year, will be in the neighborhood of $6.50 per acre, including the expenditure on the main canal, which will be available in the central and eastern sections as well. While this expenditure gives a largely increased value to the irrigated lands the adjoining areas, greater in extent, but that are above the ditches, cannot therefore be served by water, are being made available and are selling now at a price considerably above the average of your sales. Thus far, your directors confidently believe not only will your investments in the irrigation canals and ditches be profitable but a large tract of territory along your main line east of Calgary which by reason of the uncertainty of rainfall would otherwise remain uncultivated will be converted into a pleasing and productive district.

"Your steamship lines on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have not only been directly profitable, but they are very substantial contributors to the revenue of the railway by bringing to it traffic that could not otherwise be secured.

"It may be interesting to the shareholders to know that with the exception of the discount on the original $65,000,000 of common stock sold nearly twenty-five years ago, when few people had faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise, the aggregate of all the capital stock and securities of other descriptions appearing in the balance sheet has yielded to your treasury cash in excess of their face value. Government and municipal subsidies, whether in the shape of constructed railway lines or of money, and the proceeds of the land sales, expended on the property, amounting in the aggregate to more than one hundred million dollars, have never been capitalized, nor are they included in the balance sheet item 'Railway and equipment.'

"As indicating how widespread is the interest in your property and confidence in your stock that prevails with investors in Great Britain, on the continent and elsewhere, I might mention that when the books closed for the October dividend there were 11,203 ordinary shareholders whose respective holding were fifty acres or less, and from information received through banking and security organizations whose own certificates are outstanding against stock held in trust for clients, I estimate there are 3,000 other investors of the same class, making in all upwards of 14,000 people whose individual holdings do not exceed fifty shares. Hence it would appear that practically one-third of your entire ordinary share capital is held by these small investors. There are now in the service of the company quite 74,000 officers and employees, with a monthly payroll of $3,700,000, and of the whole number of employees I am safe in saying that 70,000 are located in Canada. Estimating on the ordinary basis of five persons to a family, these would represent 350,000 souls, or more than one-twentieth of the entire population of the Dominion, and if there be added men in rail and rolling mills, lumber, car and locomotive manufactories and other industrial establishments who are engaged in the manufacture of material in large quantities for the purposes of the company, I should say that one-fifteenth, if not one-twelfth of the people of the country directly or indirectly receive income from the company.

"The dividend from land interest accounts will be the same in the current year as it was in the last, namely one per cent. in the two semi-annual instalments of one-half per cent. each."

At the meeting of the board subsequently held, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne was re-elected chairman of the board, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president, and David McNicoll vice-president of the company, and the executive committee was appointed as follows: Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir Thomas C. Shaughnessy, Sir William C. Van Horne, Richard H. Angus, E. B. Osler, M. P., and David McNicoll.

"Tomorrow, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy with a party of directors of the C. P. R., will leave on a special train for a tour of inspection of the entire system. The directors will devote special attention to the many branches which are either under construction or projected in the west.

A Remarkable Rescue

Montreal, Oct. 2.—The conscience of a second-hand dealer saved Hon. Percy Holt his family tree and $2,500. Three days ago a man entered Miller's store and sold a leather grip and a pair of glasses for $6. On examining the bag Miller found five one hundred pound notes and documents relating to the family of Hon. Percy Holt. The latter was on his way to Vancouver, and his baggage was stolen from the C. P. R. wharf. Miller turned the property over to the detectives.

Dr. Connell Ill.

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—Dr. Connell, M.P.P. for Morden, is lying critically ill at his home there.

Kerr's Great Record

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Bobby Kerr of Hamilton has won 39 first prizes this year. He has only been beaten once in a 100 or 220-yard flat race, and that was by Walter Knox, at the C. A. A. U. spring championships. Knox beat him a yard in the hundred, but Kerr didn't run his race that day, he says he wasn't in shape, but those who watched the event closely, say that the Hamilton boy had the speed, but that Knox got his nerve on the mark by suddenly remarking to him just as they were on the mark: "I'll beat you today, Kerr." Knox can't beat Kerr again, for he'll never get the fair-haired boy's nerve again, and there are hundreds who would like to see him meet Kelly, Parsons, Hahn, Eaton and other U. S. sprinters.

Strike at Springhill Mines

Springhill, N. S., Oct. 2.—Eight hundred mechanics quit work at Springhill coal mines this morning. The mines are now in charge of the officials. All traffic on the railway to this place is now stopped.

Missionary Students.

Quebec, Sept. 30.—Among the passengers on the new Allan liner Grampian, arrived from Glasgow yesterday, were nineteen theological students from Scotland on their way to Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where they will engage in mission work for the Presbyterian church of Canada, and at the same time complete their studies in Manitoba college, Winnipeg. Fifty students have been engaged, the balance coming out later.

AMUR RETURNING

Expected to Port Today With a Cargo of Whale Oil

(From Thursday's Daily)

The steamer Amur, which took a cargo of railroad iron to the west arm of Quatsino Sound for the June mine, where a railroad is being built for a distance of 5 1-2 miles from tidewater to the mine, arrived yesterday at Sechart whaling station. On her trip the Amur landed a shipment of barrels and a supply of coal at the Kyuquot whaling station and loaded whale oil and fertilizer for her southbound voyage. The steamer is loading further whale oil and fertilizer at Sechart and is expected to reach port today.

Hazelton Floated

A despatch from Kitsalas canyon reports that the steamer Hazelton has been temporarily repaired and has proceeded to Port Essington. Repairs will be effected there rapidly and the steamer will be despatched with a full freight for Hazelton. The steamer Caledonia recently launched at Port Simpson is to start service shortly on the lower river carrying freight as far Kitsalas canyon.

Suffered for Belief

Maud—She is a woman who has suffered a good deal for her belief.

Ethel—Dear me! What is her belief?

Maud—She believes that she can wear a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot.—Tit-Bits.

TWO STEAMERS FROM NORWAY

Owners of Vessels Under Charter to Local Company to Enter Coasting Trade

WILL BUILD TWO BOATS

How Norwegian Competition is Ruinous to Local Shipping Interests

(From Thursday's Daily)

Two Norwegian steamers are to be sent to this coast by a Norwegian shipping firm, which now has two of its steamers under charter to the Mackenzie Steamship company to engage in the British Columbia and Alaskan coasting trade. The Norwegian company proposes to have the two vessels specially constructed for this trade at a Norwegian shipyard, to man them by Norwegians paid less than a third the wages current on this coast, provisioned from Norway and securing no more than their fuel in British Columbia, yet entitled to all the privileges in the local coasting trade given to a locally built steamer manned by a crew paid the current local wages, provisioned and operated from here.

When the Norwegian steamers were chartered for coasting service on this coast there were many who expected the Norwegian owners to cut into the local trade, under-cutting rates and because of their ability to operate at from a third to one-half the cost of local steamers, and the unfair competition of these foreign steamers in the coasting trade of British Columbia is already being severely felt. With the advent of the two steamers, which the owners of the Halvard and Haldis intend to build for service on this coast, Victoria shipping men say the competition will become a serious handicap to local industry.

There are at present three Norwegian steamers under charter to British Columbia ports, namely, the Haldis and Halvard being taken on on the charter by the Mackenzie steamship company for £600 per month, and the Transit by the British Coast Steamship company of this city for £700 per month. The steamer Duneric, which was formerly chartered by the Vancouver company, a smaller vessel operated under the British flag, cost £800 per month. On the China coast the Norwegian steamer have cut deeply into the trade, and are themselves finding opposition from the still more cheaply operated Japanese steamers.

One of the former masters of the steamer Halvard went to Norway recently in connection with the project to build two Norwegian steamers for this trade. He said the steamers operated at present on this coast were too expensive, and not fitted to handle cargo cheaply. Moreover, he read the wage bills were awful to contemplate—from a Norwegian's point of view. He had experience. Having brought his steamer from China to this coast he had to replace some Orientals with local seamen, and was ever complaining of their prodigious appetites, which cost so much in provisions, and of their high pay. The idea of having to pay seamen more than chief engineers seemed preposterous.

An idea of the unfair competition which Norwegian shipowners are permitted to enjoy as against local shipowners in their home coasting trade is shown by the comparison of wages paid on vessels flying the Norwegian and British or Canadian flags on this coast. Chief engineers, for instance, are paid $30 per month on a Norwegian vessel and from $100 to $150 on local vessels, while a chief officer, who gets $80 or $100 on local vessels, gets but $22 on a Norwegian vessel. Deckhands on local steamers are paid twice the wage of a chief officer of a Norwegian vessel, and deck crews of the Norwegian steamers get what local seamen would regard as starvation wages. They cannot desert, and make it necessary for the steamer to employ sailors locally at the local wages, for the deck crews shipped on Norwegian vessels are carried under guarantees, bondsmen in Norway being responsible for the differences between the wages paid them and that necessary to pay any one taken to replace them. Thus the steamer does not lose.

Australia, which seems to cope with all matters of rights given aliens under imperial treaties better than does Canada, has local regulations which bring all foreign steamers within the purview of the local regulations as regards wages, provisioning of ships, etc. In British Columbia, however, the British North America act gives Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Dutch and Italians, probably also the Belgians, the right to enter the coasting trade of Canada without any restriction whatever. It is not known whether the new treaties made with Japan and France give those nations similar rights to coast. It is probable, however, that the clause which gave the Norwegians and others the coastings rights under the "most favored nation" treaties made applicable to Canada by the British North America act have been eliminated from the new treaties.

The problem raised by the invasion of the Norwegian tramps into the local coasting trade is no small one, according to local shipping men. Their unfair competition will have an effect on not only the shipping, but other associated interests; in fact, upon all the community. To meet the ruinous competition it would be necessary for shipowners to secure vessels at a cheap first cost, now impossible under local conditions of shipbuilding, and also it would be necessary to pay starvation wages similar to those paid by these shipowners whose vessels have made the China coast trade unprofitable and driven long established companies from what was once a profitable trade.

Unique Chess Set.

C. F. Moore, of this city, has invented a new table for use in chess tournaments. The table is equipped with a small glass case which is hinged and each side falls away, so that it is not in the way of the players. The utility of this glass case is that if the players have occasion to leave the table the cover may be locked up and the game not interfered with. The table which was manufactured by Dickson & Howe, includes a unique set of chess men. The pawns and other pieces are all representations of bears, the bishops being two bears together, rooks bears on top of castles, and the kings show smaller bears riding on the back of the larger ones, while the pawns are smaller bears, each armed with a rifle.

New Postal Convention

Washington, Oct. 1.—The new foreign postal rules adopted at the last universal postal convention in Rome became effective today. Foreign postage hereafter will be 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce. The new rate applies to all countries except Canada, Mexico and Cuba, where the domestic rate of 2 cents for each half ounce will be continued.

BIG BAG OF GAME

Four intrepid hunters returned from the wilds of Sooke mountain district yesterday morning after a day's outing in which an automobile, two shotguns, a dog, and a supply of refreshments, wet and dry entirely out of keeping with the size of the party played a conspicuous part. Al. Manley, Capt. Johnson, Harry Howard and Harry Houston composed the party and they hung up a record in the matter of game, at least that is what they claim, though they had nothing to back up their assertions of their tremendously large "Bags" except a lonely owl, that sat in a treetop and blinked wisely at "Al." while Howard climbed up and hit it with a monkey wrench; a poor little snipe that apparently had the hayfever and simply wept itself to death at the approach of the threatening band of game despoilers, and one rabbit, which had injured three legs in the fall off a tree and was run over by the automobile while painfully crawling across the roadway. The rabbit, the owl, and the snipe were conspicuously displayed in the Garricks' Head all day yesterday, and ever and anon the quartette of mighty nimrods would drop in to elucidate to admiring, even if doubtful friends, the hugeness of the bag that they had collected, but which had unfortunately forgotten to bring back with them.

SECRETARY TAFT TO THE JAPANESE

Makes Speech Expressive of Friendship at Banquet Given in His Honor

Tokio, Oct. 1.—Secretary of War Taft aroused the wildest enthusiasm and loud cheers when, in the course of his speech at the banquet given in his honor by the municipality of Tokio and the chamber of commerce, he declared that war between the United States and Japan would "be a crime against modern civilization and as wicked as it would be insane," adding that neither people desired it, and that both governments would do their utmost to guard against such an awful catastrophe. The secretary spoke with intense earnestness, and he read the careful deliberation and preparation.

The banquet took place in the assembly room of the Imperial hotel. Viscount Shibusawa presided, and the affair was attended by prominent officials and many leading business men of Tokio. Mr. Taft sat on the right of Viscount Shibusawa, and Mr. O'Brien, the new American ambassador to Japan, was seated on his left. The decorations of the hall were magnificent and a good band furnished music. Viscount Shibusawa, in welcoming Mr. Taft, paid a glowing tribute to the greatness of the Americans.

Secretary Taft began by giving thanks for his welcome and the evidence of goodwill shown. He then referred to Japan's recent war, and said Americans were proud that Mr. Roosevelt, with the prestige of the American president, hastened a peace that was honorable to both Japanese and Russians.

Secretary Taft spoke of Japan's great progress and the share America had in aiding it, and said Americans were proud of Japan, which has always had the cordial sympathy of the United States. This brought the secretary down to the recent reports of friction, and he said:

"Now, for the moment there is only a little cloud over our friendship of 50 years, but the greatest earthquakes of the country could not shake our amity. I do not intend to consider details. I cannot trespass upon the jurisdiction of the department of state and discuss the events in San Francisco, but I can say that there is nothing in them that is incapable of honorable and full adjustment by ordinary diplomacy."

The secretary in speaking of war said he did not hold that war is entirely unjustifiable when international grievances cannot otherwise be repressed. "But war is hell," he said, "and only a great cause which cannot be solved by diplomacy would justify it."

Secretary Taft said war between Japan and the United States would be a crime against civilization. Neither desired it, neither would gain anything from it, and both governments would strain every nerve to prevent it. The secretary characterized even the suggestion of war as infamous, and declared that goodwill toward Japan was as warm as ever. In concluding, Secretary Taft said he had been in Japan four times, and had previously been honored by an audience with the emperor. He felt that the fact that his majesty had honored him with a second invitation was due to a desire to send a message of goodwill to Americans and show the world that Japan was friendly to them.

Secretary Taft's visit in Japan began with a reception and luncheon given in his honor by Foreign Minister Hayashi at the Koshikaw Korekyen arsenal, which was attended by all the officials of the government departments, making it the most brilliant function of his visit. Replying to the speech of welcome delivered by the war minister, Lt. General Terrauchi, who expressed the pleasure felt by the Japanese at the secretary's visit, Mr. Taft reiterated his previous acknowledgements of the courtesies extended to him and the delight which he experienced at being once more in Japan. Immediately after luncheon, accompanied by the staff of the American embassy he left Tokio for Yokohama, where he held a reception of American residents at that port. The secretary and party returned to Tokio later in the day and were the guests of Percival Dodge, first secretary of the American embassy. Covers were laid for thirty. Mr. Taft is delighted with his reception here.

DATE FIXED FOR BYE-ELECTIONS

Nominations to Be Held on Oct. 22, and Polling on Oct. 29

GRAND TRUNK HOTEL PLANS

Exchange of Messages Between Premiers of the Two Dominions

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Nominations in London, North Wellington and East Northumberland will be held on October 22; polling day, October 29. The officers are: London, C. H. Ivey; North Wellington, John Anderson; East Northumberland, Fred Briteil.

Ottawa will be represented by three members in the next legislature.

The plans for a new hotel at Ottawa have been altered. The architecture has been changed from Italian Gothic, which is that of the parliament buildings, to Norman Gothic, out of compliment to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Norman ancestry. The hotel is to have a frontage of 135 feet on the Wellington street approach with a depth on the Mackenzie avenue side of 50 feet. It is expected that the building will be at least seven stories high.

On the occasion of New Zealand being created a Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent the following telegram to Premier Ward: "Ottawa, Sept. 25.—To Ward, Wellington: Best wishes and all success to the new dominion. (Signed) Laurier." Premier Ward has sent the following reply: "Wellington, Sept. 25.—To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.: The new dominion heartily thanks her elder sister, and hopes to follow in her footsteps. (Signed) Ward."

The customs revenue of the Dominion for the six months ending August 30 show an increase of $6,418,290 over the same time last year. The total collections for the past six months aggregate $31,412,735. The collections for August were $5,203,638, an increase of $546,223 over August last year.

Albert H. Dewdney, late a wholesale jeweler in Toronto, whose failure a few months ago involved $150,000, was arrested at Hamilton race track by Detective Bleakley on the charge of obtaining $2,000 from Solomon Lord of this city by fraud. Dewdney, it is alleged, exploited in Toronto the stock of a binder twine company supposed to be operating in New York.

Hugh Hayes of York street, Ottawa, lost his life on Saturday night by a rear end collision between Britannia street car. He was a motorman, and was not of long experience. By some inadvertence he failed stop his car in time, and it crashed into the car ahead, which was filled with passengers. Hayes' car was badly smashed, and he was so seriously injured that he died in the hospital on Sunday.

The government is preparing for submission to the Japanese government a complete statement of its case against a continuance of the present large influx of Japanese immigrants into Canada. A commissioner will present arguments to the Mikado's government at Tokio. The statement will point out that when the treaty was signed with Japan there was an express understanding that the Japanese law restricted the issue of passports to intending emigrants to a limited number each year, and that it would continue to be enforced. The law makes a person obtaining a passport undere false representation liable to a heavy fine. Enforcement of this clause by Japan would influence the influx into British Columbia by way of the Hawaiian islands. It is stated also that public opinion in Canada is adverse to any large or sudden influx of Orientals, and that continuance of the present influx will result in unnecessary race friction in British Columbia and will militate against the development of trade relations between the two countries.

THREE NEW STEAMERS

Report That Investors Interested in Queen Charlottes Will Start Line

The Vancouver World publishes the following: "Three steel built steamships are to be purchased by local capitalists, including by the way the Japanese mining syndicate of Ikeda Bay, to be placed on a new run, between this port, the Queen Charlotte Islands and Victoria, this being the home port. No recent news has so thoroughly illustrated the rapidity with which the British Columbia coast is developing as does this announcement.

"The chief shareholders in the new enterprise are the American capitalists who bought out the Drysdale timber limits on Moresby Island for the price of $10 per acre, about the largest price ever realized in this province for license timber is a large deal. Several local men have taken stock and the Japanese mining company at Ikeda bay, which is immediately concerned with the improvement of transportation facilities between this port and the Queen Charlotte group has subscribed $10,000. So far $140,000 has been actually raised, and twice as much besides is assured. Negotiations are now on with a prominent local steamship captain, who is one of the most trusted of coast navigators to go to Great Britain to purchase the steel steamers the company requires. Satisfactory quotations on the class of vessels wanted here have been received from the Clyde and other British shipping centres.

"In addition to the three steel vessels for the three-cornered run mentioned the company will place on a smaller boat on the local trade of the Queen Charlotte group, which will provide inter-communication and collect the freight and passenger business at a chief centre for the main fleet."

Collision in a Fog

Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Motorman Nash Adams was fatally hurt and twenty passengers sustained painful injuries as the result of a collision north of this city today between two traction cars on the Steubenville and Toronto road. The accident, it is said was due to a heavy fog.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN

ANDREWS—On Friday, September 20th, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Andrews, 10 Carr street, Victoria, a son.

WILMER—On September 30th, 1907, the wife of F. L. Wilmer of a son.

WILSON—On September 30th, 1907, the wife of H. Goulding Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIED

CUDLIP-CULLIN—In this city, on the 17th instant, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, by Rev. Dr. Reid, Percival George Cudlip to Elizabeth Cullin, both of this city.

MYTTON-HUBBARD—St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 23rd. Henry F. Mytton, of Regina, Canada, 5th son of the late John FitzGifford Mytton, Esq., of Nantwich, Cheshire, England, to Violet Strickland Hubbard, eldest daughter of Walter R. Strickland, Esq., of Toronto, Canada.

FLINDELL-WHEELER—At the First Presbyterian manse, Vancouver, on the 27th ult., Miss Fannie Eliza Wheeler, of London, Eng., to Mr. Walter Flindell, of New Alberni B.C.

DIED

COOK—At the family residence, 1260 Fort street, on Thursday evening, Sept 26th, 1907, Mrs. Helena Cook, widow of the late E. Cook in the sixty-third year of her age.

WHETSTONE—At the family residence, No. 2 Springfield avenue, on the 27th inst., Jane, beloved wife of Abraham Whetstone, aged 82 years, native of Yorkshire, Eng.

SWEET—On Sunday morning Sept., 29, the dearly beloved and ever to be remembered wife of the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, rector of St. James, Victoria B. C., in the 54th year of her age.

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association will use this column for advertising pure bred live stock. Any provincial breeder having pure bred stock for sale may send their advertising matter along with the amount of money they wish to expend for this purpose to the secretary who will contribute a similar sum from the funds of the Association and send to three papers in the province. Address all communications to F. M. Logan, secretary, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

RIVERSIDE FARM—H. M. Vasey, prop., Ladner, B.C., breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses. Shorthorn cattle Oxford Down sheep. Young stock of the above breeds always on hand, also brood mares (in foal) and some extra good breeding ewes, which will be sold at reasonable prices. I intend going east for stock about 1st Nov., and will be pleased to receive orders for stock for delivery about the middle of December.

EDEN BANK FARM—A. C. Wells & Son, proprietors, Chilliwack, B. C. stock importers and breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire pigs and Lincoln sheep. Some very choice young bulls now for sale at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—Oxford Down Sheep, 30 ewes, shearling, and over 12 ewe lambs and 12 ram lambs, also 2 stud rams fit to head any flock. Berkshire Hogs: A head any flock. Berkshire Hogs: A choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, sired by Charmers Premier. Grandview Farm, Shannon Bros., Proprietors. Importers and Breeders, Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs.

FOR SALE—30-foot cabin cruising launch, new, fitted with 4 h.p. 4 cylinder engine, electric light, etc. Box 127, City. o1

RANGE 2, COAST LAND DISTRICT

District of Vancouver, or Rivers Inlet

TAKE NOTICE that James Henry McLaughlin, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Contractor, and John Booth Simpson, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Wine Merchant, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on the East bank of a river flowing into the head of the east Arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 1, and of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles north of the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, about 1-2 mile west of a river flowing into the same, and about 1-2 mile west of the northeast corner of Limit No. 2, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chain, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 6th Sept., 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 4 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and being the southeast corner of Limit No. 3, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, Range 2, Coast District, and about 6 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 3 miles north of the southwest corner of Limit No. 2, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 6th Sept., 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and about 4 miles north of the southwest corner of limit No. 2, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 6th Sept., 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 8 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and about 1 mile north and ¾ mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 6th. Sept., 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 5 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and about 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 1, thence north 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd. Sept., 1907.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 4 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 2, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 7th. Sept., 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 3 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1½ miles west of the southwest corner of limit No. 1, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 7th. Sept., 1907.

No. 11. Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile east from the southwest corner limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd. Sept., 1907.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 8 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north, and ¼ mile east from the southwest corner of limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 9 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 12, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 15. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 10 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north and mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 16. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 10 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 17. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 10½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and about 1½ miles north from the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept. 1907.

No. 19. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 11½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 17, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 20 Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 12 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and ¼ mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 19, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 21. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 12 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 40 chains west of the southwest corner of limit No. 20, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 22. Commencing at a post planted about 25 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney' Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 5½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1½ miles north and chains east from the southwest corner of limit No. 4, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 5 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and about 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 4, thence north 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd, Sept., 1907.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 2, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 7th. Sept., 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1½ miles west of the southwest corner of limit No. 1, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 7th. Sept., 1907.

No. 11. Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 7 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile east from the southwest corner limit No. 6, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON.
Located 3rd. Sept., 1907.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 9 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 7, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 9 miles in a northerly direction therefrom and 1 mile north of the southeast corner of limit No. 12, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 15. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about ten miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north and 1 mile west of the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 16. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 10 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north from the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 17. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, about 10½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and about 1½ miles north from the southwest corner of limit No. 13, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 4th Sept., 1907.

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ mile west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 11½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 15, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 19. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 11½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1 mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 17, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 20 Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 11 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and ¼ mile north of the southwest corner of limit No. 19, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 21. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 12 miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 40 chains west of the southwest corner of limit No. 20, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 5th Sept., 1907.

No. 25. Commencing at a post planted about 25 chains east of a river flowing into the head of the east arm of Draney's Inlet, range 2, coast district, and about 5½ miles in a northerly direction therefrom, and 1½ miles north and 20 chains east from the southwest corner of limit No. 4, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES HENRY McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN BOOTH SIMPSON
Located 3rd Sept., 1907.

ALDERMAN HALL AFTER MAYORALTY

Announces Intention to Contest for Position of Victoria's Mayor

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Dr. Lewis Hall has declared that he will be a candidate in the mayoralty contest at the forthcoming civic elections. For some time past it has been common knowledge that Ald. Hall aspired to the chair of the chief magistrate of Victoria, and now he has come out and declared himself in the field. Aldermanic honors he will no longer court, nothing but the highest gift at the disposal of the ratepayers of Victoria will satisfy him. And he so expressed himself yesterday.

Ald. Hall in an interview with the press declared that last year he had promised to run as mayor, and he intended to keep his promise. His eleven years service as alderman or school trustee, he claims, should count for something, and he considers that he is entitled to the position of mayor. He does not care whether Mayor Morley runs again or not. For the past two years he has, he asserts, stood aside for Mayor Morley, but he considers that two years is enough for any man as mayor, and that the present holder of the position should now stand aside.

Ald. Hall is not as yet ready to formulate, or at least to announce, his policy. He promises to later make a statement to the public, and in due course to hold meetings. One thing Ald. Hall is anxious to do, and that is to keep municipal matters free from party lines. There is no connection, he declares, between municipal and provincial or Dominion politics, and he considers that it would be a most unfortunate thing if this element be now introduced into the municipal contest. He is in to stay, so he declared, and sees no reason to believe that he cannot land the coveted honors.

Mayor Morley, when his attention was drawn to Ald. Hall's statement that he was to be a candidate for the mayoralty, had nothing to say as to whether he would seek a third term in the mayor's chair. He pleaded that he had been too busy with civic affairs and that he was not ready to make any statement, though he promised to do so at an early date. The suggestion thrown out by Ald. Hall that municipal affairs were dominated by provincial or Dominion political influences was laughed at by the mayor.

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

MORE PRIZE WINNERS AT FAIR ANNOUNCED

Additional Awards in Horse, Industrial and Miscellaneous Classes.

The following additional prize winners in the horse and industrial departments are announced by the exhibition association's officials:

Clydesdales

Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon; 2, J. A. Evans, Chilliwack; 3, H. M. Vasey, Ladners.

Stallion, 3 years—Thos. Mercer, Markdale; 2, Thos. Mercer, Markdale; 3, Sangster and Munro, Sidney.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3 years—1, Thos. Mercer, Markdale; 2, Jas. E. Bryce, Victoria.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2 years—1, Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon; 2, Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon.

Brood mare, 3 years and upwards—1, Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon, 2, Inverholme Stock Farm, Ladners; 3, G. H. Hadwin, Duncans.

Gelding or filly, 3 years and under 4 years—1, Inverholme Stock Farm, Ladners; 2, A. Davie.

Gelding or fily, 2 years and under 3 years—1, H. M. Vasey, Ladners; 2, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; 3, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

Heavy Draft Horses
(Unregistered)

Brood mare, 3 years and over—1, Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon; 2, Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon.

Filly or gelding, 3 years or over—H. M. Vasey, Ladners.

Filly or gelding, 2 year and under 3 years—1, Inverholme Stock Farm, Ladners; 2, H. M. Vasey, Ladners.

Filly or gelding, 1 year and under 2 years—1, Inverholme Stock Farm, Ladners.

Foal of 1907, special—1, Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon; 2, Munroe Miller, Mt. Tolmie.

Best team, heavy draft horses, in harness to vehicle—1, Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon; 2, H. M. Vasey, Ladners.

For best foal of 1907, sired by Royal Diamond Jubilee—1, Munroe Miller, Mt. Tolmie.

For best 2 year-old, sired by Royal Diamond Jubilee—Jas. Bryce, Victoria.

Roadsters

Brood mare, 3 years and upwards—Pembroke Stock Farm, Port Gulchon, 1; Walter E. Heal, Royal Oak, 2.

Filly or gelding, 3 years and upwards—J. R. Jennings, Victoria, 1; H. A. Thompson, Victoria, 2; G. H. Brooks, Vancouver, 3.

Filly or gelding, 2 years and under 3 years (shown in harness), special 1429—D. L. Kelly, Victoria, 1; W. N. Mytchell, Victoria, 2.

Filly or gelding, 1 year and under 2 years—Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Gulchon, 1.

Foal of 1907—Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon, 1; Walter E. Heal, Royal Oak, 2.

Pair of matched carriage horses (mares or geldings), 15 1-2 hands and over, in harness to vehicle—Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Gulchon, 1; H. W. Beaven, Duncans, 2; J. A. Mitchell, Victoria, 2.

Single driver, mare or gelding, in harness to vehicle—G. H. Brooks, Vancouver, 1; H. A. Thompson, Victoria, 2.

Industrial

The best Totem pole, in stone or black slate, canoe and dishes, or otherwise the best general carving in stone—Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, Victoria, 1.

For the best canoe, in miniature, with paddles, painted Indian style—Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, Victoria, 1.

For best assortment of serviceable Indian made baskets—Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, Victoria, 1.

For the best mats, plain and ornamental—Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, Victoria, 1.

Machinery

All kinds of electrical inventions and appliances, dynamos, lamps, heating and cooking apparatus, etc.—Diploma and medal, Hutchison Bros. & Co., Victoria; diploma, Hinton & Co.

Carriages, etc.

Display of light work, embracing folding or roll-over top seat and top phaeton, open and top buggies, tea carts, rumble phaetons, democrats and all kinds of single horse buggies, dog carts, sulkies, etc.—Diploma and medal, Wm. Mable, Victoria; diploma, B. C. Hardware Company, Victoria; diploma, John Meston, Victoria.

Dairy Machinery

Cream separators—Diploma and medal, B. C. Hardware Company, Victoria; diploma, E. G. Prior & Co., Victoria.

Hardware, Tools, Cutlery

Fire and burglar-proof safes, vault doors and bank lock combinations—Diploma and medal, E. G. Prior & Co., Victoria.

Furniture and Upholstery

Furniture of all kinds, drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room suites, office furniture, chairs, tables, mantels and over-mantels, pier and mantel mirrors, bed bottoms and mattresses, wall pockets and brackets, upholstering, etc.—Diploma and medal, David Spencer, Limited, Victoria; diploma, Weiler Bros., Victoria.

Bookbinding, Printing, Stationery.

Bookbinding (blank book and letter-press) in all styles of leather cloth, pocketbooks, wallets and fancy leather goods—Diploma, T. N. Hibben & Co., Victoria.

Groceries and Provisions.

Wheat, flour, cracked wheat, buckwheat flour, pot and pearl barley, oatmeal, cornmeal, starch, baking powder, yeast, wedding cakes and confectionery of all descriptions; biscuits, bakers' bread, etc.—Diploma, Vancouver Milling company, Vancouver; diploma, Brackman-Ker company, Victoria.

Wine, Beer, Etc.

Native wines, beer, ale and aerated waters—Diploma, Thorpe & Co. (aerated waters), Victoria; diploma, Victoria Phoenix Brewing company (beer), Victoria.

Knitting and Sewing Machines.

Sewing machines, hand and power, for family and manufacturing purposes—Diploma, Fletcher Bros., Victoria.

Musical Instruments.

Pianos, grand square and upright—Diploma, Fletcher Bros., Victoria.

Chemicals, Drugs, Paint, Etc.

Soaps, laundry and toilet—Diploma, British Columbia Soap Works, Victoria.

Colors in powder, ground in oil, liquid paints and white lead ground in oil, etc., in trade packages—Diploma, Newton & Greer, Victoria.

Stoves and Ranges.

Heating and cooking stoves and ranges, all patterns and sizes—Diploma, medal, D. Spencer, Ltd., Victoria; diploma, A. & W. Wilson, Victoria.

A Vancouver Report.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—It is reported from Vancouver that a petition praying the Dominion government to pass drastic legislation barring all orientals from Canada is being circulated. It is expected the petition will have more than fifty thousand signatures, and will be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The sentiment is in favor of appealing to the King if the decision of the government is not to act immediately. A despatch from Vancouver adds: "If this has no result, measures to prevent the disembarking of orientals at Vancouver, which shall be effective, will be taken."

Zeppelin's Air Voyage

Friedrischaven, Germany, Sept. 30.—Count Zeppeline made a most successful flight in his airship today. He was aloft for seven hours and the machine responded with splendid results to the will of the pilot. It came down on its voyage to take on board a representative of the ministry of war. The trip included a long detour over the country.

DECEPTION USED ON IMMIGRANTS

Victims of Unscrupulous Londoners All Found Employment at Nelson

Nelson, B. C., Oct. 1.—Of the last batch of immigrants who arrived in Nelson under the auspices of the British Emigration, Tourist and Colonization society of Liverpool, of which Rev. J. L. Brooks is president, ten in number, all have had work found for them with the exception of three who will probably fit in somewhere within the next few days. Not any one of them had made any purchase of land, but all had the idea that F. Hammond of this city would find them work which would enable them to purchase some of the fruit land which he had for sale.

Mr. Hammond is indignant over the matter and does not know what can be done except through the publicity of the press. He has cabled Mr. Brooks and also to the agent-general in London imperatively demanding that no more immigrants be sent across. That Rev. J. L. Brooks is conversant with the whole circumstances and is no longer acting under any misapprehension is sufficiently clear through recent correspondence. He writes a letter to one of the emigrants before his departure from England and says he is "worrying" over their chances of work on their arrival here, as he has sent so many men over that the company cannot find them work in clearing land on the home ranch, but at the same time assures them that he is using every effort to find them work on their arrival. Mr. Hammond says the only effort Mr. Brooks is using is the ink he is squandering.

Nelson is not the only scene of the working of this society, which is apparently nothing but a booking agency collecting their commission from the steamers on which they book passengers to Canada. New Brunswick is the latest scene of their exploits.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE CUSTOMS

Figures for September Nearly Fifty Per Cent. More Than Year Ago

(From Wednesday's Daily)

An increase of nearly 50 per cent in comparison with the same month last year and of 10 per cent as compared with August is shown by the customs returns for the month of September. The receipts for duty are in excess of those of last month, but the revenue from Chinese is lower. Fifty-four Chinese paid the head tax of $500, which swelled the receipts from Chinese to $27,140 during September, and a still larger number paid the head tax at Vancouver. During the same month last year but one Chinese paid the entrance fee of $500.

The returns for September at the Victoria customs house are as follows:

Duties	$110,024.98
Chinese revenue	27,140.00
Other revenues	12.75
Total	$137,177.37
Imports, free (approximate)	$ 64,000.00
Imports, dutiable (approximate)	350,000.00
Total	$414,000.00

During the month of September, 1906, the returns were:

Duties	$ 71,097.80
Chinese revenue	568.00
Other revenues	39.90
Total	$ 71,705.70

During August of this year the returns were:

Duties	$100,464.12
Chinese revenue	30,546.00
Other revenues	11.55
Total	$131,021.67

C. P. R. STEAMERS.

Winter Schedule of Local Fleet Being Arranged by Company.

The Vancouver Province says: "The winter sailing schedule of the C. P. R. coasting fleet is now being prepared by the company, and will be announced shortly. Plans are that two steamers shall be maintained on the run between Vancouver and northern British Columbia ports throughout the winter. In all probability the steamer Amur will take the run to the out-of-the-way ports in the Queen Charlottes, and will call at Bella Coola. The Princess Beatrice will be operated to Essington, Port Simpson and points on Portland Canal.

"On the Skagway route steamer Princess May will furnish a weekly service. The Princess Royal, now operating between Vancouver and Skagway, will be placed on the run between Victoria and Seattle for the winter as soon as the flier Princess Victoria is taken from the triangular Vancouver-Victoria-Seattle route next month.

"It is intended that the Princess Victoria shall run between Vancouver and Victoria daily during the winter. The steamer Charmer, now on the night run from Vancouver to Victoria, is to be taken off, and there will be no night boat during the winter."

The above changes were announced in these columns some weeks ago.

RICH ORE FOUND

Strike Made in Moresby Island Carrying Values of One Hundred Dollars to the Ton

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 30.—A rich strike of gold and copper ore at Thunder mountain, near Collinson Bay, Moresby Island was made last Monday by prospectors. Rough assays of this ore made on the spot showed it to carry values as high as $100 to the ton, a large quantity of gold and high percentage of copper.

A. Ikeda, discovered and manager of the Ikeda mines at Ikeda Bay, Moresby Island, arrived on the Beatrice. He shipped eighty tons of ore on the steamer to Ladysmith. One hundred and ten men are now at work on this property, two tunnels have been driven and a third is being opened up. The deposits are showing up well and improving with depth, the ore carrying $6 to $7 in gold and running 20 per cent. copper. The Ikeda wharf has been finished and a tramline six thousand feet long from the mine to the wharf is now working. A twelve-hundred-pound sample of Ikeda ore was brought down by Mr. Ikeda for shipment to Japan.

W. J. Trethway, Cobalt millionaire and formerly of Vancouver, was landed at Collinson Bay with fifteen miners and winter supplies. Mr. Trethway has taken a bond to work a property owned by Mr. R. J. Leckie and associates of Vancouver.

ORGANIZE WHOLE PROVINCE

Asiatic Exclusion League of Vancouver Outlines a Comprehensive Programme of Action

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 27.—Things will be doing in Dominion and Provincial political circles shortly, if the resolutions of the executive committee of the Asiatic Exclusion league carry weight with a majority of the electors, as they were expressed at the committee meeting held in Labor hall last night.

Th entire province is to be organized along "exclusion" lines and the communications from various parts read by the secretary went to show, in the opinion of those present, that many sections are ripe for such organization.

In reply to communications from Victoria a deputation is to be sent to organize an auxiliary league at the capital, while Ladysmith and Nanaimo are to be visited by representatives of the local organization to perfect affiliated societies at these points. Mr. Gordon Grant, secretary of the local organization, and J. E. Phillips are to go, at the society's expense, to push the fight into the island districts.

The report that the Dominion Government has decided to send a delegate to Japan to investigate immigration conditions was interpreted by the meeting as another attempt to shelve and delay settlement of the Asiatic exclusion question and telegrams are to be sent to the Dominion Government protesting against the proposed action.

During the meeting a telephone message was sent to Dr. Monro, Dominion government to investigate immigration asking if his instructions to notify transportation, and his reply was that he had notified all transportation companies that landing of Japanese not specifically passported to Canada would be stopped forthwith. Dr. Monro had made this notification on instructions from Ottawa.

The committee was strongly of the opinion that if any delegate is to be sent to Japan by the Dominion Government to investigate immigration questions he should be a British Columbian and a "fair" man by which was meant one not known to be in favor of employment of Oriental cheap labor, and conversant with British Columbia labor conditions.

Telegrams were phrased with the sanction of the committee to be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to Premier McBride and to Hon. R. L. Borden asking them pointed questions and demanding instant reply. The telegram to Sir Wilfrid which was sent last night was as follows:

"Asiatic Exclusion league endorses exclusion of Japanese unless specifically passported to Canada. Existing limitations having been already exceeded, we demand the exclusion of any further immigrants this year. We also feel that the matter has already been sufficiently investigated and that the government only needs to act. We demand exclusion by legislation; not by limitation."

QUEEN CHARLOTTE MINES

Active Operations on Some of the Properties of the Northern Island Group

Jedway, Sept. 21.—The hotel here is nearing completion. The furniture will arrive on the twenty-third, and will soon be put in place. The house will then have a grand opening, and will also be a welcome sight to the boys, as they can have their meals cooked for them while waiting for the boat to bring their mail. Jedway, having the only postoffice on Moresby island, all the boys collect here and tell their troubles and the good luck they are having in the hills. After the arrival of the boat they stock up again, and away to the hills or another two weeks.

The Copper Queen is working two shifts now and is running into some very nice looking copper ore. The clearing for the tramway is being pushed as rapidly as possible, about 3,200 feet being cleared at present.

Collision Bay is making a move in the right direction. Mr. Tretheway, who has just bonded the property known as the Carlisle, is preparing to open it up this winter. A float has been contracted for, to be ready on the arrival of the steamer of the 23d. Mr. Tretheway is bringing up lumber for bunkhouses and all other buildings necessary for making the start. Judging from the size of the float, he must have a liberal supply of everything else. Mr. Taylor came in from Collision today and reports that the boys are making good headway with the float. Nearly all of the logs are in the water, and another couple of days will see the float put together.

Mr. Tretheway figures on putting in a tramway 2,000 feet to connect with the Meal Ticket, Cash Box and Treasure Vault claims, also a wharf, so there will be something doing at Collision Bay for the winter.

Mr. Carlisle, after settling up the affairs of the company, will take a long needed rest, to which he is entitled, as he has been working hard the last year developing the property.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 30.—Premier McBride left for the coast at midnight Saturday, at the conclusion of the Borden meeting, going via Spokane. R. L. Borden, Mr. Bergeron and Dr. Reid spent a pleasant but very quiet day here yesterday, going up the lake in a launch in the afternoon and visiting some of the local fruit ranches. This morning Mr. Borden and party left on the regular Boundary train for Grand Forks, where they addressed a meeting this evening. No account of the meeting has yet reached here. The party will come back here on a special tonight and will take the steamer for East Kootenay, leaving here at 6 a.m. to-morrow. In the evening tomorrow a mass meeting will be held at Cranbrook, when Mr. Borden will be the principal speaker. Great preparations have been made, and a successful gathering is promised.

DIGGING BONES OF UNKNOWN ANIMAL

Passengers of Princess Beatrice See Skeleton Being Dug From Earth

(From Tuesday's Daily)

When the steamer Princess Beatrice was at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte islands, some of her passengers visited the scene where a party of five workmen are exhuming the skeleton of some great animal that seemingly roamed in the northern islands in the pre-glacial period, and they say the remains are those of an animal larger than any heretofore found in the north where many mastodons have already been taken from the earth. The remains uncovered to date show that the animal, whatever it was, stood at least forty feet high, and measured eight feet across the top of the back. The head was seven feet wide, and the cavities left where the tusks had seemingly protruded are sixteen inches in diameter. Photographs were taken of men crawling through these cavities. The scene of the find is close to Skidegate inlet, about four miles distant from the landing place. Part of the skeleton has already been sent down, and the remainder is to be sent to Vancouver.

News was brought by the Princess Beatrice that development work had commenced on the Collinson bay group of copper mines, where work was being carried on by Mr. Tretheway, a well known mining man from Cobalt. Work was proceeding with good success on the other mines now being developed. Ikeda, superintendent of the Awaya-Ikeda mines, being developed by Japanese on Ikeda bay, came to Vancouver as a passenger on the Princess Beatrice.

The steamer brought seventy saloon passengers and fifty deck passengers, as well as 15,000 cases of salmon, the bulk being landed at this port.

CONCLUDE THEIR CONVENTION HERE

Independent Foresters Elect Their Officers and Transact Other Business

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The high court of British Columbia of the Independent Order of Foresters resumed its session yesterday morning in the A.O.U.W. hall, when High Chief Ranger Timmins, of Vernon, presided. The report of the committee on constitutional laws was again taken up and disposed of. The committee on finance made a report which was adopted with some amendments, and some of the clauses were referred back for further consideration.

The chief ranger of court Cariboo, J. Manson, and the ladies of Companion Court Far West here, extended an invitation to the delegates to a tally-ho ride after luncheon, which was unanimously accepted at 1 o'clock. Three tally-hos were in waiting at the door of the lodge room and the delegates to the high court were seen conspicuously placed, taking in the sights of the city of Victoria. After being entertained in this manner for two hours the delegates and guests visited the parliament buildings where they were welcomed by Premier McBride and given the freedom of the buildings. The members of the high court, as well as the visiting brethern were photographed on the steps of the parliament buildings.

The high court resumed its session at 4.15 o'clock when High Chief Ranger Timmins declared the next order of business to be the election of officers, and requested the supreme vice-chief ranger, J. D. Clark, of Dayton, Ohio, to preside during the election. In almost every case the officers contest for the various positions was keenly fought, with the exception of the office of high chief ranger, which was given to E. H. Murphy, of Vancouver, by the unanimous consent of the members of the high court. After keen competition Wesley Willard, mayor of Cumberland, was elected high vice-chief ranger and M. J. Crehan, F.C.A., appointed high secretary, while C. R. King, a veteran from Court Cariboo, Victoria, was elected high councillor, and A. K. Connelly, high physician.

Victoria took away the honors from Vancouver by electing Ald. Fullerton and Edward Parsons for high auditors. The supreme court representatives, having at this juncture to leave to attend the sessions of the high court of the State of Washington, addressed the court.

Harvey Collins, in an impressive manner informed the delegates present how the funds of the organization were disposed of, and J. D. Clark, supreme vice-chief ranger, gave an eloquent address outlining the duties of all true Foresters, with special reference to the position which the "knockers" occupied. He highly complimented the Victoria delegates on the manner in which the visitors had been entertained and declared that Victoria was the most picturesque city he had ever had the honor of visiting. He hoped that the day was not far distant when he would have the pleasure of returning here to again drink in the many pleasures and beauties that are enjoyed by Victorians.

The members of the high court here rose en masse and cheered the supreme court officers and sang "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

In the evening the sessions were resumed and the work of the high court again taken up. Reports of the various committees were submitted, and Past High Chief Ranger F. C. Wolfenden, of Armstrong, installed the officers of the High Court for the ensuing term. After the installation of officers the retiring chiefs as well as several of the delegates from the interior address the high court, expressing their gratification at the vast strides which the order has made in British Columbia during the last term, the net gain having been three new courts and 501 new beneficiary members. Great praise was bestowed upon Thomas L. Beaven, of Victoria, who has acted in the district department during the last two years and whose work has not been equalled in any other department.

Rev. James Irvine, of Vancouver, was also praised for his efficient work and all expressed the hope that the fundamental principals of the order would be carried out by the officers just elected.

This is the first session of the high court to which ladies were appointed to hold offices in the gift of the high court. Mrs. Carlow, of Victoria, and Mrs. Tucker, of Vancouver, being added to the staff, and E. H. Murphy, high chief ranger, in making the appointments, expressed the hope that by this innovation Forestry in British Columbia might prosper a hundredfold.

PROVINCIAL LIBERALS

About 200 Delegates Present at Vancouver Convention

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—The provincial Liberal convention opened here this afternoon, about 200 delegates from all parts of the province being present. Fred Peters, K. C., presided.

The principal business today was the reception of delegates and the appointment of committees. John Oliver, M. P. P., was appointed convener of the committee on resolutions and E. Ferguson of Nelson convener of the committee on organization, while F. J. Deane, V. W. Odlum, George Cross and J. E. Norcross were appointed a press committee.

A business meeting is being held this evening. It is expected that the convention will close tomorrow afternoon, and a smoking concert will be held in honor of the visitors tomorrow evening.

The Dominion members present are: Hon. Mr. Templeman, Senator Bostock, R. G. Macpherson, W. A. Galliher and Ralph Smith. All the members of the local opposition are present, with the exception of Messrs. Jones and Yorston from Cariboo, Dr. Kergin from Skeena and Mr. Brewster from Alberni. There is no talk of formulating a platform, the convention being solely for organization purposes.

C. P. R. Retaliates

Montreal, Oct. 1.—The Canadian Pacific railway western management is now considering the question of extending its line from Lethbridge in a northeasterly direction towards Saskatoon, through the heart of the wheat country. This is said is a reply to the invasion of its territory by the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Hill lines.

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CAP WHITE'S ORIENTAL	35c	BRADY'S CHOW CHOW	25c
DAVIES' SWEET	25c	BRADY'S SWEET MIXED	35c
DAVIES' RELISH	25c	HEINZ SWEET MIXED	40c
CALIFORNIAN HOME SW. Mixed	25c	HEINZ SWEET CHERKINS	40c

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PRAIRIE WHEAT GRADING WELL

Inspectors' Returns at Winnipeg Make Fairly Satisfactory Showing

LARGE PERCENTAGE GOOD

More Than Three-Fourths Found to Be No. 3 Northern or Better

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—The pessimist who since the commencement of harvest has been devoting most of his energy to knocking the crop and generally decrying the country must have received a rude jolt last week if he devoted any time to the study of the inspection returns, showing how the receipts of wheat have been grading to date.

During the past week the movement of grain, retarded by late cutting and threshing, became quite free, and for the first time the public has been given an idea of the quality of the crop just harvested. The returns of inspectors so far made would indicate that the pessimists' opinion is not being borne out by the results, as only a very small percentage of the wheat is grading low. The facts are that during the week commencing on Monday, Sept 23, and ending yesterday, 353 cars of new wheat were inspected at Winnipeg. Of these no less than 712, or over 83 per cent., graded No. 3 northern or better, a splendid showing when one considers the conditions under which the great proportion of the crop was harvested. During each day of the week in question the percentage of No. 1 northern wheat inspected has been greater than any other grades, with No. 2 northern second, but always some distance away.

Saturday and Sunday were typical examples. On the former, out of 186 cars of new wheat inspected 157 went No. 3 northern or above, of which two cars were No. 1 hard, 85 cars No. 1 northern, 55 cars No. 2 northern and 15 cars No. 3 northern. On Sunday 172 cars were inspected, of which 140 went No. 3 northern or better, grading as follows: One car No. 1 hard, 71 cars No. 1 northern, 57 cars No. 2 northern and 11 cars No. 3 northern.

Grain men unite in expressing the opinion that the showing so far made is a remarkably good one, and all are highly pleased at the results attained.

EXPECTS A BALANCE ON THE RIGHT SIDE

Secretary Smart of Exhibition Expects That Receipts Will Be More Than Expenditure

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The exhibition offices were thronged all day yesterday with exhibitors collecting the prizes won during last week's competition at the fair, and Secretary J. E. Smart was kept busy from the time he entered the office until he left. During a temporary lull in the rush for premiums and rewards, he found time to say in conversation with a reporter for the Colonist that the exhibition had been the most successful in the history of the association. He believed it was very probable that when the accounts had all been straightened out that a balance would be found on the right side of the ledger—something unprecedented in the history of the local exhibition.

In past years the association has always been assisted in the holding of the fair by subscriptions solicited from the local merchants. This year was the first time an attempt had been made to put it on a self-sustaining basis. No subscriptions at all had been asked for, and the association was making the experiment of running it on a business basis. The exceptional attendance, which has surpassed even the most sanguine expectations of the committee, had brought the receipts up to a point that made it possible to quit with a balance to the good.

It will take some weeks to straighten out matters and pay off outstanding accounts, but it is thought that the receipts will more than offset the expenditures. It is not expected that there will be any large surplus, but if there if any at all the committee is of the opinion that it will have much for congratulation in view of past experiences.

MINING CO'S BIG PAY-ROLL

Consolidate of Canada, Ltd., Pays Annually for Wages About $1,750,000

Phoenix, B.C., Oct. 1.—One of the great mining and smelting enterprises of British Columbia is the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Canada, Ltd., owning and operating the extensive Trail smelter and refining works; the Center-Star War Eagle group of gold-copper mines at Rossland; the rich St. Eugene lead-silver mine at Moyie, some mines in the Slocan, and the Snowshoe, War Eagle and other groups in Phoenix camp in the Boundary.

Up to a little over a year ago this company had no interest whatever in the Boundary, confining its enterprise entirely to the Kootenays, where it has been signally successful—which is best shown by the fact that it is paying regularly ten per cent. dividends on a capital of $5,500,000, of which less than $5,000,000 has been issued.

In the summer of 1906, however, control was obtained of the Snowshoe group in this camp, and Charles Biesel was placed in charge as superintendent. The greatest activity was at once apparent at the Snowshoe, and the mine was opened up in full blast, with R. A. Fraser as foreman. During the balance of the year 1906 the company shipped some 8,400 tons of ore, and this year thus far about 100,000 tons of ore have been sent out from the Snowshoe to the company's Trail smelter and to the smelter of the B. C. Copper Co. at Greenwood. Regular shipments are now maintained at the rate of about 600 tons daily, which rate would be increased if the smelters could handle the ore.

No little amount of development has been done at the Snowshoe since Mr. Biesel took hold. The machinery plant was about doubled in capacity, and electricity was substituted for steam. A trolley system was put in at the tunnel level, thereby reducing the cost of handling the ore. A complete water system was installed. On the surface extensive stripping was done, showing up much larger bodies of good copper ore, amounting to many thousands of tons, and the entire programme of development has been carried forward with an idea of permanency and economy, with many thousands of dollars spent in betterment of many kinds.

The New Acquisitions.

But the aggressive policy of the company did not stop with the Snowshoe. This summer the War Eagle group of some dozen claims, adjoining the Granby group on the south, was purchased from the Phoenix Amalgamated Copper Mines, Ltd., and in addition some twenty or thirty other properties were taken under option and bond. Thus the company showed that it was here to stay and proposed to secure some of the good things of Phoenix camp while they could be had at anything like reasonable prices.

At the War Eagle, on purchasing, a force of men was immediately set at work under Phil James, numbering from 30 to 50, as occasion required. Extensive surface prospecting was undertaken, the 190-foot shaft was unwatered, and an old shaft deepened.

A diamond drill was set to work, and if reports can be credited, larger and better copper ore bodies have been disclosed by the operations. The War Eagle machinery plant has been greatly enlarged an will be operated by electricity, and a commodious bunkhouse was built there.

Altogether the company employs from 175 to 200 men in this camp, making a wage payroll alone of from $17,600 to $20,000 per month.

Showing the importance of the Consolidated company, it has been published that, at its various mines and reduction works, there are employed approximately 1,500 men, the annual expenditure for wages being about $1,750,000. The operation of the properties entails an expenditure each year of some $3,500,000, exclusive of sums spent in purchase of ores. The annual tax bill of the company at full capacity is approximately $57,000.

BANK CLEARINGS STEADILY GROW

Figures for Past Nine Months Show Big Increase Over Previous Year

(From Wednesday's Daily)

From January 1 up to and including Sept. 30, nine months, local bank clearings aggregated $40,634,163, compared with $31,370,852 for the corresponding period last year. Not a single month this year but shows a gratifying increase over the corresponding month in 1906, and in fact with three months still to go the clearings up-to-date this year are but five millions behind those for the full twelve months last year. This steady increase in the bank figures, month after month, is eloquent testimony to the progress which Victoria is making in a business way. Clearings have been termed the barometer of trade and as such indicate the commercial prosperity of a city. This growth in local bank clearings has been consistent. In 1904 the year's total was $33,070,009; in 1905 they had increased to $36,890,464, and in 1906 the total was $45,615,615. This year it is safe to say that the figures will be well over the $50,000,000 mark.

In September the clearings totalled $4,422,859, compared with $3,874,997 for the same month in 1906; $3,472,553 in 1905, and $2,634,172 in 1904. The clearings for each month of the present year as compared with the same months last year are given below:

	1907.	1906.
January	$ 3,909,509	$ 3,515,434
February ...	3,750,822	2,888,017
March	4,059,507	3,873,215
April	4,554,411	3,272,826
May	4,853,411	3,320,781
June	4,848,161	2,992,569
July	5,208,912	3,849,657
August ...	5,026,521	3,791,456
September ..	4,422,859	3,874,997
Total (7 Mos.)	40,634,163	31,370,852

G.T.P. OFFICIALS AT VANCOUVER

President Hays' Statement—Activity of Asiatic Exclusion League

Vancouver, Sept. 30. — President Hays, of the G. T. P., and party arrived from Prince Rupert this morning. When interviewed, Mr. Hays said his company would complete the construction of the G. T. P. transcontinental line by 1911, and afterwards proposed to build from Fort George to Vancouver. He said Prince Rupert lots would be placed on the market next summer.

President Hays, Vice President Morse and party left for Seattle this afternoon. He did not go to Victoria, as was expected, but stated that Mr. Bacon, harbor engineer, and Mr. Taft, assistant solicitor of the company, would go over and confer with the government.

The city council here tonight voted down a request of the Anti-Asiatic league to hold another meeting in the city hall, on a division of six to three. The league held a meeting tonight and appointed a deputation to go down to Victoria this week to interview the chief commissioner of lands and works on the enforcement of the condition in timber licences prohibiting the holders from employing Orientals. They will hold another public meeting on Monday evening in some other place than the city hall. W. W. B. McInnes and George H. Cowan are announced to be among the speakers.

NEW FREIGHTER WILL BE BUILT

Leeming & Co. Will Build Vessel Larger Than Steamer Trader

OSCAR SOLD TO LOCAL FIRM

Brackman & Ker Buy Freighter to Carry Produce From the Fraser

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The rapid growth of general freighting between Victoria and adjacent ports has induced Leeming & company to decide upon the immediate construction of a steam freighter, slightly larger than the steamer Trader, built on similar lines for the general freighting business done by this firm.

The steamer Oscar owned by Leeming & Co. which has been engaged for some years in general freighting, has been sold to Brackman & Ker and will carry produce and foodstuffs from the Fraser river to Victoria for this well known firm. The Oscar was built here about ten years ago by Capt. Stromgren and associates. The charter of the steamer Cascade of Leeming & Co. to the marine and fisheries department of the Dominion government to carry material for the construction of new lighthouses and the sale of the steamer Oscar left the company without a vessel for its own freighting, and the steamer J. L. Card was taken on a time charter.

The J. L. Card is, however, too small to cover the expanding business, and it has been decided that a new steam freighter will be built for the company. Plans for the new vessel are now engaging the consideration of the company and it is expected tenders will be invited within a few days for the construction of the vessel.

The small freighters, which now make up a considerable fleet, have been enjoying a good carrying trade for some time past and with the growth of business it is being found necessary to add other vessels, of which that of Leeming & Co. will be the first.

MANY PEOPLE MEET PRESIDENT

Characteristic Speech Delivered to Great Audience at Keokuk

Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Keokuk put on her Sunday dress to receive the president of the United States, when he arrived here at nine o'clock today, and the people of the city were assisted in their reception of the chief magistrate by a notable gathering of distinguished men, including the governors of more than a dozen states, a number of members of both houses of congress, and the members of the inland waterway commission. The occasion of the president coming to Keokuk was the movement in the interest of a deep waterway down the Mississippi river to the gulf, and this city was selected as the point of embarkation on his voyage down the river, which will end at Memphis next Friday. He made a noteworthy speech at Rand park to many thousands of people.

The reception to the president both along the line of march and at the park was cordial in the extreme, and he was in excellent health and spirits. He embarked on the steamer Mississippi a few minutes before noon, and is scheduled to reach St. Louis at 9:45 a. m. tomorrow. He was accompanied by Governor Frantz, of Oklahoma, and Seth Bullock, of the Black Hills.

As at Canton, the president did not deliver his speech just as he had prepared it and given it to the press. He did not omit any portion but frequently turned from his manuscript to interject extemporaneous remarks for the purpose of emphasis and elaboration. Before beginning he insisted that the ropes be let down so as to admit enough people to fill a number of vacant seats, and when a man and woman appeared carrying children he directed that they be given chairs.

"Now," he said, when these preliminaries had been arranged to his satisfaction, "you can proceed."

Again, as on yesterday, his theme was the similar treatment for rich and poor, and again he found occasion to point his story with familiar coloquialisms.

"Isn't this good doctrine?" he asked, after stating his proposition, addressing the Grand Army group in front of him, and when he received a shout of assent he proceeded to say that, while he was willing to help the man who stumbles and falls, but not to carry the man who "lies down."

"It does him no good, and is too much for me," he said.

He dwelt on the necessity for self-mastery, declaring that "every man must have a master," and adding that "if he does not master himself some one else will do so."

In another connection he laid down the general proposition that an A1 private soldier is worth a number of major generals, but added that an A1 major general is invaluable, the point being that individual merit is the pearl of great price in every walk of life.

He was willing to help the big railroad magnate if he was honest, and would protect him against the demagogue, but he would not desist in his condemnation of those who were not acting honestly.

"You will remember that a year ago I expressed my opinion of certain undesirable citizens," he said, "and I will stand by what I said."

He also emphasized the importance of preparation for any work. That the American people can "whip the world," he conceded, but he contended that they would have a hard time doing it if not prepared.

There was a considerable rainfall during the delivery of the speech, but the preident did not allow it to interfere in any way.

After he had concluded he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the negroes of Keokuk. The incident seemed to touch the president. He grasped the hand of the speaker, who was a negro, and held it tightly while he made reply, saying that he accepted the present with great pleasure, and added that in dealing with the negro, as in dealing with the white, he followed what he believed to be the only sane principle—that of treating every man according to his merits as an individual, regardless of race.

MOROCCO ARRANGEMENTS.

France Makes a Number of Demands On the Sultan.

Paris, Oct. 1.—At his approaching interview with Sultan Abdel Aziz at Rabat, M. Regnault, the French minister, will make the following demands on the Moroccan ruler:

1—A settlement of all the back claims of France interior and posterior to the murder of Dr. Mauchamp.

2—A definite arrangement for policing the Algerian frontier zone.

3—A settlement of the Casablanca affair, including a contribution towards the war expenses and indemnity for French citizens who suffered from the anti-foreign outbreak there.

4—The immediate execution of the reforms provided for by the Algeciras convention, beginning with the installation at the ports of Franco-Spanish police.

The powers signatory of the Algeciras convention, with the exception of Spain, have agreed to the measures formulated by France with the view of preventing the introduction of contraband into Morocco. In spite of Spanish reservations, the measures determined upon will be placed in operation.

The French foreign office has received complete proof that Mulai Hafig is not hostile to France, but simply desires French neutrality in his contest for the sultanship. A. Taszai, brother of Mohammed Taszai, finance minister of Morocco, has arrived in Paris from Marseilles and opened negotiations to pledge the sultan's jewels for money to meet the war expenditure.

ADMIRALTY DENIES.

London, Sept. 30.—Reports have been appearing in the London newspapers for the past week from Canadian sources that the British admiralty intended to re-establish the naval base at Esquimalt, B. C. Replying to an inquiry today, officials of the admiralty said there was no foundation for the rumors, adding that there was no intention either of resuming control of the fortifications at Esquimalt, which were taken over by the Canadian government, or of increasing the strength of the British fleet in Pacific waters.

FINE EXHIBITION AT ROYAL CITY

Opening Yesterday — Instructive Address Given by Minister Tatlow

New Westminster, Oct. 1.—Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir opened the provincial exhibition today in pleasant weather.

The feature of the opening proceedings was a speech by Minister of Agriculture Tatlow, in which he expounded the government policy regarding agriculture and kindred industries. He said the products of the province exceeded seven millions of dollars. But an almost equal sum was spent on products which could be raised or made here. Two million dollars were spent on butter alone. He hoped the exhibition, good as it was, would prove the procursor of much greater exhibitions.

The display is the best in the history of Westminster. Many visitors from the east are present.

BOXERS' ATTACK ON MISSIONS

French Priest Killed and China Inland Mission Buildings Burned

Shanghai, Sept. 30.—Details received here today in regard to the outbreak of Boxerism at Kanchow Fu, province of Kiang Si, last week, say that the buildings of the Catholic mission and the China Inland mission there were destroyed as the result of riots organized against worshippers of the "Great White God."

A French priest was killed, but other missionaries, including the Americans, Messrs. Horne and Marshall, and their families, are safe.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—The station of the China Inland mission at Kanchow Fu, reported destroyed by Boxers, consisted of two residences occupied by the missionaries, a chapel and two schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Horne, of Hamilton, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marshall of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Hall of England and R. W. Porteous and J. L. Rowe, also of England, were in charge. At the American headquarters of the China Inland mission in this city no news has been received of the trouble in Kanchow Fu. A letter from there about two months ago indicated everything quiet at that time, and no trouble anticipated. The China Inland mission is an inter-denominational society, and has branches all over. The branch in this city is in charge of Rev. H. W. Frost.

New York, Sept. 30.—No advices regarding the Boxer outbreak at Kanchow Fu have been received here by the Rev. Joseph Freri, American director for the propagation of the faith. "Doubtless the Catholic mission destroyed in Kanchow Fu was a small building which was used by the missionary in periodical visits to that place," said he. "I doubt if there is a resident missionary in Kanchow Fu, as we have no record that one has been established there."

Shopman (to undecided customer come to purchase a dog-trough)—"Would you like one with "dog" painted on it, madam?" Customer—"N-no. You see, the dog can't read, and my husband does'nt drink water! —Punch.

COMPLICATIONS IN MANCHURIA

China and Japan Unable to Agree on Terms of Settlement

CHINESE TROOPS SENT IN

Japan Adds Another Demand to the List Previously Submitted

Pekin, Sept. 30.—There has been a complete deadlock between China and Japan over Manchurian affairs since June 30 last, and the action of the United States toward Japan has now become a feature of the situation. The administrations at Mukden and Pekin welcome what the officials call a "revival of America's interest" in sending the battleship fleet to the Pacific after apparent indifference to the far East situation, and as a result the Chinese officials are resisting the demands of the Japanese.

After four months of fruitless negotiations the viceroy of Manchuria, Hu Shih Chang, has arrived in Pekin to explain the state of affairs in his jurisdiction. The board of war has been installed in a new and splendid war office. The regarrisoning of Manchuria is in progress. The government is adding 20,000 troops drilled in modern warfare to the 10,000 old-time troops now in that part of the empire. All these troops are being equipped for winter service, the authorities being determined to suppress the Chinese bandits, whose activity always has been a source of annoyance to the government.

Japan has met these activities of the new Chinese administration with new demands, adding to the original questions, the post customs, Yalu timber concession, the Shalling mines, the restoration of the telegraphic lines and public buildings and the control of rights to reside in Manchuria, another question, namely, the delimitation of the Korean-Manchurian boundary.

The relations between China and Russia on the subject of Manchuria have improved. Russia is co-operating with China in the development of postal, customs and railroad facilities.

NEW BOUNDARY CAMP

Announced That a Minneapolis Syndicate Will Develop a Rich Property Near Grand Forks

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 1.—Situated at an elevation of 2400 feet above sea level, and at the very threshold of Grand Forks, being only three miles west of the city, is Eagle Hill mining camp, which is at present attracting considerable attention owing to the numerous showings of high grade copper ore found there. One of these claims called the Gold Axe, owned by J. Holmes, has a most phenomenal showing of copper ore. The ledge on this property has been traced over 1500 feet in length and over 200 feet in width. Assays from this property run as high as 10 per cent. in copper alone. The Gold Axe is only one of forty claims in this camp which have big surface showings.

Probably the very first company to open up this camp will be a Minneapolis syndicate, which is at present negotiating for a group in the very centre of the camp. The Great Northern railway passes close to this camp, making the transportation of ore and the importation of coke for smelting purposes simply a matter of detail.

BANKER TALKS ON LOAN MATTER

Reason for Canadian Banks Keeping Money on Call in New York

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—"I think the banks have loaned up to their limit, and that business has expanded to a greater extent than those made with the banks," was a statement made today by George Burns, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, when discussing the alleged money stringency. He also pointed to the fact that the statements as to a curtailment by the banks were quite mistaken. The government returns, he pointed out, showed a steady expansion of current loans. Regarding the criticism of the banks for loaning money abroad, Mr. Burns said that that was the result of a misapprehension. Some banks were transacting business outside of Canada, and they were getting deposits from outside of Canada as well as lending money at the same places. It was imperative for the banks to keep a certain amount of cash immediately available, and the only way they had of doing this was to lend it on call in New York. To this course the only alternative was to keep the money idle in the vaults of the banks. Speaking of commercial conditions, Mr. Burns was quite hopeful. As to the west he did not wish to speak as he had just arrived.

PULP WOOD EXPORT

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The government is taking into consideration the question of the exportation of pulp wood, and it is expected that at the next session of parliament a measure putting a stop to the sale of such wood outside the country will be passed. The matter has been brought to the attention of the administration owing to the tremendous inroads that have been made upon the pulp wood resources of the country in recent years. The drain for both the home manufacturer and for the foreign market has become so great as to alarm those who are thoroughly alive to the situation. If it should continue on its present scale it will be a serious matter in the near future. The government has been urged from many quarters to take action to prevent the destruction of the pulp wood resources, and it is convinced that something ought to be done, and that without delay.

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NOTICE
The Weight of the
SWANS
Will be announced after the New Westminster Exhibition
B. C. Soap Works

PUT YOUR WANTS IN THE COLONIST

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

THE EXHIBITION

All the boys and girls of Victoria had a holiday and a half last week, and a great many of them attended the show. It would be very interesting to know what all those thousands of sharp eyes saw and what the children thought of the exhibition. Some, perhaps, got no further than the side shows, and all the boys would contrive to see the horse races either from the fences or the grand stand. A number both of boys and girls admired the pet animals and saw the prize chickens. City children are somewhat afraid of the long horns of many of the cattle, but admired the stock parade, where the animals were to be seen at their best at a safe distance. Inside no boy could withstand the temptation of looking at Hutchinson's electrical display, nor of deriving both pleasure and profit from the sight. Fewer would stop to look at Spencer's display from the Albion iron works, but that too is interesting, for the stoves were made in town, and before long the iron to make them will be dug from our own mines and manufactured on Vancouver island. The fruit was enough to make any boy's mouth water—girls are never greedy. Such beautiful apples, plums, and even grapes and peaches do not grow in many parts of Canada, and better than the best specimens are not found in the empire. The vegetables showed what can be done by intelligent labor on the soil of Vancouver island, and some of the mainland farmers came over to show what the soil of the Chilliwack valley can produce. The girls all went upstairs to see what pretty things skilful fingers can make, and a good many both boys and girls took a look at the pictures, and admired the beautiful flowers, whether cut or growing.

What idea of the resources of the province would an intelligent young person get from the exhibition? He would come away with the idea that there were a great number of very fine farms, and that the farmers were both enterprising, industrious, and intelligent. All this and more he would conclude, is true of the fruit-growers of the province, and if he thought a little he would see that where so much has been done in a few years, a great deal more and better work should be done in the future. He would find that there were a few manufacturers and more enterprising merchants. This and perhaps more a stranger would gather from the exhibition. But this is very far from representing all the industries of the province or even of Vancouver island. There are many hundreds of people working in the coal mines. Their labor requires special training and contributes greatly to the wealth of our province. Not many miles from Victoria men are engaged in the copper and silver mines and marble and iron are found not far away. There was no sign of their work.

Better timber does not grow in the world than that produced on Vancouver island. There is an army of lumbermen in the woods and numbers are engaged in the mills in preparing the lumber for the builder and manufacturer. Then there are the fisheries—salmon and other fish are taken in great quantities and either preserved or sent in cold storage to other countries, while there is a whaling station on the west coast.

These great industries of mining, lumbering and fishing were not represented. To give even a faint idea of what is being accomplished by the workers in these industries would perhaps require more money, time and trouble than these busy people or their employers could spare. It used to be thought that the only industries pursued on Vancouver island or indeed in British Columbia were these. The young people who went to the fair know that we can, if we make the most of our opportunities, grow food for our miners, lumbermen and fishermen, that farming is one of the greatest of our resources, and that among the occupations which boys and girls should be preparing themselves for is the cultivation of the ground.

THOREAU

Just ninety years ago there was born in the beautiful little town of Concord, near Boston, in Massachusetts, a very remarkable man. As a boy Henry David Thoreau used to be sent to the pasture with his mother's cows. Instead of looking upon this as a disagreeable task it seems to have been then that he learned to see in the fields and woods and sky around that beauty which made him determine to devote his life to the study of nature. Then as much as now the majority of men spent their lives in trying how much money they could gather together. Thoreau early made up his mind that he would try how little he could live on. He went to school and afterwards to the University of Harvard, where in those days there were many distinguished students. He learned to love books, and all his life he spent much of his time in company with the thoughts of men of the past, who lived for him in the pages he loved so well. But his chief companions were the wild creatures that inhabited his neighborhood. You have read of great naturalists who have roamed the world over to find new species of birds or animals. Thoreau preferred becoming thoroughly acquainted with the habits of those near him. And the wonderful thing was that the wild creatures returned his love. Robert Louis Stephenson tells us that "He pulled the woodchuck out of its hole by the tail; the hunted fox came to him for protection; wild squirrels have been seen to nestle in his waistcoat; he would thrust his arm into a pool and bring forth a bright, panting fish, lying undismayed in the palm of his hand." As a lad of twelve Thoreau made collections for the great naturalist Agassiz.

Although Thoreau did not care for money, it must not be thought that he was unable to perform the labor necessary to earn it. He was a very skilful craftsman. It is said that a manufacturer once offered him a situation on seeing how decorously he closed the window of a railway carriage.

There were few things he could not do and do well. But he would not spend his life away from his beloved animals and his cherished books. So that he might study uninterruptedly he tried a most curious experiment.

By Walden Pond, in a forest almost within sight and sound of the city, he built with his own hands a house for himself and lived there for five years, cultivating his garden and working for a few weeks in the year at surveying or some other business by which he could earn a little money to supply his simple wants. In these lonely years he obtained much knowledge of the quiet world in which he lived. He afterwards returned to the world of men and became a great friend of the poet and philosopher Emerson.

Though so tender to the creatures of wood and air and water, this strange man had little love for men and women. He would rather be alone than in the company of the most of them. We only get what we give and it is not to be wondered at that, though men admired his learning and his research, they did not love him. Here we will close this short sketch of a most interesting character, one who dared to live as he thought right in spite of the opinions of those around him and who in his forty-five years of life accomplished much.

A DEADLY ANCHORAGE

PART I.

Bert Saxon went whistling towards the little slip where his boat lay with others. One hand was in his pocket, in the other was fishing tackle, with lead sinker dangling carelessly. In the side pocket of Bert's jacket was a tin of bait—lob-worms, dug up from the mud when the tide was lowest. On the back of Bert's saucy young head his little cloth cap stuck somehow; nobody quite knew by what means, least of all Bert himself, who did not even care. But it stuck, and that sufficed. A cheeky-looking lad he was, of some fourteen merry summers, who took things cheerily, and was better at games than books. He was especially at home upon the water, and could manage a boat with very fair skill. One think he lacked, however, in connection with this. Bert was no swimmer, and this was not by any means a creditable thing. All boys—and particularly all boys who are often upon the water—should swim.

He reached the slip-way and flung his tackle into the boat. Rudder and oars had been left there from last time.

"Give me a hand, Jim," he called to an old fellow standing near with his hands in his pockets and looking at nothing with all his might. Jim leisurely took his hands from their resting-place and good-naturedly helped the lad launch his boat.

"Thanks," said the boy; "If I catch a whale I'll give you half."

"All right, sir; and don't you forget," chuckled Jim, his hands having sprung back to their accustomed position.

Bert bent to his oars, and was already some boat's length away. A small boy came running sharply along the water front where the fishermen's cottages clustered, and turned on to the slip.

"Hi, Bert! You said you'd take me next time. Hi, Bert! Don't leave a fellow; you said I could come."

There was quite a pathos of eagerness in the little chap's voice. Evidently Bert was a hero to him, and the pleasure of a journey in his company was very great.

The boy instantly back-watered.

"All right, young un," he cried. "Just in time! In you pop, and don't sink the ship."

The little fellow needed no second bidding, he was in almost before the boat had touched the slip, his face flushed with excitement.

"I'll steer!" he cried, and took the tiller handle, as one used to it from his cradle upward.

Bert laughed good-humoredly.

"Steer away, Willy, if you want to; but wait till we get out into the stream, there are too many boats and buoys about here. I'd rather do my own steering with the oars till we get where a hundred yards out of our course won't do any harm."

Somewhat crestfallen, the small boy obeyed; but his spirits could not long be kept under.

"What're you going to catch, Bert?" he asked, when they were gone a little higher up stream.

"Wish I knew," grunted Bert, pulling vigorously at the oars, for they were crossing a strong current of the tide.

There were many such currents in the harbor, which ran for miles inland and abounded in bays and creeks, where the green fields came down close to the water's edge; and where, too, in many places, steep, rocky shores rose above high-water mark, the cliffs crowned by thick woodlands. When the flood-tide was taken many a pleasant excursion could be made up one or other of these creeks, but the boatman must needs watch his time; else, if careless, he had every chance of being stranded upon the mud when the tide had turned, and having to get ashore as best he could, or wait impatiently for the next rising of the waters.

Bert pulled up the stream some time in silence, and the small boy watched him, now and again taking a furtive hold of the tiller, and giving the boat a corkscrew course under the impression that he was helping.

"That'll be enough, sonny," cried Bert at last. "If you'll be careful not to help I daresay I can get Coshen Creek in time; but I've to go from one side of the harbor to the other whenever your hand shakes, we shan't get much of a look in at fishing. Perhaps I'll teach you some day."

And with this encouragement Willy sat still.

Three-quarters of an hour or so of steady pulling brought them to the place on Coshen Creek where Bert imagined he should have a good chance of fish.

"It's a likely spot," he said. "We'll try here, young 'un.'

Shipping his oars, he rose, and, taking the small anchor from the bow, threw it overboard. The connecting cable was of chain, which rattled sharply over the gunwale as the anchor plunged downwards till the bottom was reached, when it paid out more slowly and in irregular jerks, as the tide took the boat along. When the whole length was out and taut Bert gave it a pull, and found that the anchor had taken a grip.

"Now we're right," he said. "The tide is good for over three hours yet, so we'll have lots of time to catch a tubful."

They had moored some half-dozen boat-lengths from the shore, as the tide then was. Rough rocks and stones, slippery with sea-weed, sloped here to the edge of the water. At full flood these would all be covered, and the water would extend another half-dozen lengths or so, to where the low cliff rose, crowned with a sloping woodland. The weather was glorious, and the tide flowed with swift smoothness. The two boys had the place all to themselves; they had come out of the track of most of the traffic.

For about half an hour Bert fished without success, letting the line hang over the boat's side just sufficiently taut for the sinker to touch bottom, and every now and again giving it a slight lift, to feel whether he had secured anything. Occasionally he drew the line, hand over hand, and Willy, wild with excitement, would eye the water in the hopes of seeing some lively flash as the hooks neared the surface.

"Got a bite, Bert?" he would cry, and Bert, looking at his bare hooks, would growl, "Yes; the bothering crabs have been biting like fits."

But after a time luck turned, and the small boy nearly went off his head with delight as every now and again some struggling fish was dragged from its element, and hauled into the boat, to flap its life away. Bert gave him a turn at the line, and his excitement became almost painful when a sudden series of twitches announced that a fish had come to stay.

"I've got one, Bert; kicking like old boots. It feels a regular monster. Here it is. Whoa, my beauty!"

His pleasure was so great that Bert had not the heart to tell him to throw the undersized little thing back; so he held his peace, and the small boy looked at it with a fisher's eyes, which magnify.

Bert rebaited his hooks, and then happened to lift his head toward the bow of the boat.

"My gracious, that's funny!" he exclaimed, and, letting his tackle fall, climbed quicky over the seats.

Already the full length of chain cable had paid out, and the water had risen so high that the boat's nose was exactly over the spot where the anchor was bedded. Indeed, the little craft was assuming a strange attitude; and, as Bert got his hand upon the taut chain, against which the strong and silent tide was rushing, he noticed that the bow was lower than usual in the stream.

(Continued next Friday.)

SUNBEAMS

It was in a wood. The trees were tall and grew close together. They were newly covered with fresh green foliage, for it was spring.

When you looked up through the branches there were places where you could see the blue sky through the leaves. Later on the leaves would be too thickly grown to see any sky at all, or even to let the rain through when it was wet.

But just now the leaves were like a beautiful green pattern traced on the background of a soft blue sky. The April sun was shining happily, and sent long rays of slanting light through the branches of the trees, and as the wind gently swayed these branches so the light as it fell on the ground seemed to dance lightly to and fro.

The birds were carolling gaily and were very busy building their nests. They seemed to be everywhere—on the ground picking up twigs, bits of straw, oddments of fluff, and then flying back again to the branch they had chosen for their home with whatever they had found between their beaks.

The wood seemed very happy and full of life with these little creatures chirruping and working away. It looked very pretty too, for it was full of sweet-scented and bright spring-colored flowers.

There were great patches of anemones, clumps of bluebells, and clusters of delicate primroses growing under the shelter of the stately trees. Here and there a gay red soldier's button flaunted proudly from a bed of soft green moss, whilst bits of twig covered with grey lichen were lying scattered about with the dead leaves of last autumn, which still remained as relics of the cold and dreary weather that had now passed away.

In the midst of this lovely wood an old woman, bent and tottering, and leaning on a stick, was moving slowly along among the trees. She had on an old white apron, which she held by the ends so as to make a kind of bag. She kept stooping and picking up twigs and sticks which she put into her apron. When she filled it she took it to a small hand-barrow that was standing on the path, emptied it, and then went in search of more sticks.

The old woman was very feeble, and only worked slowly. She was nearly blind, too. Sometimes she stooped to pick up what she thought was a stick, and found nothing there. She did not know it, but it was a sunbeam dancing in her path.

Presently she got very tired. The barrow was not nearly full, but she sat down on a tree-trunk that was lying by the pathway to have a rest. She sat there with both hands resting on the knob of her stick, looking a picture of venerable age, with her wrinkled brown face underneath a washed-out pink sunbonnet, and a grey brown shawl pinned over her bent shoulders.

"I'm getting old, that's what 'tis," she said to herself. "I can't work like I used, no I can't."

She looked round about her and up at the trees with the sun shining through.

"What a lovely place it is now the spring's coming," she went on, talking to herself as old people do. "How the sun comes through those trees! What a difference a bit of sunshine does make, to be sure!"

She went on talking to herself, enjoying the air and the sunshine, whilst the birds went on chirruping and the sun shone, and the flowers nodded their heads in the softly passing breze.

Quite suddenly the light seemed to disappear. A dark cloud had covered the sun. To the old lady sitting alone on the log in the wood the world seemed suddenly to have grown cold and dark and dreary. She shivered and got up quickly.

"I'll be getting back home," she said.

But some big drops of rain splashed on her clothes, and she knew that outside the trees it must be raining hard.

"Perhaps I'd better wait a bit," she said, getting more under the shelter of a tree.

The shower lasted some time. It was a very heavy one. The old woman shivered several times as she crouched under the trees, and drew her shawl closer around her. But just as suddenly as the rain had begun so it had stopped. The sun shone through the trees again, and the sunbeams danced as they had done before. It was quite a transformation scene.

The old lady stepped out on to the path again.

"What a difference a bit of sunshine does make to be sure" she said again. "All the difference in the world. There was a time when I didn't notice whether the sun was shining or not; but now—I do love the sunshine!"

Just then the sound of children's voices and laughter came nearer through the wood. She stopped to listen, and recognised the voices.

"There's Grannie!" cried a voice, and three little boys came running down the path to where the old woman stood.

"We have brought your umbrella, Grannie," said the biggest of the three. "But it has stopped raining now."

"Yes, and we've been catching the sunbeams," said the smallest, a tiny little chap of three. "Such fun, Grannie!"

They all laughed together at the thought of chasing sunbeams, and even Grannie laughed too.

"You have, have you?" she answered. "There's nothing like sunbeams and sunshine to make people feel happy and well. You are my sunbeams!"

Again they laughed together at the thought of being sunbeams, and as they all went home the old lady forgot she was old and tired, so glad was she to be in the sunshine.—Little Folks.

STORIES OF ANIMALS

The Birthday Party

Tim and Zip were two handsome and enterprising pet coons, the constant companions and playmates of Ruth and James Saunders.

If they climbed the cherry tree to gather the cherries Tim and Zip went up, too, enjoying the fruit with them. Since they could go out farther on the branches they could reach the reddest and most luscious of the cherries that had ripened in the fullest sunshine.

If they dropped one, instead of making another from the midst of plenty, they would climb laboriously down to the ground for it.

There was not a little excitement among the children one morning when an invitation came to James and Ruth to a birthday party from their little neighbor, John Brown.

John lived on an adjoining farm about a mile distant.

The children were ready in time to make an early start, as they were going to walk across the fields.

They had not gone far when a noise caused them to look back, and they saw the two small figures of their beloved pets not far behind them.

They knew it would never do to take such playmates with them, so with a good deal of reluctance they threw some bits of sod and small sticks at the two coons, driving them back as they thought.

The children then went their way, and in the fuss and excitement of the party forgot the animals.

By and by Mrs. Brown announced supper. A tray of delicious ice cream was brought in and distributed among the guests.

All at once the children heard peals of laughter from the outside, and ran out to see what was the matter. A strange scene met their eyes.

Sitting by the two freezers were Tim and Zip solemnly helping themselves, dipping up the ice cream with their little black paws.

Mrs. Brown stood aghast, with a spoon in one hand and an empty tray in the other, and the servants were shaking with laughter.

James and Ruth went to the rescue, taking possession of their mischievous pets, while Mrs. Brown finished serving the ice cream.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Can Animals Converse?

The fact that animals converse with each other has long been recognized by those familiar with their ways. A comical example of the communication of ideas between dogs is narrated by a naturalist.

A timber merchant left his dog—a well-bred terrier—at a small country inn while paying some visits. When he returned the landlady told him that the dog was lost. It had quarrelled with a big dog belonging to the tavern, and had been so badly mauled that it had run away apparently to die.

Four days later it crawled out of the inn yard, where it had laid in hiding, and disappeared for a week. Then, to the amazement of the people of the inn, it returned with a dog much bigger than its enemy, upon whom the two dogs made a combined attack, nearly killing it.

It was found afterwards that the terrier had travelled over eighty miles to coax away the big dog to assist it in revenging itself upon the dog owned by the innkeeper.

Another quaint instance of animal language is related by a Dutch colonist in Java. The planters there have suffered severely by the depredations of grey monkeys, which destroy their coffee plantations. On one occasion it was decided to poison them with strychnine, and accordingly their favorite fruits, heavily dosed with the poison, were deposited in the monkeys' haunts. The unsuspecting animals ate freely, and many of them became terribly ill, yet, strange to say, none of them died.

It was found that on feeling the symptoms of poisoning, the victims sought the assistance of some of the older members of their tribe, and these old monkeys directed them to eat the leaves of a plant called the "trembleka," and known to be an antidote to the poison. In those cases where the poisoned monkeys were too ill to visit the plant themselves, others were despatched to bring the leaves to them.

The story indicates not only that monkeys have a language, but that some of them possess medical or botanical knowledge.—Chums.

Pussy's Long Ride

We often hear of dogs making long railway journeys unattended, and there are few railway men who are not familiar with "Railroad Jack," the dog who has crossed the continent a half dozen times, and makes frequent visits to the south and west, but a traveling kitten is so rare as to be worthy of passing notice. Point Pleasant, N. J., is kitty's home, and from there she boarded the train one day last week for New York, where she arrived in safety. But the return was not so easily accomplished. It was dark and kitty did not want to be carried past her station. The thought that she might be left on some barren sand waste no doubt made her uneasy, for at each station, as the brakeman opened the door, she would rush to the platform and remain there until satisfied it was not her home. At Asbury Park the same instinct that controls the passengers when the conductor cries "all out for Asbury Park," must have seized kitty, for she accordingly left the train. The dazzling electric lights and brilliant store windows decorated for the holidays must have soon convinced kitty that she was not at home. She may have imagined that she was still in New York. The train had by this time started, but pussy's dread of being left overcame all other fear, and with one bound she landed on the platform and was once more in the brakeman's charge. Pussy arrived at Point Pleasant in safety and has won the distinction of traveling a distance of over a hundred and fifty miles unattended.—The Torch, Asbury Park, N. J.

The Elephant Remembered.

A veterinary surgeon told the following story concerning the intelligence and gratitude of an elephant:

Some years ago, he said, I was summoned by the proprietor of a famous show to come to his stables to attend a female elephant. The great creature had stopped on a nail or piece of metal, which penetrated her foot. She was in great agony, and long before I reached the elephont stables I could hear her trumpeting with pain.

On entering, I found her standing on three legs, swinging the sore foot slowly backwards and forwards. I felt rather nervous as I approached the beast, but the keeper told me to have no fear. The elephant he explained was a very intelligent creature.

As I bent down to examine the wounded foot, I felt a light touch on my hair. Turning, I saw the great trunk behind me and it suggested dangerous consequences.

"I shall have to cut deep," I said to the keeper, who thereupon spoke to the elephant in some tongue unknown to me. Then he shouted, "out away!"

I made one gash with the knife, and felt the trunk tightening on my hair in a way that made my blood run cold. However, I screwed up my courage, and again applied the knife. In a short time I had lanced the abscess, sprayed the foot, and bound it up. Evidently the elephant felt immediate relief, for it relaxed its grasp of my hair and drew a long breath.

Several months later I happened to be in the neighborhood of the show and sought out the keeper to ask after my former patient.

She was well and hearty, he told me, and invited me to come and see her.

On approaching the elephant she looked at me at first with indifference, then steadily and with interest. Then she stretched out her trunk and laid it caressingly on my head. Finally—wonderful to relate—she lifted her foot, now thoroughly healed, and showed it to me. She had not forgotten.—Chums.

The Boy and the Chimpanzee

One dreary, stormy day a chimpanzee, little more than a baby, arrived at an animal show, homesick and frightened, after his long journey over seas from his forest home. Crouched in a corner of his cage, he shivered continually, making little guttural cries every now and then. When his trainer attempted to touch him, the poor, terrified animal would shriek with fright and work himself into such a nervous state that it was thought best to let him alone. At the end of three days it was feared he would die, for he refused to eat or drink anything.

And then it happened that a little negro boy, the son of a helper in the show, came along eating a banana, and, noticing how unhappy the chimpanzee looked, he talked to the poor creature in quiet, caressing tones, and offered him a piece of fruit. For a while the chimpanzee never moved, then, as the boy kept on talking, he thrust out a small, hairy paw, took the fruit with a jerk, and ate it ravenously. The trainer, who had been watching them, encouraged the boy to give the animal another piece. This he ate also. After that the boy came daily to talk to the little "chimp" and feed him, always, however, under the direction of the keeper, who at first kept at a distance, but after several days joined the friend.

Little by little the "chimp" learned to lose his fear of the trainer, and when he found the man did him no harm, and gave him food, he allowed himself to be dressed in clothes, and taught to eat with a knife and fork and drink out of a mug.

But the friendship between the "chimp" and the boy continued. When the former was not performing in the show ring, he would sit in his cage and watch anxiously for his boy friend, giving little guttural cries when he appeared. "Chimp" was never so happy as when sitting with the boy or watching him at play with the children. He would, however, allow no other child to come near him.—New York Tribune.

Recently, while waiting for an eastbound train at a station in Saskatchewan a party of eminent British journalists had a novel experience. A piece of summer-fallow close by the station was about to be plowed. Eager to have a try at Canadian farm work, nearly all the journalists took a turn at driving the plow. The land thus turned over, has been named the All-British Square.

SELECTIONS

Instead of a gem, or even a flower, cast the gift of a lovely thought into the heart of a friend.—George Macdonald.

Daniel Webster's Oxen

Of oxen Mr. Webster was always fond, and was as good a judge of them as could anywhere be found. He knew all his own by name, kept track of their ages and peculiarities. On his return from Washington they were among the first objects of his thought, and, sometimes, after entering the house and greeting the members of his family, he would, without sitting down, go out to the barn to see those dumb members of his larger family, going from one to the other, patting and stroking their faces, and feeding them from his hands. Equally fond was he of showing them to his guests. On one occasion, as he stood thus with a friend, feeding them with ears of corn, his son Fletcher amused himself by playing with the dog. "My son," said Mr. Webster, "you do not seem to care much for this. For my part I like it. I would rather be here than in the Senate. I find it better company." Every one remembers how, only about a week before his death, he had them driven up into the lane before the house, in order that he might see them for the last time. Such glimpses as these are worth whole volumes in revealing to us the real character of the man.—Providence Journal.

A Touching Story

is told of the good Frederick William of Prussia years ago. He went one day into a national school, and, being fond of children, began asking questions. He said to a little maiden, holding up some object: "What kingdom does this belong to?" "The vegetable kingdom, your majesty." "What kingdom does this belong to?" "The mineral kingdom, your majesty." Then, pointing to himself, he asked: "And what kingdom do I belong to?" The maiden paused a minute, and then, instead of giving the answer that was expected, said: "The Kingdom of God, your majesty." The King was so touched that he put his hands on the child's head, and said: "May it prove to be so indeed!"

A Noiseless City

Berlin is said to be the most quiet city in Europe. Railway engines are not allowed to blow their whistles within the city limits. There is no loud bawling of hucksters, and a man whose wagon gearing is loose and rattling is subject to a fine. The courts have a large discretion as to fines for noise-making. Strangest of all, piano playing is regulated in Berlin. Before a certain hour in the day and after a certain hour in the night, the piano must be silent in that musical city. Even during the playing hours a fine is imposed for mere pounding on the piano.—Sacred Heart Review.

PUZZLE CORNER

One day last week I was walking down Pandora street when I noticed a flicker walking up a tree in her own curious way. Presently Mrs. Flicker flew down and, standing beside a stone, began doing something. First I supposed she was preening her feathers but it was not that. Then I thought perhaps flickers varied their diet by a meal of oats, so I went over to see. But the hill was covered with moss and there was nothing to be seen but several round holes freshly made. What were they for? I hope some one can tell me.

Beheadings

1. Behead a stem and get conversation.
2. Behead a dull color and get a line of light.
3. Behead a color variegated with spot and get a fruit.
4. Behead a company of sheep and get a curl or hair.
5. Behead luminous and get not wrong.
6. Behead whatever one believes he has inside his skull and get a form of water.
7. Behead to fly aloft and get something with which the boatman is familiar.
8. Behead a portion and get a relative of the rabbit.
9. Behead great scarcity and get the planet on which we live.
10. Behead an apparatus used in retarding the motion of a wheel and get a garden implement.—New York Tribune Farmer.

A Sailor's Yarn

Once upon a time I formed part of the crew of a treasure ship bound for the South seas. On the way we encountered a severe storm which disabled all but the strait in New Zealand, the island south of New Zealand, one of the group of islands in South Pacific, and myself.

After several weeks spent in drifting helplessy about, we reached an island with a very rough coast, but succeeded at length in finding a passage into a safe harbor.

Next morning we received a visit from the chief of the island dressed in Cape of Nova Scotia and city on Caspian Sea trimmed with mountains of British Columbia, and several of the natives gorgeously attired in robes of sea east of Asia, mountains of Australia, sea west of Arabia and Mountains of United States.

Although they couldn't understand our language, nor we theirs, they seemed inclined to be very islands in South Pacific, and to enjoy our islands in South Pacific, and they invited us to spend an island in South Pacific with them on shore.

Of course, we accepted this invitation, and our landing having been announced by the sounding of a cape in South Africa, we were received by the chief, a very cape in Newfoundland man, seated on a city in United States beside his island in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

He passed around the island in the Ottawa, or river of British Columbia pipe, and then in an island east of United States speech made us welcome, and gave us leave to city in Italy through the lake of Canada and over the island as we wished.

We enjoyed this privilege immensely, but, unfortunately, the island south of New Zealand, a very hot-tempered fellow, got into a serious quarrel with one of the natives over the proper way to serve islands in the Atlantic and island in the St. Lawrence, and the night being Cape of Ireland we thought it advisable to bid them a hasty cape of Greenland and cape of Newfoundland for the open sea, and we reached home without further adventure.—S. A. R.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Solved

Hennesy, pipe in mouth, was thoughtfully regarding a pile of new timber, which lay in his back yard.

"Oi'm building a fowl-house," he explained to an inquisitive friend.

A week later the fowl-house was up and stocked with its feathered tenants, but a thunderous hammering, proceeding from the kitchen, attracted Hennesy's friend thither.

"Building a kinnel for a dog to kape the thieves from me fowls at night," said Hennesy in explanation.

He looked woefully perplexed next day "Oi made the kinnel in the kitchen," he said, "and shure av it isn't too big to come through the door or windy. Ol'll have to make it smaller, or knock a hole in the wall to get it out."

"Phwat about the kinnel," his friend inquired a week later, not seeing it in the yard.

"Shure, Oi got out of that widout spoilin' the wall or the kinnel," said Hennesy. "Oi brought the dog into the kitchen."—Chums.

Little Rodger had gone into the country for the first time, and his grandfather had taken him out to see a colt.

"There, Rodger," said the old gentleman, "did you ever see such a little horse as that?"

Rodger never had, and his eyes shone; but there was one drawback.

"What's the matter with him, grandfather?" he said. "He hasn't any rockers."—Selected.

Aunty—Well, Tommy, what did you learn at school today?

Tommy—About ants. There are two kinds—the kind that gets in the sugar-bowl, and the kind that lives with their married sisters.

Said an Irishman to a telegraph operator: "Do you ever charge anybody for the address of a message?" "No," replied the operator. "And do you charge for signing his name, sir?" said the customer. "No, sir." "Well, then, will ye please send this? I just want my brother to know I am here," handing the following: "To John McFlynn—at New York—(signed) Patrick McFlynn." It was sent as a tribute to Patrick's shrewdness.

Don't wish for somebody's else's chance—look at your own. Your neighbor's chance wouldn't fit you if you had it. People can do wonders with half a chance, or next to none at all; but, big or little, it must be their own, the one God gave them.

WITH THE POETS

Afraid of the Dark

Who's afraid of the dark!
"O, not I," said the owl,
And he gave a great scowl,
And he winked his eye
And ruffed his jowl—"Tu-whoo!"
Said the dog, "I bark
Out loud in the dark—Boo-oo!"
Said the cat, "Miew!
I'll scratch anyone who
Dares say that I do
Feel afraid—Miew!"
"Afraid," said the mouse,
"Of dark in the house!
Hear me scatter,
Whatever's the matter,
Squark!"

Then the toad in the hole,
And the bug in the ground,
They both shook their heads
And passed the word 'round.
And the bird in the tree
And the fish and the bee,
They declared all three
That you never did see
One of them afraid
In the dark.
But the little boy,
Who had gone to bed,
Just raised the bedclothes
And covered his head!

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Guess

'Twas the prettiest spaniel that ever was seen,
For his coat was so silky, so long and so clean;
His teeth were like pearls and his eyes were like jet.
(No wonder that Bess was so proud of of her pet!)
As I lifted him into my arms to caress,
I asked: "What's the name of your dog?" she said: "Guess!"

So I guessed it was "Jerry" if not, was it "Joe"?
But she smiled and then laughed and she answered: "Oh, no,"
"Perhaps it is 'Charlie,' or, possibly, 'Ned'?
Then maybe it's 'Rover'?" She shook her fair head.
So I said, "It is 'Hero, 'I'm sure; now confess."
But it seems I was wrong All she answered was: "Guess!"

Then I tried all the names that I ever had heard,
Although some when applied to a dog semed absurd,
"Napoleon" met with a look of surprise;
At "Caesar" a twinkle came into her eyes
Then I pleaded, "Do tell me." "Why, auntie," said Bess,
"I have told you three times that the dog's name is 'Guess'!"

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

—Francis W. Bourdillon.

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

Hunters Preparing for the Opening of the Pheasant Shooting Season—Harold Begbie's Eloquent Tribute to Loyalty of Colonials at Outpost of Empire

NOW FOR PHEASANTS

Hunters Preparing for Opening of the Season on Tuesday Next—Birds Are Reported Plentiful

Herewith is reproduced a remarkably excellent photograph of a pretty "bag" which fell to the gun of a local sportsman at the opening of the pheasant season last year. The picture was taken specially for the Colonist by Messrs. Fleming Bros. The season for quail and pheasants opens on Tuesday next, October 1st and as the fields in the vicinity of Victoria and adjacent points are famed for the sport they afford with these birds, a considerable number of hunters have assembled from outside points preparatory to an outing with dog and gun. Farmers and ranchers from outside points say that the pheasants have been never more plentiful, and some excellent sport is therefore promised.

In 1882 C. W. R. Thompson, of Victoria, imported twenty pheasants from England. These birds in spite of great care and attention after arrival all died before they were strong enough to be turned out.

In 1883 Mr Thompson imported between twenty and twenty-five birds from China (Phasianus torquatus), which were kept in confinement, the eggs being hatched out under game fowl, and when the chicks were able to look after themselves they were set at liberty in the vicinity of the property known as the Admiral's House, at Esquimalt.

In 1886 three male and nine hen birds were imported from China by Edward Musgrave, of Salt Spring Island. Two of the hens died and the remainder were turned out on the south end of the island; most of the birds in the Cowichan Valley are descended from this stock. The birds are now very numerous and have spread all up on the island as far as Comox, and north even of that.

In 1889 some forty-four birds were put down in the vicinity of the Magee and McClary ranches, on the north bank of the Fraser river, about five or six miles south of Vancouver. These birds quickly spread over Sea island, Lulu island and the lower Delta. Four years later twenty birds were put down at Ladners, thus giving fresh blood. At Harrison river, in 1898, about fifteen or twenty imported birds were turned out. At Chilliwack a few birds, probably six or eight were given freedom in the vicinity of Hope Slough, about 1895. In the Squamish Valley, in 1900 three birds and in the following year four more, were put down.

The lower valley of the Fraser and the country for several miles on each side of the river, now carry a good stock of pheasants and the birds afford good sport. They have made their way as far east as Hope.

Several shipments of the Bob-white variety of quail have been imported and put down on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland of British Columbia during the last twenty years, but with only indifferent success. There are still some left but, in spite of their being protected, they do not seem to increase in numbers. On one farm, where they were said to be doing exceptionally well, they were now reported to have entirely disappeared. Some people are of the opinion that they were shot off illegally, but it is not probable that this was the case, it being much more likely that they have migrated elsewhere, as this species is well known to be "partially migratory."

In the spring of this year some gentlemen of Vancouver imported about five dozen birds from Kansas, and put down three dozen of them on Mr. Shaw's ranch at Shuswap, and two dozen on the Harper ranch on the South Thompson river, a few miles above Kamloops. They are reported to have done well.

A Pretty "Bag"

ESAU'S DREAM OF HOME

Harold Begbie Tells of Loyalty to King as He Found It During Recent Visit to This City

In the issue of the London Chronicle just to hand appears an article from the pen of Mr. Begbie, reminiscent of the banquet given in honor of the British editors while in Victoria.

When I was a child and knelt on a big hassock in the rectory pew of a Suffolk church, I used to wonder, while flies droned against the green-tinted diamond-paned windows, and the crowing of roosters came with drowsy sunshine through the open door, whether the dear, sad-faced old lady in a widow's cap, whose picture hung in our nursery above the grey rocking-horse, knew that my father was praying for her good health.

I used to wonder, too, whether she ever reflected how at that particular moment from one end of England to the other, men were breathing her woman's name into the hearing of the King of Kings, Lord of Lords, the only Ruler of princes. How wonderful for that little lady to think of this universal supplication—how humbling, how uplifting! Did she bow her head very very low, I wondered, as the choric prayer of England rose in the hush of those Sabbath morns from city and town, from village and hamlet—the voice of her great little England approaching the confidence of God on her behalf?

"Most heartily we beseech thee with thy favor to behold our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria; and so replenish her with the grace of thy Holy Spirit, that she may always incline to Thy will, and walk in Thy way. Endue, her plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant her in health and wealth long to live; strengthen her that she may vanquish and overcome all her enemies; and finally, after this life, she may obtain everlasting joy and felicity."

The innocent wonder of childhood lies far behind me on the dusty road of life. He who prayed and she for whom he prayed have both outsoared the shadow of our night. Other children play in that Suffolk glebe, a different voice wakes the Sabbath echoes in that village church, and another inhabits the majestic splendor of the throne of England.

"The King—God Bless Him."

But, here in Canada, not in a church, but at the disordered table of a banquet far away in the West, with the croon of the Pacific ocean in my ears and the scents of a deep, cool pine forest stealing in to the candles through the opening of a tent, I find my wonderment following the ancient trail of a far-away childhood. Does Edward the Seventh, I ask myself, ever reflect that in all the zones of the world, night after night, year in, year out, at the old familiar call, "Gentlemen, the King"—men of Shakespeare's blood and Alfred's lineage spring to their feet, as at the sound of a trumpet and the local welkin rings with the anthem of the British race? Is he conscious, wheresoever he be at this moment, of the low, strong rumbling Amen of our anthem, which rolls through the tent as we set down our glasses, and resume our chairs—"The King!—God bless him?" Does he feel the magic of this world-wide loyalty? Does it thrill his being, as it thrills ours six thousand miles away from the lights of London? Is he made aware, through the ether which carries all longings and all prayers, of the masculine affection and the manful emotion which inspires his Britons beyond the seas? The cry is deep enough, the sentiment is true enough, to bridge the grey Atlantic. "The King!—God bless him."

Every night, in every quarter of the globe, as constant as the stars, as strong as the mountains, this pledge of loyalty, this profession of faith by the clean-hearted British—"The King! —God bless him."

We light our cigars; coffee comes circling round the tables; the buzz of conversation fills the room; and presently the chairman, tossing his napkin on the table in front of him, rises to propose another toast.

Canadian Loyalty

But my thoughts cling to the ancient trail. In the midst of tobacco smoke, which hangs like a gauze veil above the fruits and flowers of the table, I see a vision of Windsor Castle, with the Royal Standard streaming out against a sky of summer turquoise, exactly as it shone for my boyish eyes in a box of bricks. The fragrance of England's May-breathing hedgerows and the deep earthy scents of her glimmering woods of oak and elm, come to me from the fields of memory. All that makes England demi-Paradise —her rose-hung hedges, her green-woods, her creeping rivers, her April orchards, and her March-blown hills—all this gracious pageantry rises in a green and tender mirage to the eyes of my musing. And as I feel the spell and magic of "this other Eden," I feel also the pomp and splendor of the British throne. I understand how it is that whithersoever I go in Canada, men stand up like soldiers at the toast of the King, and, though but a moment hence they were laughing over a light story, sing with exaltation the anthem of the British: "The King!—God bless him." He is to these dwellers in a far land, these English Esaus, who "tramp free hills and sleep beneath blue sky," the magic name which opens for them the gates of the past, and shows again the pleasant vision of childhood. At the name of the King rises the vision of England, Windsor Castle, the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey—all the crowded historic greatness of free and glorious England—this memory, with childhood's picture of Yeoman of the Guard, Lord Mayor processions, and the swirl of craft under the Thames bridges, leaps in one fond yearning affection to the exiled heart at the toast of the King. All that men learned of England at the knees of their mothers comes like a vision, at the call of the King. At that name Esau dreams his dream of home.

How great and good a thing to be the head and fountain of a world-wandering people. What a sublime reflection for a single individual that men and women, scattered across the great globe, and sundered from each other by every sea that rolls beneath the stars, regard his name as a bond binding them in a great communion. To be the captain of the British people —is there higher office on the earth? To feel oneself the symbol and the symbol of a great race reaching to wider freedom—is there nobler inspiration under heaven?

Ritual of Unity

How often I have raised my glass in London to the toast of his Majesty, and murmured like a schoolboy repeating his lesson the concordant affirmation, "The King!—God bless him." But here, separated by a continent and an ocean from the shores of England, what significance there is in the toast, and what emotion in the voices of those who stand to drink! Here in the Island of Vancouver, all formality slips from the proceeding, and our toast is sacred, like a religious service. We are men seeking to express communion. We are free people uttering the ritual of our unity. The flag which drapes the table enfolds an empire. The name of the King knits us into a common family. With what a proud challenge it rings out: "The King!—the King!" And then, quietly, under the breath, the short emphatic prayer: "God bless him."

My thoughts go back over the long journey from Quebec to the city of Victoria. Scarce has a day passed but in some city or village we have stood to drink the loyal and ancient toast. Not only in the proud club houses and hotels of prosperous cities, but in the little lakeside hamlets, in new-built prairie towns, and in the midst of the Rocky mountains. And, not only have we been called upon to drink that toast by the millionaire, the politician, anal the university professor, but by broken men, who drift from land to land, from city to city, who drink too deeply and who live too madly, but in whose tempestuous and all but lawless brains beats still the life of England's song. "Gentlemen—the King!" For that moment we are all gentlemen. For that moment Esau wears the European livery of his brother Jacob.

It is thus throughout the vast Dominion of Canada. It is thus in the mighty Empire of India. It is thus in ancient Egypt. It is thus in South Africa. It is thus in Australia. Shore calls to shore the ancient pledge, and the ships that sail between link voice to voice. Hark, how it rings across the world, that cry, "The King!—God bless him!"—from one whole continent, from a hundred peninsulas, from five hundred promontories, from a thousand lakes, from two thousand rivers, from ten thousand islands, and from seventy out of every hundred ships at sea. What pride, what pomp, what honor, what responsibility—to be the inspiration of that prayer.

. . . The speeches are over. We have sung with crossed arms "Auld Lang Syne." We have given and received many cards. We are to meet, I know not how many good fellows in London—some day, another year or two, but some day. The candles are fluttering under their shades; the flowers are withering on the table. It is time to be gone. We rise and make our way out of the big tent into the cool garden. The lawn shelves to the sea. Across the water sparkle the tangled lights of Victoria. The red and green lanterns of a schooner burn in the space between two islands. The sigh of the pines drifts out to sea like a lover's whisper.

Above our heads hangs Charles's Wain pointing to the north. As we stand and look upward at the grinding splendor of the firmament there comes to my ears the muffled conversation of a bearded Canadian talking with a friend in the gloom of the garden.

"When I caught sight of her," he mutters, "I felt my jaw grow stiff, and my heart stop beating. I couldn't breathe. Good Lord, I shall never forget it. I believe I cried. She looked so little and crumpled up in her big carriage. Her face was like old ivory. She didn't bob to the people, but just stared at them, like a person saying good-bye. All around her were kings and princes and soldiers. And the bands were playing, and the flags were waving, and the streets were just rocking with hurrahs. And there she went —the little old lady in a big bonnet. It was great. My God, it was great."

THE THREE VOICES

An Imperial Poet Sings a Masterpiece of Prose of His Impressions of a Trip Through Canada

Mr. Harold Begbie is contributing a brilliant series of articles to the Daily Chronicle on Canada. On Sept. 3, he writes of "The Three Tongues"—the Voice of the People, the Voice of the Politicians, and the Voice of the Land.

The Voice of the People

"First, because it is so strange to European ears, and because it is so full of the hues of dawn, the glad, cold freshness of mountain air, and the dance of summer sunlight on rejoicing waters, give ear to the language of the people. It is the language of hope, the language of a youthful people setting forth with songs to adventure, discover, and win. The barefoot mudlarking boy, fishing on the river bank, the deep-chested lumber jack singing in the forest, the girl laughing in the scented orchard, and the bearded Scots settler driving his plough across the virgin prairie, speak to their souls in this comfortable language of hope. There is scarce a man breathing Canadian air who does not dream of fortune. Certainly, for no man here is life rutted and grooved and hedged about as in England. He can throw down a task today to eat good fare with other tools tomorrow. His strong arms are the desire of capital, and he serves capital only to lay up for himself treasure enough to become himself a master man.

"In this high-hearted young world the fear of dismissal, the menace of old age, the monotony of a life's servitude, tyrannise and fright no strong-limbed woman's son. From every province comes the despairful cry of capital for the broad backs and swinging arms of labor. The proud literature of every province is the story of men who begin with nothing and live presently with the flourish of prosperity. Every morning the nation opens its windows to the surprise of a new dawn and a fuller horizon. here is no veil across the face of speculation, and no embargo laid on dreams. The driver of a rig, by a lucky deal in real estate, may become a millionaire.

The Voice of the Politicians

"The language of the politicians is the language of problems. Here, as in the Mother Country, there are problems big and threatening. Here, as in the Old Country, the threat comes not from the dregs of an unemployable mass, but from an aristocracy of labor, from hard-thinking and resolute workmen, determined to control the nation's policy. The language of those who threaten is not always a wise one, and seldom is it beautiful with sweetness and light. It is often the language of a hectoring and godless selfishness, the language of men who care nothing for refinement and learning, and who measure all existence by the standard of a workman's wage. They oppose the coming to their boundless shores of good and workless men from that Mother Country whose sword got for us all the goodly land of Canada, and whose navy protects the present denizens from an instant destruction. It is the language of Dives in corduroy, of narrowness, of a loud and an irreligious selfishness; but it is the language of which capital itself has spelled the lexicon. A brutal and a selfish capital is the enemy of society.

"The industrial population in this country—unfortunately, and to the shame of British finance, employed largely by American capital—are fighting a natural battle for high wages against employers whom they cannot trust. Tell them that Canada pleads, from the St. Lawrence to the islands round about Vancouver, for the salvation of development, and they retort that the capitalist is not clamoring for labor, but for cheap labor. The capitalist they regard as their enemy. And yet, with Protection to help them, here is a population little more than that of London scattered over a territory only a little less vast than the whole of Europe, shoving with all its might its shoulder against the sea-gates of this new and all but empty continent, to keep out not only Asiatic labor, but the poor little overplus of labor from the protecting Mother Country.

The Voice of the Land

"Last of all, and most enduring of all, is the language of the land itself. This Dominion of nearly four million square miles, this cathedral country of enormous forests, immeasurable plains, gigantic waters, and Olympian mountains declares, as no other land I have visited, the majesty and power of the earth's Creator. It appals the human soul with the sense of eternity. In the huddled cities dotting this enormous vast men are dreaming golden dreams of fortune and success, or weaving cunning webs of political materialism, and as they dream and as they weave round about the tiresome midge-like fret of their feverish days stands the great steadfast earth, uttering the eternal rebuke of its Maker —"What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

"It is the lonely leap of her saffron-colored waters from the violet mists of

(Continued on Page 11.)

ABOUT PEOPLE IN PUBLIC EYE

Some Social Notes of Interest Prepared By Writer in "M. A. P."

Great as was his belief in the power of money, how amazed old "Monte Carlo Blanc" would have been had be known that one of his granddaughters would become daughter-in-law to a King and niece by marriage of the Queen of England. Such, however, is the fact, for Princess Marie Buonaparte, though not even mentioned in the first part of the Almanach de Gotha, has just become engaged to Prince George of Greece. The late Emperor of the French and his direct heirs never recognized the grandmother of the present bride-elect as a relation, for she was of humble birth, and Prince Pierre Buonaparte's family chose to consider his marriage to her morganatic. This fact lends an added touch of romance to the alliance of the greatest French heiress to one of our Queen's nephews. The future Princess George of Greece has lived a quiet, retired life in Paris with her father, Prince Roland Buonaparte, most learned and industrious of royal savants. Her mother, the late Marie Blanc, died when she was still an infant, and so her fortune, which has been estimated as something like ten million pounds sterling, has been accumulating at compound interest for over twenty years! The young Princess, who is a striking looking girl, with a good deal of character and a strong will of her own, may very probably be ultimate heiress to her uncle, genial Edmound Blanc, of racing fame, for that millionaire, who is, by the way, honored with the friendship of the King, has no children. In one matter Princess Marie is typically Royal; she speaks English, Italian and German as well as French.

Where Queen Maud Welcomed Queen Alexandra

The Royal palace at Christiania is said to have been described by the late King of Denmark as the most splendidly placed castle in Europe. Even the stranger in Norway's capital cannot but be aware of where the King lives, for the palace dominates the cheerful, sparkling little town. In spite of the fact that Norway is the most democratic country in the world, the home of her King and Queen is in its way very gorgeous, and their Majesties' own rooms—that is where Queen Maud has just had the happiness of welcoming and entertaining her beloved mother—are exceptionally bright and delightful, as well as full of very beautiful furniture and works of art. Queen Maud's apartments are in the sunny, southern wing of the palace, and, together with King Haakon's, comprise a commodions flat of nineteen rooms. Queen Maud's favorite color has always been blue, and her bedroom is hung with silk of azure tint, while the dressing-room is cherry color. Following the example of her eldest sister, the Duchess of Fife, Queen Maud has her child always under her own eye, night and day, and the little Crown Prince's tiny suite of three lofty rooms opens out of his mother's dressing-room.

Two Interesting Royal Rooms

When their Norwegian Majesties are entertaining such a guest as Queen Alexandra, they make considerable use of a fine reception room hung with family portraits, and of which the most peculiar feature is a frieze containing human figures and animals suggested by episodes in Greek history. In this apartment, which is known as "The Queen's Reception-Room," the mother and daughter receive any of the high Norwegian dignitaries whom Queen Alexandra desires to honor with an audience. King Haakon's study is a rather severe-looking, panelled room, with a large, business-like writing table and carved work bookcases. An indication of its owner's intense love of music is shown by the presence of a harmonium, at which the King and Queen often spend happy hours.

King Haakon's Holiday Home

King Haakon had not been long in his new kingdom before he made up his mind that he and Queen Maud should have a holiday home, but instead of choosing, as has been so often the case with other European sovereigns, some imposing, already existing country palace, he hit on the original idea of building a modest timber hunting lodge. The Highlands of Norway are full of game, and the king, who is very hospitable, delights in entertaining in his holiday home the various royal sportsmen with whom he is closely connected. Their majesties have accustomed themselves to small households, and they move about quite freely among their people. Queen Maud's ladies have been chosen from amongst the upper classes of Norway —there is no nobility there — and though she is fond of occasionally asking an English friend to stay with her, she is most careful not to offend the national susceptibilities of the Norwegians by appearing more British in her sympathies than she can help.

Earl as Bargee

The Earl of Ellesmere, of Bridgewater Trust fame, is indulging in quite a new form of holiday; he has had a barge gaily decorated, and is cruising in it along the Bridgewater Canal, in the vicinity of Wardley Hall, Worsley, where the scenery is highly picturesque. Considering that his lordship has passed his sixtieth year, he certainly cannot be accused of lack of originality and "go." Wardley Hall, by the way, has borne for generations the reputation of being haunted by a human skull; and this grisly relic may still be seen in a recess near the staircase. Lord and Lady Ellesmere entertain lavishly at Worsley, as they also do at Stetchworth Park, near Newmarket; Manor House, Brackley, Northamptonshire, and Bridgewater House in town.

Bridgewater House was the scene, a few years ago, of a terrible tragedy, a footman shooting a kitchenmaid and then turning the revolver on himself. It is one of the finest palaces in London, and contains a collection of art treasures of immense value and interest. Lady Ellesmere's boudoir is hung with Raphael's masterpieces, and the treasures of the library include the famous copy of the "Cnterbury Tales," known as the "Ellesmere Chaucer," and many rare books and missals.

"Ellesmere's Bad Luck."

The Bargee Earl is one of the most important personages in the world of racing. He has the reputation, however, of being one of the most unfortunate sportsmen who ever ran a horse. Although he has spent enormous sums on the sport, he has won singularly few of its big prizes. It would be hard to count the number of times when he has been second in great events—his horses have come in second in the Derby, the Oaks, the Goodwood Cup, the One Thousand Guineas, the Doncaster Cup, and the Coronation Stakes. He paid seven thousand guineas and more for a horse from the Duchess of Montrose's stud; and, after the purchase, as if to protest against it, the brilliant animal never won another race. The Earl has spared nothing in his efforts to obtain the blue ribbons of the turf, money being of less account to him than the prizes, but he has been consistently disappointed.

A Remarkable Bequest

The Bargee Earl can be numbered among the novelist peers, for, under the signature of Charles Granville, which are his two middle names, he has published quite a number of stories, most of them having a racing interest. His best known novels are "Mrs. John Foster," "A Sapphire Broken Stirrup Leather." His taste for literature seems to be inherited, judging from the fact that his ancestor, the late Earl of Bridgewater, left eight thousand pounds to the public funds to be paid to the author of the best treatise on the subject of "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation."

A Marienbad Host of the King

So far the most interesting and picturesque of our Sovereign's hosts has been Colonel Mark Lockwood, one of the shrewdest of service M.P.'s, and a great horticulturist. He is one of the few men of his generation—he is five years younger than the King—who remain faithful to what may be called the "button-hole habit," and with the aid of beautiful blooms he enlivens not only the House, but also the lobby on even the dullest and saddest of winter days. Like a good many men popular in society, Colonel Lockwood, while in no sense a fluent public speaker, is a first-rate talker in private life, and this probably is one of the things which endears him to his Sovereign, for the King much appreciates good and witty conversation.

His Truly Wonderful Hat

The house always takes a rather exceptional interest in the hats worn by popular M.P.'s. At one time Mr. Walter Rothschild made quite a "corner" in summer headgear that was at once eccentric and becoming, but no member belonging to the present House of Commons can wear his hat as far back on his head as can Colonel Lockwood. He may have learnt the trick as an Eton boy; be that as it may, the fascination of staring at this wonderfully glossy, and marvellously balanced, head-piece has kept many a legislator wide awake at a time when he would otherwise have been asleep.

Mrs. Mark Lockwood

Mrs. Mark Lockwood was Miss Isabella Milbanke, and she is an aunt of the young V. C. Baronet, whose beautiful Irish wife is among the smartest of the smart. Mrs. Lockwood inherits something of the beauty of her mother, who, at the time the late Sir John Milbanke was minister at Munich, was considered to be the most beautiful woman connected with the diplomatic service. Colonel and Mrs. Lockwood are likely to entertain the King later in the autumn; last year he paid them a brief shooting visit at their delightful, picturesque country home, Bishop's Hall, Romford. They are old habitues of Marienbad, and while there are very hospitable; on one occasion when entertaining the Sovereign at lunch, Colonel Lockwood devised a unique floral decoration, for in the center of the luncheon table was a ship composed of edelweiss, gentian and Alpine violets.

One of the Six Hundred

Viscount Tredegar, who has presented a site to the Church of England Waifs and Strays' Society for the erection of a home at Caerleon, is one of the few survivors who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade. Lord Tredegar is descended from the ancient kings of Wales, and is the second holder of the barony and the first viscount. Born in 1830, he was educated at Eton, and succeeded to the title in 1875. After Balaclava, he entered Parliament as a Conservative, and represented Brecknockshire until his father's death. He is a thorough sportsman, one of the most popular men in Wales, and as a landlord is considered without a rival. Lord Tredegar owns some 40,000 acres, besides three magnificent seats and a fine town house in Portman Square. Curiously enough, he has never married, his heir being his brother, the Hon. Frederic Morgan. Lord Tredegar is not in favor of woman's suffrage, and some time ago he made the amusing suggestion that the suffragists should marry the passive resisters and go away for a long honeymoon.

The King's Favorite Equerry

That enthusiastic orchid-grower, Major Holford, the King's favorite equerry, has achieved another horticultural triumph. At the Royal Horticultural society's show the other day he showed the largest orchid ever seen in London—a magnificent plant possessing thirty spikes and bearing two hundred and thirty flowers. The Major is a gallant officer, who has enjoyed more royal favor than any man of his years. He is but forty-seven and has been equerry-in-waiting to the King since 1901. The late Duke of Clarence was very fond of him, and he has probably been seen in the company of his Majesty more frequently than any other courtier.

Major Holford is the owner of one of the finest private mansions in London—Dorchester house, Park Lane, leased to the American ambassador at a rental of 4,500 guineas a year. A glorious collection of pictures is scattered through the chief apartments of Dorchester house, including superb specimens of Titian, Velasquez, Tintoretto, Vandyke, Murillo, Teniers, and other masters, besides several exquisite sketches of Rubens. The grand staircase of marble cost some £30,000, and has few rivals for stateliness. Major Holford also owns a costly library, stored with rare and curious books. In it are first editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler," and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The Holfords are descended from an ancient Cheshire family, an ancestor of theirs, Sir Richard Holford, having been prominent in the reign of Charles II.

The New Lord Dunmore

The new Earl of Dunmore is probably one of the most energetic of the younger members of the peerage. As Viscount Fincastle, he was a noted figure in the military world, and he was awarded the V. C. for conspicuous bravery in trying to save a comrade's life under fire in Afghanistan. He also served through the South African war, where he was prominent as the commander of Fincastle's Horse, and he has also been A. D. C. to the Viceroy of India. He is a handsome, attractive man, with many interests and of great popularity, and he has earned a name for himself in literature as the author of "A Frontier Campaign." Lord Dunmore is a godson of the King, and, unlike his late father, is not a Christian Scientist. Lady Dunmore was a Miss Lucinda Kemble, and is famous for her great beauty. She was married in 1904, and has one child, a daughter.

Lord and Lady Hothfield

Lord and Lady Hothfield have been entertaining a shooting party at Appleby. Lord Hothfield has the distinction of being probably the only living British peer who was naturalized an Englishman. He was born in Paris in 1844, and both he and his father became naturalized by Act of Parliament. His lordship was educated at Eton and Oxford, and has been Mayor of Appleby and a lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria. He is vice-admiral of the coast of Cumberland and Westmorland, and has been Lord-Lieutenant of Westmorland since 1881. Lady Hothfield was a Miss Alice Stracey-Clitherow, and her marriage took place in 1872. She is a noted hostess, and is fond of country life. Gardening is one of her favorite hobbies, and she is also devoted to animals. Lord Hothfield's heir is the Hon. John Tufton, who is a captain in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

THE THREE VOICES

(Continued from Page 10.)

pine-clad mountain sides, the rock-torn thunder of her steady-falling torrents, the splendid rush of her slanting rapids, the wonderful width of her endless rivers, and the dazzling magnificence of her stormswept lakes; it is these moving waters, more than the awful repose and the passionless indifference of her forests and the aching monotony of her prairie which daunt the soul with the thought of eternity. Since the dawn of creation these waters have leapt like a trumpet from the lips of the mountain side; since the dawn of creation these tempestuous lakes have tossed their plumes in the air; since the dawn of creation these spacious rivers have flowed with sovran beauty to the sea; and ten thousand years hence the land will still be filled with their music, as it was in the beginning, before the coming of the Red Indian, before the birth of man.

The Everlastingness of the Waters

The everlastingness of this great and moving water brings a hush to the soul. Across its noble and eternal music the song of hope and the monotone of politics sound like the mutterings of a sleeping child. The traveller looks up to the mountains and fears the power of God; he looks across the unbroken circle of the prairie, and peers into the endless night of primeval forest, and shrinks from the slow and inhuman action of purposeless time; but when he stands in the hush of his own soul, and beholds from a mountain crag the tremendous spectacle of these mighty waters rolling evermore, his heart cries out like a child for the protection of a father, and he knows that it is only as a child, with all humility, unselfishness, and in utter reverence that he can dare to walk through the hidden distances of eternity into the ultimate presence of God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth."

What Kaid MacLean Has Done

Sir Harry MacLean, the latest of Raisuli's captures, has for nearly thirty years lived in Morocco, and next to the Sultan he is the most popular man in that lawless country. Not only has he drilled the Moorish army into some semblance of a disciplined body, but he has been the guide, philosopher and friend of the Moors in every question, difficult or otherwise, which has brought them into touch with Europe. He is the man behind the throne, and has been so for over thirty years. MacLean is a Scotsman by birth, and it was a characteristic act on his part to introduce the bagpipes of his native land into Morocco, eventually forming a corps to discourse this weird music. Sir Harry is a man of small stature, much resource, and great courage, who, although he has adopted the manners, costume, and customs of the Moors, has remained British in his interests and Scottish at heart.

OSLER ON THE WOMAN DOCTOR

Celebrated Physician Offers Some Excellent Advice and Words of Encouragement

Advice to women physicians was given recently by Professor Osler when distributing prizes at the London School of medicine for women. He pointed out that four avenues of usefulness were open to women who had studied medicine. We quote a report from the British Medical Journal. Says this paper:

"The first, which he commended to those who had a liking for science, was work in connection with the scientific branches of medicine. There were many women specially adapted for working at the highest problems of scientific medicine, and a great deal of the best work in bacteriology, histology, and in many departments of pathology, was being done at the present time by women. The second line of work which women could very well follow was in connection with institutions, especially asylums for the insane. Throughout the United States there were at the present time many women physicians doing excellent work in asylums. The third sphere of activity for women was general practice. Though it was a hard life, there were many women who were very successful in general practice, and able to meet worry, care, and trouble, and the daily anxieties and annoyances incidental to practice. Women were especially adapted for dealing with the diseases of women and children, but the difficulty in that connection was the mistrust and distrust of women for women; an important duty for the students he addressed was to conduct their lives so that every woman would have trust in them. When a paternal government instituted a proper system of school inspection it was the women who should carry out that work, and the filling of such positions by women would be of incalculable value to the community. The fourth field of work for women was India. Probably there was no place in the world where so much good could be done by women as in India. Those who decided to go there would probably lead harder lives, but probably they would live happier lives than those who remained in this country. He urged those who had the desire, to go out to India and help their unfortunate sisters there. Professor Osler concluded by advising the students to accept as their philosophy of life that they were in the world, not to get what they could out of it, but to do what they could for the happiness of others."

'I am not exactly a labor hero," he muttered as he softly stilled the pendulum of the hall clock. "But for all that I am calling off a very disastrous strike."—Baltimore "American"

ORIENTALS IN AUSTRALIA

Interesting Propositions Discussed by a Writer in the London Spectator

The following communication and the editor's comment is taken from the Spectator of London, England:/

Would you allow one who has had opportunities of seeing both sides of the question to state, rather than prove, six propositions?

1. That for the good of either Australia or England, a Western and Oriental race cannot live togther in Australia.

2. That the probability of an Oriental invasion, peaceful or warlike, is enormous, and justifies urgent measures.

3. That, right or wrong, the resolve of Australians to keep their country white is of an intensity undreamed of in England.

4. That Australians, knowing this, believing a fierce racial war, due to a policy which England disapproves, to be ahead of them, and determined to fight it at any cost, "harbor no illusions" as to England's supporting them in it. That this doubt does immense harm to the cause of the Empire in Australia, and is deliberately made use of by separatists.

5. That England will not refuse her support, but will probably exhibit sympathy for the other side until the eleventh hour, and then pull Australia through; and so get all the kicks and no halfpence.

6. That all this harm could be saved, and England get the credit she deserves, if for once a clear statement were made that England was not out of sympathy with the Australian and would not leave him to fight the battle of her race by himself.

First, in England, one only knows Orientals from history-books or from a few visitors or students. One is proud of the Sikhs and Gurkhas; one realises vaguely that Englishmen live comfortably, not side by side with, but over the head of, native India. Also one has a cordial admiration for the Japanese. In every one of these sentiments Australians agree. But when the Englishman generalises from his facts, and decides that Westerns and Orientals can live without degradation to both of them side by side, and dubs their objection color prejudice, Australians part company with him. May there not be something after all in the fact that, while the Briton who never meets the Oriental, declares that East and West can live side by side, his own race wherever in the world it meets an Oriental people, refuses to live side by side with it. Is it mere pigheadedness that in British Columbia, California—indeed, in all the States—Natal, the Cape, the Transvaal Australia and New Zealand—yes, and in India—your own race steadily refuses to consort with colored races? The Englishman in India is the strongest case in point. A narrow Western aristocracy, of splendid intellect and character, rules for its great good, a race which you do not believe capable of ruling itself. The rulers live absolutely apart. They would be highly shocked if their womenfolk had any intimacy with natives, and hold it the gravest danger to more than the health of their children that they should be brought up in India. Well, the Australians sees a deal of the Oriental. He has the Queensland coolies, and the Chinese quarter in every town. Every ship brings them to his gates or takes him to them. He knows what every Briton who meets them knows—that, living together, the Western demoralizes the Eastern, and vice versa. He will not contemplate his children growing up amongst Orientals, his poor living amongst them. It stands to reason. To do what we think good is as bad in them as to do what they think allowable would be bad in us. This is a great part of the world's history in a nutshell. Again and again we are told it, and shall we never believe it? This antagonism between Western and Oriental is no new thing. It was old when the Greeks fought the Persians. Romans and Parthians, Huns and Ostrogoths, Crusader and Saracen, Martel and the Moors, were all in that same battle. The Turks and Macedonians are fighting it today. We should know something of it by now. It goes by the name of the Eastern question, and has lived for some three thousand years continuously on the border of Europe. The "white Australia" question is not similar to the Eastern question. It is the Eastern question. Australians will not live as a white race over the head of a subject people, even if they could do so. Their ideal is to keep Australia, if possible, a land where are kept alive the best traditions of their British fathers. That ideal you must allow them. And how does it affect England? Why there is room for forty millions of British folk in Australia; and if the Australian has his way there will be forty millions of them here some time hence. Need you ask: How will the existence of a great British sea nation in the Antipodes, with British ideas and interests, and a big navy, affect that other forty millions of Britons in the North Sea? Remember this is the last land open to the white man—the only one that can be purely British. South Africa cannot be a white man's land, simply because you cannot spirit away millions of Blacks. The United States—even our own magnificent Canada—will be less purely Anglo-Saxon, as time goes on. And Australia, of all countries in the world, is an ideal one for the white man to live in. That is what a white Australia means to Australia and to England.

Secondly, no one can deny the danger of an Oriental overflow who knows the facts. In truth, no one does. There are some three million odd whites in Australia inhabiting three million square miles. To the north, at its very gates, up to within a day's sail, are eight hundred million Orientals. The Island of Japan alone, three days' steaming from tropical Australia, holds thirty millions. The Eastern question, famine plague, overcrowding, a vast coast line to hold—three men to hold it against every eight hundred—that is the quality of the danger. The weakest point that I can see in the Australian case is here, in the moral problem. Have we, so few, a right to keep out those hordes and save Australia for ourselves? But then, is it for ourselves or for the forty million white men to come after and for the perpetuation of our race and the ideals we believe in, and, above all, for our children? Are they to look to us for a healthy home—or for that mixed horror? As for the Australia of today, it is his only home, his own native land. He loves it as pasionately as any people on earth. Is he to forego it? If those scruples were to rule, they should have ruled long since, before thousands came here in the promise of a Western home and millions were born and bred in the faith of it. I think Australians owe it to the past and the future to save that ideal. So they take steps to keep Australia white. What steps can they take except the total exclusion of Orientals? They know from Natal, America and elsewhere what a dreadful force are low standards and cheap wages. The Australian does not believe that he can draw a color-line across three thousand miles of continent. Here he is, with an absolutely new country to make or mar, a clean slate. In the face of American experience, is he to risk it? Is he to open the door ever so little to let in a problem so awful as that which overhangs the United States? Once let it in, and no force on earth for all time can turn it out.

Thirdly, rightly or wrongly, the Australian has barred his door with a fierce determination, knowing well that it forces him to leave a part of the north undeveloped for the present. One knows men who suffer by this, and face it deliberately for their conscience sake. The Australian feeling on this point is tense, irritable—quite different from that on any other. It is the question of their future. I honestly believe they will fight alone, if necessary, a hopeless losing fight to their own annihilation. If this is known in England, all I can say is that I had no idea of it all the year that I was there.

Fourthly, Australians know that England is out of sympathy, and that her position is difficult; that Indian fellow-subjects and our great allies may be in the one scale, and themselves in the other. The whole nation knows there is a struggle ahead. A great part does not believe that England will help in it. Some think that she will endorse a petition from our allies for free admission. Can you wonder at these doubts, in the face of the persistent hostility of the press, and the openly expressed regrets of ministers that Australia is unlikely to go back on her policy? Every issue of the Bulletin rubs it in; and the part of Australia which matters, and which makes no noise, asks itself: What is the use of a navy if the only war which concerns me is the one it will not fight? Why am I to risk another's war, say, with Germany, if the Empire will not risk my war with the East? That doubt is doing every day perhaps irremedial harm.

Fifthly, I believe England would support Australia in the end. If she did not, imagine what future historians would say of it—when the field of a second great maritime Britain had been resown with a crop of vigorous Orientals. England will come in to help Australians, but ungraciously at the eleventh hour, withholding her sympathy and losing theirs.

Sixthly, one simple declaration of unshakable policy by a minister whom Australians trust would at one blow cut the ground—the only ground—from beneath the feet of Australian separatists. If he sees what he receives from the Empire, there will be no stint in his giving. But if he is permitted to believe that the Empire will allow their home, their own dear country, to be filched from his children by Orientals, in peace or war—what would you have him do?—I am, Sir, etc. C. E. W. BEAN.

(We desire that Australia shall continue a white man's country, and have no doubt whatever as to what the answer of the Motherland would be were she asked to choose between the daughter-nation and an Oriental State. But, as our correspondent perceives, the only sure way of securing Australia as a white man's country for all time is for the Australians to fill their land with white men. Unfortunately that too often seems the last thing they desire to do. Not only has Australia's native-born population ceased to increase and multiply, but she makes no great effort to open her country even to white immigrants from Britain. She has been too apt to regard it as her duty to protect her working men against newcomers. As we have said, we shall stand by Australia be the cost what it may, but this certainly ought not to make Australia indifferent to the population question. There is the crux of the whole question. The world is for those who can use it. But what use can a race which does not multiply make of the last and best of the continents? ED. Spectator.)

IS WHITE MAN LOSING IN RACE?

London Times Has Instructive Article on the Awakening in Asia

A recent article in the London Times on the relations of the white races to the newly awakening races of the east, who are not white, is interesting at this time in view of the recent events on the Pacific coast, which has brought the race problem acutely within the range of the Canadian diplomacy, The Times says:

It is not unfair to say that it has hitherto been the tacit assumption of the white race of mankind that the world belongs to them, and that actual possession and enjoyment are mainly affairs of their own convenience. They have quarrelled freely among themselves about the division of such portions as seemed convenient for immediate absorption, but taken as a whole they have not shown much respect for the claims of the natural possessors, or much consciousness that any of the ethical systems in vogue among themselves can apply to races of a different color. They have always been ready to assume that it must be a virtuous action to "extend the blessings of civilization," and to spread the knowledge of true religion among people who are not white, even when the process obviously tends to the extermination of these peoples. These beautiful phrases have frequently blinded the white races to the fact that they have not yet succeeded too well in bestowing anything but the dirty work of civilization upon the masses of their own population or in raising the fairer fruits of practcal religion. They have generally been too completely persuaded that civilization can only mean their civilization, and religion only their religion, to give a thought to the value of other civilizations older than, and, perhaps, as admirable in practice as, their own, or to other religions in which men have lived for centuries before they themselves emerged from what in any other part of the world they would call the rudest barbarism.

The white man's civilization has been called by some white cynic the assiduous invention of new wants, and white men have certainly learned to want every discovered product of every country and every clime. It cannot be said that extending the blessings of civilization has been a process bearing any very conspicuous marks of disinterestedness. The white man has always expected it to pay him handsomely, and upon the whole has made it pay handsomely. Except when stirred up by jealousy of another white race, or by the hope of gaining military or political advantages which will pay in the long run, a white race has rarely, if ever, spread its civilization without immediate and substantial reward. This, of course, is all that it should be,, if we grant the primary, though perhaps unconsciously held, assumption that the earth really belongs to the white man, to be appropriated by him as and when and how it suits his own convenience.

That assumption has passed for a long time practically unchallenged. We may suppose that the non-white races had their own thoughts about the matter, but they were helpless. The white men, perpetually striving among themselves for supremacy, developed a civilization peculiarly strong for aggression. They became masters of lethal weapons against which the non-white races were wanting not only in weapons, but in an organization suited for effective defence. They were mostly in loosely compacted societies which formed an easy prey for communities comparatively well organized and stimulated by the desire of acquisition. So the white man has in fact very largely inherited the earth, though not by that meekness which he is taught in church to regard as the condition precedent. There are now, however, many indications that his assumption can no longer pass unchallenged. There are qualities in some of these non-white races and in their civilizations of which he did not perhaps take proper account. If their untutored thoughts did not run much in the direction of guns and explosives, they have at least proved not inapt pupils in the use of these things. They have exchanged for them the various products of their countries required by a civilization of numerous wants; and in the case of Japan the methods of manufacture have also been mastered and applied with great success. These races, or some of them, have also learned the industrial methods of the white man, and by their means acquire riches, such as were never called for by their simple modes of life. They now meet the white man in the field, on the ocean, and in the factory, with his own inventions and his own methods. They have learned, or are learning, that national power and successful industry go together; that the first finds or protects markets for the second, while the second provides sinews for the first. Their simple lives, ordered upon a traditional pattern instead of upon the constantly changing one which we call progress, now give them a tremendous advantage. They can produce cheaply, and cheapness has a penetrating virtue which the white man cannot resist. There are so many things which he thinks he must have that he is always, and necessarily, on the lookout for cheap gratification, no matter where it comes from. We have seen with what amazing celerity the Japanese have learned and practiced the white man's arts, both in war and in peace. It is true that all non-white races are not Japanese, but it should not be forgotten that their latent powers may be very much greater than white men, with their ingrained contempt for men of another color, are in a position to appreciate. Who would have dared to predict 40 years ago that Japan would stand where she does today? In another 40 years those who now think that no other non-white race will follow her example may have been proved equally lacking in prescience.

There is no need, however, to speculate about the future, seeing that there is quite enough in what is now before us to suggest serious reflections. We have to deal with the entry of a new industrial force into what have been the practical preserves of the white races. Not only in Japan, but in our own great dependency of India, large populations accustomed to patient and continuous labor, and equally accustomed to a frugal and abstemious mode of living, are entering directly into competition with the white races in important departments. By merely supplying their own wants they would deal a heavy blow at nations accustomed to depend largely upon their markets. But that is by no means the end of the matter. The white man's lesson has been too thoroughly learned. Those non-white populations that go thoroughly into production will seek, and are already seeking, outlets for their goods, and these goods are no longer the indigenous products sought by white men as articles of luxury or ornament, but are tending more and more to become every-day goods of common necessity.

White industry has thus to face a new competitor, possessing the enormous economic advantage of producing at a very low cost, and capable of alarming expansion before any great rise in the price of abundant labor can be anticipated. At the same time, white labor is becoming more and more and more exigent and fastidious; more and more impatient of the harder forms of toil. One result of which is that, in spite of all race prejudice, the non-white peoples find their way into the white men's own territory. Japanese do the work of navvies in California, and it is not at all clear that Californians are ready to undertake it. Apparently the Chinese are relied upon to dig the Panama Canal, and we read the other day of a movement in China to stop the supply unless more liberal treatment be given to Chinamen in general. That is a significant indication that a race not organized like Japan may yet find weapons to push its commercial interests. Both Boers and Britons in South Africa seem disposed to stick to Chinese labor until a substitute can be found, and such a substitute is not at present visible. These things show how difficult it would be to get rid of non-white competition by any process of exclusion. Within the British Empire some delicate questions are ripening, which are not dissimilar from that now pending between the United States and Japan, although the political pressure will come in a different form. Altogether it seems to be time for the white race to take a fresh survey of the whole situation, and to recognize that, in the changed conditions, the old haughty and dictatorial attitude stands in need of modification.

Podgers was an old man who was just getting over an attack of rheumatic fever, during which his wife had been in the habit of sitting by his bedside to comfort him, and often shed tears at his evident suffering. When he was convalescent he met one of his friends, who asked: "How are you getting on, Podgers?" "Oh, badly. Don't seem to make much progress. And it is all because of my wife." "Dear me! You surprise me, Podgers. She seems such a devoted nurse." "Ah! you don't know her, man! The doctor always said that a damp room was the very worst thing for me, and that woman used to sit and cry just to make the air damp!"

A VISIT TO THE STEPNEY RANCH

Some Information of Possibilities of Country Between Armstrong and Enderby

A Vernon News representative recently paid a visit to Sir Arthur Stepney's fine ranch between Armstrong and Enderby and was able to secure a great deal of interesting information as to the possibilties of the neighboring country in the course of a conversation with Mr. George Heggie, a gentleman, whose management of the ranch has been marked by an active interest in the welfare of the district and liberal support to all organizations that might advance it in any way.

The Stepney ranch comprises in all some 1,600 acres, of which 700 are under the plough, the rest being mostly timbered. It is the policy of the management, however, to gradually clear up the undeveloped portions, and, in this connection, it may be remarked that it has been found that this work could be made, practically, to pay for itself. This fact is of particular interest, in view of the fact that there is so much uncleared land in the neighborhood of the city of Enderby.

At our request, Mr. Heggie furnished us with the following figures, derived from records carefully kept in connection with the clearing of nearly 100 acres:

The cost per acre was as follows: Cutting 23 cords of wood at $1.50 a cord, $34.50; cleaning up and burning, etc. $10; hauling to siding at 50c. cord, $11.50. Total, $56.

Against this, there was the amount obtained for an average of 23 cords per acre at $2.50, $57.50. It must be explained that this land had all been logged before, and that the Stepney ranch is exceptionally favored in the matter of transportation facilities, the railway passing through it, and there being a siding within a few hundred yards of the land cleared. Making every allowance, however, for the latter fact, these figures seem to prove that the settler who is content to invest in unimproved land at the cheaper rates asked, may be in a position to make a very good thing out of his investment.

An irrigation system has just about been completed, which will cover some 300 acres. The water is brought from Smith Creek, some 3 miles to the east, a large tank at the head of the system serving as a reservoir. The water is conveyed through eight and six inch pipes to the ranch, being tapped on the way to supply two or three other ranchers. The system supplies water for domestic as well as irrigation purposes. It is not the intention to irrigate the newly planted orchard, except, possibly, if found necessary at the bearing stage, but the water will be reserved for hay lands.

A commercial orchard of about fifty acres has been set out, and to judge by the results already obtained in the small orchard of about 150 trees, which adjoins the house, should be entirely successful. They are under the special charge of an experienced orchardist, and already show a very good growth. The varieties, planted on the recommendation of R. M. Palmer, are McIntosh Red, Wealthy, Jonathan, and Wagner. Another 49 acres will be planted out in fruit.

Walking over the ranch, Mr. Heggie pointed out a field from which he had obtained 90 bushels of oats to the acre, while another comprising about 75 acres, had yielded 96 tons of No. 1 wheat, not far from 45 bushels to the acre. Some luxuriant clover fields of clover were also shown the writer, and he was informed that clover and alfalfa were heavy producers, though requiring irrigation to give the best results. When the new irrigation system was in operation, alfalfa would be a very paying crop.

Asked how the Armstrong creamery was doing, Mr. Heggie stated that it was not receiving proper support from the people, so many of whom sold their butter to the stores at a slightly higher price than that given by the creamery, and thus prevented that institution from giving the best results. There was plenty of good dairying country in this neighborhood and there did not seem any good reasons why dairying should not thrive.

Grain and hay are the main products of the Stepney ranch, and Mr. Heggie is far from being of the opinion that the day for grain-growing is past. In the case of wheat, for example, he points out that it is one of the cheapest crops to grow, while it yields very substantial returns. On good land (and, of course, no attempt should be made to secure satisfactory results from poor land) 1 1-2 tons might be raised to the acre. He himself, had just received an offer of $30 a ton for his wheat. On a large acreage, this would mean good profits. The hay and grain grower would benefit in an increasing ratio as the present process of specializing on fruit production continued all over the valley. Few of these ten and twenty-acre lot-holders would produce their own hay and oats, while most of them would keep a cow or horses. The large lumbering concerns also would consume a great deal of hay, while the growth of population in the cities would tend in the same direction. It was, therefore, a matter of certainty, that there would be a strong and ever-growing local demand which assured the future of the hay-grower in the Okanagan. No one who would grow good hay, and plenty of it to the acre, need complain of the result.

Speaking more particularly of the northern Okanagan, Mr. Heggie stated that, although the fencing in of range had made the raising of beef cattle practically a thing of the past, careful estimates of the cost of feed, shelter, etc., had convinced him that there were good profits to be received from wintering northwest cattle in preparation for the spring market. Cattle bought in the fall, and fed for months on the succulent roots which could be produced so abundantly in this district, would fetch good prices in May or June. This, he believed, was an industry that would be well worth looking into.

In addition to producing hay and grain, the Stepney ranch also goes in for stock. Special attention is given to horses, and a lot of fine mares are kept. About 10 colts a year are produced, and a bunch of fine young horses are now being raised.

"Ever surrounded by wolves?" "No; but I know the sensation. I used to open the dining-room doors at a summer hotel"—Louisville Courier-Journal."

THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE POULTRYMAN

FRESH AIR POULTRY YARDS

Without fresh air it is impossible to have healthy poultry. The principal reason why some strains of poultry develop a tendency to delicacy is because the fowls are kept in houses in which there is not enough fresh air. The process of breathing in animals or birds consists of taking into the lungs oxygen and expelling carbonic acid gas, the result of combustion in the living organism.

This carbon dioxide is a deadly poison and any living animal or bird which is compelled to breathe air tainted with it begins to lose vitality in proportion to the quantity of the gas in the air.

It has been demonstrated that the air in a poultry house should be changed about four times an hour in order to preserve the health of the fowls. It is not hard to secure this change of air, but the greatest trouble heretofore experienced in doing it has been to avoid creating draughts which injure the health of the birds.

There are many systems of direct ventilation which bring about a change of air, but very few of these have been found satisfactory in those parts of the country where the temperature has a wide range.

In the south and the extreme west and southwest, the temperature is at all times a matter of indifference, except in isolated sections, because it never gets low enough particularly to affect the health of fowls.

In the east, north and northwest, where severe weather is common during several months in the year, no system of ventilation by pipes or flues has yet been devised which has given entire satisfaction.

A few years ago it was very common to find poultry houses, built as nearly air-tight as possible and supplied with heating apparatus more or less elaborate according to the purse or inclination of the owner. These houses were tricked out with ventilators of various kinds, many of them quite complicated and elaborate.

Fowls kept in such houses showed a tendency to catch cold and to become afflicted with roup and other similar diseases, until it became the general opinion that heating poultry houses was the wrong way to secure the greatest comfort for the birds kept in them.

From this extreme of air-tight construction and artificial heat, we have gone to the other extreme, and now the open-front poultry house is found even in the coldest parts of our country.

We have watched the development of the fresh-air poultry-house for several years, and have come to regard it as the best possible type for every part of the country. Naturally the house best adapted to Florida or California will not be the best one for Maine or Montana, but with certain modifications which do not materially change the principle underlying the theory of fresh-air houses; this type may be used with satisfaction in every state in the Union.

A good many years ago we were employed on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Our duties kept us in the pilot house a considerable part of the time, and many times we spent hours there when very rough weather prevailed. The pilot house of a river steamer is the highest part of it. It is made of glass on all sides and is exposed to the weather from every direction. The frames in which the glass is set are so made that they can be slid to one side in a way that allows the whole of the interior to be open to the air, or any sides may be closed. Usually the front is open all the time, to give the pilot an unobstructed view of the course he is steering. When the weather is worst, it is most necessary to have an obstructed view ahead and the whole front of the pilot house is open. When we first went on the river, we were surprised to find that no matter how cold the weather might be the open front of the pilot house did not seem to let in any considerable quantity of cold air. We soon concluded that when three sides of a building are tightly closed against currents of air, not much wind will blow in if the other side is open, unless the direction of the wind is particularly favorable.

This is exactly the principle on which the fresh-air poultry house is built. Three sides are made as nearly air-tight as possible, and the other side is made so as to be opened almost its entire size.

The opening being toward the south, the sun can shine into such a house from morning until night, except in midsummer, and sunshine being the most perfect germicide known this alone is a valuable consideration.

If the open side is covered with wire netting with meshes small enough to prevent the ingress of the smallest predatory animal, such as the weasel and the rat, it will answer the purpose of confining the fowls when it is not desirable to turn them out of doors, during very cold weather.

To protect the fowls when the weather is very severe, a cloth cover for the open front should be provided. This should be stretched on a frame which should be hinged at the top, so that the cloth screen may be swung back and fastened to the under side of the roof on sunny days or during moderate weather.

The sun having free access to every part of the house, the floor is always well lighted and the fowls perfectly comfortable, even if kept confined for several days at a time. This house is cheaper to build than the combination of sleeping room and scratching shed so highly recommended a few years ago, as it combines the two in one and is better in every way.

When moderate weather makes it advisable to leave the cloth screen open, the supply of fresh air could not be more often renewed, as the heat of the bodies of the fowls keeps a gentle change in progress all the time. When severe weather makes it better to keep the cloth screen closed, there is ample ventilation, as the warm air from the bodies of the fowls rises and passes out through the cloth just under the roof, while the cooler fresh air enters at the bottom. This does not produce a sensible current of air, but is rather the gentle filtering in of fresh, cool air to replace the warm tainted air that passes out above.

The carbon dioxide eliminated by the respiration of the fowls being heavier than atmospheric air, sinks to the level of the floor and flows out at the bottom of the open front.

A fresh-air house of this kind needs no other arrangement for the comfort of the fowls in those parts of the country where the temperature does not fall below ten degrees above zero. If well made, it will perfectly protect them down to this point or even below, but we fix the limit at 10 above zero in order to be perfectly safe. As a matter of fact we have known one of these fresh-air houses to be left with the front open during zero weather without any injury to the Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks housed in it, but for less hardy breeds this might not have resulted in this satisfactory way.

Where severe temperatures are to be expected, the curtain-front perch will provide certain protection in the coldest weather, and at the same time give the birds plenty of pure fresh air, free from carbon dioxide at all times.

The curtain to be let down in front of the perches may be made of common cheap burlap. This coarse material is thick enough to prevent any rapid current of air from circulating around the fowls, and at the same time it allows the outer air to filter in in sufficient quantities to keep the fowls supplied with pure air for breathing.

If the perches extend entirely across the room, the curtain should be wide enough to reach across the room also. It should be fastened to the roof in such a position that when it is dropped it will just fall to clear the front edge of the dropping board. At the bottom of the curtain there should be a strip to weight it down, and the curtain should be long enough to drop a few inches below the dropping board. The weight on the curtain will hold it down and at the same time cause it to lie near enough to the front of the dropping board to prevent a draught at this point.

If the perches do not extend the entire length of the room, side curtains should be put up at the end of the perches so as to meet at the corner with the front curtain, completely enclosing the birds in a box-like room, three sides of which are burlap.

Such an arrangement will keep a flock of fowls warm and comfortable during the coldest weather. It will allow perfect ventilation, prevent dampness in the poultry house and keep it free from bad oders all the time.

Talking not long ago with a poultryman who is using this kind of a house, we were told that his birds had passed through a severe winter without a touch of frost or any symptom of cold, catarrh or roup.

While he was using an air-tight house of the old style, he was always working with sick fowls, but now that he uses a fresh-air house he has no trouble and his hens lay regularly during the winter.

It is not a good plan to allow hens to become accustomed to close quarters. If they are allowed to run out of doors every day when it is possible for them to do so, they will be healthier, harder and lay more eggs.

Let them out every sunny day and every other day when the temperature is not below twenty degrees. If the air is still and there is not fresh fallen snow on the ground, even the large-combed breeds may be allowed out of the house in quite severe weather without being injured. Hens do not care for mere cold. They are protected against this as far as their bodies are concerned, but when the snow is freshly fallen they are likely to get combs and wattles wet and then frozen if allowed to run at liberty in very severe weather.

There is much in keeping hens hardened to the cold. Keep the house open in the fall except when driving rains prevail, until the weather is really cold. Let them run out of doors every day that it is safe to do so, and encourage them to dig and scratch by having a straw pile convenient for them to scratch in.

Feed them all they will eat and give them grain to dig for between meals. Keep them fat and hard at work and they will not care for cold weather, while laying eggs every day.

The fresh-air house is designed to solve the problem of profitable poultry-keeping by keeping hens healthy and up to the highest possible point of production.

We have seen poultry houses in New England in which it seemed that hens could hardly live and we would have thought they could not, had we not inquired very closely into the results of using fresh-air houses.

Last fall we described such a house to a poultryman in Ohio. He built a fresh-air house and the other day we received a letter from him saying the house had proved to be entirely satisfactory. We believe this will be the verdict of everyone who uses one.

We began using cloth windows, several years ago and as much as fifteen years ago saw a cloth-front poultry house which gave perfect satisfaction. The longer they are used the more satisfied the users are with them.—Poultry.

The appetite for squabs is no doubt growing in a very healthy manner, and the price will probably continue to rise, as game birds become scarcer and game laws more strict. The average patron of the city restaurant calls for quail on toast and is served with a squab on toast to his perfect satisfaction and advantage, because a squab contains more edible meat than a quail and is better eating.

MEAT FEEDS FOR POULTRY

The natural food of poultry—supposing them to exist in a wild state—is insectivorous to a very large extent. Under such a condition of life they would only obtain grain at harvest time, and at other periods of the year would exist upon insects and worms, and upon green food (including such seeds as they might find).

This is practically how the wild pheasant lives, and we may quite well take the pheasant as representing the fowl in a wild state. A pheasant shut up in an aviary, like a domestic fowl kept in a farmyard, probably gets a great deal more food of the solid cereal type than does its wild prototype; in a state of nature its only solid food is the insect food and the small amount of seed it finds, the rest being vegetable in character, like grass and buds. Yet, as a rule, the wild bird is more healthy and certainly as well proportioned as the domestic, if not so fat and fleshy. This proves the point that the most important part of a wild fowl's food is that of the insect type; and analysis shows that insect food is principally nitrogenous, whereas cereal food is mostly composed of starch. The former goes to build up muscle, bone and sinew, the latter to generate warmth. A pheasant does not, as a rule, glut itself with insect food; it only finds that in small quantity. Yet what it does find suffices for all its bodily needs so far as growth is concerned.

The same applies to the domestic fowl; give it a very limited quantity of food—or, say, none at all on a farm, and let it work for and find its own living, and what will be the result? Simply that it will be very healthy, probably not at all fat, and certainly only about as productive as a pheasant from the egg point of view. Start and feed it liberally on insect food, however, and it will at once become very productive. If a chicken it will grow, if a hen it will lay.

You cannot produce the same satisfactory result by a purely cereal diet. You must give food which is rich in nitrogen. Among cereals none are so rich as beans, peas and oats. Poultry fed on meals should always have an allowance of the two first named, and of grain none gives so satisfactory a result as the oat. But the proportion of nitrogenous constituents in these is found in insect food. Therefore it pays to let poultry have a liberal supply of insect food. If they are at liberty on a farm they can generally obtain a fair supply—provided, of course, that they are not over-numerous. If they are numerous, however, the supply must be supplemented. In confinement, too, where they have no chance whatever of obtaining it for themselves it must be provided.

Now comes the question, how can a supply of insect food be provided where it does not exist, or how can it be supplemented where the existing supply is insufficient? Well, there are two principal foods, which analysis shows and experience proves, are excellent substitutes for insect life. One is bone and the other is fibrine meat. To take the latter first it may be said generally that any dried meat is good for chicken growth or for egg production, provided it is composed of lean meat. As to bone, undoubtedly what is known as "green" bone is the best to give poultry. This is simply fresh bone granulated by being passed through a bone crushing mill, and it contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and other chemical constituents necessary for bodily growth, as well as for egg production. Apart from this its "meatiness" makes it relished by poultry even in the raw state, and they will scramble greedily for a handful when thrown to them. Bone or fibrine meat should be added to all meals in the proportion of 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., according to circumstances. More is required by chickens than by laying hens. Its use should be regular and systematic if the results are to be satisfactory.—American Cultivator.

YARDING ARRANGEMENTS

Yarding arrangements for poultry have been but little studied in this country. The yards we have are after a few patterns, most of them unsightly. The cow stables and yards are often well made and lend an attractive appearance to the farm, while the poultry yard is more often unsightly than not. For this reason it is put away where it will not be much observed from the road.

Yet with a little thought the yarding arrangements can be made such as to lend attractiveness to the farm. The fences composed of boards and laths cannot be made attractive without a great deal of paint and care. Usually the lath fence is whitewashed and soon becomes dirty. Whitewash soon loses its color under the influence of the rains, and the driving dust sticks to it. The white laths soon become a dirty gray. Mud splashes on them here and there and here and there also one is broken off. The lath fence can be made attractive if it is externally looked after, but we have never seen a lath fence that had stood some months that was not in a bad condition in more ways than one.

The board fence is almost out of the question, for it must be surmounted by laths or wire to be a barrier against the lighter fowls. Boards now cost too much and they become unsightly even quicker than the lath fence. The fence that is everywhere taking best is the wire fence. This, if properly made, will last a long time and has the advantage of not being easily seen. The wires being dark in color do not readily show themselves. The posts can always be neat and attractive and can be made more so by painting with pea green or sea green paint.

The size of the poultry yard should be according to the size of the flock, but double the amount of ground usually devoted to the fowls should be included in it. It is a mystery why so many farm poultry yards are so small. It is certainly not because the farmer has not the land to spare, and it is not on account of the cost of fencing material. The smallness is doubtless due to the impression of the farmer that a small poultry yard is as good as any other kind of a poultry yard.

The proportionate cost of fencing a yard decreases with its increase of size. A yard the size of a square rod requires four rods of fencing to enclose it, while a yard containing 16 square rods in the form of a square requires but 16 rods of fencing, or at the rate of one rod of fencing to a square rod of ground. If the area is 64 square rods, the fencing required is but 32 rods, or one-half rod of fencing per square rod of area. To have a large yard is therefore economical.—Farmers' Review.

Plums—Grown by A. T. Abbey, James Bay, Victoria.

AROUND THE FARM

SOIL CULTURE IN DRY BELT

One of the men who has made a name for himself in the agricultural world of today is Prof. H. W. Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the elaborator of what has come to be known as the "Campbell system" of farming, a system which is based on sound scientific principles and is designed for the "dry belt." Recently Prof. Campbell has been addressing farmers' gatherings in Alberta, and the following points in connection with his system, gleaned partly from his addresses in the west, and partly from his presentation of it in other form, will be of particular interest at this time.

Prof. Campbell is one of the pioneers of the western States, and has seen both sides of farming life in his agricultural career. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and it was the darker side of crop raising that compelled him to seek for a method of culture which would enable farmers in the semi-arid belt to raise profitable crops independent of either weather conditions or irrigation; and after fifteen years research Prof. Campbell is now anxious to demonstrate to western farmers the value of the system which he has elaborated. During the first three years on his homestead in South Dakota he had splendid crops, and not until the fourth, fifth and sixth crops had failed, owing to drought did he turn his attention to the movement of soil water and its relation to agriculture. He tried different seasons and depths of ploughing and found that each succeeding season gave him different results. In the early days, even in the irrigated districts of Kansas and Nebraska, after several crops of grain had been taken from land that was abundantly supplied with moisture, the yield grew steadily less and the settlers found that the idea that water was the only element necessary was entirely erroneous. Besides this, trouble arose in these districts owing to the farmers quarrelling among themselves as to the amount of water received by each, everyone thinking that his neighbor received more than his just share. Prof. Campbell's system, however, does away with irrigation, even in the most arid districts.

Thorough understanding of his system and its adaptation to varying conditions, he claims, produces larger yields with one quarter the amount of water used formerly, proving conclusively that it is not a question of water alone, even with the most fertile soil.

To raise crops according to this system the soil must be brought to that condition in which it contains an ideal quantity of air and water, and then, with heat and light, fertility is developed. Perhaps we should not be very far wrong if we should say that Prof. Campbell's system is almost entirely built up around these two points; thorough tillage and conservation of soil moisture. To be sure, there are very many other related considerations, and there are many diverse roads leading to these main points. Great stress is put upon those forms of cultivation that constantly forestall the evaporation of water from the surface of the soil, or that prevent its being drawn off by weeds; and the frequent stirring of the upper layer has a large place in the system. The scientific principles involved are much the same as those underlying the method of summer fallow that has for so many years been recommended by Angus Mackay, of Indian Head: Only Prof. Campbell has given the same principles wider application, and has elaborated what may very rightly be termed a "system" of cultivation.

It is impossible in a short article even to summarize his methods, but a few salient points may perhaps be touched.

Prof. Campbell claims that there is no tool that the farmer can own that can be used in as many ways and under as many different conditions as the disk harrow. Its great value lies in its adaptability to the protection of moisture, the preparation of the surface soil for the encouragement of rapid percolation of the rain water and in thoroughly pulverizing a somewhat cloddy field and getting an improved physical or mechanical condition of the soil. It has been used on thousands of acres instead of ploughing when it should have been used to precede the plough, in which connection its work is most valuable. The smallest size of disk is recommended on account of its greater pulverizing and reversionary power. The proper use of the disk harrow at the proper time may double the crop, and its use is advised early in the spring on all stuble ground or old fields intended for spring crops; also immediately after the binder. This latter procedure may come as a surprise to some, but Prof. Campbell gives strong reasons for his advice as follows:

"In still another season of the year we find the disk of equal value, that is immediately after the small grain or any other crop is removed. It is advised, whenever possible, to follow behind the harvester and not allow the soil to be exposed a single day to the sun's rays after the crop is gathered. It is very difficult to explain the value and importance of this work in sufficiently strong terms to permit the reader to grasp its full force and meaning.

First: There is no time in the year when water held in the soil near the surface in sufficient quantities, will bring about so many valuable chemical changes as during the months of July and August. This is the season of the year when a vast amount of nitrates and bacteria may be developed; in other words, the fertility, the very elements that start your wheat off early with dark green color, and that have very much to do with its stooling.

"The fact that the farmer loses sight of the real scientific, or necessary physical condition of the soil in the plowing of his field for another crop, accounts for the failure of so many plowed fields to yield as much in dry seasons as fields that were simply put in with a disk drill and not plowed. How often have we heard farmers say: 'I plowed my ground and fitted it thoroughly, and my neighbor hogged his wheat in with a disk and got a better crop than I did.' In fact the man with the disk had produced a more scientific condition of the soil.

"Secondly: If there is any moisture in the soil below, by preparing this fine mulch of a liberal thickness this moisture will accumulate in the firm soil just beneath. If no rains come, your ground is in perfect condition to plow because of the moisture you have retained by the early disking.

"Third: If you do not wish to plow in the fall this moisture can be carried over until the next spring, when in case of a dry spring your soil, if properly handled, can be planted, and the seed will immediately germinate and grow, while your neighbor is worrying about a dry country and may harvest nothing.

"Fourth: Sometimes you may have teams and time to do some fall plowing for spring crops. If your soil is dry it is folly to plow, but if you have held the moisture in the soil, it is wise to fall-plow, providing you follow the plow with the surface packer, firming the lower portion of the furrow slice while the soil is still moist, holding the moisture below instead of allowing the furrow to dry out, as it will if left loose by the plow."

Another implement which finds a large place in the Campbell system is the sub-surface packer. The implement serves the purpose of crushing down the loose soil of the under portion of the furrow slice, breaking up the large lumps, and so compacting the whole that the particles of soil lie closer together and form a more perfect connection between the unbroken earth beneath and the loosened soil of the furrow, also forming a more compact seed-bed and drawing the water by capillary attraction into the stratum where the roots of the plants begin their growth.

We have compared Prof. Campbell's system to Mr. Mackay's method of summer fallowing, but Prof. Campbell anxiously insists that what he terms "summer tilling" is quite different from an ordinary summer fallow. We therefore give his own account of

How Summer Tilling Should Be Done

"Begin the work as early in the spring as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground, and the surface dry enough to permit the use of the disk harrow without the soil adhering to the disk, going over the ground twice by lapping the disk one-half. This produces a mulch which prevents evaporation; also loosens and opens the surface, so that the later rains readily and quickly percolate into the soil, harrowing the soil after each subsequent rain. If the rain is too heavy, so as to dissolve and pack the surface, a second disking may be necessary, especially so if the season is advanced far enough for weeds to start freely. Don't at all hazards, permit the weeds to grow or the surface to become crusted. A little carelessness here may, and often does, make ten or twenty bushels less yield of wheat and proportionally similar losses to other crops.

"Bear in mind that there are three objects in conducting this work with great care. First, is to retain all the moisture possible that may be then in the soil, for the evaporation in early spring is very great from both the strong rays of the sun, and in most localities the high spring winds take up much moisture. Second, is to loosen the surface that it may more readily and more surely take in all the water from the spring rains. Third, but by no means least, to admit the warm spring air that nature's laboratory may be put early to work preparing the way for large quantities of available fertility or plant elements. Plow late in June or early July, seven to eight inches deep. Do not leave the field at noon until that which has been plowed during the forenoon has been gone over with the sub-surface packer. Then at night the same, and if you use the packer follow it with some kind of a harrow or cultivator that will leave the surface with a light, loose mulch, breaking the larger clods, and levelling, so far as it may be possible, the top of the firm soil beneath.

"The common lever harrow produces very fair conditions. There are, however, three or four much improved devices for this work being perfected, which will doubtless be found on the market very soon.

Keep Ahead of the Weeds

"In June and July weeds are quite persistent and great care should be taken not to let them get the start. In fact, there is but little danger of weeds if you take care to lose no water by evaporation. All weeds are easily killed when small, but after the tap root has gone down and become firmly imbedded, it is not easy to destroy them. Watch the conditions of your field, going over it as soon after a heavy rain as the soil will permit, using the tool which you use to keep your mulch open and loose; care should be taken to keep the mulch from two and one-half to three inches deep. Remember, it is not desirable to have this mulch too fine, and never a dust blanket. It will be found very much easier to secure a mulch of desirable coarseness if the cultivating is done after rain when the surface soil has reached the moist condition, not wet, and yet before it gets dry. Continue this persistent care through the season; in case of extreme heat more frequent cultivation is necessary. Our rule is to watch carefully the firm soil just beneath the mulch and guage our time of cultivation during continued dry periods by the quantity of apparent moisture, observed at the top of the firm soil beneath the mulch, or if we move the loose soil away and find that there is ample moisture, the protection is all right. If the top is beginning to show dry, then it is time to cultivate again."

In conclusion, we may say that the method, in its entirety, is adapted particularly to the very dry regions. It is a system that involves much more thorough cultivation than is given on the average farm of this country, and to follow it would of necessity reduce the acreage to be handled by each man—which would not be an unmixed evil. It is sufficiently elaborate in its details to be worthy of the study of even the best farmer, and although it may not be slavishly followed, it is still sufficiently diverse to be suggestive of many improvements upon our present methods.

WONDERFUL INSTINCT

Thin and gaunt, and with no other instinct to guide him save the memory of a warm kennel, good food and an occasional caress, a collie dog sold to a man at Velentine, Neb., by D. Weeks of No. 1210 Tenth street, Des Moines, returned 500 miles to its former master. So wabbly and weak was the dog that, had it not been for a glad light of recognition that sprang into his eyes as his former master opened the door, he might have been driven from the premises.

Just how long the dog was making the distance has not yet been ascertained, but with unerring instinct he made his way over hill and prairie, through timber and across rivers finally arriving in Des Moines, where he was given a hearty welcome, a warm kennel and a hot bowl of milk for a starter.

Five weeks before a man from Valentine, Neb., saw the dog, bought him and took him back to Valentine.

After the collie left his new home he was seen at Fremont, Neb., where some boys threw stones at him while he was stealing a meal from a back door. This was the report until he appeared in Des Moines.

Mr. Weeks was awakened by a slight scratching at the front door. On opening it he saw a shaggy, thin, dirty little collie, and from his action at first judged he was mad. He soon recognized his former pet, however, and declares he would not part with the animal for twice its value.

FARM NOTES

There are two extremes in caring for the cow, negligence and over pampering. Avoid both.

How glad you are to have a nice lot of fresh milkers now. Checks are sure to be big this season of the year.

The tester and the milk scale mark the parting of the cow paths. They show which leads to prosperity and which to the poor house.

There is altogether too much decomposed cream sent to the creameries, especially to the central plants. Keep the cans, pails and separator scrupulously clean with boiling water, brushes and washing soda or powders. Cool the milk or cream as soon as drawn and keep it cool. Deliver at least three times a week, if cream, and every day if milk.

BEGINNERS IN BEE RAISING

As I have handled bees for thirty years, but not extensively, would say if you are inexperienced, commence on a small scale as raising bees is a deep study. A man can learn as long as he lives and yet will not know it all. I claim a man that never farmed or raised bees had better try farming. Although he may have lived near beemen all his life, yet he is likely to know nothing about bees.

Now let us see: Do you know the queen when you see her? What part does the drone do? Does the queen mate in the air? What do bees make comb of? Do you know when you have a barren queen? Do you know when queen is dead and what to do to save the colony? What to do when two or three colonies come out at the same time and settle at one place, which they will sure do if you have many bees?

There are many more things I could ask the beginner in regard to bee-keeping, which I will not mention at this time.

...wed during the forenoon has been ...e over with the sub-surface pack... Then at night the same, and if you ... the packer follow it with some ...d of a harrow or cultivator that ...l leave the surface with a light, ...se mulch, breaking the larger clods, ...l levelling, so far as it may be pos...le, the top of the firm soil beneath.

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ARBITRATION LAW IN NEW ZEALAND

Recent Failure of the Industrial Conciliation Act to Prevent Strikes

The Wellington (New Zealand) correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of June 27, says:

The recent failure of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to prevent strikes and lock-outs continues to engage the attention of the press and the politicians of New Zealand, and the question is still far from settled. Mr. Reeves makes a point of the fact that the colony has gone cheerfully on its way, enjoying an almost unprecedented prosperity. No one denies that, and I myself have shown in the columns of your Financial and Commercial Supplement that such prosperity obtains. But this prosperity exists not in consequence of compulsory industrial arbitration; it exists in spite of it. It is due mainly, if not entirely, to the productiveness of our soil, and more particularly to the high prices that have been ruling for the produce of the pastoralist and the agriculturist. Indeed, it is not difficult nowadays to find evidences that the legislative regulation of our manufacturing industries has acted as a brake upon progress, and that, were it not for the presence of these laws, a great deal more capital would be invested in manufactures than is at present the case. Only the other day one of our ablest and shrewdest business men assured me that he would on no account invest his capital in any manufacturing industry in the colony, and many similar instances have, within the past few years, come under my notice. But the main point of the matter—which, in view of Mr. Reeves' letter, I may be pardoned for again referring to—is the fact that the act, as it exists in New Zealand, is a failure as a means of preventing either strikes or lock-outs. The statements contained in my last two letters on the subject, dated February 20 and March 22, are absolute facts and cannot be controverted. Mr. Reeves, however, having fathered the act and embarked upon a defence of it, finds that it is now too late for him to draw back, though unbiassed critics will note with some degree of amusement the abandonment of the dogmatic attitude he was wont to adopt in some of his earlier speeches and writings. In place of this dogmatism we now find that he has to resort in defence to an insistence upon trivial details that is scarcely in keeping with his position as high commissioner and social reformer. For instance, in his last letter he drags in again the "triumpery incident" of the strike of half-a-dozen firemen in a New Zealand steamer; but, as a sidelight on the situation at that time, the matter was of some importance, and there were other correspondents than myself who recognized it. As a matter of fact, the news was telegraphed all over New Zealand and also sent to Australia. If six men could strike and escape punishment while the act was in full force, why not 600? Subsequent events have shown that the sending of that message was fully justified.

Mr. Reeves is very careful to ignore all the main points of criticism in my article, but there are two minor points upon which he lays great stress. One is that I omitted to say that the Auckland strike was only a partial cessation of labor. In my letter to the Times of February 20 I was careful to give the most accurate, and even minute, details of the Auckland strike. Mr. Reeves, as an old journalist, will know that the demands upon the space of a newspaper, and especially upon the space of a great journal such as the Times, which takes a world-wide survey of affairs, are often such as to necessitate the condensation of articles supplied by its correspondents. In this case the necessary condemnation in your office led to the excision of these details. I have before me a copy of the article in question, and in order to allay the suspicions of the high commissioner I may be allowed to quote a few lines from what I wrote. After detailing the circumstances that led up to the strike, the hooting and groaning by the crowd which sympathized with the men, I added: "The disorganization of traffic continued for about three hours." (Mr. Reeves says four hours.) I added: "The decision was a victory for the men; they defied the act and secured their demands without any appeal to the arbitration court. The public sympathized with them, and there was considerable jubilation over the victory. A large and somewhat excited crowd cheered the employees and sang 'Rule Britannia' when the result of the conference was made known." Mr. Reeves objects to my mentioning such "a bagatelle" as this strike; but the "bagatelle" was regarded here as of sufficient importance to occupy many columns of space in the New Zealand newspapers, and to invoke the serious attention of the High Court of Arbitration nearly a twelvemonth afterwards.

In regard to the payment of the fines by the slaughtermen who struck work, Mr. Reeves charges me with having withheld some of the facts. "Will your readers believe me," he writes, "when I tell them that what in your leading article you declared to be impossible is exactly what was done? The courts in New Zealand not only fined the men, but have been making them pay the fines." Mr. Reeves wrote on April 11 and regarded the incident as closed. It is now June 27, and, up to the time of writing, some of the strikers have not only refused to pay the fines, but have defied the Arbitration court, the government, and even the Supreme court to collect them; and amongst those who have escaped payment are some of the Australian and Tasmanian butchers, who, according to Mr. Reeves, originated the strike.

In an able and very lucid judgment given the other day, Mr. Justice Williams refused to grant a motion for a writ of attachment in the case of one of the strikers who had failed to pay the fine of £5 imposed upon him by the Arbitration court. A contrary judgment had been previously given by Mr. Justice Cooper; and it has now been decided by the government to take the matter to the Appeal court. Whatever the result of the appeal, and whether the right to imprison a man because he does not care to work for a certain other man does or does not exist in our laws, one thing is absolutely certain—namely, that parliament never intended that it should. The sentence referred to in your leading article does not justify Mr. Reeves' scorn. What is to be done with the workman who disobeys an award, you ask? Mr. Reeves replies, in effect: Fine him; and, if he cannot or will not pay the fine, imprison him. Truly the author of industrial conciliation must be in sad case when, after all these years, he has to rely upon the court's reading the dread word "imprisonment" into the act. But the hauling of men to jail because of their refusing to work for any particular individual or company would scarcely be tolerated for long anywhere, and, moreover, it would be impracticable. If a general strike were to occur, say in connection with the shipping industry, and the men refused to pay the fines, the jails of the colony would not be large enough to hold one half the delinquents. Impracticable as imprisonment would be in such a small community as this, it must be a thousand-fold more impracticable in the great industrial centres of the old world, with their teeming millions of workers. Imagine, for instance, an attempt to imprison the dock-workers of England or the ironworkers of America. But, further still—as has been clearly demonstrated in the New Zealand case—the courts are not infallible, and, if there were a general strike as the result of a wrong award, no government would dare to incarcerate several hundreds, let alone several thousands, of men. Indeed, even in the case of a correct award, public opinion might still be with the men to such an extent that the authorities would not dare to resort to wholesale imprisonment. But granted, even in spite of all this, that the authorities did decide to imprison the men, in what way is that going to benefit the unfortunate employer or the colony at large? There is one more point—and it is a very important one—that, as a rule, is conveniently ignored by those who contend that our compulsory arbitration act has solved the industrial problem and prevented strikes and lockouts. It is the fact that the whole of the provisions of the act could in a very brief time be rendered null and void by the simple process of voluntary disbandment of the unions. It will be further noted that, in the recent strikes, the unions had not the slightest difficulty in evading responsibility they escaped scathless, and their funds remained untouched.

Mr. Justice Williams, in his judgment the other day, said that, if there is a hole in the act requiring a patch, parliament is at hand to patch it. Well, parliament is just on the point of being asked—not exactly to patch the hole—but to remodel the entire garment. The new minister for labor, Mr. J. A. Millar, a student of labor problems for many years and a man of more than average ability, has admitted that the act in its present form cannot cope with the situation, and he will introduce a bill providing for the establishment of wages boards somewhat on the Australian plan. One word more for Mr. Reeves' information. The secretary of one of the largest bodies of organized labor in the colony stated the other day that he would prefer the right of the men to strike and the employers of one of the largest and most prosperous country districts in the North Island are petitioning parliament for the repeal of the act.

WEALTH IN HANDS OF FEW.

Prof. Chas. Bushnell, in a recent lecture in Washington said, among other startling things:

That the wealth of the country is increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year.

That its distribution is becoming increasingly dis-proportionate, causing great injustice, hardship and suffering.

That the control of the nation's wealth and through it, of the nation itself, is fast centering in the hands of a few, one-eighth of the families now owing seven-eighths of its wealth. It is said on good authority that the control of one-twelfth of the nation's wealth is represented at the meeting of the twenty-four directors of the United States Steel Corporation alone, and that the all-important railway systems of the country are controlled by just six men, with only one supremely dominant.

That on the other hand 10,000,000 or one-eighth of the people of the country, are in constant poverty, while 4,000,000 are paupers.

That through poorly co-ordinated and selfishly administered industrial enterprises nearly 1,000,000 ignorant immigrants are landed each year and congested in the most crowded industrial centres. In the city of New York an average of one immigrant arrives every forty-two seconds, and an arrest occurs every four minutes.

That under the pressure of those abnormal conditions drinking, smoking, murder, suicide, insanity, robbery, graft, and social vice are increasing faster than the population, causing financial loss that more than counterbalances our annual national gain of wealth.

GREAT SEAL OF UNITED KINGDOM

What Is Done With Emblem of Sovereignity During Lord Loreburn's Absence

Toronto Mail and Empire: Lord Loreburn is not only the first Lord High Chancellor to visit Canada, but also, as "Ex-Attache" remarks in the New York Tribune, the first of his office to set foot upon the Western Hemisphere. Indeed, since the days of Henry VIII. not an occupant of this high position has left the British Isles. One of the reasons that might make it difficult for the Lord High Chancellor to travel is the fact that in his keeping reposes the Great Seal, which is without question the most important article of its size in the whole world.

The Mystery of the Seal.

This emblem of sovereignty must not be taken out of the Kingdom; and neither must it be out of the possession of the Lord High Chancellor. Therefore, when Lord Loreburn announced that he intended to pay a flying visit to Canada and the United States there was a buz of comment as to the disposition of the Great Seal. That he would carry it with him was highly improbable; and that he would leave it behind seemed scarcely more likely. In the absence of an official statement, the question must be abandoned. The opinion may be ventured that should any misadventure befall the Seal the sensation will be as though the Crown jewels were to be stolen.

The Stolen Seal.

Readers of history may remember that James II., on his flight from England, dropped the Great Seal into the Thames, thereby making it impossible for any business of state to go on until another seal could be made. Fortunately, a fisherman found it, and the expected paralysis of government did not occur. Without a document bearing the imprint of the Great Seal, parliament cannot be summoned, treaties are of no effect, and, in fact, no act that requires Royal sanction is of avail without the Great Seal. On one occasion the Great Seal was stolen, while Lord Thurlow was chancellor, in a burglary of his premises. It was never heard of again; a new one had to be made. An alarm of fire caused Lord Eldon to hastily arise, and, taking the Great Seal from under his pillow, where he always kept it, hastened to the garden to bury it. In describing the incident, Lord Campbell remarks that the Lord High Chancellor's "admiration of the housemaids in their vestal attire" caused him to forget where he had hidden it, and the next morning the whole family frantically dug up the garden until it was found.

A Great Dignitary.

The Lord High Chancellor is created neither by writ nor patent, but by the King handing him the Great Seal and great indeed is the position to which this single act raises him. It is the highest secular office in the Empire, for the Lord High Chancellor is placed just below the princes and princesses of the royal blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The position carries with it a seat in the cabinet and $50,000 a year, a hereditary peerage, a prolocutorship in the House of Lords, and a retiring pension of $30,000 a year for life. The patronage is enormous, and Lord Loreburn has the appointing of all the judges in England, and the right of presentation to all the crown livings or ecclesiastical benefices. He is the supreme guardian of all infants, idiots and lunatics, and in one respect is perhaps the only British subject who is superior to the law. It is his "high prerogative to judge according to equity, conscience and reason, when he finds the law of the land so defective as that the subject would be injured thereby." Finally, he is the only dignitary of the realm besides the King, the Queen and the heir-apparent whose killing is not punished as an ordinary murder, but as high treason.

A Noted Athlete.

Lord Loreburn, the present occupant of a position that dates from the Norman Conquest, is not the least distinguished of the many celebrated dignitaries, ecclesiastical and legal, who have sat upon the Woolsack. He is a kindly, humorsome man of democratic tendencies, who gives no hint of his importance in his manner. He was distinguished as an athlete at Oxford, and was one of the best cricketers and racquet players of his year. He was only beaten for the amateur tennis championship by Sir Edward Grey, now his colleague, in the cabinet. That he is a great lawyer should go without saying. His position guarantees that, but long before his elevation to the Chancellorship his name became celebrated as that of Great Britain's representative in the Venezuelan conference at Paris, which settled a difficulty that a vote-hunting president of the United States threatened to make a cause of war between the two countries.

Great Sums Paid Out in Rents

An interesting table has been prepared by a Toronto real estate man, showing how much money the citizen who is hopelessly addicted to the renting habit will, during a number of years, put into the pockets of landlords instead of applying it to acquiring a home of his own. The table is figured at compound interest, at ordinary investment rates, and should prove an eye-opener to those who have not taken the trouble to compare the cost of buying and renting. The figures are for rentals from $15 a month to $50 and the totals are appalling:

Per Month	10 years	15 years	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years
$15.00	$2,372.52	$4,189.64	$6,621.39	$ 9,875.37	$14,230.44	$20,058.23
16.00	2,530.69	4,468.95	7,062.82	10,533.94	15,179.14	21,395.44
17.00	2,666.86	4,748.26	7,504.24	11,192.31	16,127.83	22,732.66
18.00	2,847.03	5,027.57	7,945.67	11,850.63	17,076.53	24,069.87
19.00	3,005.20	5,306.88	8,387.09	12,509.06	18,025.22	25,407.09
20.00	3,163.36	5,586.19	8,828.52	13,167.43	18,973.92	26,744.30
21.00	3,321.53	5,865.50	9,269.95	13,825.80	19,922.62	28,801.52
22.00	3,479.70	6,144.81	9,711.37	14,484.17	20,871.31	29,418.73
23.00	3,637.87	6,424.11	10,152.80	15,142.54	21,820.01	30,755.95
24.00	3,796.04	6,703.42	10,594.22	15,800.91	22,768.70	32,093.10
25.00	3,954.20	6,982.73	11,035.65	16,459.28	23,317.40	33,430.38
26.00	4,112.37	7,262.04	11,427.08	17,117.65	24,666.10	34,767.59
27.00	4,270.54	7,541.35	11,918.50	17,776.02	25,614.79	36,104.81
28.00	4,428.71	7,820.66	12,350.93	18,434.39	26,563.49	37,442.02
29.00	4,586.88	8,099.97	12,801.35	19,092.77	27,512.18	38,779.24
30.00	4,745.04	8,379.27	13,242.78	19,751.14	28,460.88	40,116.45
31.00	4,903.21	8,658.59	13,684.21	20,409.51	29,409.58	41,453.67
32.00	5,061.38	8,937.89	14,125.63	21,067.88	30,358.27	42,790.88
33.00	5,219.55	9,217.20	14,567.86	21,726.25	31,306.97	44,128.10
34.00	5,377.72	9,496.51	15,008.48	22,384.62	32,255.66	45,465.31
35.00	5,535.83	9,775.82	15,449.91	23,042.99	33,204.36	46,802.53
36.00	5,694.05	10,055.13	15,891.34	23,701.36	34,153.06	48,139.74
37.00	5,852.22	10,334.43	16,332.76	24,359.73	35,101.75	49,476.96
38.00	6,010.39	10,613.75	16,774.19	25,018.10	36,050.45	50,814.17
39.00	6,168.56	10,893.06	17,215.61	25,676.48	36,999.14	52,151.39
40.00	6,326.72	11,172.37	17,657.04	26,334.85	37,947.84	53,488.60
41.00	6,484.89	11,451.68	18,098.47	26,993.22	38,896.54	54,825.82
42.00	6,643.06	11,730.98	18,539.89	27,651.59	39,845.23	56,163.03
43.00	6,801.23	12,010.29	18,981.32	28,309.96	40,793.93	57,500.25
44.00	6,959.40	12,289.60	19,422.74	28,968.33	41,742.62	58,837.46
45.00	7,117.56	12,568.91	19,864.17	29,626.70	42,691.32	60,174.68
46.00	7,275.73	12,848.22	20,305.60	30,285.07	43,640.02	61,511.89
47.00	7,433.90	13,127.53	20,747.02	30,943.44	44,588.71	62,849.11
48.00	7,592.07	13,406.84	21,188.45	31,601.81	45,537.41	64,186.32
49.00	7,750.25	13,686.15	21,629.87	32,260.19	46,486.10	65,523.54
50.00	7,908.40	13,966.46	22,071.30	32,918.56	47,434.80	66,860.75

SUGAR AS FOOD

Some Interesting Experiments With Reference to the Nutritive Value of Foods

Some interesting experiments with reference to the nutritive value of foods containing sugar were recently made at the instance of the war office at Berlin.

It is a well known fact to Alpine tourists that on difficult climbing excursions an increased desire is felt for sweets and sweetened foods, and many who never touch such things at home devour large quantities of them on these tours. It is also frequently remarked that the guides eagerly appropriate any sugar that may be left over, and consume it on the journey. Whether the sugar afforded real benefit to the mountain climber was the subject of the German investigation; that is, did the consumption of sugar render the tired muscles capable of renewed exertion?

To answer the question conclusively, the subject of the experiment was not allowed to know that a test was being made. One day a sweet liquid, containing thirty grams of sugar, was administered; on the next a similar liquid, sweetened by saccharin to render it indistinguishable from the other, as far as taste was concerned, took the place of sugar.

The result was a complete triumph for the sugar. It was found that a greater amount of work could be accomplished on the days when the sugar was given than on those when saccharin took its place.

PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION

T. P. O'Connor Throws Light on Some Interesting Ancient Practices in England

In these days kings take no part whatever in the work of legislatures. His wise and modern Majesty, Edward VII., would no more think of trying to influence a single member or a single vote in the House of Commons than he would think of committing hari-kari after the Japanese fashion. But there were kings who thought they had a right to levy money without the formality of getting the consent of Parliament; it is some centuries since one of them paid the penalty of doing so with his head; but still the machine is so constructed as if royal tyranny were still a danger; and it has to go through a thousand groans and sighs, and twistings and contortions before it grinds out a single penny for the public service. There was a day in far-off Catholic times when the Host stood above the speaker's chair; the Host has disappeared from the chair for centuries; but the speaker still bows to it three times every day as he walks up the floor of the House to take his seat. The duel has ceased to be a political episode for many a long day; and it is centuries, again, since the Knight of the Shire came down to the House with his sword by his side. But the rule still exists which was a precaution against duelling, and which forbids a member to speak unless he has one foot inside the edge of a rug on the floor of the House; and whenever a member is found with his two feet outside this margin of rug loud cries of "Order, order," from all parts of the House drive him back, and at the same time demonstrate to all the world how the House of Commons sticks to its ancient traditions, and will not allow them to disappear, however much they may be unsuited to another age and to other conditions.—T. P. O'Connor in P. T. O.

ROYAL SAILORS UNLUCKY

Few of Them Have Escaped Misfortune at One Time or Another in Their Lives

In view of the fact that Prince Edward of Wales has entered Osborne Naval college it is interesting to note that the only Royal sailor princes who have escaped mishap are his father, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Genoa.

Somehow or other, Royal and Imperial princes who have adopted seafaring life as a profession seem to be pursued with ill-luck.

The Grand Duke Alexis, Lord High Admiral of the Russian fleet, managed to run his yacht into a Russian steamship, with little damage to the latter, but injuring the yacht so much that the repairs cost 100,000 roubles.

His brother-in-law, the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, while Duke of Edinburgh, holding rank in the British Navy, was so unfortunate as to lose his flagship, the Sultan, on a rock near Malta.

Admiral the Prince of Leingen also had the misfortune to run down a vessel in the Solent while in command of the Royal yacht, Queen Victoria herself being on board. Several lives were lost in this collision.

The sailor brother of the German Emperor has hitherto escaped maritime disaster; but his misfortunes on land have been uncommonly numerous, especially when he has been out shooting. Not only did he severely injure a Greek gentleman by the accidental discharge of his gun at Corfu, some few years ago, but there is also a gamekeeper of his uncle, the Grand Duke of Baden, who is in receipt of a handsome pension from the Prince for a serious wound resulting from his carelessness in handling a gun.

Archduke John of Austria, who passed the examination necessary to secure his papers as a licensed skipper, disappeared from sight a few years ago while rounding Cape Horn in his ship.

Having Fun With a Tenderfoot

Then we hunted deer with the camera. We took our man for a three-mile jaunt through a second growth to a beaver meadow, where we found "regular cow paths and sheep yards" where deer of all sizes had slashed around in the swale grass and lily pads. After he had fixed up his machine behind some balsams we sat down. Swarms of mosquitoes and clouds of black flies and punkies rose from the grass and moss. They hovered and settled about, the punkies aiming especially for the eyes. We warned our friend that the slightest movement of the hand would ruin our chances of getting a deer for at least a half hour.

After a while the sun sank behind the hill and the insects increased in hordes. "From now on," we whispered, "is the time that deer come around most." Our man was game, a veritable Mohawk brave. He sat there straight as a statue, scarcely blinking an eye as he held the bulb of the camera. The flies and punkies ran in streaks around his face. He was covered with them. Mosquitoes dotted his cheeks and neck, pumping their bellies full of blood. "Almost as bad as they are at Heidelberg, down on Long Island," he whispered.

"S-s-s-h, see that?" He turned just in time to see at the further end of the meadow a buck flash its tail in three ridiculously high leaps to cover. Although the camera was pointing the other way, in his excitement he pressed the bulb, and the result was a fair picture of the beaver meadow.—From Forest and Stream.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Mr. Ellis Barker Writes a Reply to an Article on Teutophobia

Montreal Gazette.—In ... rrent Nineteenth Century, Mr. J. Ellis Barker has a reply to Lord Eversley's article on "Teutophobia," to which we referred at some length when it appeared. Mr. Barker says that Lord Eversley's paper was "received with such marked applause by the leading Liberal statesmen and the whole Liberal press that it has been believed, and apparently not without justification, that it was inspired by the government." The article in question endeavored—it may be remembered—to show that there was no reason to fear the growth of the German navy for many a long year, and that nothing could be more foolish than the "Teutophobia" which seems to afflict many British writers.

Mr. Barker controverts Lord Eversley's optimistic conclusions. He argues, to begin with, that German population is growing so rapidly that she simply must have colonies before long in the temperate zone, and points out that practically all the best of these colonies are now in British hands. "Providence," he declares, "has placed Great Britain across Germany's path, exactly as it had placed Carthage across the path of Rome." Consequently Germany knows that it must build a fleet to overpower that of Britain before it can hope to attain the expansion its increasing population demands.

He quotes at length from German speakers and writers, from the Kaiser down, to show that the leading Germans understand that their "future is on the sea." Then he takes up Lord Eversley's contention that Britain need not be uneasy because she is now stronger at sea and can outbuild Germany. His reply is that Germany is much stronger at sea than is generally known. All German ships possess a complete armored belt, while many British ships do not. Germany, he says, has now a stronger navy than France; and the Germans think that it is better organized and better disciplined than the British. Then, by a number of illustrations, he attempts to show that Britain's building rate has been over-estimated and that of Germany under-estimated, "even by the admiralty." As for the deepening of the Kiel canal, which Lord Eversley said would take eight years and so constitute a security for the good behaviour of Germany for that time, Mr. Barker thinks that it will be usable for the German Dreadnoughts—if not fully loaded—long before that. He concludes by disputing the figures given of the relative strength of the two fleets and contends that Britain is already behind a combination of the German and American fleets—a combination for which the Kaiser is, in his opinion, striving.

That Britain can keep up to the building capacity of two such prosperous and virile powers as Germany and the United States combined, he does not believe, and holds that her only hope for the future is to call in colonial aid. His paragraph on this point is worth the quoting:

"It may be objected that it is hopeless for us to compete on the sea with Germany and the United States combined, because these two nations with their 150,000,000 inhabitants are richer than Great Britain and can outbuild us. That may be, but it does not alter the stern fact that Providence has placed before us the alternative either of maintaining our naval supremacy or of losing our Empire. There is only one way out of our difficulties. If Great Britain is not rich enough or not strong enough to defend the Empire single-handed, she must call upon her sons to aid her, and they will come to their mother's assistance. The latent resources of the British Empire are greater than are the latent resources of the United States and Germany combined, but they must not remain merely latent resources. They must be transformed from resources in posse into resources in esse. The great imperial domain must be systematically developed and be filled with white men. The United States and Germany combined cannot possibly outbuild the British Empire if the British Empire possesses the firm will to live."

That the colonies will come to the assistance of the Motherland in the day of need may be taken for granted. We can no more face the disintegration of the British Empire than she can. But there will be a feeling here in the freer atmosphere of the New World that such pessimists as Mr. Barker are laying undue emphasis upon the facts which loom nearest to them. Is it true that Germany cannot get colonies without stealing those belonging to Britain? There seems no reason to think so. Germany has already much territory in Africa; and some of it is as well placed as many British possessions. Then if Germany is to steal from Britain, what is she to steal Certainly not Canada. She could more easily get Brazil. South Africa would be less likely to welcome German than British methods; and it would be a most difficult colony to coerce. Australia would be more apt to look to the United States than to Germany. The German race is, in fact, far more likely to penetrate Eastern Europe than to attempt to establish German provinces overseas; and, if it were bent upon stealing colonies, it would think of Holland or Portugal before Britain.

TIN OF HUMAN ASHES.

Strange Funeral Ceremony on Board Boat.

Twenty men stood with bared heads in the rear of the ferry boat Atlantic of the Camdem and Philadelphia line, at noon one day recently, while from a 10-ounce tin were scattered to the winds the ashes of Henry Van Zuillan, who had been esteemed and loved by the little band that attended the strange funeral.

B. F. Schroeder, a Camden undertaker, performed the ceremony. As the ashes were emptied from the tin and were scattered in all directions over the water Mr. Schroeder said:

"As much as it hath pleased Almight God in His wise providence to take out of this world the soul of Henry Van Zuillan, we therefore commit him to the winds of heaven and the waters of the Delaware, in accordance with his last wish. Ashes to ashes and dust to dust."

Many of the passengers on the ferry boat gathered about the mourners to watch the ceremony.

Facts About the Ocean.

The oceans occupy three-fourths of the surface of the earth. A mile down in the sea the water has a pressure of a ton to every square inch. If a box 6 feet deep was filled with sea water, which was then allowed to evaporate, there would be 2 inches of salt left in the bottom of the box. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of salt 440 feet thick covering the bottom, in case all the water should evaporate. In many places, especially in the far north, the water freezes from the bottom upward.

Waves are deceptive things. To look at them one would gather the impression that the whole water traveled. This, however, is not so. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. In great storms waves are sometimes 40 feet high, and their crests travel fifty miles an hour, the base of a wave (the distance from valley to valley) is considered as being fifteen times the height of the wave. Therefore a wave 25 feet high would have a base extending 375 feet. The force of waves breaking on the shore is seventeen tons to the square inch.—Tit-Bits.

Duties on British and Foreign Goods

The following are the principal items in the British Preference tariff proposals submitted to the Federal parliament by Sir William Lyne, on behalf of the commonwealth:—

	General Tariff.	British Tariff.
Candles, paraffin	0s. 2½d.	0s. 2d.
Candles, other makes	0s. 1½d.	0s. 1d.
Miners' safety lamps	10 p.c.	free
Cutlery	20 p.c.	15 p.c.
Horseshoe nails, per cwt	8s. 3d.	7s. 6d.
Other nails, per cwt.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Engines, turbines, winches, boilers, pumps, windmills, ad valorem; machines and machinery not elsewhere included	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Machinery and parts thereof, namely, steam engine indicators and recorders, patent porcelain steel rollers for flour mills, roll shell, typewriters (including covers), zinc refining retorts, fire engines, stitching machines, sewing machines (including cabinets and covers), button hole punching and sewing machines, darning machines, straw envelope making machines	10 p.c.	free
Machines not elsewhere included, used in tanning hides and skins and in the preparation of leather, automatic can making and including machines and machinery for scouring and washing wool, machinery for manufacture of paper and for felting, soap-cutting machines, and artesian well-boring machines, ad valorem	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Certain machine tools for hat making, india rubber working and metal working, artesian well boring tools, certain bootmaking machine tools, tyre benders and shrinkers, and tinsmiths' tools, being machine	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Mixed metal ware and plated ware, ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Manufactures of metal not elsewhere included, ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Saws, ad valorem	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Screws	5 p.c.	free
Mining engines and machinery, not elsewhere included, ad valorem	35 p.c.	25 p.c.
Electrical generators and motors up to 500 h.p. fans and starting and regulating rheostats	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Others	17½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
Electrical and gas appliances, electroliers, gasoliers, chandeliers, pendants, brackets, switches, controlling devices, radiators and zinc tubing	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Others	17½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
Electrical materials	5 p.c.	free
Iron pipes, cast and wrought, ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Rolled iron or steel beams channels, and the like	17½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
Bolts, nuts, etc., ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Barbed wire, ad valorem	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Wire netting, ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Chain, not made into serviceable articles	5 p.c.	free
Locks	5 p.c.	free
Base metal pins, not plated	5 p.c.	free
Standard and steel fencing	5 p.c.	free
Wire	10 p.c.	free
Zinc blocks for marine boilers	5 p.c.	free
Paints and colors ground in liquid	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
Prepared	6s. 9d. or 25 p.c.	6s. 0d. or 20 p.c.
Colors, dry	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Dry white lead, patent dryers, etc.	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
Portland cement, plaster of Paris, gypsum	1s. 0d.	0s. 9d.
Rubber or other hose	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Rubber manufactures not elsewhere included and articles not elsewhere included in which rubber forms part, and reclaimed rubber	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Leather, rubber and composition belting leather; other and chamois leather and unspecified articles used in the manufacture of boots and shoes	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Motor lorries and wagons	35 p.c.	25 p.c.
Motor cars and parts	35 p.c.	25 p.c.
Fuse not elsewhere included, per coil of 24 ft. or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity, per coil	0s. 1¼d.	0s. 1d.
Percussion caps, military cartridges, detonators, cartridge cases, empty capped or uncapped, fuse cotton, electrical fuses, other explosives, all	5 p.c.	free

The varying percentages of preference and the number of items at each percentage are as follows: Three at 4¾ per cent, one at 6 2-5 per cent, six at 7 9-13 per cent, one at 8½ per cent.

KING OF SIAM ON TOUR OF EUROPE

Newspaperman Describes Incidents of Recent Trip of Eastern Potentate

(Correspondence of New York Times.)

Lucerne, July 19.—Six tons of baggage, in all more than two hundred pieces! A motley crew, comprising all sorts, sizes, shapes, colors—suit cases, zinc uniform trunks, helmet and hat boxes, the inevitable "hold all," a dozen of them, soiled linen and boot bags. Such is the shipment scattered over the landing stage—part of the impedimenta belonging to the King of Siam when he set foot in Europe to visit the Italian Riviera, Switzerland, England and Denmark.

And at precisely the moment it was required for "afternoon tea" in the train the pet spirit kettle was found to be missing from the "tea basket." This added to the confusion. The destination of King Chulalonkorn is the Falls of the Rhine at Neuhausen where half the Hotel Schweizerhof has been reserved for him.

Every one makes close acquaintance with these majestic falls, so his Majesty falls in with the custom. Enveloped in a waterproof coat, he hazards the attempt in the stout little boat as it battled with he foaming waters of the Rhine as they dash in chaotic madness over the hundred-foot rocky leap, scattering clouds of blinding spray in all directions.

9.30 p.m., "Where is the manager, please?" It is the A. D. C. who speaks. "I am the proprietor!" "His Majesty will breakfast at 9. An omelet, toast, and butter, coffee, if you please!" 8.30 a.m., "The garage, where is it please?" "Much obliged!" "His Majesty, De Vere, will motor at 10. Have the motor car at the hotel." These instructions are given by Prince Rabi de Rayburi, a trusted and expert amateur chaffeur of his royal master, to the chief chauffeur—an American, by the way, named W. C. De Vere—who has the five automobiles and their drivers under his care.

As the King is a little tired this morning after the journey, the omelet, coffee and toast are taken in bed. At 10 promptly the Prince-chauffeur guides a motor car up to the hotel with noiseless precision, another following for the suite, and there they wait, as do cosmopolitan "snapshotters" who are armed to the teeth with cameras. Along the corridor outside the royal apartments stand or sit a dozen or more of the court, the King's brother, the A. D. C., and here they wait, and with use get accustomed to this sort of thing. Today there are matters of state requiring attention, telegrams to despatch to Bangkok. The diplomatic adviser has arrived and has to be seen. And so time passes. At last there is a brisk movement in the hall, the door opens, a dozen sharp "clicks" are heard around and upon the camera's sensitive film is received the impression of—what disappointment—the paymaster general. Then the wait is resumed. Not until noon does the "Dusky Monarch" appear, smiling and greeting first one, then another, as he descends the marble steps and mounts the car, his half brother accompanying. As the party disappear around the bend word is shouted back, "If the King is not in at 2, don't keep lunch."

His Majesty does not return, and so the court is free to bask in the sun or go here or there. Some few fish, others sleep, one develops photos, another shops. A telephone message has been received saying the return will be by train at 9.15.

If there is one thing more than another that appeals to the heart of King Chulalonkorn it is "shopping," and possessing a particularly long and ample private purse, he is able to gratify his hobby. Specialties of national character always claim his attention. Today it is Swiss wood carving, and upon this particular occasion specimens of every conceivable article are chosen. Water and beer jugs, upon being lifted, sing out a national air, for the Swiss make clever music boxes. It is the same with chairs, when sat upon. Hat and coat pegs greet one when being put to their proper use. Pipes, nut crackers, cigar boxes, bears, great and small; Alpine stocks, Swiss "sabots," not forgetting the omnipresent, in Switzerland, cuckoo clocks. These are a few of the purchases which, as the journey proceeds, add to the stock-in-trade. Periodically, therefore, huge iron-bound cases are dispatched to Siam bearing simply the words, "To H. M. the King of Siam, Bangkok." Leisurely the motors return to the hotel for dinner prior to taking the train.

Since the king has taken to the motor and learned how to appreciate its many advantages and independence of movement, the court has ever to be on the alert. On this occasion the Prince Paribatra of Siam and his youngest brother Prince Urubhongs, together with the A. D. C. and the Siamese nobles' doctors, having drunk their coffee and lighted cigars, hasten off to the railway station to meet the train. Here are awaiting the five motors which a few minutes later carry the party to the hotel, and the king, accompanied by his sons and brothers, retires to the veranda of the royal apartment to witness the specially arranged illumination of the Falls of the Rhine and fireworks display given in honor of the king. A simple supper of milk and toast as a "nightcap" brings to a close a day in the life of Chulalonkorn, King of Siam.

Of medium height, square shoulders with the neatest of feet and pretty shoes, faultlessly dressed in the latest fashion, with a keen eye and possessing a charming manner and delightful personality which sets those in less exalted station at ease, speaking English perfectly, but with a captivating accent, the king is one of the most intelligent and enlightened of Oriental potentates. His desire is to see his country progress, and for this reason his heir has been educated at Eton and the University of Cambridge. The crown prince, Prince Chowfa, was coxswain of his college boat.

The king has twelve wives. His official queen, who was with him in Europe some ten years ago, but who remains in Siam now, is named Souvayi Pongsi. This good lady when here rather astonished the natives of England by donning a man's attire, or Court dress, with ruffles, long coat, breeches, shoes, and buckles when she walked out. The king has seventeen sons; the youngest and his favorite, Prince Urubhongs, is 14 years old. Since his birth the king has had no other children.

TAKE NOTICE that we, C. D. Emmons, of the City of Eugene, State of Oregon, Victor Vigelius, of Ketchikan, Alaska, and B. H. John, of the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, after sixty (60) days from the date of the first publication of this notice, intend, pursuant to the Rivers and Streams Act and Amending Act, to submit a proposal to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to clear and remove obstructions from Yakoun River, Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, and from the waters at the mouth of the said river for the purpose of making same fit for rafting, driving and booming thereon logs, timber, rafts and crafts; such proposal to contain the terms and conditions upon which we are willing to undertake the same.

The lands and waters to be affected by the said works as follows:

Yakoun River:

N.W. 1-4 Sec. 1, Tp. 8, owned by Chas. Fox Todd.

S.W. 1-4 Sec. 1, Tp. 8, owned by W. A. Robertson.

S.E. 1-4 Sec. 2, Tp. 8, owned by Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

S.W. 1-4 Sec. 12, Tp. 8, owned by Chas. Fox Todd.

E. 1-2 and N.W. 1-4 Sec. 2, Tp. 9, owned by W. & J. Wilson.

W. 1-2 Sec. 11, Tp. 9, owned by S. J. Pitts.

E. 1-2 and S.W. 1-4 Sec. 14, Tp. 9, owned by S. J. Pitts.

N.E. 1-4 Sec. 23, Tp. 9, owned by Wm. Wilson.

S.E. 1-4 Sec. 23, Tp. 9, owned by S. J. Pitts.

N.E. 1-4 Sec. 26, Tp. 9, owned by Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

S.E. 1-4 Sec. 26, Tp. 9, owned by Wm. Wilson.

E. 1-2 Sec. 35, Tp. 9, owned by Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

N.W. 1-4 Sec. 24, Tp. 9, owned by the estate of Henry Saunders.

S.W. 1-4 Sec. 25, Tp. 9, owned by the estate of Henry Saunders.

W. 1-4 Sec. 25, Tp. 10, owned by the Western Canadian Ranching Co., Ltd.

S.W. 1-4 Sec. 36, Tp. 10, owned by Wm. Wilson; and Crown lands.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1907.

C. D. EMMONS.
VICTOR VIGELIUS,
B. H. JOHN.

By their solicitors, Bodwell & Lawson, of Victoria, B. C.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Skeena division of the Coast district:

Commencing at a stake marked W. R. Dockritt, N. W. corner planted about a half mile west of the south fork of the Telkwa river and about a half a mile north of Howson Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

F. M. DOCKRILL.

RUPERT DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that Axel Jorgensen, of Quatsino, occupation cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles from Quatsino Sound and one mile east of Ingersoll river, at the northwest corner of Sec. 36, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N.W. corner," and thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of section 35, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N. W. corner," and thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N.W. corner," thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N.W. corner," thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Sec 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A.J. S.W. corner," thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. S.E. corner," thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencment.

August 14, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N. W. corner" thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Sec. 24, Tp. 17, Rupert District, marked "A. J. N.E. corner," thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

August 14, 107.

AXEL JORGENSEN.

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements
NOTICE

Mephistopholes and Brutus No. 2 Fract. Mineral Claim, situate in the Mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located—Sidney Inlet, near the "Scotlet M. C."

TAKE NOTICE that Edgar Dewdney, free miner's certificate No. B 17414, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 12th day of August, A. D. 1907.

(Sgd.) EDGAR DEWDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Kitson Island, situated in Chatham Straits, Skeena River District, and which island contains approximately 40 acres and was staked by me on the 29th day of July, 1907. Said stake being placed on the northeast corner of the island and marked E. McD., N. E. C., meaning E. McDonald's North East Corner.

E McDONALD.

Inverness, July 29th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast District:

Commencing at a post marked "J. P.'s N. E. Corner," and set nearly the N. W. corner of Lot 5, R. 5, on Low Point, mouth of Naas River, and thence running south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, more or less, to the beach, and then easterly along the beach to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

JAMES PARKER.

August 12th, 1907.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Rupert

TAKE NOTICE that John Arbuthnot, of Victoria, B. C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted at a point on the south shore of Beaver Cove, Rupert District, Vancouver Island, due south of Lewis Point, and near the N.E. corner of Reserve No. 2, and marked "J.A.N.W. cor."; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Bauza Cove, Rupert district, Vancouver Island, about 50 chains east of the head of the Cove, and marked "J.A.N.E. cor."; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast Range II

TAKE NOTICE that John Arbuthnot, of Victoria, occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of timber licence No. 12600, about 10 chains south of the extreme head of Forward Harbor, Coast District, and marked J.A.N.W. cor. thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Located August 23rd.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of timber licence No. 8720, on the shore of Topaz Harbor, Coast District, and marked "J. A.N.W. Cor."; thence 60 chains south to the S.E. corner of Timber Licence No. 8720; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains to the N. W. corner of timber licence No. 7903; thence 80 chains east to the S. W. corner of timber licence No. 12601; thence north 100 chains; thence west 60 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 24th.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted 20 chains west of the S.E. corner of timber licence No. 8720, about 1 mile from Topaz Harbor, Coast District, in a southerly direction and marked "J.A.N. E. Cor."; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 75 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 5 chains; thence east 45 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 24th.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of timber licence No. 12775, on the shore of Port Neville Inlet, Coast District, and marked "J. A. S.E. Cor."; thence north 60 chains; thence west 120 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 70 chains to the shore line of the inlet; thence along the shore about 40 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 26th.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Thurlow Island, Chancellor Channel, Coast District, at the N. E. corner of island Power Reserve No. 2, and marked "J.A.N.W. Cor." thence south 60 chains; thence east 90 chains; thence south 80 chains to shore line of Knox Bay; thence along shore of Knox Bay in a N.E. direction about 40 chains to the S.W. corner of Reserve No. 14, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the S.W corner of Limit No. 12865; thence north 40 chains to the shore line of Thurlow Island on Chancellor Channel; thence along the shore 40 chains to the place of commencement.

Located August 28th.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin C. Clark, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank and at the head of Elk Lake, thence west 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence along the shore of lake to point of commencement.

Staked 4th August, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of the foot of Elk Lake and about 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

Staked August 4th, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains south of the head of Elk Lake and about 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 4th August, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains, south of Elk Lake and 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains south of Elk Lake and 20 chains east of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted about 320 chains south of Elk Lake on Elk River, on the east bank of said river, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Staked 7th August, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted about 400 chains south of Elk Lake, on the east bank of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 7th August, 1907.

11. Commencing at a post planted six miles south of the head of Elk Lake and about 40 chains west of Elk River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 8th August, 1907.

13. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west of the head of Three Lakes, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

14. Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains from the head of Three Lakes and about 20 chains from Beaver Creek, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

15. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains east of the mouth of Raging River, on the bank of Three Lakes, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

16. Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains east from the mouth of Raging River, on the bank of Three Lakes, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

17. Commencing at a post planted at about 10 chains west of the outlet of Iron Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

20. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west from Iron River and about 60 chains in a southerly direction from Trout Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

21. Commencing at a post planted about 200 chains southeast of Iron Lake and about 35 chains east of Raging River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

22. Commencing at a post planted about 240 chains in a southeasterly direction from Iron Lake and 40 chains north of Raging river, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 6th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 BENJAMIN C. CLARK

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin C. Clark, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Tahsish River, at first forks; thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the west branch of the Tahsish River, about 1½ miles above first forks and 20 chains west of the river, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west from the main fork of the Tahsish River, thence west 40 chains thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 9th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 BENJAMIN C. CLARK.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas J. Marks, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described land:

(a.) Commencing at a post planted about 65 chains north of the outlet of Loon Lake, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(b.) Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the outlet of Loon Lake, about 20 chains north of Loon River, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(c.) Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lease No. 23, Kla-anch River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(d.) Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the main fork of Loon River, and about 80 chains in a southeasterly direction from the foot of Loon Lake, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(e.) Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains in a southeasterly direction from the outlet of Loon Lake, and about three miles in a southwesterly direction from the Kla-anch River, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 3rd August, 1907.

(f.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the bank of the Kla-anch River, and about one mile in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

(g.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 5th August, 1907.

Dated 11th September, 1907.

s19 THOMAS J. MARKS.

TAKE NOTICE, Thomas Burnard, of Vancouver, farmer, has applied for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, (and also the point which is in lake), and containing 240 acres more or less.

Located Aug. 3rd, 1907.

THOMAS BURNARD,

In Ootsa Lake District about 1½ miles east of H. Morgan's preemption.

T. B.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

District of Rupert

TAKE NOTICE that we, John Thiemer Adam Mathers, and Lawrence Lansdowne, all of Alert Bay, B.C. intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1 Commencing at a post planted 140 chains more or less north from the southwest corner of Lot 118, marked W. and McLean, thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 6th September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence north; 160 chains more or less, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 1st September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 122 on the east bank of the Upper Vernon River; thence south 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chians, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked 2nd September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 7, and about 40 chains in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of Lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 120 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked September 3rd, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 8 on the east bank of the Upper Vernon River and about two miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to the point of commencement.

Staked 4th September, 7907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 9 and about 3 miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, and about 20 chains east from the bank of the Upper Vernon River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Staked Sept. 4th, 1907.

JOHN THIEMER.

Date, 20th September, 1907.

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT

District of Nootka

TAKE NOTICE that Emily Logan, of Vancouver, occupation lady, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Guaquina Arm, and about twenty chains distant in a westerly direction from the mouth of Gold River, thence north 60 chains, thence east to Gold River, thence following bank of Gold River to shore of Guaquina Arm, thence following the shore line of said Arm in a westerly and southerly direction to place of commencement, but not including Indian Reserve, and containing three hundred acres more or less.

Located June 20, 1907.

JOHN STINSON,
Agent for Emily Logan

RENFREW DISTRICT

Take notice that Robert Whiteside, of Vancouver, timberman, intends to apply for special timber licences over the following described lands, situate in Renfrew District:

1. Commencing at a post placed 80 chains west from the northwest corner of T.L. 10498, marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

2. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

3. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. S. E. cor.," thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

4. Commencing at a post placed 160 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. N. E. cor.," thence west 120 chains, more or less, to the coast line, thence southeasterly along shore to a point due south from the point of commencement, thence north 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

5. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 10498 marked "R. W. N. E. cor.," thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains and north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the northeast corner of T. L. 12517 marked "R. W. S. E. cor.," thence north 120 chains, west 53 chains, south 120 chains and east 53 chains to point of commencement, containing 636 acres, more or less.

7. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12518 marked "R W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

8. Commencing at a post at the northwest corner of T. L. 12519 marked "R. W. S. W. cor.," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

W. F. GIBSON,
Agent for Robt. Whiteside.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

District of Sayward

TAKE NOTICE that Henry McClusky, of Comox, B.C., timber cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:—

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of timber license No. 7951, about one-half mile in a southerly direction from Camp Point, Johnson Straits, Vancouver Isld., thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to the place of commencement.

Located August 12th, 1907.

HENRY McCLUSKY.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of P.C.L. Co., Limit No. 170, about a half mile south of Camp Point, Johnson Straits, Vancouver Island, B.C., thence south 60 chains, theence west 80 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains along the lines of Lease Lot 170 to place of commencement.

Located August 14th, 1907.

HENRY McCLUSKY. s27

NOTICE

Sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the small island in the north end of Maple Bay, Cowichan District.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

August 17, 1907.

FOR SALE

Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:—580 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—one mile from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property.

320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

550 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, five teams of work horses, harness, farm implements, machinery, etc.

At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.
"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Red Cliff Land & Lumber Company, Limited," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends, except the construction and working of railways and the business of insurance.

The head office of the company is situate at the City of Superior, County of Douglas, State of Wisconsin, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the company is four hundred thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Victoria, Vancouver island, and H. Dallas Helmcken, Barrister-at-Law, whose address is Victoria, Vancouver island, is the attorney for the company.

The company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the company has been established and registered are:—

(a.) To carry on and conduct a general timber, logging and lumbering business, and the business of manufacturing timber and forest products into any and all articles of merchandise, and the business of handling and dealing in timber, forest products and articles manufactured therefrom:

(b.) To improve, and to improve the navigation of, and to erect and equip any structures and fixtures in any water-way, body of water and its tributaries, in any manner as shall be necessary for or faciliate the handling and transporting thereon of logs, timber and timber products:

(c.) To acquire, construct and operate ships and vessels of any and all kinds:

(d.) To carry passengers and goods in any ships and vessels between such places as the company may determine, and to collect money for fares and freight for the carriage of passengers and goods:

(e.) To carry on all or any of the business of ship owners, exporters, importers, carriers by land and water, stevedores, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarding agents, general traders, dealers, merchants, commission merchants and storekeepers:

(f.) To construct, equip, maintain and operate any mills, buildings, machinery, manufactories, railways, works, plants, fixtures and structures as shall be necessary for the purposes of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise aid or take part in any such operations though undertaken, constructed or maintained by any other person or corporation:

(g.) To direct, take and carry away water from any stream, river, and lake, the right whereto may be lawfully obtained or acquired, and to acquire water and water power by records of unrecorded water or by the purchase of water records of water privileges for the purpose of rendering water and water power available for use, application and distribution or the transformation thereof into power of any other kind, and to operate and carry on the business of a power company:

(h.) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authority, supreme, foreign, local, municipal or otherwise, or with any corporation, foreign or domestic, company or individual that may be conducive to the interests of the company, and obtain and acquire therefrom and hold, possess and enjoy any right, licence, lease, privilege, franchise or concession that the company may deem desirable or necessary, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the same:

(i.) To carry on business as general contractors for the carrying out, construction, installation and completion of works, erections and contracts of all kinds:

(j.) To lay out land for building purposes and, to build, improve, let on building leases, advance money to persons building, or otherwise develop the same in such manner as may seem expedient to advance the company's interest:

(k.) To obtain by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and hold, possess and enjoy mines, mineral claims, mineral leases, prospects, mining lands, mining rights of every description or any interest therein, or options or rights for or in relation thereto:

(l.) To prospect or search for, dig for, win, raise, get, quarry, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, amalgamate, dress, assay, analyze, refine, extract, prepare for market or otherwise treat or render to the most profitable merchantable value and market, quartz, ore, minerals, mineral or metallic substances and compounds of all kinds, coal, oils, stone, and precious stones whether belonging to the company or not, and generally to carry on any metallurgical operations:

(m.) To carry on the business of a mining, smelting, milling and refining company in all or any of its branches:

(n.) To purchase, hire, take on lease or licence, or take by gift or devise, or otherwise acquire any and all kinds of property whatsoever, real, personal and mixed, and any estate, interest, licence, easement, right, privilege or franchise, in, connected with or growing out of, any property whatsoever, including without limiting the foregoing words, timber, timber limits, timber berths, and licences to cut and remove timber from any land in the province of British Columbia, or elsewhere, and to invest, in traffic in, deal in, own, hold, possess and enjoy any thereof and to grant, sell, convey or authorize to be conveyed, exchange, dispose of, lease, let, improve, cultivate, turn to account, manage, hypothecate, pledge, mortgage, borrow on the security of, charge or otherwise deal with all or any portion of the property owned by the company or subsequently acquired by it, and its franchises, tolls and revenue whatsoever, and to subscribe for, take and hold, in its corporate capacity, stock or shares in any other corporation, foreign or domestic, and to do any and every act and thing necessary or proper to conduct the business and accomplish the purposes of the company:

(o.) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire any business similar in character to the herein stated objects, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, goodwill, assets, stock-in-trade, credits, effects and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same either in cash or in shares of stock in this company:

(p.) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patent rights containing any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use, which may seem calculated to directly or indirectly benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop and turn to account the property or rights so acquired:

(q.) To procure the company to be registered, licensed, recognized and authorized to transact business, or to enable it to acquire the legal status of a corporation in any other state, territory or country, foreign or otherwise, and to establish local agencies and branch businesses in any places:

(r.) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the foregoing, or otherwise calculated, directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

(s.) To invest, lend and deal with the moneys of the company in and upon any securities and property, and in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(t.) To do any and every act or thing that is or shall be necessary or expedient to effect and accomplish the objects and purposes for which this company is organized.

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WILL HEAR FIVE MURDER CHARGES

Attorney-General Will Conduct Cases for Crown in Vancouver

The fall assizes at Vernon, as well as those at Victoria, have been cancelled owing to there being no cases on the docket. Hon. W. J. Bowser will prosecute at the Vancouver assizes, and also perhaps at those in New Westminster. Upon the docket at Vancouver there is one charge of attempted murder and one of manslaughter. The cases to which chief interest will attach, however, are the nineteen cases in which those charged with rioting in the recent anti-Asiatic disturbances will appear. One charge of murder will be heard at New Westminster.

The deputy attorney-general, H. A. Maclean, appears for the province at Clinton and Kamloops. Three murder cases come up at Clinton, one of which is continued over from the last assizes.

George Morphy, of this city, will represent the province at the assizes in Nanaimo, and W. A. Macdonald at those in Nelson.

NOT SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

The steamer Otter which was damaged by striking Danger reef when bringing a cargo of coal here a few days ago has been hauled out on the Esquimalt marine railway ways at Esquimalt and surveyed. The damage is not serious. Part of the forefoot and heel is splintered, and the wood ends at the forehead are bruised and broken, the hull also being strained. The salvage claim on account of the services rendered by the tug Pilot has not yet been put in.

FALL MEETINGS OF INSTITUTES

Dates and Speakers at Sessions of the Farmers' Associations

The dates of the regular fall meetings of the Farmers' Institutes of the province have been announced by J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, with the names of the speakers who will address the members of the various bodies in the different districts.

The list of speakers is a long one and each is well equipped to advise upon the subjects for which he is slated. The institutes throughout the country were never in better shape both in the number of members affiliated with them and the successful working of the societies themselves.

The dates of the various meetings with the speakers assigned to each follow:

Victoria Farmers' Institute, including Saanich—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 7, 8 and 9; W. J. L. Hamilton, J. W. Cockle and Miss Maddock.

Cowichan Farmers' Institute—Thursday, Oct. 10, at Duncans; W. J. L. Hamilton and J. W. Cockle.

Nanaimo-Cedar Farmers' Institute—Friday, Oct. 11; Ladysmith, Saturday, Oct. 12; Parksville, Monday, Oct. 14; W. J. L. Hamilton and J. W. Cockle.

Metchosin Farmers' Institute—Monday, Oct. 7; Colwood, Friday, Oct. 11; Metchosin; Mr. Kydd and Miss Rose.

Comox Farmers' Institute—Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 9 and 10; T. A. Brydon, W. F. Kydd and Miss Rose.

Islands Farmers' Institute—Monday, Oct. 14; Ganges, Tuesday, Oct. 15; Fulford, Wednesday, Oct. 16; Pender, Thursday, Oct. 17; Mayne; T. A. Brydon and F. M. Logan.

Sooke Farmers' Institute—Saturday, Oct. 12; W. F. Kydd and Miss Rose.

North Vancouver Farmers' Institute—Monday, Oct. 14; W. F. Kydd and Miss Rose.

Central Park Farmers' Institute—Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 15 and 16; W. F. Kydd, Miss Rose and W. J. L. Hamilton.

Maple Ridge Farmers' Institute—Thursday, Oct. 17; Coquitlam, W. F. Kydd, Miss Rose and W. J. L. Hamilton; Friday, Oct. 18, Hammond or Haney, W. F. Kydd, Miss Rose and W. J. L. Hamilton.

Mission Farmers' Institute—Saturday, Oct. 19, Mission, W. F. Kydd, Miss Rose and W. J. L. Hamilton.

Chilliwack Farmers' Institute—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 21, 22 and 23, W. F. Kydd, W. J. L. Hamilton and Miss Maddock.

Osoyoos Farmers' Institute—Friday, Oct. 25, Kelowna; Saturday, Oct. 26, Summerland; Monday, Oct. 28, Peachland; Tuesday, Oct. 29, Penticton; W. F. Kydd and Miss Maddock.

Okanagan Farmers' Institute—Wednesday, Oct. 30, Vernon; Thursday, Oct. 31, Lumby; W. F. Kydd and Miss Maddock.

Spallumcheen Farmers' Institute—Friday, Nov. 1, Armstrong; Saturday, Nov. 2, Enderby; Monday, Nov. 4, Mara; W. F. Kydd and Miss Maddock.

Delta Farmers' Institute—Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 9 and 10; W. C. McKillican and F. M. Logan.

Surrey Farmers' Institute—Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11 and 12; W. C. McKillican and Miss Maddock.

Langley Farmers' Institute—Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 14 and 15; W. C. McKillican and Miss Maddock.

Matsqui Farmers' Institute—Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 16 and 17; W. C. McKillican and Miss Maddock.

Kent Farmers' Institute—Saturday, Oct. 19; W. C. McKillican, Miss Maddock and T. A. Brydon.

Kamloops Farmers' Institute—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 21, 22 and 23; T. A. Brydon and Miss Rose.

Salmon Arm Farmers' Institute—Thursday, Oct. 24, Notch Hill; T. A. Brydon and Miss Rose.

West Kootenay Farmers' Institute—Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 28 and 29, Nelson and vicinity; T. A. Brydon and Miss Rose.

Kootenay Lake Farmers' Institute—Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 30 and 31, Kaslo and vicinity; T. A. Brydon and Miss Rose.

East Kootenay Farmers' Institute—Saturday, Nov. 2; Creston; T. A. Brydon and Miss Rose.

Nicola Farmers' Institute—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 21, 22 and 23; J. R. Anderson and F. M. Logan.

Kettle Valley Farmers' Institute—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 4, 5 and 6; J. R. Anderson and Miss Rose.

Alberni Farmers' Institute—Saturday, Oct. 12; T. A. Brydon and Dr. S. F. Tolmie.

Richmond Farmers' Institute—To be arranged.

Talks on Horses.

Mr. F. W. Kydd, of Simcoe, Ont., talks on horses, dairy cattle and small fruits. He has had a large practical experience in all these departments, and being an aggressive, forceful speaker, his words carry weight. He has also had a wide experience in fair matters, having been superintendent of the horse department of probably the largest purely agricultural show in the province. He is also a judge of both light and heavy horses, and as such has been invited to place awards in many parts of Ontario. He is one of our most acceptable institute workers.

The subject of his addresses follow: "Am I Raising the Most Profitable Horse?"; "The Dairy Cow; Her Summer Food and Winter Care"; "Small Fruits and Care of Grape Vines, Peach and Plum Trees"; "Potato Spraying"; "Dropped Stitches."

Is an Entomologist.

J. Wm. Cockle, of Kaslo, is an entomologist of no mean reputation, and inasmuch as his address will be illustrated with lantern slides of injurious and beneficial insects, this is an opportunity which everyone engaged in agricultural pursuits should not fail to avail themselves of. Mr. Cockle will also be available for practical instruction in the field.

Expert in Dairying.

Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, Ont., is well and favorably known to most agricultural audiences of the province of Ontario. She has charge of the home dairy department at the Agricultural college, and has in the Guelph dairy instructed thousands of farmers' daughters in the arts of butter making. For three years Miss Rose had charge of the travelling dairy in Nova Scotia, with marked success. The subjects of her talks are:

"How to Make the Dairy Bring in Larger Profits"; "Defects We Find in Butter; Their Cause and Remedy"; "Butter Making on the Farm"; "The Dairy Cow"; "Cheese; Its Food Value and Simple Recipes"; "The Making of Bread and Buns"; "As Others See Us"; "The Womanly Sphere of Woman"; "The Head, the Hand, the Heart, the Tripod of Successful Work"; "One Eye in the Town—the Other in the Field."

Women's Institute Worker

Miss R. Blanche Maddock, of Guelph, Ont., started in farmers' institute work before women's institutes were organized, so that she is thoroughly familiar with all branches of the work. Being a graduate of the Guelph dairy school, and a student of bacteriology, she has a fund of useful information, and is always welcomed by her audiences. She has probably organized more women's institutes in Ontario than any other one person, and has shown herself an expert in getting into the hearts of the people and getting them to work. Wherever Miss Maddock has gone there have been requests that she should return to the same district.

Her subjects are: "Science and Butter Making," "Bread Making," "Women's Institutes and How to Make Them Interesting," "Bacteria: Their Relation to Health and Disease," "Different Cut of Meat, Their Selection and Preparation," "Hygeinic and Economic Values of Food," "Simple Home Remedies Without Recourse to the Patent Medicine Man or the Doctor," "A Girl's Possibilities."

Of the Seed Grain Branch

W. C. McKillican, of Calgary, superintendent of the seed division of the Dominion seed department for Alberta and British Columbia has had several years of experience in the seed department, and is prepared to speak and give advice on the selection of seed, explanation of the Seed act, the evils of impure seed, loss through poor seed, and all matters pertaining to this all-important subject to the farmer.

Authority in Horticulture

Thomas A. Brydon, of Victoria, has shown himself to be a man who has attained by thought and experience a high position in horticulture. He is a thoughtful and convincing speaker on fruit growing, and having thoroughly mastered the details by practical experience is able to speak with confidence on the subject. He is, furthermore, a pleasing speaker, and as his addresses are couched in the plainest of language, no difficulty is experienced in following him.

Mr. Brydon is particularly good in demonstrations in the field, and it is therefore asked that every opportunity be afforded him in that direction.

On Many Subjects

W. J. L. Hamilton, of South Salt Spring, was brought up on a farm of 600 acres in Ireland, as superintendent, and has taken a course in chemistry and electricity, and is prepared to speak on the following subjects:

"Composition of Soils";
"Rotation of Crops";
"Manures and Fertilisers, and their Special Applications";
"Intensive Farming";
"Seed Selection";
"Culture of Root Crops, Cereals, Fodder Crops, etc.";
"Agricultural Chemistry in General";
"Horticulture";
"Raising of Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc.";
"Floriculture, Bulb Culture, Plant Breeding";
"Landscape Gardening";
"Trees and Shrubs";
"Orchard Work, Budding, Grafting and Nursery Work in General";
"Spraying";
"Farm Sanitation and Hygiene";
"Poultry (but not poultry judging), Incubators and Appliances," (practical experience, 9 years);

Also engineering subjects, such as "Water Supply Power on the Farm, Steam, Gasoline, Water or Electrical," "Telephones," Irrigation and Drainage," etc.;

"How to Keep Our Boys On the Farm."

Mr. Hamilton has been engaged to operate the magic lantern recently acquired by the department, and will illustrate addresses by slides of insects, animals, plants and farm scenes generally, of which a representative collection is being made.

Dairy Commissioner

F. M. Logan, dairy commissioner, is prepared to speak and give demonstrations on live stock generally, and on dairy matters in particular. He will, if required, hold judging classes on live stock. These classes have proven to be most popular and highly instructive, and if it is decided to hold these classes, animals should be provided for the purpose. Score cards will be provided from the Department of Agriculture.

HUNDREDS COMING FROM PRAIRIES

C.P.R. to Put on Special Trains to Handle Crowds to Coast

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 30.—The C.P.R. passenger train service will next season be materially improved in all its details, and an enlarged winter service is also looked for. Such were the statements of Mr. C. E. Ussher, assistant passenger Traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway company, who was in the city yesterday.

"The company," said Mr. Ussher, "has done a very satisfactory business this year, and expects to do fully better next year, and is preparing itself accordingly. The tourist trade this year shows a very substantial increase over former years, especially in the number coming through from the United States, which goes to show that the scenic attractions of Canada are becoming better known across the border.

Asked as to the winter service, Mr. Ussher said the time table was not yet given out, but they had already the Agassiz local and there should be an improvement over former years in other ways.

"The indications are," he said, "that there will be a very large number of excursionists through from the northwest prairies this winter, and we are making arrangements to handle them. These excursions will start about the middle of December, and promise to be more largely patronized than ever before."

While Mr. Ussher declined to give details of next year's train service, it was stated in the News-Advertiser two days ago that at least three through trains a day may be looked for. For the winter service, there will be the regular through express and the Overseas, besides which will be the Agassiz local and a train to Revelstoke.

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VICTORIA TO GET VANCOUVER RATES

Old Charge of 50 Cents per Ton for Crossing Straits is to Be Abolished

(From Tuesday's Daily)

"By the new tariff which is about to be put in force, the additional charge of 50 cents a ton on eastbound goods from Victoria as compared wich the Vancouver rate will be abolished, so that Victoria merchants will no longer have to pay a higher rate on their goods than do the Vancouver men," said F. W. Peters, general freight agent for the Canadian Pacific railway yesterday. Mr. Peters was in Victoria yesterday on business connected with his department and spent a very busy morning. Part of the day was spent with the railway and freight committee of the board of trade going over the main points of difference in the new freight schedules, which, as will be seen from an interview printed elsewhere with the secretary of the board, are considered to be an improvement on the existing rates. Mr. Peters also went over the site recently acquired by the E. & N. for freight purposes with Mr. Greer, and spent a good deal of time in conference with various of the heavy shippers over his road.

When seen by a Colonist reporter yesterday, Mr. Peters declined to go into details regarding the new tariffs prior to their publication. They will shortly be in the printers' hands, and after revision, will immediately be made public. Discussing the situation Mr. Peters said:

"We have made one important concession to Victoria merchants by taking off the charge of 50 cents a ton hitherto charged for transporting goods from here to Vancouver en route east. This transportation costs the road extra money, so the charge was fully justified, but we have decided to put Victoria and Vancouver on an equal footing, even if it does mean a slight loss of revenue.

"We have revised all our western freight tariffs, and I discussed some of the salient points of difference this morning with the committee of the board of trade. I do not care to give out any figures till the schedules as a whole are ready for publication, but I may say that I think the coast merchants will admit that we have done what we could to meet their wishes without being unfair to shippers elsewhere.

"All traders' or wholesalers' rates have been abolished everywhere, and the new rates will be available to everyone. Some exception was taken to these traders' tariffs before the railway commission, so we have decided to put them out, and the new schedules which will, of course be filed with the commission, are not likely to deserve adverse criticism.

"I have no announcement to make regarding terminal plans in Victoria further than that made by Mr. Marpole when he was here. I was over the ground today and the surveyors are at work there. The engineers are also at work on the plans, but they are not completed yet. They will not come before the proper officers for approval till finished, so, of course, I know nothing about them yet. Still you may be sure that no time is going to be wasted, and that the work will be rushed to completion."

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop Racine, Wis.. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

COLONIZE FRASER LANDS

Successful Prairie Colonizer Planning to Bring Thousand Fruit Farmers to This Province

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 30.—E. Warren Stees, of Caron, Sask., formerly of Chicago, well known in Canada as a successful colonizer, is a guest at Hotel Vancouver. In an interview Mr. Stees said that among other business that had brought him here, and regarding which he was very reticent, was a project to secure land, preferably in the Fraser valley, and bring out a number of fruit farmers from the east. He has examined several properties with this object but would not say what progress the negotiations had made.

Speaking of the subject generally Mr. Stees was emphatic in his praise of western British Columbia. "It would be easy," he said, "to bring a thousand families out here to raise fruit. One acre of the land is worth owing to climatic conditions, 160 acres in the interior. That may sound startling to some people, for most of the people here do not realize what they have got, but I can show you how it is worked out.

"You can grow 200 prune trees on one acre of your land. Each of these trees will grow 200 pounds of fruit, worth three cents a pound. This is $6 a tree or $1,200 an acre.

"It sounds too good to be true, but it is true, and it applies to apples, pears, etc., equally. By my plan I would give each family a ten acre lot, build the house, plough and plant the ground. A fruit farmer in western British Columbia can be a king among farmers. To all the advantages that the state of Washington has you add that of a sufficient rainfall, so irrigation is not needed. I have picked and eaten the finest prunes, pears, apples and so on in the Fraser valley that I ever saw in my life. There is not the least doubt in my mind that this country has a wonderful future in this respect and there is no place in the world where land is so cheap in proportion to what it is worth."

Mr. Stees, with associates, has placed 52 families on his colony at Caron. The colony has 25,000 or 30,000 acres of land, of which 7,200 acres are in wheat this year. Next year they will have double that area. The land yielded about 3 bushels to the acre. Mr. Stees is one of those who claim that the wheat growers of the prairies will be little if any worse off for the frosts and so forth of which so much has been made in some quarters.

FLURRY IN C.P.R. STOCK.

Shorts Caught in Drive on New York Exchange.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—There has been a terrific drive against the C.P.R. shorts in New York. The stock was selling at 160 at 2.30, when it suddenly started and did not stop until sales were being made at 171, a rise of 11 points for the day.

HOUSTON WINS FROM THE G.T.P.

May Now Publish His Paper in Peace—Notes from Prince Rupert

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

John Houston, editor and proprietor of the Prince Rupert Empire, has won his fight with the Grand Trunk officials who tried to keep him and his paper out of the new terminal city. At last reports the veteran newspaperman had issued a search warrant for his press, which was stated to be detained on the company's wharf. The latest account brought down by D. Stevens of the B. C. Information Agency, Limited, is that John Houston has got his way and that there will be no further difficulties, other than those attending the weekly ghost walk, in getting out the latest addition to the press of the province.

"I saw Mr. Houston when I was at Prince Rupert," said Mr. Stevens, "and he told me that all troubles had been amicably arranged and that he had received permission to erect a building. He said he was going to build an office right away, and that everything was lovely.

"There is not much doing at Prince Rupert yet," he continued, "but when construction starts things will hum. The western end of the read will be a very expensive bit of work and will bring millions of money into the town. Just now, apart from a drug store, a butcher shop and grocery, I don't think there is any business there. The company owns all the townsite and has not put any of the lots on the markets yet, but it is expected that they will do so next spring. They are building a splendid wharf there now. It will be good enough for any city, and there is a magnificent harbor. The townsite is well located, but looks pretty rough as yet, and it will take a good deal of money to put it in shape. It is supposed to be a bad place for rain, but there has been very little rain there this summer. In fact they have had fine weather all up the coast this year.

"I understand that the contract has been awarded for construction at Copper river, and I was told that contractors had started to build a tote road from there to the Kitimaat road, a distance of 40 miles.

"The navigation on the Skeena is in bad shape just now since the loss of the two Hudson's Bay steamers. The Caledonian has been launched and she is a good boat, but it is considered doubtful how far she can go up the river. Many say that a boat of her draught will never get up to Hazelton. This interruption of communication, has, they say, led to a possible scarcity of provisions in the Bulkeley valley country. I am told they have not much flour there now, and there is a chance of some suffering before winter is over unless a steamer can be got up the river.

"There are a lot of fertile valleys suitable for agriculturists near Prince Rupert, and they have a great many promising mining prospects, and altogether the air of confidence you see on everyone's face up there seems to me to be well justind."

Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, Neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stopped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Pain simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., and get a free trial package. Large box 25c., C. H. Bowes.

MORE POPULATION BUT LESS CRIME

Superintendent Hussey Returns From Extended Trip Up West Coast

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

After an extended trip up the coast, Superintendent F. S. Hussey of the provincial police department has returned to the city, coming south on the Princess Beatrice. Superintendent Hussey went north to look over the situation in that section of the province from a police standpoint, and with a view to making provisions for an adequate police service in the future. His observations will be embodied in a report to the attorney-general's department.

Nothwithstanding the great increase in population on the coast, the past year has been a quiet one in police circles, and outside of the hunt for the Indian murderers, Simon GunAh-Noot and Peter Hi-ma-Dan, there has been little of note. This search is being prosecuted relentlessly. On his way down Superintendent Hussey received a letter from Sergeant Murray, who is in charge of the searchers fitting out from Hazelton, stating that the party would start shortly. That was over two weeks ago, and Superintendent Hussey is of the opinion that the party is now on the hunt.

Superintendent Hussey went north as far as Port Simpson. Everywhere he went he was struck by the apparent prosperity. He visited the Prince Charlotte islands, where he had a look at the mines on Moresby island. He is much impressed with them. Owing to low water, navigation on the Skeena river just now is precarious, though only canoes are making the trip, as all the light draft steamers are out of commission through recent accidents. The Caledonia, which was launched two weeks ago after being entirely refitted, will be put on the run to Hazelton as soon as the water gets high enough. At present the river is too dangerous for even light draft steamers. There is considerable freight congestion at Port Essington, but this will be relieved, it is thought, as soon as the Caledonia resumes its trips.

Fast German Cruiser.

Stettin, Germany, Sept. 30.—The new second-class turbine cruiser Stettin today attained a speed of 25.8 knots an hour during her trial, which is considerably above the contract requirements

SENATOR COX IS VISITING VICTORIA

Veteran Financier is Greatly Impressed With Victoria's Progress

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Senator George A. Cox, president of the Canada Life Insurance company, until recently president of the Bank of Commerce and a director of the Grand Trunk Pacific with H. L. Watt, treasurer of the Canada Life, and W. G. Morrow, a nephew of the senator and manager of the Peterboro branch of the Toronto Savings and Loan company is in the city.

Senator Cox accompanied C. M. Hays, F. W. Morse and party to Prince Rupert, but returned on the Camosun, arriving in Vancouver three days before the arrival of the other G. T. P. officials. He had expected to meet President Hays in this city today and was somewhat surprised when he heard that he had not arrived. He believed it likely that several members of the party would arrive here today, among them Mr. Taft an assistant solicitor of the company.

Mr. Cox arrived here Sunday night and with Mr. Watt who is a brother of Dr. Watt, of the quarantine station, visited the latter place yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon they went out to view the cement works and toured the town. Senator Cox was greatly impressed with the advances made by Victoria in the past three years and conceived it likely that its progress in the next decade would be phenomenal. He has a rooted aversion to giving interviews, but he referred the reporter to Mr. Watt.

"Yes, we have been greatly pleased with Victoria," said Mr. Watt, "and we regard it as an exceedingly pretty city. I am always ready to stand up for Toronto as the finest city on earth and the prettiest, but one must admit that few cities have the ideal conditions of climate and scenery which surround Victoria. It is only in the last few years that it is coming into its own, and I think that within five years you will have a population of well up to the 50,000 mark.

"Our party have been visiting the prairie provinces and the various districts of the northwest where our company is a heavy investor. The country is very prosperous and while the crop this year will fall a good deal short of that of last year, the farmers are prosperous.

"The real estate movement in a number of cities of the prairie has been crippled by the banks withholding and I must say that I favor the action of the banks. Prices were becoming exceedingly high in many places. I am delighted to hear that Victoria has not followed the bad example of many prairie cities and "skied" prices. There should be no setbacks to its growth.

"The Canada Life has loaned or will have loaned $1,000,000 upon farm property on the prairies up to the end of the present year. Mr. Cox, who is president of the company, with myself, has been looking into the possibilities for investment in this province and I may say that we are very favorably impressed. British Columbia is coming into its own. The movement of the prairie people, who have amassed money there, to Victoria is very appreciable and is I believe bound to increase."

Mr. Watt stated that the G. T. P. officials were very much pleased with what they had seen of Prince Rupert. It is little more than an engineer's camp at present, but progress is being made. He could say nothing with regard to the plans of the company with regard to letting the contracts for work within this province, but thought it unlikely that anything would be done until the prairie sections were well on to completion for fear that labor would be deflected from there to here, marring the plans in both places.

The party left last evening on the Princess May for Vancouver. From there they proceed to Calgary, thence to Edmonton, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, returning to Toronto by the middle of October.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, etc. Hence the name Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

BUYS LELAND HOTEL SITE

Senator Cox Said to Have Acquired a Valuable Property in the Heart of Vancouver

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 30.—Senator George A. Cox has purchased the old Leland hotel site on Hastings Street from Mr. Edward Lewis, at a price said to be somewhere between $75,0000 and $85,000. The site is one of the best for business purposes in the city, as it adjoins the new Bank of Commerce building in course of erection at the corner of Hastings and Granville Sreets. The property has a frontage of forty-four feet on Hastings Street, and was offered some months ago for $88,000.

As Senator Cox is president of the Canada Life Assurance Company it is generally thought that the property has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a large block for them, and it is reported that next spring work will be commenced on the erection of a large brick and stone block for them.

Flour Goes to Orient

Vancouver, Sept. 28.—The Vancouver board of trade recently celebrated its birthday and there were some present at the gathering who remembered the first banquet of the board at which the prophecy was made that the time was surely coming when wheat grown in northwestern Canadian fields would be milled in Vancouver and shipped as flour to the Orient. The prophecy is having actual fulfillment today when 1,600 sacks are being loaded on the Hongkong bound Empress.

The flour was manufactured from Alberta wheat by the Vancouver Milling and Grain company, at its up-to-date mill on Beattie street, four blocks from Granville street. This is but a beginning and when in a few months the wheat is pouring this way and the flour is pouring out the prophets, contrary to old prophecies, will not be without honor in their own city.

FREIGHT RATES BEING CHANGED

Grievances of the Coast Merchants Are Largely Removed by Tariff

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

All the freight tariffs between here and Winnipeg, both westbound and east bound, are in the melting pot, largely as a result of complaints as to unfair discrimination on the part of the Canadian Pacific railway in favor of Winnepeg wholesalers. The smaller towns of Manitoba have been complaining before the railway commission of the so-called traders' tariffs and the coast boards of trade have also been on the warpath for some time. The result has been that the C. P. R. decided some time ago to reconsider its tariff freight schedules in the western territory, and new tariffs have been prepared which there is reason to believe will remove most of the real causes for complaint.

F. W. Peters, general freight agent of the C. P. R., is in the city and yesterday morning held a conference with the railway and freight committee of the board of trade, at which a number of proposed changes were outlined. The committee consisted of J. J. Norcross, in the chair; F. A. Pauline, president of the board; Simon Leiser, vice-president; F. Elworthy, secretary; H. G. Wilson, George Carter, Carl Pendray, E. A. Maclean.

Discussing the meeting later, Mr. Elworthy said:

"The railway and freight committee of the board of trade met Mr. Peters this morning and discussed general railway matters with him, and in particular the changes that are to be made in the tariffs as a result of the representations made from time to time by the boards of trade of the coast cities that they were being discriminated against in favor of Winnipeg.

"The object of the meeting practically was to hear from Mr. Peters in advance what were the new rates which the railroad company had decided upon. Mr. Peters read a number of proposed new rates from his notes, and went into comparisons between them and those that are now in force. It was impossible to properly grasp the whole situation from just hearing the various rates quoted, but from the opportunity thus afforded the committee of hearing the rates, and Mr. Peters' explanations thereof, it became the general impression that the board would have no further reason for serious complaint, and that the meeting was on the whole satisfactory.

"A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Peters for his courtesy; and incidentally it may be stated that the new tariff is expected to become effective some time in October.

"The coast boards had asked for an equalization of freight rates as compared with those of Winnipeg as far east as Calgary. This request has not been granted, but in the future the coast merchants will not apparently have much serious cause for complaint."

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

FAILED TO KEEP APPOINTMENT

Grand Trunk Officials Did Not Meet Premier McBride as Promised

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Though Premier McBride posted back from Nelson to keep an engagement with C. M. Hays, president, and F. W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, in this city yesterday, neither of those gentlemen turned up, and up until the present Premier McBride is in ignorance of why they failed to keep their appointment, or of why they changed their plans. He has received no word from them.

The appointment was made over a week ago, and was for the purpose of discussing the railway's plans at Prince Rupert and a number of other matters, including, it is generally understood, the reversionary rights to the land purchased by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from the Metlakatla Indians.

"It was a great surprise to me," remarked Hon. Mr. McBride, when asked regarding the matter. "I had broken off my trip with Mr. Borden and cancelled my engagements to speak in Grand Forks and Cranbrook in order to be back in time. I have received no message from Mr. Hays."

Whether the sudden change of plans and the abandonment of the interview with the provincial authorities heralds a change of plans by the officials of the new transcontinental is not known. Mr. Hays, in his interviews given in Vancouver yesterday, gave no hint of any such.

Mr. Hays and party arrived in Vancouver yesterday morning and proceeded eastward by the Great Northern. The party was to have arrived here last evening. A dispatch from Vancouver states that Mr. Hays is pleased with conditions in the north and is sanguine that a good trade will be worked up with Prince Rupert. He stated that the railway will develop the 16,000 acres of coal lands in the Telqua and will make shipments from Prince Rupert as well as supply its western system therefrom.

Contracts will shortly be awarded for the construction from the coast. The construction of the main line will be finished first, and then the problem of building south towards Vancouver will be considered.

No final arrangements have been made with regard to a trans-Pacific steamship service, though, according to Mr. Hays, the company has received proposals from nearly every steamship line in the country.

We are spending $5,000.00 this month to explain what the word "Constipation" means.

Constipation means NON-ACTION OF THE BOWELS.

If the liver is healthy, it pours enough bile into the intestines to make the bowels move. Then, too, the bowels discharge waste matter from the body by a peculiar snake-like movement. This requires strong muscles.

When the bowel muscles are weak—when there is not sufficient bile—the bowels do not move for two, three, sometimes four and five days.

This non-action of the bowels is Constipation. Waste matter, which should leave the body, is taken up by the blood, and carried to the kidneys and skin. These organs—in a vain endeavor to throw off the poisons—are overworked. The poisoned blood, in turn, irritates the nerves, causing Headaches—Backaches—Neuralgia.

The weakened kidneys cannot rid the system of urea, which changes into uric acid, causing Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago.

It is useless to try to cure Constipation with calomel, cascara, senna, strong purgative pills and vile-tasting mineral waters. They simply force the bowels to act by irritating the delicate membranes. Their action weakens the muscles and really does more harm than good.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" ACT ON THE LIVER—stimulate the glands—and so regulate the action of the liver that it will excrete sufficient bile to move the bowels in the normal, natural way every day.

Nothing else in the world will so surely and permanently cure Constipation.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" are made of fruit juices, intensified, with the most valuable tonics and antiseptics added. Cure yourself of Constipation by taking these wonderful liver tablets. 50c. a box. Sent by mail if your druggist has none.

Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. 107

SHIPS SUPPLIES OVERLAND ROUTE

Grand Trunk Pacific to Send Goods in Via Upper Fraser River

Vancouver, Sept. 30.—Overland by the Cariboo road from Ashcroft to Soda creek, and thence by steamer to Fort George is the route by which supplies for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway between Stuart lake and the Rocky mountains will be conveyed. A large stern wheel steamer will be constructed on the Upper Fraser this winter by a Vancouver syndicate for the purpose of transporting supplies and equipment up the river from Soda creek to Fort George. It is expected that the boat will be completed and ready for service next summer. The boat will be built somewhere in the neighborhood of Soda creek. The distance from Soda creek to Fort George is 170 miles and there is deep water and a good channel nearly all the way. Some obstructions to navigation at Cottonwood canyon are now being moved by the Dominion government so that steamers will have a clear passage.

Some Grand Trunk supplies during the past summer were poled on scows up the Fraser river from Soda creek to Fort George, but the steamer will be a great improvement on this slow process. The syndicate which will build and operate the steamer is headed by Robert Kelly, C. S. Edwards, president of the British Columbia Commercial & Transportation company, and Capt. S. F. Mackenzie, managing director of the Mackenzie Bros. Steamship company.

PLEASED WITH CANADA

Sir Samuel Chisholm Tells of His Impressions—Is Leaving for the Orient

Vancouver, Sept. 30.—Sir Samuel Chisholm, a former lord provost of Glasgow, Scotland, arrived in the city from the east Saturday night on his way to the Orient on a trip around the world. He was accompanied by Lady Chisholm and a party of friends.

Sir Samuel said his trip was purely one of pleasure. It was his first visit to Canada and he was very much struck by the evidences of expansion and prosperity on every hand. At the same time he was not surprised since he had known so many young people who had left Scotland to make their homes here, and in almost every instance they were pleased and prosperous.

Sir Samuel added that on the journey through Canada, he had met with the greatest of cordiality and kindness. He had been entertained by the lieutenant-governors of Ontario and Manitoba, and in Ottawa had a long chat with Sir Wilfrid Laurier to whom he had first been introduced in the old country.

Sir Samuel and Lady Chisholm will leave for Japan on the Empress of Japan tomorrow.

A rescue by seamen of the British survey ship Egeria in northern waters is reported by arrivals on the Princess Beatrice. Two men named Holland and Haines, who were thrown from a dory, which overturned, were picked up in the surf after swimming nearly half a mile.

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak Stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., will mail sample free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

NOTICE

CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON,

Are The Sole Export Bottling Agents For

John Jameson & Son's Whiskey

And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

CHLORODYNE

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London, S.E.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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

FELL & CO., Ltd.

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JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF

IRON

Galvanized and Black Sheet Iron
Galvanized and Black Hoop Iron
Bar Iron

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

PUT YOUR WANTS IN THE COLONIST

A Bargain List for the First Friday in October Which Is a Worthy One

Friday will be a great day in The Big Store. The offerings for that day being of special interest. Our carefulness in buying enables us to make these SPECIAL FRIDAY BARGAINS, but to share in them, be here first, a dollar saved is a dollar earned, and you cannot earn money easier than coming here Friday. Doors open 8.30.

Ladies' Underwear Specially Priced

REGULAR 75c. FRIDAY 50c.

This offering is a special line of Ladies' Vests in natural and white merino. These garments have closed fronts, short sleeves, and are trimmed around neck with insertion threaded with white baby ribbon. Every garment is guaranteed unshrinkable. Regular price was 75c each. Friday .. .. **50¢**

A Timely Offering on Ladies' Umbrellas

REG. VALUE $3.50. FRIDAY $2.50.

A special purchase of Ladies' Umbrellas enables us to offer you an exceptional bargain for Friday. These umbrellas are covered in, with paragon frame, natural wood and fancy handles, some of which are gold and silver mounted. The regular price was $3.50, but for Friday's selling **$2.50**

Ladies' Corsets, in Short and Long Lengths

LADIES' CORSETS, in short and long lengths. Reg. 75c. Friday .. .. **50¢**

LADIES' CORSETS, made of fine jean, long princess hip and long front, with hose supporters suitable for stout and medium figures, regular 75c. Friday **50¢**

LADIES' FINE WHITE COUTIL CORSET, thoroughly boned, trimmed with lace and ribbon top and bottom. Price .. .. **50¢**

Special Prices Friday on Ladies' White Aprons

LADIES' WHITE LAWN APRON, with wide bands extending over shoulder, full tucked bib, bottom of apron finished with wide frill. Price .. .. **50¢**

LADIES' EXTRA LARGE WHITE LAWN APRON, finished at bottom with six rows of narrow tucking and deep hem, large bib with wide tucked frills extending over shoulders, fancy pocket. Price **65¢**

LADIES' WHITE LAWN APRON, without bib, wide stitched hem at bottom. Price .. .. **20¢**

LADIES' WHITE LAWN APRON, with yoke band, wide frill round bottom, edged with embroidery. Price .. .. **35¢**

LADIES' EXTRA LARGE WHITE LAWN APRON, with yoke band, bottom with nine rows of tucking, finished with a wide tucked frill. Price .. .. **50¢**

LADIES' WHITE LAWN APRON, with tucked bib, finished on either side and across top with embroidery. Price .. .. **35¢**

LADIES' WHITE LAWN APRON, with bib, bib made with bands of embroidery down either side, long wide ties extending over shoulder, deep hem on bottom. Price . **25¢**

LADIES' WHITE LAWN APRONS, ranging from 20c to .. .. **75¢**

Tapestry Portieres Half-Price

REGULAR $4.50 AND $6.75. FRIDAY $2.50

Friday Shoppers are afforded a great saving opportunity in the curtain department, as 36 pairs of fine tapestry portiers go on sale at one-half and less. In shades of reds, red and green, rose and greens. Size 45 and 50 in x 3 yards, and are perfect in weave and color. Regular value $4.50 up to $6.75. Friday **$2.50**

Sterling Values from Hosiery Dept.

WEARWELL WORSTED HOSE AND ENGLISH WORSTED HOSE, reg. 35c., 40c., and 50c. Special for Friday, per pair **25c**

WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE, 21 dozen only. Reg. price 50c. Special Friday, per pair **35c**

Economical Price on Toilet Soap

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP, the best on the market as a protector from skin diseases. On special sale Friday, per box.....**40c**

A Showing of Fall Footwear to Suit Everybody

This Department in the Store is getting known far and wide as the place to get what you want, at the "Less Price."

We have shoes for every class and occupation, from the very heaviest to the most daintiest high class footwear, and every style known to the world of Shoedom will be found here.

In fact we can suit the most chronic kicker, and fit both usual and unusual feet, besides fitting the purse as well as the person with absolute satisfaction. Satisfied customers are our best advertisement, and our prices save you money, while our footwear saves your feet.

MEN'S OIL GRAIN LOGGERS, per pair **$4.00**

MEN'S WORKING MAN'S LACE BOOTS, nailed sole. Per pair . **$3.00**

MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER CUT LACE BOOT. Per pair **$5.00**

MEN'S STANDARD LACE BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair **$2.50**

MEN'S BOX CALF LACE BOOT, welt sole. Per pair **$4.00**

WOMEN'S BOX CALF LACE BOOT, whole foxed, heavy sole. Per pair **$2.50**

WOMEN'S CALF LACE BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair **$2.00**

WOMEN'S DONGOLA KID LACE BOOTS, welt sole. Per pair . . **$3.00**

MISSES' BOX CALF LACE BOOT, medium sole, size 11 to 2. Per pair **$1.75**

BOYS' LACE BOOT, oil grain, heavy sole, size 1 to 5. Per pair.....**$1.75**

LITTLE GENTS' BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, 8 to 10½. Per pair . . **$1.25**

CHILD'S DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, 4 to 7. Per pair **75c**

INFANTS' SOFT SOLE LACE BOOTS, 1 to 4. Per pair **25c**

Men's Suits on Special Sale Friday

On Friday we are offering three hundred Men's Suits, in Canadian Tweeds, Serges, etc., at prices which you will gladly pay. Every one of these suits is the acme of perfection in the tailoring art.

See Broad Street window display.

Price, Per Suit Friday

$10

Specials from the Underwear Section

An excellent opportunity of supplying Men's and Boys' wants in Underwear. Half dozen of each will not be a bit too many.

BOYS' UNDERWEAR

Reg. 45c to 65c. Friday.....**35c**
Watson's Elastic-Ribbed, Unshrinkable Shirts and Drawers for boys and youths. Reg. 45c and 65c, Friday special, each.....**35c**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Reg. $1.25. Friday.....**$1.00**
Men's imported Natural Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, double-breasted. Reg. price $1.25. Friday special, each..... .....**$1.00**

Sterling Values from the Dress Goods Section

Nothing within the limits of good taste is missing from the now fully complete stock of fine dress goods for fall. Any lady could stand the whole day looking through these vast assortments, which are indeed beautiful in the extreme, but what is more surprising is the decidedly moderate prices which follow the Spencer Way of Merchandising.

FRENCH DELAINES, light weight washing fabric, suitable for blouses, latest fancy effects in spot and fringed designs. Per yard **50c**

FRENCH FLANNELS, all wool, suitable for wrappers and kimonas. New fall patterns, 27 in. wide. Per yard . . **50c**

COLORED PANAMAS, medium weave, just the thing for stylish suits, in greens, browns, light and dark navys, cardinal and cream, 38 in. wide **65c**

SHEPHERD'S CHECK fine quality, good weight for tailored suits, 54 in. wide. **$1.00**

TWEED SUITINGS, good length, specially adapted for tailored suits or separate skirts, in checks and stripes, dark grounds, 54 in. wide. Per yard **$1.00**

ASTRACHAN, rich heavy curl, similar to Persian lamb, for coats, in grey and cream, 54 in. wide. Per yard . **$2.50**

The Latest in Ladies' Coats That Correctly Interpret Fall Ideas

Our display of Ladies' Coats for Fall and Winter wear is now replete in every detail, and every express adds more and more to our already large and splendid collection. By coming here for your fall needs in this line you are not only assured of getting goods of quality and exclusiveness, but you will always leave feeling satisfied that you have received good value for the money invested. Come in any way and see them, then judge for yourself. Below we are quoting four very attractive ones. But there are lots of others equally as good, if not better. **Second Floor.**

LADIES' BLACK CLOTH COAT, in very fine quality of broadcloth, 50 in. long, inlaid collar of black velvet, finished with silk military braid in fancy design to form yoke effect at back, with double box pleat from yoke, single breasted, fastened with silk braid and buttons, body and sleeves lined with sateen **$22.50**

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH BROWN TWEED COAT, box back, single-breasted front, outside pockets, collar and cuffs of contrasting shades, finished with gold braid trimmings. Price **$10.00**

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH BOX BACK COAT, in brown tweed, stitched strap over shoulder finished with buckle, double-breasted with fancy buttons, collar inlaid with velvet, body with sateen lining. Price **$15.00**

Leading Lights in Millinery Shown on the Second Floor

We welcome you to come and view our selections of the season's newest creations of Women's Headgear for fall and Winter wear, a collection which we are proud to show. Hats of that pronounced individuality and exclusive refinement that characterize the choosings of our Millinery Management. The range of styles is extremely large, from effective styles of quiet richness to the most elaborately trimmed affairs, that are really triumphs of skill in the harmonizing of colors and trimmings.

Leading lights of the world of millinery fashion would freely acknowledge these lovely hats as children of their genius, and well they might. Such bewitching conceptions would bear comparison with any, rivalling in the elegance and exclusiveness of their style-treatment creations of Paris and New York ateliers.

In addition to these we also call your special attention to the lovely but inexpensive hats designed by our own extremely clever milliners. Modest prices, to be sure, and style so wide that all may choose the best here. Ready-to-Wear Hats at $2.50 to $7.00. **Second Floor.**

Heater Buying Time at Hand. See Our Display. New Annex

Now that the chilly evenings are at hand, a good Heater is an honest necessity. When purchasing a Stove or Heater, it is well to consider which is the best suited to your wants, as there is no telling what the chances will be in the fuel line this winter. Therefore, if you need a good, economical Coal Heater, here is the place to find it. If you want a Wood Heater see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Empress Air-Tight Heaters

For Wood

The Empress Airtight Heater is of the very latest design and is indeed a very handsome addition to any room, as it is very ornamental with heavy nickel plated mountings, is lined with sectional cast iron lining, which will last for years. The body is made of heavy planished steel and the top and bottom of cast iron. Prices are $10.75, $11.50 and **$14.50**

Vancouver Cook Stove

has 4 holes, and is for wood only. This stove is the cheapest, considering the quality, that is on the market. The oven size is 22 x 19 x 13 inches, fire box 8 x 23 in. Price **$17.50**

The Coronation Range

The special feature of this handsome range is the fire back, which is guaranteed for fifteen years. The oven door is white enamel lined, retaining heat and preserving cleanliness. The oven damper is the popular simplicity sliding damper, while the oven top is cemented. The oven is as nearly square as is possible in utilizing all the space available for oven purposes without depriving the fire box of its liberal proportions, thereby giving the largest oven in the market for the size of the stove.

This range is the acme of perfection in wood burning ranges and we defy competitors to produce a better one. Created by genius and embellished by art, this perfect range sells on its quality. Prices range from $34.00 to **$57.00**

The Nugget Steel Range

This excellent range we offer as the very best that money can produce. Nothing has been spared in material or workmanship to make it so. The special feature is the conveniences. These are roll front high closet, drop tea pot stands, simplicity sliding damper, broiler door on left end and extended fire box for wood. It also has the duplex grate, which is reversible for coal or wood, without change. It is removable by simply swinging open the grate door and drawing out the complete grate and frame, while all the mountings in this A1 range is nickeled and is an excellent baker. Price, with reservoir and high closets $62.50 to **$70.00**

With Tea Shelf and no reservoir or high closet, $42.50 to **$50.00**

Climax Heaters

The Climax Heater is a very serviceable heater, and is made to burn either wood or coal. The doors in front are so arranged that they can be slid back, giving the appearance of an open grate. For a parlor heater this is very hard to beat, as the open front tends to make the room both homelike and cosy, at the same time throwing out extreme heat. The prices are: Wood lining $7.75, coal lining **$10.00**

The Franklin Parlor Heater

The Franklin Parlor Heater is a very handsome heater, and is made to fit in front of the fireplace, and is suitable for coal or wood. The doors can be slid back, giving the appearance of an open grate. Prices range from $12.00 to **$15.00**

Promptness is necessary if you'd share in these excellent bargains. Doors open sharp at 8.30 a.m.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Our House Furnishing section offers exceptional money saving opportunities in Furniture, Carpets, etc.