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at Our

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL L. NO. 171

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, AUG. II, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

# AIR NAVIGATORS

Wilbur Wright Makes Successful Flight With His Aeroplane

MACHINE WELL HANDLED

Wright had perfect control of the

a burst of cheers from a small num-ber of people invited to view-the ex-Cape Breton. Wright was warmly con-by all the spectators, ingratulated by all the spectators, including a few French aeronauts, two Russian army officers and a number of other experts, who styled it as a

wonderful exhibition.

Weather conditions for the test were splendid. The sky was blue and

of other capterts, who styled, it as a week of the ten were spleadid. The sky was time and without a cloud, and a gentle nection between spleadid. The sky was time and without a cloud, and a smill single-way mounted on a small single-way who of character, which is circum, which Baron DeGode, Russian military at-tache, was one of those most interest-ed in today's flight. He made a close inspection of Capt. Baldwin's airship with a view to submitting a report to

## TOLSTOI'S PROTEST

Arraigns the Russian Government —Count is III From Bathing in River After Walk

Old Age Annuities

Ottawa, August 8.—Sir Richard Cartwright is having actuarial tables prepared and regulations drafted, preliminary to bringing into operation the Old Age Annuities Bill. Agents will be appointed to distribute the annuities and explain their operation.

Search For Brutal Criminal
Salem, N.J., Aug. 8.—Armed posses
under the direction of Sheriff Allen
are searching Salem and adjoining
counties tonight for a negro who today committed a brutal assault on
Stella Lawrence, the 12-year-old
daughter of a farmer of Warrington
township. Stella left her home to
place a letter in a rural delivery mail
box at the end of a lane on her
father's farm, probably a quarter of
a mile from her home. She was about
to return when a negro seized her and
dragged her into an adjoining corn
field. The girl was found later unconscious. She revived and told of the
terrible treatment she had received
at the hands of the negro of whom she
gave a meagre description.

No attempt was made for a distance record, the only object of the flight being to try out the aeroplane while flying through the air; Wright demonstrated, or so it appeared to the spectators, that he was absolute master of the airship, first soaring, then shooting downward, and then mounting again at will, until finally after completing two circles, he came down easily to earth.

The performance was greeted with a burst of cheers from a small num-

Early Part of Count Shows Deneen and Lewis Leading in Gov-ernorship Vote

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Returns from the smaller towns and county precincts in the primary election in this state came in slowly after the polls closed.

In the city of Chicago, Charles Deneen, the present governor, leads Richard Yates for the Republican nomination for Governor by about 4,000.

# Ottawa, August 8.—The railway commission has issued an order to all railways calling for the protection of trestles by watchmen, and for fire alarm devices from May to October, inclusive. This is a month longer than was provided for in the original order.

Fromes In the second of the control of the control

River After Walk

London, Aug. 8.—Count Leo Tolstol sends to the English newspapers a strong protest which is printed this morning against what he terms the personnel, which has prosecuted and number of the personnel of the per

Gold Dredge Burned.

Bedding, Cal., Aug. 8.—The Shasta Dredging company's gold dredge at Morsetown, fourteen miles southwest of Redding, was destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of \$125,000, with \$40,000 insurance. A similar craft valued at \$100,000 was burned at the same place three was a same place three was a

Rome, Aug. 3.—The Giornale d'Italia today prints an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, according to which the cardinal is alleged to have said that he has never mentioned the subject of a marriage between the Duke of Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins to Pope Plus, considering that it was a private affair between the lady and the duke.

Houses Already Provided for Many of the Fire Refugees

Many of the Fire Refugees

Gees

ment from the American war sings, its presents on being urgoot modely and presents on being urgoot modely and the presents on being urgoot modely on the presents of the prese

London, Aug. 8.—The British government for reasons similar to those set forth in the Russian circular to the powers on the Macedonian situation has decided to adopt an identical course of action regarding its own proposed reforms.

International Cricket.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The Wanderers Athletic club team held the Winnipeg 11 to a draw today, thereby winning first honors in the international cricket.

Edmonton's Public Utilities.

Edmonton's Public Utilities.

Edmonton's Public Utilities.

Edmonton's Public Utilities.

Edmonton Aug. 8.—Municipal ownsers and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific in the Russian circular to the report from waterworks and telephone specific i

"No Longer Required"

New York Aug. S.—Unable to find work. Robert M. Miller, a carpenner, tied a rope to a bridge over the rail-road tracks in the Bronx borough and placed the noose around his neck and jumped from the bridge today. His suspended body hung in the pathway of northbound trains and an early freight train was stopped by it after the engineer had whistled valuity for the man, whom the engineer supposed to salive, to get out of the way. In Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, though not enough to have any appreciable effect. Practically there has been no rain in the prairie west since St. Swithin's Day and heavy must be recommended. The proper of great could find no work.

"Now York Aug. S.—Unable to find the great empire rife meet that a Cantal and the find the seriest empire rife meet that a Cantal and the find the find the seriest empire rife meet that a Cantal and the find the find the find the find the strength train as ever joined in.

Although the Canadian rafied to find the wish with them the grand aggregate, with them the grand aggregate, with them the grand aggregate, and the king's prize they brought the canadian team did not which was won by Private Morris of the whole meet, and which was won by Private Morris of the whole meet, and which was won by Private Morris of the suspended body hung in the pathway of northbound trains and an early freight train was stopped by it after.

Though the Canadian team did not which was won by Private Morris of the whole meet, and which was won by Private Morris of the whole meet, and which was won by Private Morris of the whole meet, and which was won by Private Morris of the suspended body hung in the pathway of northbound trains and an early freight train was stopped by it after.

Though the Canadian team did not who appeared at the charge of the whole meet, and which was won by Private Morris of the whole meet, and which was won by Private Morris of the man, whom the engineer supposed to be alive, to get out of the way. In the man, whom the engineer req

Rome, Aug. 8—Cardinal Gibbons had so much improved this morning from his recent indisposition that he was able to go to the Vatican and call upon the Pope. The Pontiff congratulated His Eminence in looking so well in spite of his illness.

Washington, Aug. 8.—China has formally accepted the date, January I next, and the selection of the city of Shanghai as the time and place for holding the meeting of the international opium commission. The commission is to make a preliminary investigation into the general question of

Kings prize. As to this there are varying opinions, but none on the point that the range officer who interfered with him when he was shooting in the final at the thousand yards

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—The ord

ON PRAIRIE GROPS

Buffalo, N. Y. Aug. 8.—A conference of the Sinn Fein branches in the united States was held here today and presided over by Daniel F. Cohalian, of New York. Delegates from many cities were present. A constitution was adopted and the following officers of a grand council were elected:

President, Robert Temple, of New York; Vice-President, Peter C. York; Vice-President, Peter C. York; Vice-President, Peter C. York; Of New York, Treasurer J. McGarrity, of New York, Treasurer J. McGarrity, of Philadelphia.

Sinn Fein envoys from Ireland are coming the past week:

The weather has been moderate and quite favorable on the whole. Good showers have fellon in districts where

London, Aug. 8.—Two municipal officers of the Mile End parish, charged with grafting, were convicted last night, the trial lasting two months. In both cases the amount was small, but the case excited the greatest interest because such charges are unusual to England. Thirty lawyers were engaged and the cost of the trial is estimated at \$30,000.

Lawyers and Other Creditors to Fight Bankruptcy Application

refered with him when he was shooting in the final at the thousand yards was at least untactful in his manner, while he followed his action up by bringing in two other range officers to watch Spittal for his concluding shots. Spittal is still highly indignant over the incident, but his fellow shots recognize that the range officer was bound to make some move, since a protest had been registered by the marksmen from the West Indies as to his method of shooting.

SINN FEIN AT WORK

Conference of American Branches at Buffale Elects Officers for the Grand Council

granted.

Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, who last night was appointed receiver for Thaw, will hold a conference some time today with Stone and Stone, local counsel for Thaw.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 8.—Harry K. Thaw made the following statement this morning in further explanation of the schedule appearing in his petition in bankruptcy filed in Pittsburg yesterday:

"The item at the foot of the column, giving amounts paid lawyers and alienists for expenses, marked 'cash in bank,' is money in bank that I have now turned over to the receiver in bankruptcy for the equal benefit of all concerned."

The sum of \$438,500 is represented as having been paid out by Thaw in connection with his trials, but this amount includes \$191,500 borrowed on a note from his mother, Mrs. Wm. Thaw, which amount appears again in the schedule of Thaw's liabilities. The sums he has paid and the claims, many of which Thaw says are exaging the saying new Orleans.

Several people are reported to have been killed.

English Grafters Convert.

Spokane's Bid for F.

Spokane's Bid for Fame.

Spokane, Aug. 8.—A \$2500 trophycup and transportation to this city are
offered by the Spokane chamber of
commerce for a 400 metre race between Lieut. Haswell of the British
army, and J. C. Carpenter of Cornell
university, the race to take place at
the Interstate fair at Spokane on Monday, October 5. They met at the recent Olympic games in England, Haswell winning through a claim of foul,

# INDRAVELLI IN FROM ANTIPODES

Has Small Shipment of Stone for Use in Bank Building

# STEAMER DISASTER ON LAKE WINNIPEG

Six Passengers and Two of the Crew of the Premier Are Burned

# SEAL RAIDERS **ARE CAPTURED**

Japanese Sealing Schooner Miye Maru is Seized at

ALL COLUMN AND CONTROL OF THE TOTAL CONTROL OF THE

Service of the county of the c

# SMUGGLER OF OPIUM NABBED AT SPOKANE

Had Consignment That Was Sent From Victoria to Rossland

Company's Version of the Strike Situation at Head-

# FOR

# BROUGHT UP AGAIN

President Issues Statement

Oyster Bay, Aug. 7.—President and there was no chance of escape, their only chance being a well. They were lowered down, but later they were all found dead, not burned, but suffocated by the smoke.

"The spirit of the people in such a calamity was remarkable. I had often heard of the display of selfishness in cases of danger at sea, but there was no such demonstration there."

The president today, made it clear that the entire responsibility was his for the issuance of the original order discharging the battalion of negro soldiers for alleged participation in the Brownsville, Texas, rioting, and the refusal to permit a suspension of that order.

The president

Yesterday's Sport gan Lake Attrac

RESULTS OF

Interesting Races B. A. A. Crews

(From Sunday It was a gala day the third annual rega residents of that pop the co-operation of t mittee of the James sociation. The spec left the E. & N. depo was crowded with while the regulars o and afternoon carried

And none who many open and sor At some inconveniend ped their lapstreaks order that they migh monthly club contes with the Shawnigan ing taken at the invi-charge in order that affair might be the

Animated The scene from Kobeautiful. The grouwere covered with hand animated in spir dotted with hands launches and smaller and canees—no less and canoes—no less bunting, flags and being liberally used

Three C The races, which through in a very et might be divided int those under the aus A.A., aquatic events the general committ competitions also m shawnigan Lake repire of attractions we ly on the move from tial train arrived from tial train arrived from late in the evening. the chief features of had been called beformajority of the Victo poportunity of with sailing contest for an nent challenge cup is

Splendid S
For some years to
been developing am
yachtsmen. It reac
pitch several months
was one aspirant to
to the premier plac
work and constru
modeled craft, especi.
The winner was F
course was about a course was about a in length. Fortuna a splendid wind or took place would not ble. Up to within a have ventured to se that critical momen cuted some sharp, que puzzled his opponent to nose his craft up a short lead over the

er performance Log Tw Of the miscellane tests, that which I most attention was There were three or of them Messrs, McF proved the best. The ing short of remarks ton fell before McFe been carried from the the centre of the la change in the direct change in the direct by the wily McFarl; ponent off his feet, he made a deep, ugl face of the lake. The

ceived enthusiastica quished, also, was a The Swi Other exciting rac ming, in which the good time, and the c ous lad, White "surp by the height of h spring board and the remained in the also should be made gentlemen's sculling, ford and Miss Robin ful. They rowed wi ful. They rowed wit start, and by a u stroke, continued res ly drew away from t out by a nice margin Other Co

Meanwhile several being held on shore greasy pig had been contingent of energe at his, heels. The grabbed again, but ling porker slipped for least that is what wills the critical. Wille, the original busy. One jump and quarry, and amid led him away before of the throng. Lake pig to a close Phil. Austin lending ices as master of highest bidder. Cl pole was another in tion, but perhaps in of-war between the Hill teams. The st two districts fough only by very strent lads from the Hill

The piece de resi ly, was the J.B.A.A one was marked close finishes. The mile in length, fro Koenig's hotel, to house. Thus the boats could be folk which lined the bar uar-

Grocery

FFAIR

UP AGAIN

Statement ibility on

7.—President

rging the bat-for alleged par-wnsville, Texas,

ld in Washing-J. S. A., retired, stated that no ested with Mr. interview, the sistant private

sage from the oted, was made the Brownsville insibility for is-er and for de-

Mr. Taft was

beyed the or-Gen. Corbin

Water. cago is wastof more than llons per year. nied by a pro-annual report

ohn Erickson, Erickson also

return or reved supply."

Tuesday, August 11, 1908.

Crowds

that critical moment the bulnass exe-cuted some sharp, quick tacking which puzzled his opponents and enabled him to nose his craft up to the point with a short lead over the others. His clev-

puzzled his opponents and enabled him to nose his craft up to the point with a short lead over the others. His clever performance was greeted with cheers.

Log Twirling.

Of the miscellaneous aquatic contests, that which probably attracted most attention was the log-twirling. There were three or four entries, and of them Messrs. McFarlane and Burton proved the best. Their skill was nothing short of remarkable. Before Burton fell before McFarlane the log had been carried from the landing well into the centre of the lake. Then a quick change in the direction of the circling and Miss Robinson, Mr. Carter and Miss Robinson and Miss the centre of the lake. Then a quick change in the direction of the circling by the wily McFarlane threw his opponent off his feet, and with a plunge he made a deep, ugly gash in the surface of the lake. The winner was re-

ponent off his feet, and with a plunghe he made a deep, ugly gash in the surface of the lake. The winner was received enthusiastically and the vanquished, also, was applauded.

The Swimming.

Other exciting races were the swimming, in which the contestants made good time, and the diving, the victorious lad, White "surpassing the natives" by the height of his jump from the spring board and the length of time he remained in the depths. Mention also should be made of the ladies' and gentlemen's sculling, in which R. Elford and Miss Robinson were successful. They rowed with a will from the start, and by a united and strong stroke, continued regularly, they rapidity drew away from the others, winning out by a nice margin.

Meanwhile several competitons were being held on should several competitons were being held on should several competitions were being held on s

Other Contests.

Meanwhile several competitions were being held on shore. For instance, a greasy pig had been let loose, with a contingent of energetic young athletes at his heels. They grabbed and grabbed again, but always the squealing porker slipped from the grasp. At least that is what happened until Wille, the original pig-catcher, got busy. One jump and he landed on his quarry, and amid much excitement led him away before the envious eyes of the throng. Afterwards Wille brought the romance of the Shawnigan Lake pig to a close by auctioning him Phil. Austin lending his official services as master of ceremonies, to the highest bidder. Climbing the greasy pole was another interesting competition, but perhaps the best was the tug of-war between the Lake and Cobble Hill teams. The sturdy youths of the two districts fought hard, and it was only by very strenuous work that the lads from the Hill were able to win.

J.B.A.A. Races.

The piece de resistance, undoubtedly, was the J.B.A.A. club races. These were brought on in heats, and everyone was marked by exceptionally close finishes. The course was a half-

close finishes. The course was a halfmile in length, from a point opposite
Koenig's hotel, to the latter's boathouse. Thus the progress of the
boats could be followed by the crowd,
which lined the banks almost from the
start. And, as they swung along,
they were watched with breathless
interest, especially as, as stated, in
most instances there was no appreciable difference in the respective
positions until the last few yards of
the course remained to be covered.

Attempted Train Wrecking
Butte, Mont, Aug. 8.—An attempt
was made Wednesday night to wreck
the North Coast Limited train on the
Northern Pacific, near Blue Bird, a
few hundred yards west of the spot at
which the Burlington passenger train
was dynamited last spring and three
persons killed. Only the accidental
discovery of two huge boulders which
were wedged between the rails, prevented a catastrophe. There is no
clue to the perpetrators. The report
did not become public until today.

The Final.

When the final was reached there were Monteith's and Lawson's crews in the running. The latter was composed principally, of young and comparatively inexperienced carsmen, and so the sympathy was with them. But they proved unable to meet the fast and consistent pace set by Monteith and his stalwarts and so the honors of the day, as far as J.B.A.A. events are concerned, fell to the last menindustry in the Crowds

"Man Overboard"

# JAPANESE WHALER

Industry in the East

## METCHOSIN ELECTORS HEAR THE PREMIER

New Whaling Company in the Discusses Conditions at Well Market for a Steamer—The Attended Meeting—Much

The state of the short was the same of the

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress and Exclusive

SEULTS OF THE EVENTS

As A Creek on Initials

A. A. Creek on Initials

A. Creek on Initi

rom Winnipeg

orts to Collingtin service will

-An unusual today, when, funeral, drivddenly jumped efused to pro-of the hearse, a non-union a union driver. liately secured body was re-

The process of discovering British almost continuous belt, many miles in lish-speaking nations are the only peo almost continuous beit, many miles in width of productive country, where there will be thousands of farms and many industries engaged in exploiting is that right so fully developed. In

come of things than our Southern friends. But of this we feel very certain: the English-speaking race has a great work before it, and all things taken in the Dominion by British people, for it assures us that the contrary is the case. The amount of British capital that has been invested in Dominion provincial, municipal, railway, commercial, industrial and banking securities, it reminds us, runs into many millions, and it adds that no good loan from Canada has ever had to go begging on the London market, at least in recent years. "Canada thinks that Canadians do not appreciate that British conjulation is the commercial value of British connection would be better estimated in this country. It thinks that been of this we feel very certain the English-speaking race has a great work before it, and all things that our friends. But of this we feel very certains, inflated in the usual that the same paper by Meritan to speaking race has a great work before it, and all things that the English-speaking race has a great work before it, and all things that the English-speaking race has a great work before it, and all things that the English-speaking race has a great work before it, and all things that the probability that by and by there will be a closing up of the ranks to meet a common enemy.

RQAD-MAKING

The Toront Globe has been looking into the prospects of business, especial bar with the use of form rumerous obstacles to smooth a great work before it, and all things thus presented is irregular, and would be read that the contrary is the case. The amount of British control of the vest, heading offer numerous obstacles to smooth a read with a sort of rough envelope. This must first have been torn in the expert does not understand why Count and the 1 business, especial work the case. The amount of British control of the West, all that has been in the usual that the same paper of the world of the usual that has been in the usual that the usual that has been in the usual that the usual that has been looking this with the

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLYCOLONST
One year 1100
Six Months 50
Three months 52
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA

Wards the Loyalist, emigrants. They hated them with an intensity not extended to the people of the Mother hand intensity not extended to the people of the Mother hand the month of the people of the Mother tended to the formidable obstacle to manage in a storm. This defert hitler to has been to result the seventeen interded the reliens of the people of the Mother tended to the fall the seventeen interded to brail on balloons were emptied, the from falls the research the formidable obstacle to manage in a formidable obstacle to manage in a formidable obstacle to manage of construction are followed and a to result the seventeen informed the recent Engineering Conmount of the standard way to result the seventeen interded t wards the inhabitants of British North them.

the people of the United States to Face and the Columbia poses of angace. When it was a discovering Built was of Secession many control to the section of the dark should be extended across this promise to the sea, it was contended on and exceptional aid would have to be given, and for two reasons. It was claimed, and rightly, that the road claimed, and rightly that deferes of the read claimed, and rightly that the road claimed and read cl During the war of Secession many

with or productive country, where there will be thousands of farms and many industries engaged in exploiting the sengaged in exploiting the sengaged in exploiting the sengaged in the sengage

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## THE HINDU VIEWPOINT.

gas-inflated type, is the moral of the

In view of this criticism and the

prove unequal to meeting the reasonable demands of those who look at India from the Hindu viewpoint.

AIRSHIPS.

Criticisms after the event are common, for expost facto wisdom is of mon, for expost factors and factors in what were then the mon, for its principle was nearly normal. Prince Edward Island makes a wonderful showing. It is a remarkable thing that in a whole province, although its population is not in excess of 150,000 there should be only 120 convictions for drunkenness in a second with the fact that in what were then the mon and the principle was nearly normal. Prince Edward Island makes a wonderful showing. It is a remarkable thing that in a whole province, although its population is not in excess of 150,000 there should be only 120 convictions for drunkenness in a second with the fact that in what were then the control was nearly normal.

# Distinctive Comfort. is obtained by using

# Most Comfortable Chairs.

For genuine comfort nothing beats the English Willow Chair, in addition to being strong and spacious the natural elasticity of the willow supports the body without that nasty feeling of rigidity. We have a splendid selection just received from the Old Country:

22-INCH	SEAT CHAIL	R	\$10.00
24-INCH	SEAT CHAI	R	. \$11.00
26-INCH	SEAT CHAI	R	. \$12.00
30-INCH	SEAT CHAIL	R	. \$14.00

# FOR THE BAIRNS

We also supply a distinctly artistic and comfortable chair in rattan, just the right height from the floor. These children's chairs take up very little room, will match any furniture, and are decidedly comfortable Prices, \$2.50 and ..... \$3.00

# SMALL FLOWER VASES

You have been waiting for these and will be glad you did wait for the new designs are extremely dainty. The sizes are just right and the glass is that clear, crystal so necessary for table decoration. They are in five sizes, from 41/2 inches to 12 inches. Plain glass each 15c cut glass from 85c to 25c



WEILER BROS. SAVE MANY

CONTINUED THIS WEEK

# **WHAT ABOUT** YOUR OFFICE?

Is it fitted with up-to-date desks and chairs, the sort that save time and worry, or is it fitted up in any old way? If the latter, we cordially invite you to inspect our splendid new sanitary office desks in early English oak. The prices will not hurt you. They start at .. .. .. .. .. \$25

# **SOUVENIRS**

Visitors to Victoria are respectfully reminded of the fact that Weiler Bros. exhibit one of the finest and largest collections of Art China and Art Fabrics on this continent, amongst which are thousands of beautiful souvenirs, 

Complete an 1

# **SILVERWARE**

Our magnificent aggregation of fine Silverware should be inspected by every householder in British Columbia, as by so doing they will be convinced of the beauty and durability of the goods and the

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Look for the RED TAG REDUCED PRICES in our Third and Fourth Floor Showroom

---OF--HOMES HOTELS

> THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA B.C.

MAKERS --OF--FURNITURE **AND OFFICE** FITTINGS

That Ara

scientific investig what we may call a owest terms, that is, account for everythi ever, we will find that and for that caus other cause; so the out the original phys with religion, for. original first cause of nature, and the inve the first stage of th the opinion, and in t held by the most lea sary to suppose the he called the ether, seems to prefer the v to define this suppo ether, because it is be called the plenu pervading. This eth call matter, is sub possibly has other a pose that the exi solutely proved. It way of accounting f less its existence is tricity and visible m gested that the prin sist of a series of that the mass ren impossible for an the reason that ther move. A thing that where. It must re which is thus very felt compelled to in ether must be in the tions; in other wor may become dense disturbance of the tells us that while many things, Lord trying to make i seemed inclined to ternal force opera Lodge thinks His L ing his theory, and a it is not necessary force outside of the The subject is

the "Ultima Thule' far the search has l not barren of resu early Victorian era the Creator out of seem to be reaching before the Unknow more was claimed than they claimed fe bered that true scie the last word on an conclusions from the certain. It is read if any uncertainty of from which it argu suppose that Lord be taken as having go; but it is worth go, the more likely search is ever reac gators find thems which they can fine

MAKE

We have seen

sessions of Rome, the empire, and the in the occupation These people did n assimilated them, in institutions, ma man characteristics over the country compelling the Rom forces for the defer also seen that later nants of Roman sur of France, which s Latin, and is inhab bear a Teutonic r stock, are greatly nations. While the were other tribes, se forest recesses of C of the North Sea, cept by hearsay, a culiar social system names, but those were, in order of Saxons, the Angle the last named no tainty, except that ally a branch of the across Europe from ago. Of the others they were a self-g a perfect social qua the communities w laws, but every qu decided in what can and were the protot of the above-named present Era acquir ing the Roman o with his hosts, the from Britain to defe Empire. This left the the Picts, from th Scots, who came fr force to resist the at least so the leger and aid them. The task, decided upon the English conque synopsis that could we must pass on later, when the Ju Kent, the Saxons, eastern part of the knowledged Egbert to be noted that th fered materially France, in that vaders, and retire Hence the Englan

from Europe the established them

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# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

### AN ENDLESS SEARCH

scientific investigators have been very diligent in

Tuesday, August 11, 1908

what we may call an effort to reduce nature to its lowest terms, that is, to discover something that will account for everything. If we take anything what-ever, we will find that there is something that causes and for that cause we can almost always find an ther cause; so the quest of science has been to find out the original physical cause. It has nothing to do religion, for, granting that the Deity is the original first cause of all that is, He operates through nature, and the investigation is to discover what is the first stage of the operation. Lord Kelvin was of the opinion, and in this his views are those generally held by the most learned scientists, that it is necesto suppose the existence of something, which he called the ether, and for which Sir Oliver Lodge seems to prefer the word "plenum." Both terms serve define this supposed thing. It may be called the ether, because it is intangible to our senses; it may be called the plenum, or the full, because it is allpervading. This ether or plenum, while not what we call matter, is substance, that is, it vibrates, and possibly has other active qualities. Now let no one phose that the existence of this thing has been absolutely proved. It is inferred because there is no way of accounting for certain natural phenomena unloss its existence is inferred. Granting its existence. how does it act in order that light, heat, motion, elecricity and visible matter may be? Lord Kelvin suggested that the primal action of the ether may consist of a series of expansions and contractions, but hat the mass remains unmoved. Apparently it is impossible for an all-pervading body to move, for the reason that there is no direction in which it can nove. A thing that is everywhere cannot go somewhere. It must remain where it is. From the idea, which is thus very crudely expressed, Lord Kelvin felt compelled to infer that the primal action of the ether must be in the form of expansions and contractions; in other words, that the ether is elastic, and may become dense or rarefled in places without any disturbance of the whole mass. Sir Oliver Lodge tells us that while this hypothesis seemed to explain many things, Lord Kelvin "grew tired" at last of trying to make it of universal applicability, and seemed inclined to accept the idea that some exernal force operated upon the ether. Sir Oliver Lodge thinks His Lordship was in haste in abandoning his theory, and argues very learnedly to prove that is not necessary to suppose the existence of any force outside of the plenum itself.

The subject is too abstruse for popular treatment, but it is interesting because it is at present the "Ultima Thule" of scientific investigation. So far the search has been fruitless of conclusions, but not barren of results. The scientific men of the early Victorian era were thought to have crowded the Creator out of His Universe. Later investigators seem to be reaching a point where they stand helpless before the Unknowable. Let it be remembered that more was claimed for the early Victorian scientists than they claimed for themselves. Let it be remembered that true science never claims to have spoken the last word on any subject. It only gives its best conclusions from things of which it believes itself certain. It is ready to abandon those conclusions certain. It is ready to abandon those conclusions and uncertainty or error is shown in the premises empire which he reared began to decay as soon as missificant which it argues. So it is quite premature to body was laid in the tomb. Alexander was called suppose that Lord Kelvin or Sir Oliver Lodge are to "the Great," but the empire which he founded soon perished. The Frankish king Charles was proclaimed "the Great," and we always speak of him as go, the more likely it seems that, if the end of the earch is ever reached, it will be when the investigators find themselves confronted with that for which they can find no other name than, "I Am."

## MAKERS OF HISTORY

We have seen in previous articles that, in the

First Century of the present Era, Germanic tribes began to press down upon the frontiers of the possessions of Rome, which Julius Caesar had added to the empire, and that this resulted, after many years, in the occupation of those regions by the invaders.

These people did not drive out the inhabitants, but assimilated them, the resulting population exhibiting in institutions, manners and speech many of the Ro man characteristics. We have seen that Attila swent over the country with his ferocious Huns, thereby compelling the Roman governors to consolidate their forces for the defence of their territory. We have also seen that later the Franks extinguished the remnants of Roman supremacy and founded the kingdom of France, which speaks a tongue derived from the Latin, and is inhabited by people, who, though they bear a Teutonic name and are largely of Teutonic stock, are greatly different from the other Teutonic nations. While these events were transpiring, there were other tribes, seemingly of the same stock, in the forest recesses of Central Europe and upon the coast of the North Sea, which knew nothing of Rome except by hearsay, and preserved unimpaired their peculiar social systems. They were known by various names, but those with which we are now concerned were, in order of location from south to north, the Saxons, the Angles, the Jutes and the Danes. Of the last named not very much is known with certainty, except that they appear to have been originally a branch of that great human flood, which swent across Europe from the East some two thousand years ago. Of the others we know more. We know that they were a self-governing people, living in small communities, among the members of which there was a perfect social quality, except that the headship, or position of colderman, was vested in one family. All the communities were governed by the same general laws, but every question of communal interest was decided in what came to be known as "village-moots," and were the prototypes of our parliaments. All four of the above-named tribes had by the beginning of the present Era acquired much skill as sailors, and during the Roman occupation of Britain frequently raided its coasts. When Attila came down upon Gaul with his hosts, the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain to defend the continental frontier of the Empire. This left the Britons open to the attacks of the Picts, from the Highlands of Scotland, and the Scots, who came from Ireland, and having no armed force to resist the maurauders, Hengist and Horsa, at least so the legend has it, were asked to come over and aid them. They came, but after performing their task, decided upon remaining. Those interested in the English conquest of Britain would find any mere synopsis that could be given here of little value, and we must pass on to the time, about four centuries later, when the Jutes, who had taken possession of Kent, the Saxons, who had occupied the southern and eastern part of the country, and the Angles, who were in possession of the northern and central parts, acknowledged Egbert of Wessex as their King. It is to be noted that the English conquest of Britain differed materially from the Frankish conquest of France, in that it was stoutly resisted by the na-

tive inhabitants, who refused to submit to the invaders, and retired into remote parts of the island. Hence the England of Egbert was composed of a homogeneous population, who brought with them

from Europe the institutions above referred to, and

established them free from intermixture with Roman laws and customs. During the years preceding

Egbert's supremacy, the Danes had harried the coasts

and landed marauding parties, but the number of men to the fact that methods which worked little these people, who finally remained in the country, even after they had placed kings of their own lineage upon the throne, was not large enough to alter materially the character of the population. We have spoken of the English conquest, instead of using the popular expression "Anglo-Saxon," for the reason that the greater number by far of the Teutonic invaders of Britain were Angles, and the chroniclers of that time used the term Angles as descriptive of the whole. The term Anglo-Saxon is not modern, how-ever, for in some of the charters granted by Alfred and his successors the expression "rex Anglosaxon-

When Alfred came to the throne the prospects before the lately united English kingdom were very doubtful, and there can be no question that if he had not been a man of exceptional ability the Danes would have become masters of the land and have established their institutions upon the ruins of the popular government then existing. The expression "popular government then existing, the expression "popular government" may seem inconsistent with the term "kingdom," and especially a kingdom established more than a thousand years ago; yet it is correct, for the early English kings, who exercised over the whole country the powers possessed by the kings of the Heptarchy, as Anglo-Saxon England previous to the time of Egbert is somewhat erroneously called, were vested with power solely by the popular will, and for the convenience of having some leader in charge of the forces during the wars that prevailed almost without interruption. The people retained their ancient institutions unimpaired, and here let us pause to say that the Common Law, which is regarded as the greatest possession of the English speaking race the world over, is only the evolution of those principles of social polity, which the English brought to Britain fifteen centuries ago, and the origin of which is lost in the mists of. antiquity. Of Alfred we need only say that he made England possible, that his powerful personality revived the courage of the people, that he freed the country from the invader, that he compiled the laws of the English nation, that he encouraged education, which had fallen to a very low ebb, that he placed the descendants of the Britons on the same plane of equality as the English, that he fostered Christianity, that he established the first English navy, and that he made possible a permanent English dynasty, for with all the changes that have taken place in royal houses in England, the blood of Alfred flows in the veins of Edward VII. Alfred was born A.D. 849; he ascended the throne in A.D. 871; he died in A.D. 901.

When we reflect for a moment upon the place held by the English race in the progress of the world, its vast numerical increase, the enormous territory over which it holds sway, its influence upon the development of civilization and its position in relation to all other races, surely the man, by whom the foundation of this vast edifice was laid may well be called the greatest Maker of History of whom we have any record. Not only England and the United Kingdom can look back to him as the founder of their greatness, but vast regions beyond the seas, and a new nation, independent, it is true of the kingly line which he established upon the throne, have the right to claim a share in the glory/of his achievement. The ancient world called Cyrus "the Great," but the as "the Great," and we always speak of him as Charlemagne, but though the title of Emperor survived him, the empire did not. But Alfred, who never in his time called "the Great" founded that which not only has endured to this day, but seems destined in the providence of God to continue to be the potent factor of a political nature, for the betterment of humanity. His title, "the Great," was conferred upon him not by courtiers desirous of gaining his praise, nor by potentates desiring his support, but by the unanimous voice of History. The source of his greatness was in his courage, his patriotism, his Christianity. As the years poll on the strength and nobility of his character and the work which he did for the world is more highly appreciated. The millennium of his death was observed all around the earth, and there is no other king, soldier or statesman of whom this can be said.

## NATIONAL RIGHTEOUSNESS

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." So wrote Solomon, King of the Jews. This is, of course, true of individual righteousness. Given a nation consisting of people who live righteous lives, and it will necessarily enjoy prosperity. But it was probably not of this that Solomon was thinking when he penned this proverb, for there is such a thing as national righteousness. It is hardly necessary to say that the best that is in people does not always find expression in the conduct of the affairs of their country, but that too often the contrary rule prevails. Lust of power, selfishness, indifference and dishonesty have far too much influence in determining the policy of states. Now in what follows there will be no appeal to political sinners, but only to the people, who thank God that they are not as other men are, and who keep out of politics for fear that their holiness may be smirched by contact with "the great unwashed." The reason why there is not a higher degree of national righteousness exhibited in the conduct of the affairs our country is because of the selfish indifference of a great number of people, who will not play their proper part as citizens of their country. a man once living in Victoria, who, when asked why he had not voted at an election, replied that there was not a man in public life in British Columbia, who was deserving of his confidence. This man was engaged in business, was on all other questions normal in his views, but he believed that his religion would not justify him in taking part in public affars. We have seen men, who were full of condemnation of the manner in which affairs are administered, and yet who never in any way whatever contributed towards bringing about a better condition of things Hence it is true that men, who are personally righteous, contribute to the development of that "sin,

which is a reproach to any people." To apply to this aspect of our national life an expression that is much used in party warfare, "it is time for a change." Now this is not to be understood in any sense as a political article. It is not intended to induce people to rally to the support of one party as against another. It is meant to impress all who read it with the need of identifying themselves with the work of the party which appeals most closely to their sympathies. It is written in the hope that some one, who reads it, may be led to take a keener interest in public affairs, and by participating in the active work of politics, contribute towards the improvement of the tone of public sentiment. It is doubtless true that politics have sunk to a comparatively low plane. Not that political leaders are men of low standards of morality and citizenship, but ecause they are not properly backed up by men of

It is pleasing to be able to note throughout Canada a growing appreciation of the need for better politics. It is finding its way even into the strongest party papers, and it is confined to no particular party. It is due in part to an awakening of public

harm, when the country was poor and uninfluential. may do incalculable mischief in a country that is becoming rich, prosperous and important. It is also due to a growing appreciation of the potential greatness of the Dominion. As yet it is a movement confined to the politicians themselves. So far as is observable, it has not extended sufficiently far to arouse those, who take no part in politics except to vote, and do that almost under compulsion, to the fact that they have a duty to perform. It does not yet appear to have influenced the Church to throw its great influence into the work of purifying poli-But some may ask if there is not danger of introducing politics into the pulpit, if preachers talk about the necessity of promoting national righteousness. By no means. There are certan ideals of citizenship that can be held up for imitation, certain duties of citizenship the performance of which can be enjoined, without making the slightest reference to political parties or to political issues. It is sufficient to point out the right way. There is no necessity of trying to persuade people that certain public men have done wrong. The duty of all Canadians is to arouse themselves to an appreciation of the duties of citizenship, to endeavor to promote national right-eousness, and this is not to be done simply by turning one political party out and putting another political party in, but by all citizens bearing their share tical party in, but by an change of national responsibilities. If this were done in Canada, the country would rapidly be exalted.

## Our Unclaimed Responsibilities III,

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

### THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC MEN

No man lives unto himself. Whether we choose to do so or not, whether we be public men or private men, whether our circle of acquaintance be large or small, we exercise our influence to a greater or less extent upon the lives of those about us. Just there is nothing in Nature so small that it does not affect something else, no act of Nature so trivial that it does not make an impression quite endless in its results; so it seems to be one of the laws of the universe that no human being can be without his influence upon the world in which he lives. No one of us can escape the responsibility. It is ours by right of heritage, a right of heritage that we make Divine, if we so govern ourselves as to be

worthy of the responsibility.

There are of course those among us who exert a much greater influence upon mankind than the large majority, though sometimes those of whom we hear the least wield this power, to an unlimited extent and effect without intention and without knowledge. in contact. Among this latter class are many women, gentle women whose domestic cares make it pos-sible for them to have few if any interests outside their own immediate chiefs and who perhaps teel their limitations and regret the seeming narrowness of their lives. Yet it is of these very women that it may be said "the hand that rocks the cradle rules We hear little even of the mothers of

But there is a large class whose great influence is acknowledged and quite without question, and it is composed of those who stand in the white light of publicity, chosen to fill high places, or who earn con-spicuous positions through the efforts of their own undivided zeal and will. Of the two classes it is safe to say that as a rule it is the men of the latter class who are deserving of the most credit and whom we strive the most earnestly to emulate, feeling that it is in the power of us all to accomplish, single-handed, what they have accomplished. We try to demonstrate to our children or to those whom we teach, the praiseworthiness of our "self-made" great men, We are constantly setting them up as an example for them to follow, perhaps ignoring a little the quite apparent and selfish motive that in nine cases out of ten is behind the result in the lives of such persons, igoring, too, in many instances, the questionableness of the results. Whatever may be said about the raison d'etre of the ambition of our forefathers, there is no use in equivocating about the real impetus that drives most of us in our work today, be we artists, professional men, craftsmen or public men. It is the desire to get money, not a little money to enable us to live in modest conten and to help others do the same, though we tell ourselves that this is our object in the first place, but a quite unlimited amount of money. For herein lies the curse of this spur to modern industry, we cannot and shall not know satisfaction or contentment, or any of the blessed states of mind that inward peace makes possible, as long as we pursue the ever-fleeing phantom of riches.

While there is no question that self-made men in most instances deserve the credit of their achieve ments, there is also little doubt to which members of the class spoken of above belongs the greater sponsibility. If we are chosen to fill a lofty posttion and accept that privilege, in all manliness, we should strive to be worthy of the task undertaken. But if we offer ourselves as candidates for a post of honor and are taken upon our own recommendatin, can the very greatest effort we make to prove our fitness be any too much? There are some good qualities which, thank God, we as a nation possess and among them is that of patriotism. There is not one among us who does not honor the flag that protects us; not one of us, who, if his country were in danger, would not flock to that same standard and shed the last drop of blood, if need be, for the defence and protection of our cuntry. There is not one among us who has not the will and endeavor to find the means to aid our fellow-creatures in time of great calamity. There are very few among us who do not respect the Christlike attributes of courage, honesty, purity and unselfishness. But among us all how many are there who have the courage to act according to our convictions in regard to any of these qualities where our own individual selves are concerned? Surely even the quality of patriotism can scarcely be attributed to most of us, who are "trustees of the public good," for, in our effort at self-aggrandizement and m getting, all other things are lost sight of, the honor getting, all other things are lost signt or, the nonor due those to whom we are indebted for our position, the duty we owe to a public whom we have pledged ourselves to serve. If we fill the "high places," not only will the people scrutinize us from a public standpoint, but our private lives must be acted more or less before the eyes of everyone, to the onlookers' detriment or to their advantage. For we call ourselves a practical people, and we are prone to judge
methods by results, thinking that the end in many
cases justifies the means. It by fraud or trickery or
any dishonest strategy whatsoever we have gained
wealth and prominence, we cannot expect to live down
the effects of our misdeeds, nor to hope for any peace
from ill-gotten gains. By the very ladder we have
climbed, others too will endeavor to reach the security of our position, the majority of them pitifullycurity of our position, the majority of them pitifully-

Lower new remarks we have last as to the way of the second of the second

failing, and all of them the worse for the example they have followed. If we try to fulfill our public obligations, whatever they may be, and, thinking our responsibility ends there, live our private lives with no regard to morality, we fail utterly in our duty to lose we think we serve.

No man nor woman has the right to accept a post of honor, much less to offer himself as a candidate for any such position, unless he intends to take no part in any transaction of which he need be ashamed unless he have for his motto always: "To serve the

people, his country and his God." But with public men, as with povelists and artists and the followers of all industries, the fault is not altogether upon one side. What the public demands the public must have: and if we ask for nothing better, we receive fraudulent returns for our investments. If the people refused to read degrading literature, there would soon cease to be a supply. If the "cheap" theatres remained empty, their doors would soon close. No unworthy artist could hold a place unless he received recognition. Poor work would soon cease to pay, if only perfect work were called for. A dishonest man could hold no position of trust if the people willed it otherwise. Wherein lies the fault of these existing evils? Without doubt it can be traced in the system of education, which provides well enough for the mental needs of our children, but neglects to a great extent the cultivation of the mora faculties. Should not the value of the possession of all manly and womanly qualities be taught before anything else, when the mind of the child is plastic and spen to all gentle influence? If a pupil could be shown his individual moral obligation, would it not enhance the value of his own self-respect? If he could be made to understand the unlimited extent of his influence, would it not inspire him with a desire to benefit others by the courage and the manliness of his own example? If such precepts were instilled and the value of honesty thoroughly appreciated, we would have fewer but better artists, more painstaking and truthful craftsmen, a literature that would elevate instead of degrade, and public men who, to quote the words of that great exponent of Stolcism, would act with honor whatever part the Master

## THE STORY TELLER

Some navvies in a railway carriage were once in loud conversation, swearing boisterously the while. One of them was especially fluent. "My friend," said another passenger in shocked tones, "where did you learn to use such language?" "Learn!" cried the navvy. "You can't learn it, guv'nor. It's a gift, that's wot it is."

This is the rebuff of a housekeeper who had rather a small stock of patience and went into her kitchen one day to direct the preparation of dinner. She found George, her Japanese cook, poring ever a book. "What are you reading?" she asked. "Schopenhauer," George replied. "Do you think you can understand such philosophy?" the mistress inquired. "Yes, honorable madam. I understand it; I apply it. When you come to tell me how to cook, it is good to remember what the white man says about women. I read here, then I not mind what you say."

He was a collector for an installment house, new at the business and sensitive about performing an unpleasant duty. He was particularly embarrassed because the lady upon whom he had called to perform this unpleasant duty was so exceedingly polite. Still, the van was at the door, the lady was in arrears in her payments, and he remembered his duty. "Good morning," said the lady. "It's a beautiful day, isn't it?" "Beautiful," he agreed. "Wont you take a chair?" she said. "Er—no, thank you, not this morning," he stammered. "Tve come to take the piano!"

The manager of a touring baseball team records this incident of a Southern trip: "We hit Palm Beach one spring to play a couple of exhibition games and the hotel was packed. It was so crowded that they doubled us all un in one room and before pight the doubled us all up in one room and before night the management had to fix bunks in the church connected with the hotel and send a lot of men to sleep there. Along about five o'clock the next morning the church bell began to ring furiously and finally the clerk chased one of the bellboys over to see what the matter was. What's the trouble? asked the clerk, when

His Object The lawyer was drawing up 'Enpeck's will.

hereby bequeath all my property to my wife," dictated Enpeck. "Got that down?"
"Yes," answered the attorney.
"On condition," continued Enpeck, "that she marries within a year." "But why that condition?"
"Because," answered the meek and lowly testator,
"I want somebody to be sorry that I died."

A Direful Threat It was during a very tedious ride on a western railway, and the passengers, tired, dirty and thirsty, all berated the company with the exception of one single man. His fellow passengers commented on this and asked him why he did not denounce the company

"It would be hardly fair," he replied, "as I am travelling on a free pass; but, if they don't do better pretty soon, blame if I don't go out and buy a ticket and join you."—Harper's Magazine.

More Than She Asked For A few days ago two young ladtes entered a trolley, and found only standing room. One of them whispered to her companion:

"I am going to get a seat from one of these men.

"I am going to get a seat from one of these men. You take notice."

She looked down the row of men and selected a sedate gentleman who bore the general settled appearance of a married man. She sailed up to him and boldly opened fire:

"My dear Mr. Green! How delighted I am to meet you! You are almost a stranger. Will I accept your seat? Well, I do feel tired, I heartily admit. Thank you so much." The gentleman, a stranger of course, looked, listened, then quietly arose, and gave her his seat, saying:

"Sit down, Jane, my girl. Don't often see you out on a washing-day. You must feel tired, I am sure. How's your mistress?"

The young lady got her seat, but lost her vivacity.
—Short Stories.

Not Going Hunting The motor-car stopped, and one of the men got out and came forward. He had once paid a farmer five pounds for killing a calf that belonged to another farmer. This time he was wary.

"Was that your dog?"

Yes."
You own him?" "You own him:
"Yas."
"Looks as if we'd killed him."
"Certainly looks so."
"Very valuable dog?"
"Well, not so very."
"Will ten shillings satisfy you?"

## WITH THE POETS

Evensong

Beauty calls and gives no warning, Shadows rise and wander on the day. In the twilight, in the quiet evening We shall rise and smile and go away. Over the flaming leaves Freezes the sky. It is the season grieves, Not you, not I.

our springtimes, all our summers. We have kept the longing warm within. Now we leave the dreams we did not win. O we have wakened, Sweet, and had our birth, And that's the end of earth; And we have toiled and smiled and kept the

And that's the end of night. -Ridgely Torrence in The Atlantic.

The Forest Fire A lighted match and a careless man And a noble forest's grave!

And wild winds every flame to fan—
Is there no power to save?

Mark how the affrighted, deep-wood things, Shrink back as the monarchs fall! And the doe's shrill voice with distraction rings As she bellows her warning call.

Great pines that have stood for a hundred years, Go thundering down to doom,
And the wood things, stunned by a thousand fears
Stand crazed in the crash and boom.

The red glare grows and the terrors spread-As only such terrors can—
And the blame should fall on a single head—
The head of the careless man. -Walter Juan Davis, in Denver Post.

silence mighty things are wrought— Silently builded, thought on thought, Truth's temple greets the sky; And, like a citadel with towers, The soul with her subservient powers Is strengthened silently.

Soundless as chariots on the snow, The saplings of the forest grow To trees of mighty girth; Each nightly star in silence burns, And every day in silence turns The axle of the earth.

The silent, with a mighty hand, Fetters the rivers and the land With universal chain; And, smitten by the silent sun, The chain is loosed, the rivers run, The lands are free again

> -Amy. Gowan in Leslie's Weekly. Our Call for Men

When the Great Ark in Vigo Bay Rode stately through the half-manned fleet, From every ship about her way She heard the mariners entreat— "Before we take the seas again Let down your boats and send us men!

"We have no lack of victual here
With work—God knows!—enough for all,
To hand and reef and watch and steer.
Because our present strength is small;
While your three decks are crowded so
Your crews can scarcely stand or go!

"In war your numbers only raise Confusion and divided will; In storm, the mindless deep obeys Not multitudes but single skill; In calm, your numbers, closely pressed, Must breed a mutiny or pest.

"We, even on unchallenged seas,
Dare not adventure where we would;
But forfeit brave advantages,
For lack of men, to make 'em good;
Whereby, to England's double cost,
Honor and profit both are lost." -Rudyard Kipling in The London Morning Post.

The Candy School (By Elizabeth Hill)
I'd like to go to candy school,
For it would be such fun! We'd have good things to study with, And eat when we were done.

"How many pieces in a pound?"
Teacher would ask of me,
And handing me a paper bag,
She'd bid me count and see.

Each chocolate drop I would subtract, When I had counted all; Then she would say to multiply With sugared almonds small.

And then divide, and dividend And quotient I might est. I never liked arithmetic, But then I'd think it sweet.

And then she'd say, "Spell jujube paste;"
And if I got it right,
Or pipestem stick or walnut fudge,
She'd let me have a bite.

And when our lessons all were learned,
Oh, then we'd sing with glee:
"Dear candy school! Sweet candy school!
You are the school for me!"

-Youth's Companion

Its skies are bluer than the brightest blue
Of other skies. Its waters run more clear;
The cadence of its chimes ring out more true,
And song birds soothe, delight, entrance the can

Its grasses grow more gladly; every tree
Tells tales of happiness; each hawthorn hedge
Holds a delight; the rapids running free,
Caress frail flowers crouching at its edge.

To holy gladness every moment tends,

A promise throbs through the exultant air,
And when the hallowed evening hush descend
It falls upon the spirit like a prayer.

Why do I thus recall it? Can it be
No other place is fair, none other good?
Ah, yes! But none can ever be to me
Like that which charmed my earliest maidenhood.

Then life was lovely, guarded by the care That keeps all earthly hurts so far away; Then dream was never darkened by despair. Or night time wearled as it greeted day.

Then all things told of goodness and of gain,
And every moment made a deathless song;
Then naught was trifling, nothing mean or vain,
And no desire could hold a thought of wrong.

So do I view, through tears, the sacred spot.
Which sheltered my sweet childheod. Know you not
It was youth's spirit painted that pure place,
And gave it thus, to me, immortal grace.

-May Austin Low.

## PRETTY CEREMONY AT **CLUB HOUSE OPENING**

Victoria Yacht Club's Hand-IS. some New Quarters Formally Opened

street was opened yesterday afternoon in a most auspicious manner. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Richard McBride, and it was a pretty one. The weather was glorious and there was a very large attendance. Hon. Richard McBride, the premier, and Mrs. McBride, on arrival, were received by the commodore of the Victoria Yacht club, J. S. Gibb, and he presented Mrs. McBride with a hand-some silver key with rone knot in sold.

One opening ceremony was performed by April 11 of this year a convention was signed by Ambassador Bryce on behalf of Great Britain and Elihu Root on behalf of the United States providing for a commission to agree upon a settlement of all matters relating to contracting powers agree to forthwith embody in legislation.

One opening ceremony was performed by April 11 of this year a convention was signed by Ambassador Bryce on behalf of the United States providing for a commission to agree upon a settlement of all matters relating to contracting powers agree to forthwith embody in legislation. Hon. Richard McBride, the premier, and Mrs. McBride, on arrival, were received by the commodore of the Victoria Yacht club, J. S. Gibb, and he presented Mrs. McBride with a handsome silver key with rope knot in gold and the yacht club's flag engraved thereon. While a cannon boomed in salute and the yacht club's flag proposes to carry out its share of the group of the share of the group of the presented Mrs. McBride with a handsome silver key with rope knot in gold and the yacht club's flag engraved thereon. While a cannon boomed in salute and the yacht club's flag proposes to carry out its share of the first days different purposes.

and the yacht club's flag engraved thereon. While a cannon boomed in salute and the yacht club's flag bunched at the masthead was broken out to the summer sun, Mrs. McBride opened the doors of the yacht club with the silver key, amid the applause of the assembled throng.

The premier, Hon. Richard McBride, speaking on behalf of Mrs. McBride, made a short speech in which he expressed his good wishes for the such the spoke of how great had been the growth of the club's membership and turged the members to further success. There were now, he was told, 160

causing some bewilderment to those interested, is how the United States in the legislates of the state of the bargain. Fisheries in America are under the jurisdiction of the various states, and it seems difficult to imagine the legislature of the state of Washington, for instance, passing locally unpopular legislation on a matter within speaking on behalf of Mrs. McBride, made a frecord frip, achieving the passage from Cherbourge to New York, a matter of 3100 knots, in five days fifteen hours and twenty-the bargain. Fisheries in America are under the jurisdiction of the various states, and it seems difficult to imagine the legislature of the state of Washington, for instance, passing locally unpopular legislation on a matter within seems difficult to imagine the legislature of the state of Washington, for instance, passing locally unpopular legislation on a matter within the least two months, in search of big game.

"About two years ago the fancy seized me to take up the hunting of big game as a pastime, and it has pean There were now, he was told, 160 members of the Victoria Yacht ing had been revived in Victoria by the men present at the corre mony and he hoped they would con-tinue in the good work. Commodore J. S. Gibb replied. He

said: "It gives me great pleasure to thank Mrs. McBride on behalf of the members of the Victoria Yacht club for honoring us by opening our club house, and the honorable premier for his kind words. It is also very gratifying and most encouraging to see so many friends and fellow-citizens present at our opening. It is, I think, a very happy augury for our future success. It is also a great pleasure for us to welcome the officers of the fleet of this to welcome the officers of the fleet of the success. It is also a great pleasure for us to welcome the officers of the fleet of the success. It is also a great pleasure for us to welcome the officers of the fleet of this to welcome the officers of the fleet of the success. It is also a great pleasure for us to welcome the officers of the fleet of the success. It is also a great pleasure for us to welcome the officers of the fleet of the success. It is also a great pleasure for us to welcome the officers of the fleet of the success the terms of the welcome the officers of the fleet of this to canada and the United will average \$40, this expedition alone will average \$40, this expedition alone will cost me at least \$2400 or \$2500. I must get out of that northern region by the 20th of October, or else take the risk of not being able to leave it until spring. I have already sent to our Imperial museum seven fine specimens of mountain specimens of mountain goats, three different terms of the success that the success the success the success the success that the success the success the success the success that the success the success that the success the success the success the success that the success that the success that the success the success that the success the success the success the success that the success the success that the success the s nembers of the Victoria Yacht club His Majesty the King of Italy from the cruiser Puglia, and also our friends from the other side of the line, espe-cially Capt. Godar from Seattle."

and dainty refreshments were eries commission, consisting of one person named by each government.

Article 2.—It shall be the duty of tastefully decorated in shaster daisies and ferns. About 300 guests were present and all were delighted with their reception, and the arrangements. which were perfect in every way. Miss Thain's orchestra was in attendance and played popular selections during the afternoon.

In the evening the pretty club house

the international fisheries com

## FISH COMMISSIONERS THIS PROVINCE TRULY EXPECTED THIS WEEK SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

L. Bastedo and Dr. David Noted European Big Game! Hunter Charmed With Brit-Starr Jordan About to ish Columbia Start Investigation

(From Sunday's Daily)

The handsome new Victoria Yacht club house at the foot of Kingston street was opened yesterday afternoon in a most auspicious manner. The international fishery situation. On Special Philipp Oberlander, a opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Richard McBride, and it was a signed by Ambassador Bryce on behalf

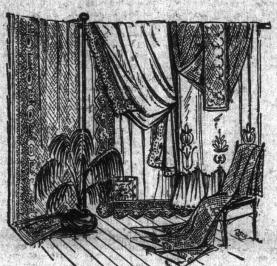
go north on the 21st to the Stikine river, and will confine my attention on the present expedition principally to mountain sheep, moose and caribou.
"In the meantime I will call on

land. However this may be the commissioners mentioned have been appointed and are about to start work on the Pacific coast.

the provincial secretary, with the view of securing a special permit, as I am in search of notable specimens for the Imperial museum at Vienna and be-Article 1 of the treaty, which defines the mission of the commissioners, reads: The times, seasons, and for sixty days, and as the daily cost contracting parties agree to appoint, within three months after this convention is proclaimed, a commission to be known as the international fisheries commission, consisting of one of the convention of the conv contracting parties agree to appoint,

I shot rhinoceruses and all kinds of other big game. And at one time, on the 6th of January, 1907, I was in contained and the standard of siderable peril with two immense rhinoceruses charging upon me from different directions, but luckily for me I managed to stop and kill them both in their mad rushes, with one builet each. I was in East Africa for four and a half months, but through illness I lost about six weeks. to prepare a system of uniform and

# Monday's Prices Liberally Little



These charming, up-to-the-minute draperies are genuine bargains to interest economically inclined housekeepers. If there is a window, a door, or a corner in your home that needs lovely art goods to enhance its attractiveness, now, when dollars are worth double here is the time to purchase.

# Draperies and Curtain Muslins

ART CRETONNE, handsome floral designs to match or harmonize with any furnishings. Regular value 20c per yard. Mon-

PLYMOUTH DENIMS, a fine variety to select from, very choice shades. Regular value per yard 25c. Monday's Price .. .. 15¢ ART DENIMS. These will please the most fastidious feminine fancy. Regular value, per yard 40c. Monday's Price .... 25¢ BURLAPS In red and green; splendid value at their regular sell-

SILKOLINES. Very fine quality; a full range of newest color-schemes and designs; fine value at their reg-

prices of 30c and 40c per yard Monday's Prices ..... 20¢ and 25¢

MADRAS CURTAIN MUSLINS, Very newest color-combinations, tasselled.

HENRY YOUNG & CO., 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

robbers. While at every station in Manchuria the Bussians maintain garrisons in order to prevent account of the state of Manchuria and Manchuria the Bussians maintain garrisons in order to prevent account of the state of Manchurian and Manchurian account of the state of Manchurian account of the state of Manchurian and Manchurian account of the state of Manchurian account of the state of Manchurian account of the state of Manchurian and Manchurian account of the state of of the

Service of the service of the control of the contro

CONSERVATIVE PICNIC

TO BE GREAT SUCCESS

TO BE GREAT SUCCESS

Nothing Being Left Undone to Make Celebration Best of Its Kind

A delegation of Saanich ranchers

To be grizzly bear, when the market of the world, and therefore I honor the pulpit. I believe in the united power of the congregation, in the outpouring of our minds at the throne of Grace, and therefore I honor the desk from which the prayers are read and I believe in the reading and in the hearing of God's word. I love to utter its mighty messages of love and prayer with a due sense of their importance and a proper manner of delivery in order that the hearers may be edified. And as the entrance of God's word gives light, therefore I honor the lectern."

Consider Fruit Pests.

A delegation of Saanich ranchers

# We're Handing Out

If there's any difference between handing a man \$5.00 and selling him one of our new and handsome \$20.00 suits that are cheap at \$20.00 for \$15.00, we fail to see it. That's what we are doing here these days, handing back money on every sale we make.

It's our Mid Summer Clearance Sale and every buyer

# Are You Getting Your Share?

If you're not, the fault is not ours. Come, see the crowd of pleased buyers that attend our sale daily.

# Fit-Reform Wardrobe

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET

\$2.15
\$2.15
\$2.15
Walnuts, per lb.
\$15.00
\$15.00
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.
Cocoanuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb. 

# BY VICT

Interesting Maso Took Place in Hall Last

The ceremony of t he splendid solid rrowel on behalf of 752. A.F. & A.M. of the state of New lodge, No. 104, of couver and Quadra place amid much po thusiasm at the A.C

evening. The visiting breth Welch, George Law Charles D. Atkins, of the state of V Welch, senior deaco grand master of th ington, also took pa

Each visiting bro lodge delivered a mo protherly love and Mr. Clinton A. Sno senior warden of the and E. J. Felt, the plauded to the echo of the city ranged themselves

The inscription very simple and b Mt. R. B. McMick and first master of t Quadra ledge, when trowel, said in part the addresses of pre "On the part of Quadra lodge I have receiving this trowe blematic of brother! the time comes for the time comes for

ward to some other that we may be abl with the same kind ferences with which symbolic of the ad on by Justice ength, and was ver Mr. W. K. Housto were present.

Rev. A. J. Brace,
chaplain, welcome
brethren from Te

heartily applauded.

The proceedings a most impressively of Howard Russell, the of Vancouver and O the prescribed term, custodianship of Quadra lodge.

The idea of pre trowel for the very of being passed fro as a signal emblem acteristics of the as a signal emblem acteristics of the brotherly love and was conceived in the freed Crosby, a m lodge, of the city of the jurisdiction of t York, and it came to this lodge, in the understand upon the understand pass from lodge to day intervals. And now about two years into the temporary odges, having also

iodges, having also occasion, crossed the was entrusted to the Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. Atwell estima not recalled by the lodge, in accordance understanding that this bible, forty years fore, in accordance the deed of lodge to the deed of lodge to the deed of lodge to the total the tension of the control of the outside years of the outside years of the outside years of the senior we took his place.

The members of were:

were:
Frem Victoria-Col
toria: Wm. Henders
dale, D. Mason, A. S.
Vancouver-Quadra
A. W. Currie, A. Mc
Dalby, M. Miller, G
ler.

ler.
Mount Hermon, 1
J. G. Elliott, Maxwe
Union, No. 9, Ne
S. Clute, W. J. Cun
St. John's, No. 21,
Fulton, H. Hughes.
Acacia, No. 22, Vs
ser, F. Burd.
United Service, N
T. T. Philipps, C. (
Temple, No. 33, D
A. H. Peterson.
Southern Cross, 1

man \$5.00

ry buyer

crowd of

be

.25 to .30 .12½ to .15 .50 to .68

boilers, 54in.
1 engine 14 x
10 x 14in., all
Colonist. all

sheep, pure ms. Address 799, Victoria

e?

the general import of every speech being insistence upon the prime importance of cementing the bonds of brotherly love and good fellowship. Mr. Clinton A. Snowden, the acting senior warden of the Lebanen lodge, and E. J. Felt, the acting junior warden, made the presentation, delivering magnificent addresses, which were applicated to the echo and a considerable

cause Prisoner Was Kind to His Mother

length, and was very warmly received.
Mr. W. K. Houston, of this city, and the provincial grand master, presided, and some three hundred brethren, including visitors from neighboring states, and all parts of the island, were present.

Rev. A. J. Brace, the acting grand chaplain, welcomed the visiting brethren from Tacoma, and was heartly applauded.

The proceedings were formally and most impressively closed by Mr. E. Howard Russell, the worshipful master of Vancouver and Quadra lodge. The trowel came to Lebanon lodge, from Willamette Lodge, No. 2, of Portiand, Oregon, and now, having held it for the grant of the prescribed term, it passes into the custodianship of Vancouver and Quadra lodge.

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The proceedings were formally and most impressively closed by Mr. E. Howard Russell, the worshipful master than the province 25 years ago and has sailor, long the province 25 years ago and has sailor, long the province 25 years ago and has sailor, long the province 25 years ago and has sailor, long the province 25 years ago and has sailor, long the province 25 years ago and has sailor, long the province 25 ye

williamette Loige, No. 2, of Fortiant, discovering the present of the prescribed torm, it places into the two ervers being pilly grown of the prescribed torm, it places into the two control of the prescribed torm, it places into the two control of the prescribed torm, it places into the two control of the prescribed torm, it places into the two control of the prescribed torm, it places into the two control of the prescribed torm, it places into the two control of the place in the plant of the prescribed to the prescribed torm, and the place in the plant of t

## WORK OF LAYING NEW COAST TIMBER LIMITS ARE FREE FROM FIRES

Wardens Show No Losses in July

John Wren, warden, reports no fires on Provincial limits, but a few on Dominion limits in close vicinity to Provincial, which he had to watch.

## **BUILDING CONTINUES** PIPE HAS COMMENCED **ACTIVE IN THE CITY**

Plea for Leniency Entered Be- Reports From the Various Fire First Shipment for Distribution Demand for Permits Holds System is Now Being De-livered Brisk-Many inquiries for Dwellings

TROWEL IS RECEIVED
BY VICTORIA LUDGE

BY VICTORIA LUDGE

BY VICTORIA LUDGE

Interesting Masonic Ceremony
Took Place in A. O. U. W.,
Hall Last Evening

The concensor of the properties of the pr

**Red Jacket Pumps** 

For Sale by

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Three Thumping

Saturday Specials

French Sardines (Famous Marie Elizabeth brand) 2 tins today ..... 25c

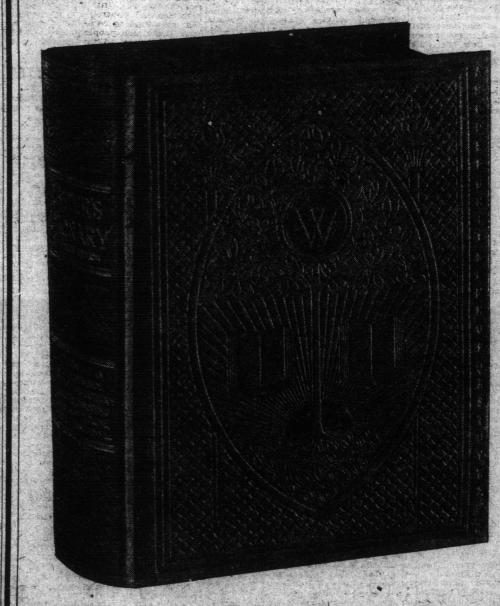
> WATERMELONS Fine Ripe Fruit. Each 25c to............50c

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# The factor of the state of the



A Splendid Webster's Dictionery

Leather Bound

Patent Thumb Index

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year for

This Dictionary contains 1,574 pages, 1,500 illustrations, and an appendix of 10,000 words, supplemented with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume,

Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc., etc.

Most men train their brains and almost entirely neglect their bodies. They do not seem to realize that keenness of judgment and clearness of thought depend as much on the bedy as on the brain itself. Any man can prove this to his own satisfaction by attempting to decide a weighty business problem while suffering with an acute attack of indigestion or a violent spell of biliousness

The amount of work that the brai can do depends much on the health-fulness of liver, bowels, kidneys and

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in tablet form. They act directly on liver, bowels, kidneys and skin—and enable these vital organs to rid the system of all impurities. Thus the blood will be kept pure and rich, the brain active, sound and life made plea-

"Fruit-a-tives" are now put up in two sizes—the new 25c box as well as the regular 50c size. If your dealer not carry them, write Fruit-a tives, Limited, Ottawa

MINERAL ACT (Form F.) Certificate of Improvements NOTICE

Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim. TAKE NOTICE that I. Thos. Parsell, Free Miner's Certificate No. B2308s, acting for myself and as agent for L. N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B22333, 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 claim.

And further take notice that action, under section, 37. must be commenced before the issuance of such certifiate of Improvements.

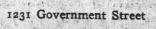
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Trunks and Valises always on hand. B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

The Sprott-Shaw University

at the Rebuilding of Their

CARPENTERS' HARD TERMS

witt-a.

Nelson, Aug. 6.—A summary of the situation at Fernie in a special to the Daily News says: This is the most cheerful ruined city on the map today. The awful blow that has rendered them in most cases penniless and homeless does not appear to have dampened the spirits or the cheery optimism of the afflicted people. When asked by the sympathising stranger how they feel after the calamity the rith, our live. and homeless does not appear to have dampened the spirits or the cheery optimism of the afflicted people. When asked by the sympathising stranger how they feel after the calamity they invariably answer: "We have escaped with our lives. Haven't we enough to be thankful for?"

In a tour of the desolate ruins, in the crowds that gather around the hyperian church in this city.

The property of the property o

Fernie, Aug. 6.—The work of re-lieving distress of the late fire suf-ferers is well organized. As carloads of supplies arrive they are taken to the new kitchen and relief quarters on the school grounds, being distributed only as required. There is perfect organization for relief and the main-

today. Inside of fifteen minutes the magistrate sentenced him to sixty days at hard labor, and he was immediately given in charge of officers who took him to Nelson. The sentence was greeted with cheers by assembled crywd.

Great indignation is expressed by prospective builders at the carpenters, who are demanding the eight-hour day with fifty cents an hour time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays. They also demand that every man who works on buildings shall become members of their union, the fee fer which is \$25.

The general laborers' unions are holding meetings every evening, discussing questions of importance to themselves. Supplies of all kinds are pouring in from practically all western Canada and many points in the United States. The weather continues warm, with no prospects of rain.

No new cases of smallpox have been discovered since the two men from the lumber camps were isolated several in compiling for the printer one of the lumber camps were isolated several in compiling for the printer one of the lumber camps were isolated several in compiling for the printer one of the lumber camps were isolated several in compiling for the printer one of the lumber camps were isolated several in compiling for the profiners and that is advertising. They are sending out bushels of posters, personal letters, pamphels of the province, into the province into the province, into the province, into the provi

The government has reserved from sale or lease all the vacant crown lands embraced within a belt of land fourteen miles in width, and extend-

PANYOUVER, B. C.

On the same of the properties of the control of the properties of

ers' Exchange, who said that now that the berry season is almost ever the growers are busy preparing for the apple, pear, plumb and other late fruit crops and from all appearances the output this fall will be exceptionally large portionally large portionally large portionally and pears.

menced to appear on this market though so far these arrivals have been the thinnings of the orchards and the really fine fruit will not be and the really fine fruit will not be in for a week or two. From all advices received the output for the southern portion of Vancouver Island and from the Gulf Islands, particularly Salt Spring Island and Mayne Island, will be in the neighborhood of 60,000 boxes compared with about 35,000 boxes last year. The apple producing portion of this Island will yield about 40,000 to 45,000 boxes and the Gulf islands are estimated to produce another 25,000 to 30,000 boxes. What the output on the mainland will

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On Sale Saturday and Monday, August 8th and 10th

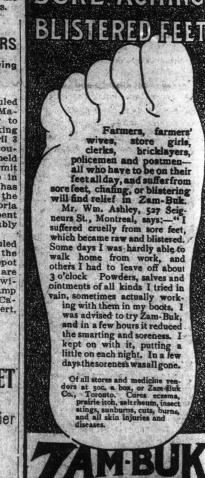
# REFRIGERATORS

	等。如果这些人们,他们等于他的人们的。Talential
REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
\$40.00	\$30.00
14.50	11.00
12.00	9.00
11.00	8.00
10.00	7.00

e people look upon tea as a firink. It all depends upon the Salada." Tea is a delicious and ling beverage. Sold only in lead packets.

It is likely that at the forthcoming provincial fair here, an exhibit of vegetables and fruit from that portion of the province will be made by Frederick Bohler, a farmer, who has made a great success in the Kitsum-kalum valley. Mr. Brown states that work is being rushed on the G.T.P. construction and good progress is being made, much better in fact than many supposed.

It is likely that at the forthcoming provincial fair here, an exhibit of vegetables and fruit from that portion of the province will be made by Frederick Bohler, a farmer, who has made a great success in the Kitsum-kalum valley. Mr. Brown prophesies that the northern product will give the exhibits from other sections of the province a hard run for first honors.



couver-a the fisherr lantic gath two-year-ol sheltered

Sooke on the Pac ters were finally li the continent in a CPR, transcontine charge of two expe taceans made the t temperature of the as near an even 40 was some delay at from the train to It was yet early

were saluted with Kestrel. Soon we ment fishery steam her berth at the So Fritz and I were af hull of the Kestrel spit into the harb Lake canoe flew paddles.

We pulled in ers. The active lit beside the big hull them were painted if you do not want see you too far off erman's kind invita the Georgia; follow the side of the Ke to Mr. Sword of the of the biological sta two experts that b Superintendent Cu Finlayson.

Fifteen huge cas Kestrel-big, stron ated zinc trays, twe tray subdivided int each compartment, Aflantic seaweed. Above the top tray the waste water fr zinc trough. The case indicated the ed. Messrs. Cunni busy already giving Pacific ocean water with a hose. All be earthenware jars. need so many and



to the C. P. R. co ascent. And it was bivouac up there from heavens bare clouds. We love i on the plain, but climbing forests, ov and towards range under a clear shir known the greatest teries. It is Nature snowy mountains b

The only sign in by the hut, on clean the friendly smoke camp-fire in the ty the stars by day. was curtained with mit, that high bonf like one of the star our fire, too; and by the huge fire on the old songs of cl the little company mountain's side wer

In fact the wo Rogers or Swiss Pe that trail that leads hut. The trail-mak of the advantage over the straight tain forest. Break hut by daylight, past we could see specks moving abou ing, on the snow t Rogers Peak. The we saw them no me alpenstock and icetion of the camp str tent, singing the And they would sir contained no hint weariness of the w For Rogers is a h yet climbed for qu

"The "Chorus ten by Mr. F. W. fit the tune "Sailin have ever quoted quoting twice:

Over the ic. With axe at

Mail Or-

G A, B.C

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received fol-Crewe: ng has heard devastations y fire in Brit commanded to heartfelt sym-and the homesee that His

ss and keep esty the King of British Col-of gratitude loss of life and danger of ted. Relief is perfect order

of Woodstock, the premier Woodstock has dollars to the nks was sent

ve for Fernie n is taken to

HING FEET

e girls, cklayers, ostmen—e on their afferfrom distering m—Buk. 27 Seignys:—"I ore feet, bistered. y able to wk, and off about lives and I tried in y work-boots. I am—Buk, reduced eness. I atting a In a few all gone.

Over the ice and snow,
With axe and pole
And resolute soul,
To Canada's peaks we go,
Sliding, striding,

# Transplanting Atlantic Lobsters in Pacific Waters

the continent in a special car attached to the Island C.P.R. transcontinental train. They were in naceans made the trip in good condition as the temperature of the car they were in was kept as near an even 40 degress as possible. There was some delay at Vancouver, transhipping from the train to the fishery cruiser Kestrel.

Tuesday, August 11, 1908

It was yet early morning at Sooke when we were saluted with the long siren call of the Kestrel. Soon we heard the waiting government fishery steamer Georgia answer from her berth at the Sooke wharf, so it was time Fritz and I were afloat. We saw the big grey hull of the Kestrel passing along the Sooke spit into the harbor, and the good old Rice Lake canoe flew along swiftly before willing

We pulled in alongside of the two steamers. The active little Georgia seemed dwarfed beside the big hull of the Kestrel. Both of see you too far off. Acting on Captain Ackerman's kind invitation, we were soon aboard the Georgia; following him we climbed over the side of the Kestrel and were introduced to Mr. Sword of the department, Mr. Taylor two experts that brought the lobsters across, /trip. Superintendent Cunningham and Inspector

Fifteen huge cases filled the aft deck of the Kestrel-big, strong cases filled with perforated zinc trays, twelve trays to a case and each tray subdivided into three compartments. In each compartment, snuggled in a bed of wet Atlantic seaweed, rested an active lobster. Above the top tray was the ice tray. All of the waste water from this ran off through a zinc trough. The thermometers on each big case indicated the even temperature maintained. Messrs. Cunningham and Finlayson were busy already giving the lobsters a bath of cold Pacific ocean water, spraying the open cases earthenware jars. I laughingly asked if they short time the whole sixteen hundred and need so many and such large jars, but the Suptwenty lobsters had been released or rejected. female.

T is a long run from Halifax to Van- erintendent explained that they had been fillcouver-a long distance from where ed with salt Atlantic sea water for use during the fishermen of Sambro on the At- the long overland trip-a trip that lasted from lantic gathered the sixteen hundred April the ninth until this morning of the sixtwo-year-old lobsters, to the little teenth, deducting a few hours crossing the sheltered cove in Nailer's Bay at Gulf of Georgia and steaming down the hison the Pacific coast, where the lobs- toric straits of Juan de Fuca to Sooke, some ters were finally liberated. They came across twenty miles west of Victoria on Vancouver

Now the trays were hurriedly drawn out. charge of two experts of the Fishery Depart-ment of the Dominion Government. The crus-gia, as the Kestrel drew too much water to go gia, as the Kestrel drew too much water to go up into the inner bay at Sooke. As Fitz and I wanted to be present at the final transplanting operation we headed the canoe up the harbor and paddled rapidly along with the tide. Something less than three miles away lay Nailer's Bay, yet though we paddled with all our might those willing workers had emptied those cases and transferred those trays to the Georgia and had caught us before we made the

On entering we saw the big frame of one of the floating crates that will impound these lobsters for the time being constructed on the shore. Two finished ones floated on either side of the Georgia and already-although we were not five minutes behind the arrival-the full force of department men and middies from the Kestrel were busily engaged placing them were painted a dull grey—a good color if you do not want the fishing law breakers to after tray was carried to the rail and lobster after lobster was carefully laid in the water. The lobsters had arrived in excellent shape at Vancouver; they had stood the trip well to Sooke-but the last three miles away from their ice trays and cold cases had been more of the biological station at Nanaimo, and the fatal to them than the entire transcontinental

The men worked rapidly, placing all of the live ones in the big crates. Great regret was heard from all when a dead lobster was found in its tray. The heat from the engine room, the generally high temperature of the air, had killed many of the weaker ones; but I think almost two-thirds were in good, healthy, lively condition. Some darted down in the deep crate the moment they were liberated; others sank more slowly, some were weak and sank in any manner that seemed easiest. From pile to pile of the cases the willing workers hurried. Soon one side of the steamer held only empty cases or cases containing a few dead ones; then the men working there joined the with a hose. All between the cases stood huge force on the other side and in an incredibly

A great box of food, the six to eight inch fish that we call the Oolican, was scattered into the two big floating crates and the hungry lobsters began to feed at once. Within the hour our canoe was headed back out of the beautiful sheltered bay, soon the Georgia stuck her nose out and steamed off for the outer

## THE ISLAND QUEEN

Where Vancouver's Island tapers Down to meet the sleepless main. Where the earth gives way to ocean and the West is East again. There's an Empire's farthest outpost. "Beautiful" by form and name.

With the waters for a mantle, Like Her ancient Mother, throws Round about her strength and beauty, Keeping watch and ward alone, Isolation lends Her power In Her sea-girt, Island home.

Other towns there are and cities In this younger, Western land, Bufiding strength and grace and glory For a future great and grand, But Victoria is Victoria,

Like none other on this strand. In Her there's a fascination Seems to draw like mystic spell. Is it grace, or strength, or beauty? Who among her sons can tell?
But there's something bids them love Her,
Love this queenly, Island Belle.

Strangers turn from off the world roads, Turn to seek Her pleasant ways, Find in Her sweet consolation, Calm along Her rippling bays; And they leave her with a longing To live o'er those peaceful days.

Lying on an Empire's frontier, Farthest from a Nation's home, None among Her many children To their mother o'er the foam Bear in form and stately manner More of likeness than this one.

Time, mayhap, will tell a story Through the ages new unseen Of a City great and lustrous Brilliant with a worldly sheen, But Her sons will ne'er forget Her As She is, The Island Queen. -Stewart McDonell, in Saturday Sunset.

harbor, and the long, anxious trip was ended. The lobsters will finally be released from their confinement in the big crates and allowed to find their own food and spawning grounds. They spawn once in two years and then de-

Of course we cannot yet tell what effect the vibration of the train may have had upon these big, delicate crustaceans, but even this was guarded against by lengths of rubber tubing that had been cut into proper lengths and laid so as to best prevent the vibration having full effect on the lobsters. The big bunches of seaweed would neutralise the jarring to some extent, and the big 850-pound shipping cases were solid enough to withstand any common tremor.

I think a meed of praise is deserved by the men that have so faithfully guarded these bulky cases with their precious freight from all times as I saw them work, they had no sinecure on this long trip.

Three years ago the government sent out Captain Kemp with one thousand young of the lobsters. These ran from eight to ten inches in length. Some of them seemed weak from the long trip across the continent. These lobsters were planted about Vancouver Island, and last winter, or two years later, the Indians near Nanoose captured two pretty-well-grown specimens. This seems to forelobsters were simply liberated in likely places -a difference from the semi-captivity of the last lot. These excellent eating crustaceans are needed on this coast, for the thing called a lobster on the menu of many a hotel is simply a big shrimp, a coarse, almost uneatable animal. The shrimp is without the large claws of the true lobster and it has the crawfish habit of burying itself in the muddy bottoms of the inlets and harbors; this gives it a decidedly strong taste. In fact, the only dish I ever remember ordering while a guest and not eating was one of the selfsame Pacific coast shrimps. It was marked "lobster" on the menu, so I tried it a la Maryland. It was so full of lime and mud that it reminded me of one time I ran into a room where men were tearing off some ancient-smelling plaster and I got a mouthful of the dust. My host unfeelingly remarked there was a lobster at the

planted in many places. The Sooke harbor, one of the present lobster transplanting, was turies, when each and every order has had one of the spots chosen. Many places on the other species bred and reared for its food, recast and west coast of Vancouver Island had mains to be seen.—Bonnycastle Dale in Canthese oysters placed in the salt water bays, adian Courier.

We all think the experiment is a success. Most of them that were put out in deep water died. The main reason has not been found out yet, as the shell did not bear, to common eye research, any sign of the oyster borer's work. In the shallow lagoons, where the lowest tide left the oysters exposed, they did fairly well, some growing as large as eight inches in length, over twice their size when first transplanted. In no case has any spat or spawn been reported. In all the work that I have heard of in the United States and in Canada the transplanted oysters have grown and fattened but they have not reproduced. Once we thought success had been attained, as shells were found with spat almost covering ocean to ocean. Certainly, if they worked at them—the spat of the oyster floats around for several days before it becomes attached to any shells. On investigation this spat proved to belong to the native oysters peculiar to this coast—a little, dark-colored, copper-tasting, muddy-flavored shellfish.

Is all of this transplanting good work? It often seems to me in studying the ways of Nature that she provides for the exact needs of the locality in her ever progressive growth of species and varieties. For each and all of these she provides food, readily obtainable, on tell the success of this latest venture. These a most liberal scale. Can man improve upon this? We have transplanted the spring salmon to far distant New Zealand. They tell us from there that these spring salmon returned in three years to their first known rivers to spawn. The Sockeyes that were taken there at the same time took the full lifetime of that variety-four years-to return to spawn in the New Zealand rivers, but they were smaller than we know them here at maturity. The Atlantic salmon taken to this antipodean region at the same time failed to return to the rivers at all. We have brought the eastern salmon out here and liberated them, I suppose, so that we may grow a gamier fish than our slow, dogged, fighting Pacific salmon.

When I mentioned the lifetime of the Sockeye to be four years I meant its natural lifetime, as I have come across a case where two Sockeyes were kept in a fresh water tank and one lived for nine years, but it was a dwarfed fish from its captivity in fresh water. We At the same time that Captain. Kemp seem to be trying to move all the fauna to new brought out the lobsters, he also brought fifty and untried grounds. What we will yet do to barrels of Atlantic oysters. These were transture has maintained all these countless cen-

# The Alpine Meet at Rogers' Pass—The Canadian Alps

OGERS Peak and Swiss Peaks, and Mt. Hermit, too, might be climbed in one day from camp; but to make it easier for new climbers the President had erected tents on a bench at timber-line beside the hut belonging to the C. P. R. company, thus dividing the ascent. And it was the night of one's life to bivouac up there with a full moon shining from heavens bare or strewn with fleecy

clouds. We love moonlight in the valley or on the plain, but until we look out above climbing forests, over the dazzling snowfields and towards range upon range of mountains under a clear shining moon, we have not known the greatest of its wonders and mysteries. It is Nature's own magic light and the snowy mountains bear part. The only sign in the valley, of the campers

by the hut, on clear moonlight evenings, was the friendly smoke ascending from their camp-fire in the twilight. The light of the bright moon hid the fire just as the sun hides the stars by day. But when the evening sky was curtained with cloud from summit to summit, that high bonfire shone out in the dark like one of the stars above. They could see our fire, too; and while the greater company by the huge fire on Rogers Pass was singing the old songs of childhood and studenthood the little company of climbers aloft on the mountain's side were singing the same songs.

In fact the worst part of the climb to Rogers or Swiss Peaks or Hermit is just over that trail that leads from Rogers Pass to the hut. The trail-maker evidently knew nothing of the advantages of the winding road over the straight one, for a steep mountain forest. Breakfast was ready at the hut by daylight, and about nine or halfpast we could see a number of black human specks moving about in the blue of the morning, on the snow that lies on the summit of Rogers Peak. Then they would disappear and we saw them no more until they marched with alpenstock and ice-axe through the main porion of the camp straight up to the President's tent, singing the "Chorus of the Qualified." And they would sing it, too, with a verve that contained no hint of the toil and peril and eariness of the way they had just travelled. for Rogers is a hard mountain, the hardest yet climbed for qualification at any camp.

The "Chorus of the Qualified" was written by Mr. F. W. Freeborn, of New York, to the tune "Sailing.' I do not remember if I have ever quoted it or not, but it is worth

oting twice: Hees acquaint wit every spot; No hill so high where you can go Dat you will be forgot." 'Climbing, climbing

Back to the camp at night; Our place we've won. We're 'Actives' now by right."

At camp fire one rainy night two clever young girls sang a topical song, the company joining in the chorus "Upidee." The President is the leading figure in it:

"When we first come, he does us greet; He never sleeps, nor does he eat."

The second stanza introduces Mrs. Wheeler at afternoon tea, and the third, the

"And then, of course, there is his wife, Who for our needs wears out her life; For thirsty souls each day at three She rushes out hot pots of tea And then you know our Secretary.

That she works hard you will agree; She lets the world know what we do; She's great on prunes and Browning, too. And there are some dozen stanzas of equal-

mirthful fooling. The company is in a laughing humor and everybody is happy, dull Care left behind on the plains. Another evening, Mr. W. G. Hunt, of Calgary, who reads Drummond's Habitant poems,

as well as I have ever heard them read, gave us a very clever imitation of his own, apropos of qualifying for active membership. I take a stanza here and there at random, of the twenty-three:

Arret un peu, de guide stop queek. An' tie togedder seex, Den walk on knee an' han' an' steek. It tak', I tink, tree weeks For all de man to pass dat place, Cos some was lef behin'; Le Docteur stan' on leetle space, Wan inch more wide dan mi

An' while we dare for hug dat rock, De creek was los' hees way An' splash our face an' wet our smock; An' splash our face an' wet our smock; Some cloud mak' rainy day, De avalanche was fell wit' roar, Our heart fell, too, for hope; We want to see come back some more, Dat fellow wit' de rope.

We reach de top, an' wave our glove, But dem below can't see, Cos why? We're forty mile above De highes' tamarack tree!"

The Habitant then describes the sights he sees. The deeps of his religious soul are stirred. and the verses that follow are exceedingly good. The closing stanza runs:

"Dey tell me now I'm qualify For active Club Alpine. Dat mak' me feel much satisfy Cos everything ees fin'; But bes' of all, Le Bon Dieu show

The drawback about these camp-fires and their nightly cheer, is that you must perforce

ten comes and the glow of the great red coals through the we coaxes you to stay a little longer and prevent about birds, but there were some at the camp all that waste of hospitable firelight. I hate to leave the campfire, and am always the last to do so, but the unwritten laws of the camp are not to be lightly esteemed.

A large proportion of guests were new members, and they were all estimable campers enjoying every moment of the week, rain or shine. All the excursions and climbs were of distinct interest, and any one of them was worth a journey to the Rockies. There was the excursion up the Asulkan Valley to the hospitable camp at the tongue of the Asulkan Glacier, where the night was spent and the following day devoted to exploration on the Asulkan snowfield; and if one wished it, the ascent of Castor and Pollux and the neighboring peaks easy of access. Another camp was established by the Caves at the head of the Cougar Valley, from whence parties could return to camp via the Baloo Pass and Bear Creek. The Cougar is one of the loveliest valleys in all the Selkirks, its upper end being what is known in Alpine phrase as a "hanging valley." The trail winds and turns and there fronts you, as it seems in your confusion regarding the compass, ever some new mountain range with wide white snowfields sending down great rivers of ice into some unseen valley. Then there were daily excursions to the Illecillewaet Glacier, where a Swiss guide was ready to rope persons wishing to examine it or to climb over its immense neve. And there were various places of interest close by, as Glacier Crest, Marion Lake, Mount Abbot, and Cascade Summer House to be visited during the excursion if parties preferred it to the tramp over the snowfields. Two ascents were made on Sir Donald, and I believe the guide found a new way to the summit, thus obviating the perilous couloir which has always been one drawback on that ascent. Owing to the weather and the necessity of employing all ave ble guides for Mount Rogers, Swiss Peaks and Mount Hermit, on which new members qualified, no ascent was made of the difficult Mount Tupper, which forms the right of the Hermit range, on which the small rockfigure appears which gives the range its name.
On the arete below the upper part of the mountain there is a slender "needle" called the Hermit and below a smaller knob known as the Hermit's Dog. I believe Mount Tupper was the original Mount Hermit. A much more striking piece of rock-statuary is one on a shoulder of Mount Cheops, very like the 'Little Corporal," and apparently near the camp. It gives the name "Napoleon" to the shoulder against which it stands.

I must not leave Rogers Pass without a

who did, and I asked questions. First there was a bird that sang in the night, a plaintive but delicious little song. Awaken when you would, this songster had a serenade for you. It is called the vesper sparrow, and is the source of a significant phrase which long ago passed into the language. Two white feathers in its tail are visible only when it flies away. The song-sparrow was more in evidence than his brother of the vespers, and he sings a more joyous song. He is full to the beak of the wild joy of living, and he will let you get close to him and never show "the white feather." The Pee Wee, too, belongs to the choir now haunting Rogers Pass. Then there is the solitary thrush singing a song that rings out like a clear little bell; the yellow warbler, which is the wild canary, whose song is pretty but monotonous-he sings the same song over and over again; the yellow-breasted chat, whether whinchat or stonechat I do not know; the robin with a little song having a distinctive quality of its own; the white-crowned sparrow, whose song I did not hear; the magpie with a Scotch burr; and the junco, a little grey bird with white breast and black head. These are all the birds I know of except the barn-swallow nesting under the eaves at Glacier House. And I think it a very liberal choir. Other voices are there by day and night, as the mighty bass sound of the mountain torrent falling a thousand feet almost at the tent's door; and the winds of day and night, austere or soft, playing upon the closely herded pines that climb the mountains left and right. I am sorry to say that the harmony of Nature's chorus was rudely broken now and then by a terrific noise from one of man's utilitarian tools down by the railway a few yards away, where day and night the dynamite was blasting rock. It came every now and then with a suddenness as if reminding us of the crack of doom. Sometimes at night, too, there were loud commercial noises, as when a long freighttrain rolled by, or engines and hand-cars. It was not as if the camp were miles remote, where the works and noises of commerce do not interrupt Creation's chorus. Nevertheless we are not unmindful of the blessings of that same commerce which has broken link by link those fetters that bound the mountains and divided them from the plains below. Only we

When the various parties had departed for a day or two days, a Sabbatical calm fell upon the camp (except of course the interruptions above enumerated). The Sabbath itself was a good day, and the Rev. A. M. Gordon had a large congregation. A number of clergymen slide allee same snow-slide."-M, T., in Maniassisted in the service, and the Psalm read toba Free Press.

devoutly wished it would sleep at night!

leave them for the gloomy tent when half past word concerning the birds that sang there all was apropos, as was the text and sermon. "He o pleasure in the legs of a man" for climbers especially vain. The text, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills," gave subject matter for quite the best sermon I have yet heard in camp. Mr. Gordon made much of the ethical import of climbing mountains, not forgetting a notable lesson of the rope, namely the solidarity of the race. He made a strong point of the distinction between the text and the clause which followed, "From whence cometh my help?" His introduction might have stirred the risibilities of the audience, had it been less reverent and subdued. "Hic cur hic" cried the preacher, and he emphasized the question, "Why are we here? Why are we here?" Now it happened that every evening, when some popular guest had made a striking little speech, the applause came in the form of an old college yell with a jolly intonation, "He's here because he's here." That morning, after the question had been repeated, the preacher had one moment's terror lest a chorus should shout, "We're here because we're here." And every, last man of them thought of it.

Mr., Gordon is a good mountaineer and a worthy, ready to help always and with an admirable forgetting of the "cloth" in the business of a man. This does not mean that a clergyman need ever forget his high vocation. No more ought any layman. Mr. Gordon has several maiden summits to his credit. He made the only pun of the meet, but being such a good fellow and the temptation being so great, we forgave him on the spot. Somebody had enquired for Dunn, one of the trio who conquered a virgin peak during the Yoho meet; and another had replied that he was in India teaching in Indore college: "H'm," murmured Gordon, "Dunn is not giving extramural lectures." Somebody, not I, received a British Weekly, and a mischievous young lady amused several groups of an evening by reading, "Problems of Conduct."

I ought to make mention of meal-time at camp. In the first place there were served some five hundred meals a day, they were always on time and they were always hot and good. The five hundred, of course, include lunches for excursionists and the meals given in the Asulkan and Cougar camps, at each of which was a good cook. At Rogers Pass there was Jim Bong, fattest and jolliest of cooks, and Charlie Sing and Moy Sing, two waiters, who were assisted by small boys when a large company happened to be in camp. Charlie had an eye for the humors of mountain and camp. Down goes a plate of hot potatoes on the bare ground. Quoth the Chinaman: "Tata

# MESSAGE FROM THE ECHOLESS LAND



HE clock in the tower of the City Hall had sounded the hour of nine, and with the echoes of its great voice carried from ear to ear, reminded Victorians that time was flying. I had gone early to my room in the hotel in this city. I had promised to chaperone a party of

boys and girls who were bent on a boating excursion up the Arm the following day, and I wanted to secure all the sleep possible between night and morning. As I prepared for bed thoughts of a rather strange nature flowed into my mind. During the day I had read a book on Spiritism in which some remarkable incidents of visits from dwellers in the "other world" were told, and I was singularly impressed with the narrations.

"Can it be," I asked myself, "that these tales are true? That spirits really have the power to show themselves and to converse with friends who are still on earth? Or is the whole thing a huge delusion, concocted for the purpose of swindling the weak-minded and enriching the unprincipled "mediums."

I recalled many incidents that had fallen within my own experience, and while it could not be denied that they were so wonderful that they might be classed with the supernatural, there yet remained a powerful element of doubt and uncertainty which needed to be explained away before I could bring myself to fully believe in the reality of spiritual manifestations.

As I recalled these incidents I removed my boots. I mention this inconsequential fact because I wish my readers to understand that I do not belong to the class of men who go to bed with their boots on, and who are consequently seldom in a frame of mind that would enable them to give a faithful account of what occured on that eventful evening. The night was warm and the windows were open. Automobiles and street cars were rushing past the hotel, ladening the air with gasoline fumes and clouds of dust, and a distant voice-a woman's -floated across from a room on the opposite side of the street, asking to be told the "Old. Old Story"-a tale which, by the way, never grows old, nor can be told too often-when there came a knock at the door of my room.

"Come in," I called. In response to the invitation the door was opened just a little bit; and the figur. of a Japanese bell boy was diclosed.

'One gen'l'man he want spik you. Long way he come to spik you. Very much content he no see you. Perhaps maybe he no come. I don' know."

"Tell him to come up," I said, In a few minutes I heard a heavy step approaching the door, which was thrown violenty back and a tall, dark, grim-looking man entered. His head was slightly bald, and his face was fringed with heavy black whiskers, plentifully besprinkled with gray. He looked like a man who had forgotten to smile, if he ever smiled in his life, and his voice, as he wished me "good evening," sounded hollow and sepulchral.

The visitor introduced himself as Mr. Cummings, of California. He had heard that I was a writer of short stories, and had in his mind the material for a good one which he thought would interest the public, so he had brought it with him. The story was not written out, but the particulars were engraven in his mind, and he could reel it off faster than it could be written. Did I want it? Or would I listen patiently while he told it, and then de-

"I assured him that I would like to hear the story, and that if it was a good one it would be most acceptable.

The man sat down, took a short black pipe from his pocket, lighted it and began to smoke. Then he put his hat on the floor and proceeded with his narration without further comment.

"First, I must tell you," he said, "that I am a spiritualist. I believe in ghosts, and I am as certain of a hereafter as I am that I am sitting in this room. I have heard and seen wonderful things—things that at first made my hair stand on end and my flesh creep. That was before I got used to the manifestations. I have seen ghosts walk; not as Hamlet's father's ghost is accustomed to walk, as a piece of fine playacting, but ghosts—impalpable shadows—which when you caught at them allowed your hand to pass through them and find nothing!"

"Are you sure there was no deception-no fraud in these productions? A system of mirrors, for instance, so arranged that you thought you saw a shape when you only saw the reflection of a man hidden behind a screen. I have seen-

"Tut, tut," the mare interrupted. "The appearances I have seen had naught to do with magicians or mirrors. They came from the other world, I am sure of it—as sure as I am seated here and talking to you. But, let me tell my story, and you can draw your own conclusions as to its value when I am through,'

You have heard of the great American city of Boston-the State of Massachusetts? A good many rich people live at Boston, and it is the home of sound banking—a real, old, con-servative city, more like an English city in its solid business methods and social life than any other American town. One of the richest and oldest families in Boston bears the name of Traverse. In finance and society no family stands higher. The founder of the family, who is long since dead, was a leading banker of Boston. He was president of a bank in which his only son, Frank, was cashier. Frank Traverse was a handsome young fellow of about twenty-three. He had a sweetheart. All good

young men of that age have sweethearts, or ought to have. She was named Lucy Smithers -a bright, pretty, johly girl. She was very fond of Frank Traverse, and it was reported that they were engaged. It was the custom of this young couple to lunch together at a fashionable restaurant on Saturday afternoons (the bank usually closed at one o'clock on Saturdays). They were always accompanied by George Green, who was a cousin of the girl.

On a certain Saturday, about one o'clock, in the month of June, 1876, Lucy Smithers and George Green called at the bank for Frank Traverse to take him to lunch. The young fellow asked them to come in later. He was counting a big pile of notes, and there was a slight difficulty in making the account balance. He was then alone in the room, all the officials and clerks having gone for the day, and the anitor had not arrived to clean up the litter. Miss Smithers and Mr. Green promised to call back at half-past one, and as the girl reached the door she called lightly to her lover, Frank, if you are not then ready for luncheon shall die of hunger.'

"To which he replied with a laugh, 'I'll be ready, never fear,'

"Miss Smithers and her companion parted on the next corner, the lady to do a little shopping, and Mr. Green to call upon a business

"At the time agreed on, Mr. Green met the young lady on her way to the bank, and the two entered together. They stood outside the counter for a moment, but the cashier was not to be seen in his customary place. .

"'Frank!' called the girl. "There was no reply.
"Frank! Frank! she called again.

"There was still no reply, and the girl pushed open a small swing gate that divided the inner office from the public room and advanced towards the desk. Frank was not there, but the bank's papers and books were in a state of disorder. Some of the books and papers had fallen to the floor and lay where they fell, and part of the grill work on the counter was torn from its setting. A cold chill ran through the girl's frame, and a premonition of something terrible took possession of her.

"Mr. Green, who had drawn near the vault, the door of which was open, suddenly exclaimed, 'Heavens, Lucy, what is this?' He pointed to a dark red stain on the floor as he

"The girl came nearer and both saw that the stain was freshly-shed blood.

"Green looked into the vault, and there saw a fearful sight. The form of Frank Traverse-Lucy's lover and Green's lifelong friend -covered with blood, lay there motionless. An instant's examination showed that he was

"Green tried to close the vault door to hide the awful sight from the girl, but she pushed by him and, throwing herself by the side of the body, seizing the unfortunate youth's gory head in her hands, pillowed it on her breast, and screamed "Murder! murder!" at the top

"Green hastened into the street and alarmed the neighborhood with his cries. Crowds men responded, and the office was almost instantly filled with horror-stricken people. The girl's hold on the body was gently released, and moaning and sobbing and calling the name of her lover she was borne from the scene and driven to her home.

"The intelligence of the murder spread rapidly throughput the city. The papers issued extras and great sympathy was expressed for the families who were affected by the tragedy. The surgeons reported that Traverse had been shot through the head after a severe struggle, and that he probably died instantly. books showed some \$80,000 in securities that could not be negotiated and \$16,000 in gold and notes had been stolen. The villain or villains must have entered the bank soon after Mr. Green and Miss Smithers had gone out, and committed the foul deed. The surgeons were positive that Traverse had been shot but once, and that the ball had passed through the head. But a careful search failed to find the

"Large rewards were offered for the discovery of the perpetrators and the recovery of the plunder. There was general grief throughout Boston, and an enormous crowd of sympathizers followed the remains to the buryingplace. Among the prominent mourners were

Mr. Green and Miss Smithers. Both appeared as his son was in great mental anguish and in deep mourning, and both were greatly agitated as the coffin was placed in the vault.

"After the funeral Green was most assiduous in the search for the criminal. He neglected his business and devoted his whole time to following up clues. All to no purpose. The efforts of detectives also failed to find any evidence that pointed to the murderer. After they had discontinued their efforts Green continued his. He declared that he had consecrated himself to the task of tracking the murderer of his friend and the lover of his cousin Lucy.

"Old Mr. Traverse, heartbroken, retired to his country home at Cambridge, where he mourned over his great loss in solitude. One day he was visited by a Mr. Smart, an old siness associate and personal friend. Mr. Smart was a spiritualist, and in the course of conversation he asked Mr. Traverse if he had consulted a medium to ask what had become of the treasure and securities, and the name of the man who had murdered his son.-

'No,' replied Mr. Traverse, 'I have not, and I wouldn't believe anything they might

"'But if they should tell you how your son was killed, and who killed him, would you not believe them?'

"Well, I might, if there was corroborative evidence. But I don't think they can help. No. don't let us talk any more about them. Frank is dead and his murderer will never be detected. That is all there is about it.'

"On Smart's return to Boston he visited a noted clairvoyant and spiritualist. She went into a trance, and put herself into communication with her 'control,' and presently this written message was received from a supposed spirit: 'Tell Mr. Frank Traverse, my father, I

wish to see him here.—Frank Traverse, Jr.

"This message was conveyed to old Mr.
Traverse. The handwriting was identified as that of the dead man, but the father denounced it as a humbug and threw the paper into the fire. The next day and the next similar messages were received and delivered, only to meet with the same fate.

"On the fourth day a communication imploring Mr. Traverse to come to the sitting,

could only find relief by unburdening his mind to his father. Thus urged, Mr. Traverse consented to attend the next seance. There he heard his loved son's voice and listened with beating heart while the 'spirit' declared the cir-cumstances that attended his murder and the robbery of the bank. He said that the murderer

entered the room and spoke to him in a friendly way while he stood at the table. That suddenly the man presented a pistol, but before he could fire Frank seized the weapon and a fierce struggle ensued. Both men were accomplished athletes and the struggle continued until the murderer was enabled to press the pistol to his victim's left temple and fire.

"'As I lay on the floor writhing in agony, but still in possession of my senses,' continued the spirit, the murderer pressed the pistol to my right temple and fired again. I remembered nothing more until I found myself here, except that the murderer dragged my body to the vault and, seizing the money and securities which I was examining, fled from the place, You will remember that the surgeons reported that I was shot in the left temple and that the ball came out at the right temple. This was a mistake. I was shot twice. Every effort was made to find the ball which was supposed to have passed through my head. If the body should be exhumed the two balls will be found in the skull.

"'I saw Green and dear Lucy enter a half hour later and find my body. I have been in a state of unrest ever since, because I could not communicate with you, dear father. I attended my own funeral and heard the eulogies that were pronounced at the church and the

"'Who,' asked the bereaved father, in a state of great excitement, 'who was the murderer? Tell me that, Frank?'

"'No, father, I cannot do that, but I can tell you where you will find the lost securities. The money is all gone; but the papers are concealed in the back upholstery of a sleigh, which you will find in a carriage-house that stands back of No. --- on ---Cambridge.' "The seance here abruptly closed by Mr.

Traverse being taken very ill. "A few days later the carriage house was visited, and the upholstery torn open, and there were found the securities intact! That night notices were sent out to a few friends of the Traverse family that a new clue had been obtained and it was proposed to institute a

search in a new quarter. "At the meeting some twenty friends of the late cashier were present. Mr. Green was elected chairman and while he stated that he was unaware of the nature of the new development, particulars of which were in the hands of the city marshal, he trusted that the search would be vigorously prosecuted by the dead man's friends.

"As the Chairman resumed his seat the door was thrown violently back and the city man shal entered the room. He crossed rapidly to the table, and, laying his hand on the collar of the chairman's coat, exclaimede "'James Green, I arrest you for the mur-

der of Frank Traverse!" "Had a bomb exploded in their midst there could not have been greater consternation. The chairman sprang to his feet and then fell back in the chair, exclaiming in pitiful tones:

"'My God! Who told you? Who saw me?

"He was conveyed to the lock-up, and until the people were told that the securities had been found secreted in the upholstery of Green's sleigh doubt was expressed as to his

"At the trial Green was ably defended; but a verdict of guilty was rendered and he was sentenced to be hanged. Before dying he made a full confession. He said that he was hard up and needed the money. The securities were not negotiable, and he had hidden instead of destroying them. 'Had I burned them,' he said bitterly, 'all the spirits in or out of hell, where I am going, could not have secured my conviction.' The death scene was as the spirit told it. The crime was committed in the half-hour while Lucy Smithers was shopping, and he was enabled to remove all signs of it from his clothing before he again entered the bank with the girl.

"Frank was always with me after the murder. At morn, noon and night he was by my side. His look of misery was more than I could bear, and I'm glad the truth is out at last.'

The man paused and relighted his pipe, which he had neglected during the narration. I sat silently musing over the wonderful events he had so powerfully portrayed.

"What do you think that story's worth?" the man presently asked. "First tell me what became of Lucy

Smithers." "Oh, yes, I forgot. She mourned her lover for five years and married a clergyman. They named their first boy Frank Traverse Cum-

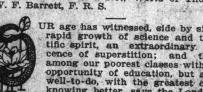
"What do you think the story is worth?" he again asked.

"How much of it is true?" I asked. "Every word of it, as the Boston police records will show. I'll tell you. Give me two bits for my bed and two bits for my breakfast, and two bits for the trip to Seattle, and you may have the yarn and use it when and how

I handed the man a dollar, and with a hurried "Thank you," he strode from the room, and I have not seen him since.

# Discusses Phenomena of Spiritualism

omena of Spiritualism, fraudulent the phenomena, however premature, provokes innum and genuine. By Hereward Carrington,
On the Threshold of a New World of Thought. By
W. F. Barrett, F. R. S.



on the Threshold of a New World of Thought. By W. F. Barrett, F. R. S.

UR age has witnessed, side by side with a rapid growth of science and the scientific spirit, an extraordinary recrudescence of superstition; and that, not among our poorest classes with the least opportunity of education, but among the well-to-do, with the sreatest chance of knowing better, says the London Times. Sandwich-men parade our streets with advertisements of palmists, crystal-gazers, and clair-voyantes; fashionable shops drive a large trade in amulets and phylacteries; rich women receive new philosophies from sorcersses who converse at nights among the ruins of Memphis or in the temple of Quetzalcoatl with the shade of Paracelsus on the nature of gravitation or the constitution of the luminiferous aether (Em animam et mentem cum qua di nocte loquantur!); and the general state of opinion resembles that pictured by Juvenal as prevailing in Rome, with its Oriental humbugs and its native credulity, when the old faiths and philosophies were shaken down and the new faiths were not yet built up. And when once a superstitious belief has taken root, nothing is more surprising than the tenacity with which those who have accepted it refuse to give it up, when it is proved beyond all doubt that it is founded in fraud and maintained by trickery and deception. Mr. Carrington's most enlightening book, which is in the main a history and exposure of the impostures practised on a guilible public during the last fifty years, is full of instances, of this tenacity. Time after time have mediums been caught personaling the spirits which they pretended to have "materialized." yet what harm has the exposure done them? One medium whose entertaining story has been told in print over and over again, still finds customers in London. It is twenty years since he was caught dressed up as that respectable spirit "John King," with false beard and spirit lamp; and even then there were many who protested the genuineness of the phenomena he provided, and ascribed the which had exposed her; and there is a great body of cultured ladies in England which still finds religious consolation in the hotch-potch of borrowed philosophy, invented history, and misty mysticism which she endeavored to pass off by her clumsy juggling as revelations sent down from Heaven for the choice spirits of the earth.

There has meanwhile been another current steadily flowing in relation to the Occult, making as much for the progress of knowledge as the superstitious current makes for the revival of barbarism. During the rent makes for the revival of barbarism. During the last generation an ever-increasing number of sceptical and hard-headed people has been steadily engaged in sifting the residuum of the "supernormal" phenomena which is left over when fraud has been excluded; and the centre round which these people gather is the Society for Psychical Research, of which the authors of these two books are members. Their books can hardly be too highly recommended Mr. Carrington's book is stuffed full with facts and references, and has an excellent in dex; while Professor Barrett's with fewer facts, has the added grace of a charming literary style. It is a great pity that such an excellent little work should have been held back for twelve years for no better reason than that the Professor was waiting for the rehabilitation of the Italian medium, Eusapia Paladino.

It is but such a little time since the subject of the occult or "supernormal" was detached from its superstitious surroundings that little has as yet been done beyond the accumulation of facts. Theory is still largely a matter for the future. But theory has always sprung up, and always will spring up, from the very moment that the data of any subject begin to be accumulated; and the question of an explanation of

the phenomena, however premature, provokes innumerable answers. Not one theory, of all the many propounded, will stand the test of application satisfactorily. Mere incredulity, the common attitude, becomes difficult in the face of the evidence; no theory of fraud or collusion will explain the cross-correspondences. dences between the automatic writings of Mrs. Ver-rall, Mrs. Holland, and Mrs. Piper; nor can one poohpool the testimony of eminent men of science like Mr. A. R. Wallace, Sir William Crookes, and Sir Oliver Lodge. When Sir William Crookes says that he saw Home float up into the air and passed his hands all about tim to make sure that there was no invisible support, or when Professor Barrett relates how a loosupport, or when Professor Barrett relates how a loctable broke-loose and chased him into a corner, it is a
hard thing to believe; but what are you to do? You
fly with delight to the theory of hallucination. Undoubtedly hallucination, or, at the least, illusion
(which is hallucination founded on a small basis of
fact) is the explanation of many jugglers' tricks. We
know from ancient Mexican inscriptions that the entertainments of the Toitec gentry were enlivened by
the presence of "eye-deceivers" of different guilds;
those who made the house seem full of flames; those
wino produced springs of water with fishes in them;
and others. These things were plainly illusions or
hallucinations, for they left no trace on the material
world; the houses were not burnt, nor were the floors world; the houses were not burnt, nor were the floors flooded. The same is true, no doubt, of the more mar-vellous of the Indian tricks. But this comforting hyveilous of the indian tricks. But this comforting hypothesis will not suit all the facts of modern metapsychics; for, in many cases where fraud seems altogether excluded, there is a visible and tangible result when the thing is over; self-registering instruments for instance, beyond the reach of hocus-pocus, indubitably recording the action of a force which had no traceable normal origin. Theory is driven out of the sphere of the every-day, and posits the action of 'psychic force,' or some power in the medium and the 'sitters' acting on matter without the intervention of the body's clumsy mechanism. But this is not altogether satisfying; for there is direction as well as force. Tables are reported to prance about with unmistakable signs of wilful independence; planchettes and ouijas write things quite unexpected by those whose "psychic force" is supposed to control them. There seems to be some intelligence in things, besides the intelligence of those who sit among them; there is some personality there not identifiable with any of the persons present. Theory suggests "secondary personalities," and a "collective personality," a new individuality constructed, like an artist's type of beauty, by a selection from the individualities of the sitters; and the theory seems to work in many cases; till you come othesis will not suit all the facts of modern meter by a selection from the individualities of the sitters; and the theory seems to work in many cases; till you come to manifestations of this outward personality altogether beyond the reach of the sitters, cognizance of facts demonstrably unknown to the medium and the rest, and corroborated with difficulty afterwards.

In the end theory, after tortuous evasions and and the end theory, after tortuous evasions and endeavors to stretch every hypothesis a little further that it will go, comes round, in most cases, to the ancient, world-wide explanation, that this baffling personality is a spirit—a disembodied soul. A sad conclusion to come to after all. When we are banished from the earthly body, are we to join the wordy rabble which speaks by the mouth or the pen of the mediums? These wild utterances do not seem as a rure like revelations of the secrets of the prison-house, but ble which speaks by the mouth or the pen of the mediums? These wild utterances do not seem as a rure like revelations of the secrets of the prison-house, but rather like gibberings from a lunatic asylum, peopled by inmates of vulgar behavior and the lowest morals; creatures that lie and cheat, give false names and unverifiable addresses. But the fact that things are unpleasant is no evidence that they are untrue; besides in some cases the "personalities" talk very good sense, quote Plotinus and write really charming poetry. So much depends on whose ghost it is; but, still more, on whose lips or hand it is by which it communicates. That is the main difficulty about the spirit hypothesis; the unmistakable color which the communication gets through the medium; the late Mr. Frederick Myers cites Homer and Plato in the original through Mrs. Verrall, who is a lecturer at Cambridge; through Mrs. Holland, whose culture is not classical, he quotes nothing more abstruse than Tennyson and Rossetti; whereas, through Mrs. Piper, the postmaster's wife, he can only ejaculate bluntly, "Browning." Professor Barrett has an excellent story of a ghost seen lately at a Belgian convent; a man who had committed suicide appeared to his young goddaughter and related the circumstances before ever she had had any chance of hearing them by a normal channel. He seemed very unhappy, said he had done a wicked thing in taking his own life and besought her to pray for him. Thereafter he appeared to her dally in better spirits, and said her prayers had benefited him. Nothing could be more convincing if what is taught in Belgian convents about the sin of suicide and the effi-

cacy of prayers for the dead be real and literal fact. Otherwise, though the communication of the know-ledge of his death is an inexplicable miracle, the vision itself is no more than a picture elaborated on that theme with details from the young lady's own imagination. On the whole, we may say that we are not very much nearer to a definite theory of the phenomena than we were before; we are perhaps on the threshold of a new world of thought, peering across it, as it were, but we are still very far from stepping over it.

## CURIOUS MEXICAN INDIANS

Buried in the heart of a civilized, powerful and progressive foreign people, a little handful of Indians have lived for 300 years, and have contrived to keep during all that time their national characteristics, their traditions, and their individuality. If you seek them, you will find them in Amaton de los Reyes, a village in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. They are the Amatecas.

The Amatecas are perhaps the only people in the republic who have succeeded in retaining for themselves what is practically self-government. It must not be understood for a moment that they make any pretensions to being independent of the control of the Federal authorities in Mexico City. They long ago gave up as hopeless any struggle against the power of the Spaniard, and later on the Mexican nation, and this submission is responsible for the fact that they have been able to retain their ancient customs, habits, and modes of government.

this submission is responsible for the fact that they have been able to retain their ancient customs, habits, and modes of government.

Amatian is a little piece of China in the heart of Mexico. It has built a Tatar wall around itself, and no man may pass that wall without the permission of the authorities. In Amatian strangers are looked upon with suspicion and mistrust to such an extent that not even traders are allowed in the city without a special permit from the authorities. All these things have contributed to keep Amatian the curious community it is. It cannot be called a nation or even a tribe, for the estimate of the size of the population of the whole people is variously put at from 5.000 to 15.000. The town itself is not over 3.000, but considerable territory around it is in a sense tributary to it.

The people of Amatian, especially women, are very fond of dress, and they are skillful in needlework. Upon their holiday dresses they lavish a great deal of patience, time, and labor. Some of the Amateca women when young are very beautiful, and in general they have much better features than those of most of the other Indian tribes that surround them. Even thurs. Their industry, the tranguil lives they lead ond

the women when they get older possess pleasing features. Their industry, the tranquil lives they lead and the better food they receive and have received for at least three generations are probably responsible in a

least three generations are probably responsible in a great degree for this.

When the Spanlards landed in Mexico, near Vera Cruz, and began the march to the Aziec capital, the Emperor Montezuma sent several messengers and spies to bring him news of the mysterious strangers. Among others sent was Ocelotl, or the Tiger Prince, as he was known in history and legend. Ocelotl was one of the best Aztec artists, and the Emperor commissioned him to make sketches of the invaders so that he might judge of them by their appearance.

Ocelotl brought back a complete report to the Emperor and gave it as his opinion from what he had seen of the strangers that it would require all the strength and cunning of the Aztec empire to contend against them. Montezuma was so angry at this unfavorable report that he ordered Ocelotl to be publicly burned as a coward who wished to frighten , with childish tales the courage of his warriors, until then ever successful.

ever successful.

There is a curious legend still told by the Amatecas to the effect that Oceloti stopped at Amatian on his way back from Vera Cruz and that the people flocked about him to hear what he had to say. Oceloti told them of the fair faces of the strangers, their garments which shope as bright as the sun itself, the great beasts they rode, and how they came armed with weapons of the god of thunder and lightning. The people of Amatian held a meeting in the public square and when the chiefs had heard the story of Oceloti they decided that the newcomers were indeed the warriors of the Emperor of the Sun and that there was, therefore, no use whatever in opposing them. So they sent a message to Cortes saying that they had decided to become his friends.

Whatever truth there may be in this legend it might well have been true, for it embodied in it the characteristics of the Amatecas as a people. They have ever been clever diplomatists.



THE HO

GARDEN CALE

Order Bulbs now,

Order Bulbs now,
Fruits, etc.
Plant: Many Hardy
ther: Bulbs, and es
Delphiniums, Gaillard
Strawberries, Primros
Plants, Coleworts.
Pot: Narcissi, Scill
Sow: Prickly Spir
Colewort, Cauliflower,
and Cabbage, Endive,
rot, Mustard and Cre
Melons in heat, Primi
for Spring, Mignonett for Spring, Mignonet Parsley, Tomato.

PRACTICAL



Farmers' Institute noon in the Court Thornber, Hortica Agricultural Colle very entertainingly care and fruit pe Prof. Thornber is

speakers that has and his remarks attention, and nun him at short interv He spent a goo ideas as to the be trees, illustrating on a blackboard. favor of low-heade able than tall trees it had been ascert costs nearly doub from tall trees as fr trees, he said, she closer than  $27\frac{1}{2}$  for feet, on the triang adopt in planting. on the blackboard, square system 30x acre, while if put trees to the acre tree fillers the dist should be 35 feet, properly placed the then be 16½ feet.

Regarding cult

Thornber was stro

some such crop, as cultivation at the r strawberry culture were generally pla He did not believ crops in the orchard as it detracted from ment of the trees. he said that heavy tive of wood grow fruit buds. Regar that work be start as soon as the 1 thorough, spring ti frequent shallow of mer up to the mide land, if the tillage result will be tha close to the surface of a disc machine, tivation under the the best machine of advice was to qui dle of August, as fo growth up too late to injure the trees, urged his hearers ust, especially wh humus. The best soil is to grow it green crop-such about the best for drilled in between August, and plowe or vetches made a added nitrogen to not making enough

Alfalfa or clove ed as a grass mul water available, a Otherwise it robb strength. He insta who took three exce last year, namely h he had plenty of i while a neighbor a followed the same alfalfa and honey, account of lack of

The professor. able varieties of that where the altihe would recomm Newton Pippin ar needs plenty of varieties that he Beauty, Wagner list down to thre mercial varieties" that he had notice great many sweet he considered this were more in dem sour kinds. The were: Lambert, B

In planting ap that they be set o soil is in good cor

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father, in a was the mur-

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closed by Mr.

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friends of the

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ted his pipe, the narration nderful events

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ry is worth?"

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d with a hurom the room,

Tuesday, August 11, 1908

# SIMPLE LIF



## THE HOME GARDEN

## GARDEN CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Order Bulbs now, and full list of Hardy Plants, Fruits, etc.
Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants in suitable weather: Bulbs, and especially: Phloxes, Pyrethrums,
Delphiniums, Gaillardias, Lilles, Crown Imperials,
Strawberries, Primroses, Polyanthuses, Broccoli, Salad

awberries, Frintoses, Folyanthuses, Dioceon, Balacents, Coleworts.

Pot: Narcissi, Scillas, Chionodoxa, Fressias.

Sow: Prickly Spinach, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, lewort, Cauliflower, Tripoli Onion, Lettuces, Cos, d Cabbage, Endive, Turnips for winter, Horn Carmustard and Cress Radish, Cucumber in heat, lons in heat, Primula, Calceolaria, Hardy Annuals Spring, Mignonette, Forget-me-Not, Grass Seeds, Level Tomato.

### PRACTICAL ADDRESS ON FRUIT CULTURE.



T a meeting recently held in Vernon, before the Farmers' Institute, Professor Thornber, horticulturist of the Washington Agricultural College, of Pullman, gave an interesting lecture on the subject of orchard care and fruit pests.

A well attended meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held on Saturday afternoon in the Court House, when Prof. W. S. Thornber, Horticulturist of the Washington Agricultural College, of Pullman, who spoke very entertainingly on the subjects of orchard care and fruit pests, addressed the meeting. Prof. Thornber is one of the most pleasing speakers that has ever appeared in this city, and his remarks were listened to with great attention, and numerous questions were asked him at short intervals during his address.

He spent a good deal of time in giving his ideas as to the best manner of pruning fruit trees, illustrating his points by chalk drawings on a blackboard. He was very decidedly in favor of low-headed trees, as much more profitable than tall trees; and gave instances where it had been ascertained by experience that it costs nearly double as much to pick apples from tall trees as from low-headed ones. Apple trees, he said, should in no case be planted closer than 271/2 feet apart, and he favored 30 feet, on the triangular plan as the best rule to adopt in planting. He showed by illustrations on the blackboard, that trees planted on the square system 30x30 feet gave only 46 to the acre, while if put in on the triangular plan 55 trees to the acre was the result. With peach tree fillers the distance betwen the apple trees should be 35 feet, and if the peach trees were properly placed the distance all round would then be 161/2 feet.

Regarding cultivation in the orchard, Prof. Thornber was strongly in favor of potatoes or some such crop, as the orchard then got lots of cultivation at the right time. He did not favor strawberry culture in the orchard, as they were generally planted too close to the trees. He did not believe, either, in growing grass crops in the orchard, under ordinary conditions, as it detracted from the growth and nourishment of the trees. In response to a question, he said that heavy winter pruning was productive of wood growth, and summer pruning of fruit buds. Regarding cultivation he advised that work be started early in the spring, just as soon as the land can be worked. Deep, thorough, spring tillage should be followed by frequent shallow cultivation through the summer up to the middle of August. On irrigated land, if the tillage is not good and deep the result will be that the tree roots will remain close to the surface. He gave an illustration of a disc machine, which allowed of close cultivation under the trees, and which he said was the best machine of the kind he knew of. His advice was to quit cultivation about the middle of August, as further cultivatiaon keeps the growth up too late, and fall cold then is liable to injure the trees, killing the new growth. He urged his hearers to sow a cover crop in August, especially where the land was lacking in humus. The best way to put humus in the soil is to grow it in the orchard, and some green crop-such as winter wheat or rye-was about the best for this purpose. It should be drilled in between the trees about the 15th of August, and plowed under in the spring. Peas or vetches made an excellent cover crop, and added nitrogen to the soil where trees were

not making enough growth. Alfalfa or clover could only be recommended as a grass mulch when there is plenty of water available, and a porous sub-soil exists. Otherwise it robbed the trees of too much strength. He instanced a man in Washington who took three excellent crops from his orchard last year, namely honey, alfalfa and apples. But he had plenty of irrigation, and a porous soil. while a neighbor a short distance away, who followed the same plan, got smaller crops of alfalfa and honey, but hardly any apples on account of lack of these conditions in his or-

chard. The professor, speaking of the most suitable varieties of apples for this district, said that where the altitude did not exceed 1,400 ft., ne would recommend planting Spitzenburg, Newton Pippin and Winesap. The Winesap needs plenty of moisture. The next three varieties that he would name would be Rome Beauty, Wagner and Jonathan. "Keep your ist down to three or four of the best commercial varieties" was his advice. He said hat he had noticed that there were not a great many sweet cherries in this country, and he considered this a mistake, as sweet varieties were more in demand on the market than the sour kinds. The varieties he recommended

were: Lambert, Bing and Royal Anne. in planting apple trees he recommended that they be set out in the fall, provided the

should be planted in the spring. An apple tree should be cut off eighteen inches above the ground, one-sixteenth of an inch above a bud. Peaches should be cut from 12 to 14 inches, cherries and pears from 24 to 30 inches.

Going on to orchard pests, Prof. Thornber said that he was glad to know that we had no codling moth north of the international boundary line, but if it ever arrived it could easily be fought with arsenate of lead spray, under high presure, when the apple petals are falling. Apple scab is a bad pest in eastern Washington and he saw several traces of it in this country. It is easy to keep down the scab; but there is a danger of "russeting" or scalding the apples when applying the spray. The proper method to follow is to spray with the Bordeaux Mixture, just when the blossoms are showing pink—an application of the spray later on will probably scorch the fruit. As for lime and sulphur applications for this, he had been experimenting with it, but was not yet prepared to say that it would give satisfactory

Peach leaf curl was common wherever peaches are grown. Spray early for this troule, just before the buds open, with either Bordeaux Mixture or lime and sulphur.

Peach mildew was a trouble that was frequently met with, and for this Bordeaux Mixture should be used, just before the buds expand. Another very

effective mildew remedy is the "Cupram Spray," which is made as follows:

Five oz. copperas, pints water; mix and add with 3 pints strong ammonia. Dilute this with from 45 to 60 gallons of water. This is the first time this formula has been given This will not out. stain the fruit - or even roses-and has been thoroughly tested for mildew, and always proved effective. It can be used effectively on gooseberries; but the best spray for that fruit was to use lime sulphur early in spring before the buds start to expand. Do this and there will be no difficulty with mildew on gooseberries. If this was not done, and it became necessary to spray gooseberries for mildew later in the season, "Liver of Sulphur, 1

oz. to 2 gals. water, could be used. The best means he knew to eradicate leaf blight, rust and mildew from a strawberry patch was to mow the leaves as soon as the crop is off, let them dry and then burn them on the ground. Then spray whole patch. round and all, with Bordeaux mixture, and the plants next year will be clean.

The pear leaf blister or mite is a common pest, and to com bat it successfully the trees must be sprayed with lime and sulphur early in the spring, when the

buds are expanding. This will catch another pest, the bud moth, at the same time. The pear or cherry slug should be treated with an application of dust-ashes, earth dust or lime-if the slugs were on the fruit. Then, as soon as the fruit is off, spray with arsenate

Pear blight is a difficult problem to handle, and can't be reached by sprays. The only thing to do is to cut it out. The saw or knife should be sterilized in carbolic acid after each appli-

A common disease in old orchards is the apple canker or sun scald. For this trouble spray with Bordeaux Mixture of double the ordinary strength, between the 1st and 15th of

Apple spot, or punk, or brown knot should be treated by a thorough application of Bor-

deaux Mixture in winter. The kerosene emulsion is the best remedy for green aphis and is made as follows: 1/2 lb. whale oil soap, i gallon water, 2 gallons kerosene, diluted 8 or 10 times with water. It must be thoroughly emulsified before using, or it will burn the trees.

Don't irrigate too much, was the advice given by Prof. Thornber. Less water and more cultivation was the keynote of his address on this point. In Washington they were now using one-fourth as much water and five times as much cultivation as was the case five years ago, and much better results were being obtained. They found that under this system they got better color, flavor and uniformity of size in their fruit.

Establish and maintain a reputation for soil is in good condition; but all other fruits honest packing, was another piece of advice March. Daphne Mezereum, with fragrant

upon which he dwelt very emphatically. these methods such results would certainly be obtained as those which made the Washington fruit famous. He knew that this could be done here, because it had been followed out in the shipment sent to the International Exhibition last year when Okanagan fruit from Kelowna captured the \$100 gold medal in competition with Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

## FOR TOWN GARDENS

Despite the many difficulties to be contended with, there is no reason why, with good cultivation and a selection of suitable plants, town gardens should not be kept bright and interesting through the greater part of the year. Even in the heart of large towns and in the most smoky atmosphere and confined position there is a fair number of plants which may be depended upon to thrive and bloom freely, while under the improved conditions and comparatively pure air to be found in the outskirts a great variety of hardy shrubs, perennials, bulbs and annual flowers may be

One great difficulty to be encountered in the cultivation of town gardens is the poor nature of the soil, and before commencing to plant such a garden, it would certainly be good policy to lay in a quantity of short stable ma-

THE BUNGALOW GIVES INSPIRATION FOR THE SIMPLE LIFE

MANY HANGING BASKETS FILLED WITH TRAILING VINES MAKE

nure and as much mellow fibrous loam as is

procurable, then, by deeply trenching the soil,

adding manure freely to the lower spit and

placing a few spadefuls of loam round the

roots of each plant when placing in position, a

good start is ensured. The subsequent cultiva-

tion consists mainly in keeping the surface soil

loose and open by hoeing, in giving plentiful

supplies of water in dry weather and in the

frequent use of the hose or syringe, so that

Selection of Suitable Plants for Town Gardens

thinly, bearing in mind that after two or three

years' growth they will occupy considerable

when so planted that the natural outline of

each can be seen from all points. Evergreen

shrubs in particular are, I think, often used to

excess in small gardens, and although useful

for forming a background of green foliage,

they should not be employed to the exclusion

of the many beautiful deciduous species. Those

I would recommend are Euonymus (both

green and variegated), hollies in many varieties, Laurustinus, Berberis Darwinii with

orange and B. stenophylla with golden yellow

flowers, common box and Aucubas, taking

care to include a plant or two of the male

variety of this latter in order to obtain a pro-

fusion of the beautiful berries on the female

plants. In addition to these, Crataegus Pyra-

cantha, C. P. Lalandi and Cotoneaster Simonsii

one of the best town plants, the slender shoots

being covered with golden yellow flowers in

Of deciduous shrubs Forsythia suspensa is

may be used as wall plants.

space, and that they are always more effective

Hardy Shrubs.-These should be planted

the foliage may be kept fresh and clean.

A HAPPY PORCH TRIM

pink flowers, usually blooms in February and will succeed in fairly open situations; it is a slender-growing dwarf shrub and should be planted in small groups to produce the best effect. Pyrus (Cydonia) japonica bears crimson flowers in April, and may be used either for training on a wall or grown as a bush in the open; the white variety should also be grown. P. Maulei is a dwarfer variety with brick-red flowers. Prunus Pissardi is very effective with its white flowers and deep maroonpurple leaves, as is also P. triloba fl-pl. with double rose pink flowers. A succession of bloom may be maintained by growing, besides the ordinary lilacs, the Persian Lilac, a smallgrowing shrub very suitable for town gardens, the Diervillas or Weigelas, with crimson, rose or white flowers, and the Mock Oranges (Philadelphus). Other valuable shrubs for town gardens are the white Portugal Bloom (Cytisus albus), Cytisus scoparius andreanus, with crimson and yellow flowers, and the double variety of the Jew's Mallow (Kerria japonica fl. pl.). Azaleas of the mollis type will succeed if grown in peat or a mixture of peat and loam free from lime. To enumerate the many plants other than shrubs which may be successfully grown in towns would occupy so much space that I must content myself with mentioning a few which will grow and flower will in almost any situation, provided they are given good soil and

cultivation. For spring flowering there is a large choice of bulbous plants. Snowdrops, Scillas and Crocuses should be massed in clumps towards the front of borders or used as edgings for beds of other bulbs. Narcissi in great variety may be planted between shrubs or hardy perennials; Hyacinths and early Tulips are useful for beds, while the tall late flowering cottage and Darwin Tulips produce a brilliant effect in herbaceous borders, and are valued as cut flowers. Of other plants Wall flowers are indispensable, mauve and purple Aubrictias and yellow Alyssum can be

used for edgings and the double Arabis will produce sheets of white Stock-like flowers in April and May. The Doronicums are vigorous growing perennials, with large yellow flowers, and are useful for planting between shrubs. In shaded positions Primrosalpine Auriculas and Polyanthuses may be planted in light soil composed of loam and leaf-mould.

Summer and Autumn flowering peren-nials—From May to the end of October the garden may be kept bright with many hardy perennials. Irises, more particularly those known as German Irises, are very valuable town plants, and for planting in narrow borders or between shrubs are perhaps the most useful

of any. Good varieties are the common blue Iris; Queen of May, rose lilac; Mrs. H. Darwin, white; Mme. Chereau. white, margined blue; anr variegata aurea yellow. Iris ochroleuca is a tall-growing species with cream and yellow flowers, and I. aurea is of similar growth, the flowers being golden yel-

For the back row of borders the herbaceous Lupines are valuable, and should be planted in well-manured soil, and between them may be placed some of the Day Lilies, such as Hemerocallis flava, H. fulva and H. aurantiaca. Other early summer flowering plants are the Paeonies, both the old double red and the double and single Chinese varieties; Campanulas, such as C. pyramidalis, C. persicifolia and C. latifola; Delphiniums, Oriental Poppies and such Lilies as L. croceum, L. candidum, L. umbellatum and L. testaceum.

For edgings in town gardens there are no better plants than Pinks, good varieties being Mrs. Sinkins, Albino, Her Majesty and Paddington. Carnations are also excellent town plants, more especially if raised from, seed in preference to growing named varieties. Both the biennial and the perennial Evening Primroses (Enothera) succeed well in town gardens, while for shady borders the Funkias are useful for their handsome foliage and lifac flowers. F. sieboldiana major produces the largest and handsomest leaves, while some of the varieties of F. lancifolia have foliage margined or variegated with gold, white or silver.

Suitable plants for late summer and autumn blooming include Hollyhocks, Chrysanthemum maximum, with large white flowers; perennial Daisy-like flowers; Coreopsis grandiflora; about the stalk of each plant.

Pyrethrum (Chrisanthemum) uliginosum, a tall growing plant with large white flowers; Rudbeckia Newmani, which grows about 2 feet high and bears yellow flowers with dark brown cone-like centres; Phloxes in many shades of crimson, pink, purple and pure white; these require plenty of moisture in summer, and should be mulched with half decayed manure to keep the roots cool and moist; Sedum spectabile, a handsome plant with glaucous leaves and large heads of rosy pink flowers; and Michaelmas Daisies in many varieties; these comprise flowers in shades of purple, lilac, rosy mauve and pure white, the plants varying from 2 to 5 feet or 6 feet in height, and by a careful selection of varieties, a succession of bloom may be maintained from August to the end of October. Room must, of course, be found for some of the border Chrysanthemums, which are among the best of town plants, and will help to keep the garden bright during September and October; also in shady borders for Anemone japonica.

Annuals and Bedding Plants-Space will only permit of a brief reference to these. Of half-hardy annuals Stocks and Asters may be raised from seed in spring and used for filling beds which have contained spring-flowering plants. Zinnias, Balsams, Salpiglossis and Nicotiana affinis may also be employed for this purpose. The soil for all these should be of a rich nature, and a dressing of decayed manure may be given before planting. Bedding plants such as Zonal and Ivy-leaf Pelargoniums, Calceolarias and Petunias flower best if the soil is not too rich. Cannas will succeed if planted in rich soil and kept well supplied with water and good-sized beds of these plants are very effective. Nearly all the hardy annuals will grow well in towns. These should be sown thinly in good soil, and thinned out to 6 inches or 8 inches apart when large enough to handle. Those of medium height comprise annual Chrysanthemums, Shirley Poppies, Clarkias, annual Larkspurs, Godetias, annual Lupines and Malope grandiflora, while a few of dwarfer growth are Indian Pinks (Dianthus), Viscaria, Linum grandiflorum, Limnanthes Douglasi, Candytuft, Dwarf Nasturtiums and Virginian Stock.

## TIMELY GARDEN HINTS

The garden hose, or other means of watering is likely to be called into frequent use this month. All amateur gardeners do not understand how to apply water to flowerbeds. Do not stand to one side and throw the water at the plants. If you are using a hose, sprinkle with care, and do not allow the water to fall with force enough to wash away the soil. If If you have to bring water from a well or pump use a watering can and apply carefully. The best time to water at this season is in the evening after the sun has set. Give a good soaking while you are about it.

If you want the season of bloom of your flowers prolonged, carefully nip all seed pods and leaves that are drying up. This is especially true of nasturtiums, sweet peas, gaillardias and larkspurs.

Maintain some kind of mulch on the soil. It may be of grass, leaves or other litter, or a dust mulch made by stirring the soil. Roses and the general run of perennial plants are especially helped by a mulch at this season.

To secure pansies that will produce flowers very early the following spring the seed should be sown about the third week in August. The plants will winter well in a cold frame. Old pansy beds may be renewed by cutting off the young shoots around the base, many of which will already be supplied with roots. Plant them in rather sandy soil in a shady place. Keep them well sprinkled, and they will soon root and make vigorous plants to put in winter quarters ready for next spring.

Plant lily bulbs for next summer. Hardy, lilies may be removed or transplanted if necessary. Lily of the valley also can be transplanted late in August or early in September. Buy some raffia for tying plants to

stakes. It is worth more than string and rope, for tying things in a hurry, and making them stay tied. Gladioli should be staked if they are liable to be broken down by wind storms or rains.

Better do this now. Flowering asters should be well watered. Should rust attack the plants badly, spray with

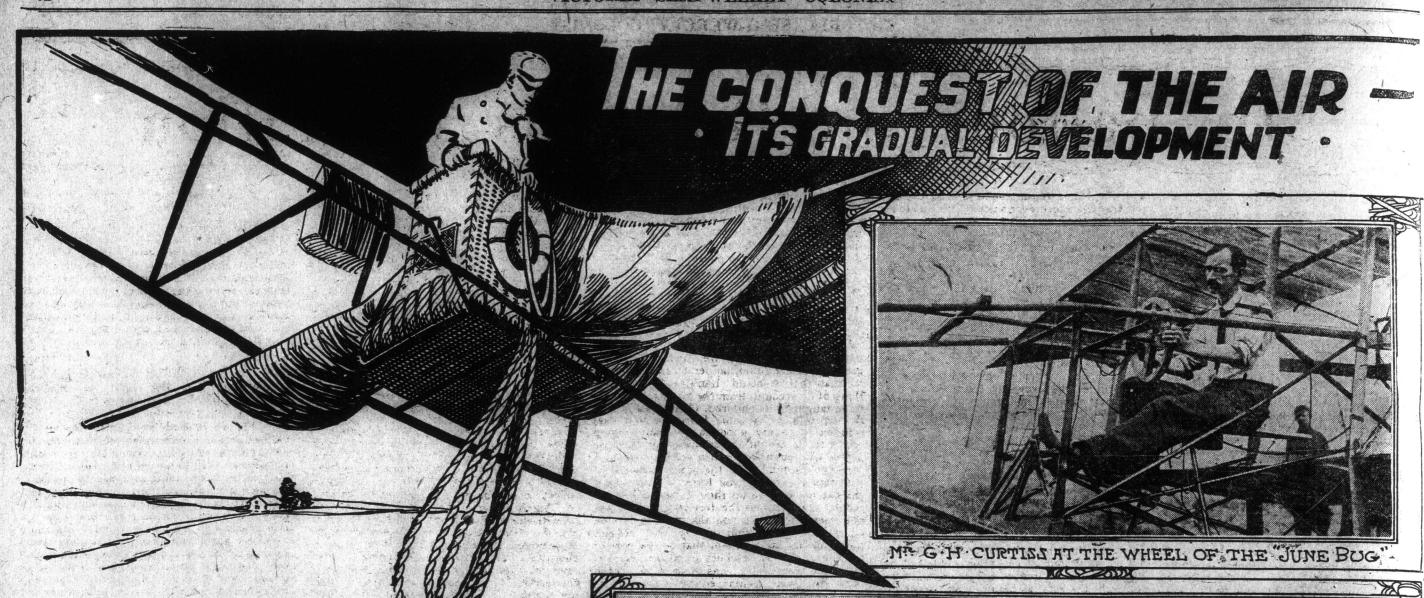
ammoniacal carbonate of copper. To revive cut flowers, put them in warm salt water to which has been added a few drops

sulphate of ammonia. Flowers for exhibition purposes should be cut early in the morning on the day of the show. Place them in a pail or jug of water immediately and put in a cool place until time of exhibiting.

The following annuals produce their flowers quickly after sowing and probably might give some flowers before frost if sown in August and the weather conditions are favorable: Nasturtium, balsam, marigold, Shirley poppy, gypsophila, mignonette, larkspur, calliopsis, candytuft, calendula, sweet alyssum and for climbers, scarlet runners or convolvulus.

Among the perennials that may be sown this month, and transplanted to the border late in the fall or early next spring to furnish bloom for next season, are hollyhock, delphinium, acquilegia, campanula, coreopsis, gaillardia and papaver. If transplanted in fall, protect against

severe freezing winter. Dahlias are heavy feeders. Fertilize the soil once a week while the buds are swelling. For insect pests, there is nothing better than a solution of Paris green, sprayed upon the under side of the leaves. For cut-worms use Sunflowers; Erigeron speciosus, with mauve a tablespoonful of air-slacked lime spread



Times writes: Day by day the general public in England are becoming familiar with such announcements as "Another fine Airship Completed for the French Army!"; "Successful Flight of Count Zeppelin's Airship for 12 Hours, Manoeuvring in Every Direction in Mid-air!"; "Impending Trials of Italy's New Airships!" and so on. During the past week there has been an effort made through the Press' to point out that England is only a third-class Power as regards her equipment for aerial warfare, but the real gravity of the situation has not seized either the public mind

CORRESPONDENT of the London

The following comparison of airships either complete or under construction will enable readers to see that there is apparently no "two-power" standard considered necessary for the United Kingdom in this department of our offensive and defensive forces:

or that of the authorities, much less the Gov-

ernment of the country.

France has at present seven, five of which are models of "La Patrie," which broke loose in a gale and was lost last November. These are stationed in different places; and there are also the "Ville de Paris," a magnificent vessel presented to the French Government by M. Deutsch de la Meurthe, and the "De la Vaulx." built for the well-known amateur aeronaut, the Count de la Vaulx.

Germany has five, respectively the "Gross," "von Parseval," Zeppelin No. 3, Zeppelin No. 4, and another built by Messrs. Seimens and

Italy has two, and they are to be experimented upon by Italian officers, probably this week, near Rome.

The United Kingdom has two approaching completion for further experiments-namely, the Nulli Secundus-unfortunately wrecked last year and another, believed to be of almost identical design, snape and size.

There is no possibility of doubt that Zeppelin No. 4 has advanced in general excellence several degrees beyond that attained so far in the Military Balloon Department at Farnborough; but whereon lies the responsibility or blame for this? Not on the officer in charge of the department, Col. J. B. Capper, R.E., who succeeded Colonel James Templer, and cer-tainly not on Colonel Templer, who for many years had worked hard and loyally, not only in building balloons, designing and commencing airships, training both officers and men to a state of efficiency, but also in endeavoring to convince the authorities of the pressing need for more money to carry out experiments and a substantial annual Government grant.

It seems an anomaly that last week the Chancellor of the Exchequer should announce in the House of Commons his intention of setting aside £6,000 per annum for experiments in tobacco growing in Ireland, whilst that is the exact sum which it is though fit to allocate to the Balloon Department of the Army, at present our only aerial force, constructive, destructive, or instructive.

It is said to be possible that £25,000 will be applied to the official aeronautical section of our national defence system for the forthcoming year, and perhaps that may be considered a great advance by comparison with past years; but such a sum is totally inadequate for any real good to be effected, proper progress ensured, and England's safety from aerial attack made anything like equal to her status on

The old cry that England, being an island, is only secure from attack by the upkeep of a powerful navy is fully recognized by all grades of society and all denominations of politicians, but it is not yet realized that England's safety as an island will vanish if not ensured against aerial attack, and the sooner this fact is ob-

vious to all the better for England. Airships, before aeroplanes, are undoubtedly going to prove enormously powerful factors in any warfare of the future, and later on, doubtless, the heavier-than-air machine will be capable of playing an important part; but if England is to be prepared against all emergencies, money, and plenty of it, must be promptly devoted to the building of airships, to experimental work, to training officers and men in this somewhat new science, to building of sheds or docks in various parts of our coasts to shelter these airships when constructed, and if necessary to provide State aid to the private or civilian inventor or builder of any reasonably good aerial

"Wake up, England!" must be the watchword again, it seems, and it is to be hoped that when the sleepy eyes have been rubbed and the wakening sense sharpened the first and most urgent cry of the now dormant Englishman will be for a substantial Government grant to the Board of Aeronautics, which new Department of the Service is bound ere long. to come into existence.

The same correspondent, in a second article, writes: The previous article on this topic dealt with its importance from a national standpoint, pointing out the immediate need of a substantial Government grant for the construction of aerostats and sheds or docks for them, and for aeronautical training and experimental work, if England is not to be left far behind other Powers in this most modern method of attack and defence.

Ballooning pure and simple and the general principle of supporting human beings in midair by envelopes or gas-filled spheres has occupied the attention of adventurous people in limited degree for many generations. More than forty years ago it was determined to or-ganize a Balloon Department in our Army for experimental purposes, which work was entrusted to Captain, now Sir Charles, Watson. With hardly any funds at his command, a few men, and every conceivable difficulty to overcome, the progress made was slow, but equally sure. Every experienced aeronaut realized now extremely useful a balloon would be for scouting purposes, the range of vision covering an enormous area as the height of the balloon increases. The impossibility of controling or steering spherical balloons, however, greatly restricts their possible usefulness in this direction; so the idea of a captive balloon secured to its starting point by a steel wire hawser appeared to be the only practical one for military purposes. This idea was carried into effect, and numbers of men belonging to the Royal Engineers were systematically trained for captive balloon work. In the abstract this sounds a perfectly simple operation, but "captive" work is far more trying to the aeronaut than the making of a free ascent, a sickness, much like the horrible complaint known as mountain sickness, frequently overcoming even the strongest constitution.

Some few years back the idea of a dirigible balloon or airship was much discussed, and designs for such vessels were prepared by officers of our military Balloon Department and by civilian and professional aeronauts both in England and abroad.

This was a step in the right direction, and the Nulli Secundus was designed, her envelope commenced, and various types of ma-chines considered for working her propellers. Whilst this idea of a navigable aerostat was being slowly carried out in England, aeronauts in other countries were busying them-selves on the same problem, and before the appearance of England's first airship last September several foreign vessels of a somewhat similar type of construction had been launched. As most people will remember, the Nulli Secundus made two or three brief experimental

ent head of the Balloon Department, accompanied by Mr. Cody, brought her from the shed at Farnborough up to London, circling the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and eventually alighting in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, when it was found that the return trip to Farnborough was impracticable. Owing to the envelope's being left inflated and to a very strong wind, which suddenly sprang up in the early hours of the following morning, the Nulli Secundus received a severe shaking and bumping before it was possible to deflate her envelope. This caused a certain amount of damage to her steel rigging, and she was-somewhat ignominiously it seemed to the public-taken back to Farnborough in transport wagons. For this episode many people blamed the construction of the airship, and considered she was a failure. But this was far from being the case; and the damage was of so slight a nature that if it had been desired she could have been repaired and brought out again within the space of a very few days. No doubt much valuable experience was gained by Colonel Capper during these ascents, and during the intervening months various afterations and improvements have probably been carried out, and the expected early reappearance of the Nulli

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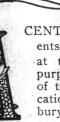
ascents before Colonel J. E. Capper, the pres-THE AEROPLANE JUNE BUG "IN FLIGHT

ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP ABOVE ZURICH

Secundus is awaited with great interest.

in the face of the announcement that the ma-The view of Count Zeppelin's famous air- chine has been totally destroyed after comship is of special interest at the present time, pleting a very successful flight.





of the right of religious education tary schools. (He principle; it was in the world, and great religious dif made fair progress existence for only ready it had between bers, drawn from al league belonged to tached to no specia Church. To hear s think it was a s Church party. of the kind. The 1 ing demonstrated further evidence t sand members of t portion of Noncon cry was for religio minorities, so that e up in the religion of Mr. Balfour, w

longed applause, tlemen,-Your chai clearly explained the Parents' League. doubt whether ther country who does tice of the claim w no man who, if co could find a schem out to perfection, there is not a man be put who would the affirmative. B world of ours a la fection of theory as tice: and I do not come here to addr theory of the Parei that all the signs of that, if there is to I ing system of eleme ciple and expedien of embodying as pe ciples of the Pare tional system of th all know not only versy has absorbed time of Parliament one end of the cou the newspapers, ar countless pamphle we all know that for more than a ge unsettled. There a settlement must a arrived at; and all tations may be, tha may indeed be atta attempting to solve and injustices, in s present system if y new inequalities ar which you are goin and when I hear th 'arrangement" whi discussed in Parliar ways from my heart embodied in these issue, but I wait in ciation of the cond will alone make a fi The E

May I begin by and familiar fact t 1902 was, in so far was concerned, bas tion of the act of It based upon histori some arrangements, work which no are if he had been able had been free to operation. The Go loubtedly right in foundation. It wo impossible to deal as well as with secu lines. And remem education is concerthe plan laid down i hereafter, so far secular education be managed. It is is on the religious criticism has been with which difficu own part, judging the information sides. I should say side there is gross mentaries made up Act, carrying as it tions of the Act of viated them in all Nonconformists con grievance of the mitigated the grie area. There is not grievances which w put it higher than t of 1902. But I qui alies, it found imp have mitigated, but remove, and which

# Balfour on Religious Education

CENTRAL meeting of the Parents' League was held recently at the Queen's Hall "for the purpose of declaring the attitude of the league towards the education question." Lord Salisbury, the president of the league, occupied the chair.

TuesJay, August 11, 1908

Lord Salisbury said that the principle of the league was the maintenance the right of the parent to determine the religious education of his children in elementary schools. (Hear, hear.) It was not a new principle; it was as old as any jurisprudence n the world, and they had applied it to the great religious difficulty of the day and had made fair progress. This league had been in existence for only about nine months, and already it had between 70,000 and 80,000 members, drawn from all parts of the country. The league belonged to no political party, it was attached to no special school of thought in the Church. To hear some people talk one might think it was a special dodge of the High Church party. (Laughter.) It was nothing of the kind. The list of speakers for that evening demonstrated that fact, and there was the further evidence that among the many thousand members of the league was a large proportion of Nonconformists. (Cheers.) Their cry was for religious liberty—for the right of minorities, so that every child could be brought up in the religion of its parents. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour, who was received with prolonged applause, said:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—Your chairman has briefly but most clearly explained the principles underlying the Parents' League. As an abstract principle I doubt whether there is a single citizen of this country who does not feel the irresistible justice of the claim which it enshrines. There is no man who, if consulted as to whether he could find a scheme of education carrying it out to perfection, who would not adopt itthere is not a man to whom that question could be put who would not answer it, I believe, in the affirmative. But there is in this imperfect world of ours a large gap between the perfection of theory and the possibilities of practice; and I do not know that I should have come here to address you tonight upon the theory of the Parents' League if it were not that all the signs of the times point to the fact that, if there is to be any change in our existing system of elementary education, logic, principle and expediency all point in the direction of embodying as perfectly as may be the principles of the Parents' League in the educational system of the country. (Cheers.) We all know not only that the education controversy has absorbed an immense amount of the time of Parliament, has roused passions from one end of the country to the other, has filled the newspapers, and has given occasion to countless pamphlets; we all know that, and we all know that this question, debated now for more than a generation, has yet remained unsettled. There are many who think that a settlement must at all costs be immediately arrived at; and all hope, whatever their expectations may be, that that happy consummation may indeed be attained. But there is no use attempting to solve the existing inequalities and injustices, in so far as they exist, of the present system if you are going to substitute new inequalities and new injustices for those which you are going to remove (hear, hear); and when I hear the words "compromise" and "arrangement" whispered about, talked about, discussed in Parliament in general terms, I always from my heart desire that the aspirations embodied in these words may find a successful issue, but I wait in vain for that clear appreciation of the conditions of the problem which will alone make a final settlement possible.

The Education Acts.

May I begin by repeating the well-known and familiar fact that the Education Act of 1902 was, in so far as the religious question was concerned, based on the historic foundation of the act of 1870; and like all structures based upon historic foundations, it presents some arrangements, some plans, some groundwork which no architect would have chosen f he had been able to select his own site and had been free to choose his own method of operation. The Government in 1902 was unloubtedly right in building upon the historic oundation. It would have been absolutely mpossible to deal with the religious question as well as with secular education on any other lines. And remember that as far as secular education is concerned every one admits that the plan laid down in 1902 is the plan on which hereafter, so far as prophesy can reach, the secular education of this country is going to managed. It is not on the secular side, it s on the religious side, as we all know, that criticism has been made, and in connection with which difficulties have arisen. For my own part, judging as impartially as I can from information which reaches me from all sides, I should say that even on the religious side there is gross exaggeration in the commentaries made upon the act of 1902. That Act, carrying as it did some of the imperfecions of the Act of 1870, mitigated them, alleated them in all the respects of which the nconformists complained. It mitigated the rievance of the Nonconformist teacher; it igated the grievance of the single-school area. There is not one of the Nonconformist grievances which was not alleviated—I do not out it higher than that—by the Education Act 1902. But I quite agree that it found anomalics, it found imperfections, which it might have mitigated, but which it did not wholly remove, and which remain to the present day;

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and it is round these anomalies that the controversy has raged ever since. Now, what lessons may be learnt from this never-ending debate?

Principles in Settling the Question.

For my own part I think that there are several principles that we may lay down which ought to guide, which must guide, every man who tries really to settle the question. In the first place it really is impossible to treat the great efforts which the Church of England has made for generations and is still making in the cause of elementary education as if they had never been made at all. (Cheers.) It really is absurd for any particular legislator to come forward-unless he avowedly comes forward as the mere tyrannical instrument of a temporary majority-it is quite absurd, I say, for any practical statesman to come forward and say that the Legislature may invite a great religious community to spend vast sums of money, to undergo enormous labor and cost, at the invitation of the State, and then to have the results of all those labors and all that expenditure swept away in a momont without consideration, without regard for the cause for which those labors and that expenditure were undertaken. (Cheers.) I do not believe that the Church of England will ever stand in the way of a sound system of education. I do not believe she will ever regard her interests, or her supposed interests, as being in any sense obstacles in the way of a really national system. But to tell me that all the sacrifices which have been made in the past are to count for nothing in the arrangements for the future, and that what is to be done is to be done irrespective of the wish of the great mass of the people—that, I say, is really absurd. (Hear. hear.) That is my first principle, or my first conclusion as to the late controversy.

Contracting Out. My second is that no remedy for the present anomalies can be found in the direction of contracting out. It is not impossible, and it might not be disastrous, to allow schools of great wealth, possessed of ample endowments, to contract themselves out of the ordinary system, just as our great public schools and secondary schools are outside the system, and a large number of private adventure schools. I do not recommend it, but it would have no very disastrous effects. But what would clearly have disastrous effects, educationally, is to alow the poor schools to contract out. (Hear, hear.) Directly you allow the poor schools to contract out, and try to bring them up to their former rate-aided position by merely increas-ing the grant, you only raise the general level of the cost of elementary education. I cannot myself believe that any government will again suggest that contracting out is the proper solu-tion of the question. The third principle I lay down is that no solution will ever be accepted by the people of this country which gives pre-ferential treatment to the Roman Catholics. ear, near.) I am perfectly ready to fight for the Roman Catholic parent, as I am for the Anglican parent; but I will never willingly consent, I will never be a party to any arrangement that gives special privileges to any one communion. (Hear, hear.) Now, if these propositions be granted, in what line is movement to take place if movement be necessary? If we are to alter the system of 1902, in what direction must we move?

Two Alternatives.

two, at all events, that my ingenuity or that of particular love for a majority (laughter); I do those I have consulted has ever suggested. One is a movement in the direction of abolishing religion altogether (No, no) as part of our national system; the other is in the direction of increasing as far as possible the control of the parents over the religion taught to their children, combined with some effective method of teaching that religion. (Cheers.) I do not propose to argue before such a meeting as this the first of these two alternatives. The more we observe the general tone of the educational movement throughout the world, the more convinced shall we become that no greater disaster could happer to any communty than that it should banish religion, as a thing of no account, from the lessons which are to be taught to its children. (Hear, hear.) And if I am told, as by some I may be told, that religion is a very good thing-that religion ought to be taught to children, but that the people who ought to teach it are the parents, I say, Look around upon the actual facts of the civilization in which you live. If you compel the parents to give up their duties as regards secular education to the teachers of your appointment, how can you ask them to divide education in this kind of way, and require them, having taught them that, at the cost of the State, and by teachers in whose appointment the community has a voice, to teach them that their secular education has to be done by that machinery, but religious educa-tion is to be divorced from it? I, therefore, hold—and in this I know I speak the general feelings of my countrymen—I hold that it is not worth while arguing whether we shall preserve religion in the voluntary schools. Religion must be preserved and will be preserved. (Hear, hear.) Well, the only alternative, if you mean, and in so far as it is found necessary, to alter the present system, is to move in the direction of parents' rights (cheers), to modify your system so that parents shall feel what is very good for them to feel-that they have some responsibility with regard to the religion which has to be taught to their children, and that the religion shall be one, not chosen by particular local authority, but chosen by the parents themselves. (Cheers.) Evidently, if the new system is to be on these lines it carries with it two conclusions, to one of which there would be Churchmen who would object, to the other of which there are many

Nonconformists who would object. The Cowper-Temple Clause.

It is quite manifest that if you are going sincerely to endeavor to give the children an effective education in the religion desired by their parents, you have to modify the existing system in voluntary schools and you have alogether to break down that most anomalous and indefensible arrangement, the Cowper-Temple clause in the provided schools. (Cheers.) Your change must be a double change. There are Nonconformist reformers alive to what they consider to be the ustice of their own people, but absolutely blind to the equally obvious injustice that their scheme would inflict upon Church people who wish for only one kind of scheme, and that the provided school. And so little do they know how to use the English language with accuracy (laughter) that they describe this system of universally-provided schools as the control by the locality of the religious education in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the locality. It is nothing of the kind. There are really only two directions-only (Hear, hear.) I do not know that I have any

not know that I have any particular desire to see the children of all parents educated according to the wishes of the majority of some parents; but altogether apart from that, is it not folly to say that the local authority has under the Cowper-Temple clause the power of directing the religious education according to the wishes of the majority when, in fact, it cannot direct the religious education at all? (Cheers.) That has been settled for them by an Act of Parliament, obscure, ambiguous in its wording, but still intentionally designed to prevent the teaching of any particular denomination being given to the children of that de-nomination. Now, that is a system which breaks down altogether at the bar of reason, and which five minutes argument knocks to pieces, and which has not even the practical, advantage of satisfying the community as a whole, but which must absolutely go if parents' rights are to be regarded. (Cheers.) In other words, if you really wish to have a stable and logical arrangement, you will have to allow, indeed to encourage, Nonconformist teaching in Church schools where the Nonconformist parents desire it, and you will have to allow effective denominational teaching in the council schools. That is not all. It is perfectly clear to me that, if religious education is to be effective, experience shows we must encourage the teachers to take part in it. (Cheers.) I do not say that the whole religious teaching need necessarily be carried out by the teachers of the school. I certainly should not refuse the aid of ministers of all denominations whose children were represented in the schools; but in the main, if you want the teaching to succeed, it is desirable to have teachers who will teach it. (Cheers.) On this point I do not pretend to have personal experience, but I have conversed with a large number of experts, and there is almost unanimity on the point that, especially in large schools, it is the teacher alone, broadly speaking—I do not lay down any universal proposition—to whom should be entrusted, not merely the giving of secular education, but of religious education. (Cheers.)

The Selection of Teachers. If that be admitted, we are driven on again by irresistible logic to ask how the teachers who are to teach religion in accordance with the wishes of the parents are to be selected, and this is really the all-important point. I am not going to discuss the question of tests for teachers. That was made, I am well aware, a shibboleth of the platform, but it is a shibboleth quite useless except on the platform. (Laughter.) It carries with it no clear or definite meaning to any thinking man, and its whole object and effect is to call down cheers at the moment and possibly to obtain votes. (Laughter.) The recent discussions in the House of Commons have shown beyond doubt that the Government themselves are aware of all the ambiguity which lurks under that well-worn formula. In the strict sense of the formula I do not believe that any human being wants to impose tests, and what is more, I do not believe tests have ever been imposed. (Cheers.) But if you ask whether the abolition of tests means that no inquiry is to be made, no information received as to the capacity of the teacher to undertake the teaching of religion which is part of his duties, I say, in the first place, that

is an absolutely absurd position to put any of

those responsible for teaching in; and, in the

second place, the Government themselves, in

the stress of argument and with the-I will not

them, for to that, I believe, they are wholly indifferent, but with the case of the Jews and of the Roman Catholics before them—the Government themselves have been obliged to admit that the idea of refusing to ask whether, for example, a teacher in a school, where all the children 'are Roman Catholics, is a Roman Catholic and a man of genuine piety and of teaching ability in religious matters-to refuse that right is really grotesque. What the Government would concede to the Roman Catholics or the Jews in this respect is a thing which the Church of England and every other denomination has the right to require. (Cheers.) I do not care what is to be in the Education Bill, provided it be left open to. those who are responsible for the selecting of teachers, not to ask offensive questions, not to put preposterous tests, but simply to make themselves acquainted with the broad fact, Can this teacher teach that which we are employing him to teach? (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour, after giving a resume of his previous points, said:-There only remains the fifth step to take, which is to ask who is to have the control of the appointment of those teachers who are to give religious as well as secular education. I would venture to say that there must be some kind of veto by the parents upon the selection of the teacher who is to teach their children religion. That is in strict conformity with the objects of the great association which I am addressing, and it appears to me to be perfectly practicable. Whether this Government or any Government will feel that after all the debates we have had the real outstanding grievances of any class in the community are so great that the labor and turmoil of another Education Bill must be undertaken I know not. But if the task is again undertaken by a responsible Government there can, I think, be no doubt that the lines on which they ought to proceed are in the direction which I have ventured briefly to indicate. They are in conformity, as Lord Salisbury told you just now, with the natural jurisprudence which is older even than the common law of England. They are in conformity with all our instincts. They are, I believe, not impracticable. They are in harmony with the highest religious interests of the country. They favor no denomination above any other denomination. They give equal justice all round. In other words, it is a reform on lines which will stand the most rigid scrutiny and the most pitiless logical investigation. It has in it, therefore, some basis of perpetuity, and if the people of this country are indeed discontented with the historic foundation upon which the religious system of the Act of 1902 was founded, let them by all means sweep it away. But do not let them attempt to substitute for one anomaly another anomaly, for one cause of scandal and other and yet greater cause of scandal and offence. Let them boldly take the clear, rational, broadminded course which I have ventured to lay before you tonight, and then, and then only, we shall have found the method by which the highest interests of religion will be found compatible with State education. (Cheers.)

say the case of the Church of England before

The Dean of Canterbury moved:-"That this meeting affirms the right of parents to determine the character of the religious teaching of their children in the schools of the country, and to have such teaching given in school hours by teachers who are qualified and be-lieve in what they teach." He said that it was only within the last two years that in England, for the first time, an attempt had been made to override the elementary and primitive principle of the right of the parent to have his children educated according to his own religion. When elementary education was reorganized in 1870 under Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone, there was not a shadow of an attempt or a suggestion to dictate to the parents of England what should be the form of religious education which their children should receive. The question really, even by the admission of their op-ponents, came to this—whether there were deep characteristics in the Church of England education which they valued as much as the Roman Catholic and the Jews valued theirs. He asked them-Were there? (Loud cries of Yes.") Then it was for them to stand firm and listen to no talk of compromise which would obliterate Church of England schools. (Cheers.) They might be a minority, but let them be a stiff-necked minority in this matter. (Cheers.) They had had signs in the last two or three months that in some quarters where they should look for leadership there might be too great a disposition for compromise; but the principle they were asserting that night was not one alone for the clergy and Bishops to maintain, but for the parents to fight for, and it, but so great a part as to permate and in-have like the Church parents of Lancashire, there need be no fear of the result. (Cheers.)

Lord Balfour, in seconding the resolution, said that he believed that no more unstatesmanlike utterance in this matter was ever made than the brief and prompt declaration that minorities must suffer. (Hear, hear.) If we were to have a national system of education, religious education must not only be a part of it, but so great a part as to permeate and influence the whole of the instruction given to the children. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried with acclama-

Votes of thanks to Mr. Balfour and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

# The Milton Tercentenary at Cambridge

HE tercentenary of the birth of John Milton was celebrated recently at his college, Christ's College, Cambridge, were an iconographical and bibliographical exhibition has been open during the last twelve weeks. The Master and Fellows of Christ's entertained at dinner in the college hall some leading members of the University and a number of distinguished men of letters.

The college was represented by the Master, Dr. Peile, Prof. Skeat, Mr. Cartmell, Dr. Shipley, Mr. Norman McLean, Dr. Haddon, and others, many of the guests being in academical robes. The scene in the hall, with its fine linen-fold oak panels-the hall where Milton studied and where he recited some of his early works—was striking. The menu card includ-ed a reproduction of the Onslow portrait of Milton and a poem in the Miltonic manner by Mr. Austin Dobson.

The toast of "the King" was proposed by the Master, who also offered a welcome to his guests; and the toast of "The Immortal Memory of John Milton" was proposed by Mr. J. W. Mackail, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.

Professor Mackail said that Milton's primacy in English poetry might be said to have been first publicly proclaimed by Addison and established by Johnson, but he had never wanted his followers, his admirers, his critics, in his own University. Johnson's suggestion that he was rebellious at college by his remaining there for nearly eight years. Cambridge left an indelible impress on his genius, and the only one of his contemporaries to be mentioned in "Paradise Lost" was Galileo, one of the intellectual founders of Cambridge. He called him "the Tuscan artist," as if to indicate that science and art were inseparably in con- in a different atmosphere from his contem-

junction. So they were in Milton's poetry, in which the science was as wonderful as the art. The art was science applied to thought and language and transfigured by that creative imagination on which the discoveries of science, like the achievements of art, were ultimately based. In the science of his art Milton stood alone among the English poets, and it was this which made him, in the full sense of the word, a classic and set him in the same circle with Virgil and Sophocles, in lonely and splendid eminence. Thus in the dazzling roll of Cambridge poets. Christ's College took precedence of any other college, for the poet did what could only be done once in the progress of any literaturehe attained perfection. Perfection was what Milton set before himself. He held aloof from the literature of his own time, and studied in silence, writing little, till the age of 30. "Comus" was written at six-and-twenty, and three more years passed before he allowed it to be published and even then with a cry of pain. It was not that he thought little of it; self-depreciation was never a feature of his character; but even of "Paradise Lost" he seemed to have felt that it was not good enough for John Milton to have written; for his pride and self-confidence were like those of his own fallen archangel. After "Comus" came a gap of 20 years, and then just as that long strenuous self-education was complete and perfection was on the point of attainment, he fell blind. When we thought of "Paradise Lost" composed in darkness, preserved in memory, dictated in frag-ments, it might well seem to us the most astonishing of all the products of high genius guided by unconquerable will. In the words of De Quincey, it was not a book among books, not a poem among poems, but a central force among forces. Milton moved on a higher plane,

poraries, who were engaged in civilizing English poetry. He had little effect upon them; he founded no school and gave no impulse of letters, except the impulse given to all true artists when they saw and recognized perfect to art. For perfection he discarded all else, tears and laughter, the common sweetness of earth, the power to move the heart and to bring healing into the lives of men. He stood now as he stood then, awful, magnificent, alone. Professor Mackail concluded his speech by applying to Milton some lines written by Landor of Count Julian. After dinner the company adjourned to the that it was a production of exceptional beauty

new theatre, where a large audience had assembled by invitation to see a performance of Comus by members of the University, assisted by certain ladies. To this performance we shall return. For the present we will only say and fitness, in which scenery, music, and acting alike were very highly to be commended. It may be recorded as an unusual circumstance that the performers, desiring that the honor should rest solely with the author, were particularly anxious that their names should be kept a secret. The masque will be repeated before the public this afternoon, and, and the Milton exhibition will close this evening.

Governor Oglesby once visited the State penitentiary at Joliet to hear complaints of prisoners and inspect the premises. The governor stopped before a cell containing an unernor stopped before a cell containing an unusually ugly man. "My man," said Governor Oglesby, pleasantly, "how did you get here?" "For abducting a girl." growled the man. Governor Oglesby looked him over critically and then said: "Well, I'll pardon you as soon as I get back to Springfield. You could not get a girl in any other way!"

# The Two Admirals-Beresford and Fisher

(By X in the London Daily Mail.)

HE world knows little of its. greatest men," and the truth of a line famous for generations was never more incisively proved than by the profound ignorance of the man in the street concerning the potent and original personality whose untiring gen-

ius has revolutionized naval administration. Lord Charles Beresford you know. Since the signal of "Well done, Condor" was made, his winning, gallant, hot-headed personality has lived in the limelight.

But who is Sir John Fisher? His name is in all mouths. A realistic image of him exists in very few minds. This is in itself the best refutation of a common charge. The First Sea Lord is often described as an advertising admiral. The suggestion has even more than the usual falsehood of half-truth. Sir John Fisher is, above all, the man of his age. The Daylight Saving Bill would not help him to get up earlier than he does. He is a ruthless realist in all things, and what he does not know of human nature is hardly worth knowing. He knows very well that in free countries publicity is a power which no force can ever again suppress, and that it will be used for the wrong purposes if it is not used for the right. Sir John Fisher has believed all his active life in awakening national interest in the navy, and in treating England upon matters affecting the fleet as though this country consisted of forty millions who are, after all, something other than fools. He has advertised the navy. It is untrue that he has advertised himself. If he had he would be the best known instead of the least known of all the creative and prevailing personalities in the service of the empire.

Who is Sir John Fisher? He is a shadow. a rumor, a name. To this day the average citizen is unable to "put a face" upon the name whenever this extraordinary personality is mentioned. One thing about him is, indeed, obvious. The number of his enemies is the tribute to his greatness. Let us be certain of it that people are never popular when they wrench persons and systems by main energy out of the accustomed grooves. Beware when all men speak well of you; and when you find that any man who has done great things is at the same time greatly hated, the probability is that there is much good in him as well as much power. Every strong man in every branch of the public service and in every other sphere of human activity has, sooner or later, to fight for his life; but it will be an ill day for England when we see the triumph of those political and social influences which are tending more and more to make the existence of strong men

The heads of the army are always familiar personages, just as the Horse Guards with its tinels seems always more prominent than the admiralty to the eye of the passerby in Whitehall. Yet the comander-in-chief of the navy is an infinitely more important character than any leader in the land service; and for the last four years the real commanderin-chief of the navy-under the secretary of state-has been Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher. In that period he has stamped a deeper personal impression upon the whole organization of the fleet than had been left upon it since Trafalgar by all previous First Sea. Lords put together. This seems a startling statement, but it is literally true. Let us remember that just as elections are won in the committeerooms, not in the ballot boxes, battles are settled before they are fought; and they are decided by the efforts which have created on one side or the other superior efficiency in time of peace. In modern contests, as Japan showed during the late war, it is the machine that wins; and the improvising genius of a great individual can no longer remedy the vices of bad organization. Von Room did not command in the field, but he created the armies with which Moltke marched to victory.

In the same way Sir John Fisher, though it it probable that he will now never have the chance to show what he might have done in war at sea, has reconstructed from top to bottom the whole mighty machine which will fight our naval battles in the future. Sooner or later our destiny will be decided by the results of the reforming action of Whitehall during the last half decade. The spirit of the present professional head of the navy will work in the conflicts of the future; and in that day of the dread decision, as terrible as Armageddon in its significance for this island, when we shall look back upon the obstruction and the obloquy with which Sir John Fisher has been met at every step of his reorganizing career, we may thank God we had him.

Nominally, the First Sea Lord is sixtyseven. Practically, if vital spirits are any index to a man's real age, he is the youngest admiral in this or any other service. His great opportunity did not come until he was over sixty. Then came a day when there was offered to him the highest prize of a sailor's ambition in time of peace—the position of First Sea Lord. But even that honor he would only take on terms. He carried in his brain a full scheme of reorganization. He believed the training and the distribution of the navy to be perilously out of date. He had watched the change from the wooden walls to iron citadels packed with tremendous and exquisite machinery. Yet there had been no fundamental change since Nelson's time in our method of training officers for their profession. There had been a revolution in our political relations. and it was clear that the struggle of life and

death in the future would be fought in the North Sea and no other place. Yet our fleets were still organized as though the Mediterranean would be, as in the eighteenth century, the chief scene of crisis. Our ships were stationed anywhere but where we would probably have to fight. Sir John Fisher clearly stated his intentions. They were approved. He came into the admiralty to carry them out. That is what he has done. His activities have been revolutionary though constructive. He has been denounced for the sheer daring and resolution of the changes he has introduced. But he was commissioned from the outset to effect them. That is what he was there for. To the foreign mind, as has been said, he has appeared like nothing so much as an incarnated torpedo waiting for its war-head to be fixed on it.

And what has he done? At Osborne he is training the officers of the future to handle the grim machines which have superseded for ever the old vision of masts and sails. He has obtained vastly increased efficiency while reducing expense. He struck out of the esti-

real fighting value. He most mercilessly scrapped scores of weak vessels that could neither attack nor run. He transferred the men to real fighting ships. He created with the inspiration of nothing less than genius the system of nucleus . crews, by which every ship in the reserve—as the silence and swiftness of last week's great object-lesson showed-can be mobilized for war in a few hours. Above all, he swung the whole fleet, as it were, clean found to face the tasks of the future. He recognized that in the twentieth century, as in the seventeenth, the empire will be saved or lost, not in the Mediterranean but in the North Sea. Quietly he massed our strength in the narrow seas until, in Admiral Mahan's words, "Eighty-six per cent of the British battleship strength is concentrated in or near home waters." That settles it for the vast majority of Sir John Fisher's countrymen. They know that battleships are gunplatforms; and not only are the vessels now where we ought to have them, but the gunnery efficiency of our fleet has risen almost by leaps and bounds, and never has been so for-

mates every penny

which did not yield

midable as today. As for personal characteristics, it would tax Mr. Sargeant to paint him. His profile,

like that of most born fighters, juts clean out from forehead to chin, like the bow of a battleship. There is a certain force of expression about it which recalls the "hammer and tongs" captain in Marryat's ballad. The eyes are direct and alive, under brows showing extraordinary powers of concentration. Above them, the forehead is a wonderful network of fine lines, and the mouth is full of humor and ruthless will. His figure is of middle size and active, and if you passed him in the street without knowing him vou would be compelled to look at him twice. His talk is full of the unexpected yet revealing phrases which light up a subject with flashes of conversational lightning. He is as irresistible in anecdote as in energy. Once, when asked what was his favorite text he replied instantly: "And there shall be no more sea!" His motto throughout his career has been that "the frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy." When the Viennese courtiers were abusing Bismarck to the Emperor Francis Joseph, that monarch listened in silence and then said: "I only wish I had him." In reply to Sir John Fisher's assailants the Kaiser might say the same.

(By a Sympathizer in the London Daily Mail.)

The officer whose name is in the mouths of all today is one who, though of distinguished birth, has won every step in his service career by sheer merit. Born in 1846, and therefore sixty-two years of age, Lord Charles Beresford, when he was a mere boy, saved the lives of three persons, and for his gallant conduct received the Royal Humane Society's medal and various clasps. He earned his captaincy by his gallant deed in the little Condor, the one episode which touched the imagination in a not well-managed military execution, for such the bombardment of Alexandria really

Lord Charles ran in under the guns of Fort Marabout with his unprotected gunboat. By his skill in handling her and by the very audacity of his action he escaped injury to his ship and crew and gave very important help

minutes he fought unsupported at close quarters, and only then, when the crisis had passed.

was by a miracle that he escaped.

Again, he commanded the crazy little steamer Safieh, which all but fell to pieces when her guns were fired, and could only steam 21/2 knots against the Nile stream, when

was help sent to him. The Condor, when she was recalled at the end of the attack, was cheered by the whole fleet, and the flagship made her the stirring signal, "Well done, Con-It was for his conduct in the expedition which advanced through the desert to the relief of Gordon that Lord Charles next came

before the public eye. He was there in front of the square with his naval brigade and machine gun at Abu Klea when the dervishes charged the troops. He held his post with his seamen in face of the rush; the dervishes broke in on the little group about the gun, which jammed at this dreadful moment; on his right hand and his left hand comrades were killed, and he himself was scratched by a spear. It

EVERYMAIN DO HIS DUT

"ENGLAND EXPECTS-" SHADE OF NELSON: "I see you're hoisting my old signal." BRITANNIA: "Yes. Une or two of my admirals seem to have forgotten it."

she went to the aid of Wilson and his little party, who had had the misfortune to lose their two steamers and to be left stranded and menaced with hourly destruction by the triumphant dervishes.

Up the river with a tiny party Lord Charles took his old tub. He had to run the gauntlet of a devlish fort, and even the dervishes could not miss so slowly moving a target. They winged the Safleh in the boiler, and she had to lie to, disabled for twenty-three mortal hours, while Engineer Benbow worked below in the sweltering heat to make his name famous as the "man who mended the boiler." and Lord Charles fought above to keep down the enemy's fire. No deed in the Sudan campaign was more thrilling than this, and the glory of it was enhanced by the fact that the rescue of Wilson was safely accomplished:

Lord Charles next distinguished himself in the office of junior sea lord of the admiralty. His irst act was to press for the organization of the navy for war. He urged his superiors to create a general staff and an intelligence department. In 1886 a confidential memorandum written by him appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette, which shocked the careless complacency of the country. But he could not obtain his way, and he resigned office in consequence. Some years later an intelligence department was created, though we are still without a general staff.

The state of the navy is those days was miserable. In force, acording to the late Admiral Colomb-no alarmist-it was not superior to that of France alone. Lord Charles realized the peril, and in 1888 he insisted that an outlay of £20,000,000 on new ships was vital, unless England was to lose the command of the sea. He was attacked with violence, and told by the mandarins to mind his own business, obey tamely his superiors, and to leave the navy to the tender mercies of the politicians and the "responsible experts," who proved conclusively that England did not need another ship, and was overwhelmingly strong. in silencing the Egyptian battery. For ninety But next year came the Naval Defence act,

with its special grant of £20,000,000, vindicating Lord Charles Beresford.

The Naval Defence act was the beginning of the modern British navy. Without it, it is morally certain there would have been intervention in the Boer war. "Battleships," Lord, Charles has said, "are cheaper than battles," and it was largely owing to him that the Brittish battleships were there when the moment of danger arrived.

During the Boer war he was second in command under Sir John Fisher in the Mediterranean. The position was of extreme importance, for there was some reason to believe that a coalition was being formed against England, and there was every possibility of the Mediterranean fleet having to fight. Sir John Fisher, with a courage for which every Englishman should be grateful to him, insisted that the force under his orders should be made equal to its responsibilities. He called for more battleships, cruisers and destroyers. The

> Lord Charles, co-operating with him for the good of the country, did the same.

Violent attacks were made upon both the admirals, Sir John as well as Lord Charles, in the press. On July 3, 1901, the Times declared that Sir John Fisher was injuring discipline "by arrogating to himself the right . . of determining how the naval forces of the empire shall be disposed," and was "impairing/ the morale of the fleet."

Observe that Sir John Fisher did in 1901 exactly what Lord Charles Beresford is censured for doing today, which is only the same as saying that he acted as a capable commander is bound to act. If a commander is given an insufficient force, his plain duty is not, like a Cervera or Mac-Mahon, to march unresisting to unspeakable catastrophe, but to protest, protest, protest; and in the last resort. but only then and after using every imaginable effort, to back his remonstrances by resignation. For defeat at sea means the fall of

the British empire. I pass over Lord Charles' conduct in the days of the North Sea affair. His fleet was the only one ready and concentrated. I come to the date in 1906 when this officer, by the judgment of all in the service, including the present admiralty, was offered the Channel

fleet, which watches over the safety of England, as the "iron corps" on the frontier of Lorraine stand between France and invasion, He declined the command because in his judgment it would have been in danger of defeat in the event of a sudden attack.

He was asked to name his conditions, and did so. The admiralty granted the most important requirements, after a prolonged discussion. It was not Lord Charles' personal position, but the safety of his country which was at stake, and there were hundreds of officers in the "silent navy" who shared his un-easiness. Yet the conditions have not been fulfilled by the admiralty, though many of the ships removed from the Channel fleet have been put back.

As to the personal issue, they are of minor importance. The overshadowing question is that of the safety of the country. No one can deplore more than the writer does the alleged friction between Lord Charles and Sir Percy Scott, or between Lord Charles and the First Sea Lord. All three are great officers with splendid records, and surely even in this hour an appeal to their patriotism will not be in vain. The wrongs are not all on one side. Let us have such a Channel fleet as the conditions demand, and a shipbuilding programme such as Mr. Asquith has promised, and there will be no more trouble and bickerings.
H. W. WILSON.

"M. A. P.," in its issue of July 18 has the following apropos of "The Fight Between the Admirals"

Not the delights of the season; not the surprises and possibilities of the Olympic games; nor the splendid change for the better in the weather-not one of these or a score of others of the usual topics, has occupied so much of the gossip and discussion of the week as the fight between the Admirals. Naturally it is not a subject into the merits of which I have the least notion of entering here. I note, at the same time that this quarrel seems to differ from other service quarrels in the fact that there is evidently a very well planned and or-

ganized press campaign-I rather think on the one side as well as the other. The Times seems to have taken the part of Sir 'John Fisher; the Morning Post and the Standard, as well as the Express, have ranged themselves on the side of Lord Charles Beresford. It is evident that the feud, then, is very hot; and of course it must end in the disappearance of either the one or the other of the two prota-My humbler duty here is to attempt to give

some idea of the personality of the two great

officers. Lord Charles Beresford, naturally,

I can describe better than the other; having

known him for many years as a member of

admiralty did not at once accede to his views, and he brought pressure of every kind to bear, while his subordinate,

the House of Commons. He is almost ridiculously like what everybody's natural impression would be of a British Tar-especially if the Tar were, in addition, of Irish birth. There is not a single detail wanting in the image-I might say the eternal image of the Tar as seen in a score of melodramas and as he presents himself to all our imaginations. The face is round and chubby, the complexion rough, ultra-ruddy, very like that of the typical busman and for the same reason, namely, constant life in the open air; the frame is robust, taut, and alert, a little inclined to stoutness; he walk is somewhat bandy-legged, as is bound to be the case where a man has had to balance himself for years on the rolling deck; the arms are held akimbo-also suggesting the breezy Tar tife; and finally the voice is loud, hearty, and as harmonious as a foghorn. Add to all the ordinary characteristics the friendly and cordial manner of an Irishman-the love of fun, the keen sense of the humorous, and the desire to be friendly with everybody—and you get a fairly good idea of the impression Lord Charles Beresford makes upon people. He is not in the least the inarticulate creature the sailor is supposed to be: he can talk rapidly and almost volubly on any subject he understands; and whenever the Navy Estimates came along in the House of Commons Lord Charles Beresford was certain during his Parliamentary career to make his fair share of speeches. He spoke in such a way as you would expect a sailor to speak, loudly, peremptorily—though there was always a redeeming gleam of fun in his eye and a ready smile on his face, and with that foghorn voice pitched to such a high note that you could hear him down on the Terrace and

Thomas's Hospital. Lord Charles comes of a wild stock; wealthy, powerful, for some generations almost the leading family in the Anglo-Irish aristocracy. The head of the family is Marquis of Waterford, and owner of innumerable acres. Usually also another of them is enthroned in the Archiepiscopal Palace of the See of Armagh, and of course with a seat in the House of Lords in the old days before the Disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church. I remember well an uncle of Lord Charles-Archbishop Beresford of Armagh -he took a prominent part in the Convention which settled the new constitution of the Church after Disestablishment. A courtlier or more aristocratic or distinguished-looking man I never saw. He had the aquiline features of the conquering race; his eyes-which, as in the case of all the Beresfords I have ever seen, were a beautiful blue-shone clear and humorous and perhaps a little frigid, although he was a man of something like seventy when I saw him; and his archiepiscopal dress seemed always like some splendid uniform which got additional grace from the fine features and the stately bearing of the wearer. He intervened but rarely in the debates, but always pertinently, sensibly, and with a judicious combination of unpretentiousness and command, and managed to be a popular figure in an assembly where the majority of the lay delegates at least-being strong Evangelicals-were no friend of Bishops, were almost Presbyterian in their hatred of Prelacy, which, like the stout Protestants they were, they regarded as sav-

even across the Thames in the wards of St.

There was another famous Beresford, who disappeared before my time-a wild, irresponsible creature who brought into the sober mid-Victorian epoch some of the pranks and the orgies of the nineteenth century, when George III. was still King. Some of his exploits made one think that he was just the kind of man Lord Byron would have liked to have a carouse with-through an all-night sitting in Crockford's gambling rooms in St. James's Street, in one of the intervals in which Byron gave up eating potatoes and vinegar, and took to lobster and brandy. I remember as a boy, hearing all kinds of stories of this mad Marquis here in London, where he ran the same kind of career-except that being an Irishman he made it funny and not sombre-as the Marquis of Hastings, who was killed by the loss of the Derby to Mr. Chaplin's Hermit; and Lord Waterford wound up like the English marquis in an early death.

Another Marquis belonged to my own days, and I often saw him in the House of Lords. He also had his day of pranks. One of my recollections is of the day when the newspapers came out with the portentous announcement that he had run off with the wife of Colonel Vivian, a well-known member of the House of Commons, and, indeed, an undersecretary at the moment in the ministry of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell. The career thus begun ended more auspiciously than might have been expected, for the young lover proved faithful to the woman who had given up so much for him-this does not always happen. They settled down at Curraghmore, the family seat at Waterford, and the new

Lady Waterford p voted, and so Chr she died she was the whole country poor, all of anothe \_though, I believ later years. Lord was always, like h the hounds; kept county-Waterford hunting county-g tirely recovered. the House of Lord at its height. I I had when, one House of Lords, trating and rapid the voice proceed reason of my perp ford speaking, but not standing; he sequence of his agonies which his

Tuesday, Aug





on the bas usual of late years summing up of the i and, to a certain exter with regard to it, wh from on the present of is particularly timely f the more recent ev to Canadian finances the conditions of thir time. The Government about twelve years. I tion of the principles they propounded before as been gone over i there remains not ver

ioning it in a review

The three principal finances of Canada ar he, country, the exp the increase or otherw therefrom. The House before 1896 professed declared that the taxa excessive, and promis power it would be the it. Today the matter s the per capita taxation 1908 raised to \$11.70 p 1896, amounting to \$27 year to \$73,000,000, an per cent. increase in vof the history of taxat in taxes has been pai these gentlemen more tion exacted in 1896 has the eleven years and tration under review from the people in ta \$48,000,000 yearly, and in Canada a little ove collection of \$76,000 1 more than six millions pared with about five increase in rate, in votaxation has been inc

Coming next to exparty which when in expenditure of that t cessive, have raised country from \$8.14 in amount of the expen to \$112,000,000 in 1808, that period, being an interesting to know the and three-quarters \$8 by this government of \$71,000,000 yearly, and ditures of the country 000 in 1896. Although period, when we appr and that the expen plated is far and away history of Canada. Th timates of 1907-1908

Supplementary .... 

Bridges ..... Loans-

Quebec bridge ..... Mont. harbor ..... C. N. R. Guaranteed I Excess, 1908-9 over This is extremely account the condition and throughout the woompared with the co you would naturally le and if anything a cur find a very large and sindication in this of a indication in this of a Finance Minister or th of the country or the in the world. If they conditions they have men in business, bank tions always are read But the expenditure a the feature of last ver items of estimates, par These are what you A very large portion works which in the adequate examination

There is also this. dies amounting to sor millions of dollars millions of dollars, tends over a period of if we take for granted prises and will be car expenditures, and inde Government for the las to be no species of expublic help; to expend of each department a criminating sense as the expenditure of Don be avoided. The limite in the Marine and Fig. I believe it made in a

timates were passing t very large figures bef are the initiative vote

er think on the The Times t of Sir John the Standard. ged themselves resford. It is ry hot; and of sappearance of the two prota-

attempt to give the two great ord, naturally, other; having a member of almost ridicunatural impres--especially if h birth. There n the imageof the Tar as and as he preinations. The he complexion at of the typieason, namely, he frame is rolined to stoutndy-legged, as man has had on the rolling -also suggesthally the voice ious as a fogcharacteristics r of an Irishsense of the friendly with good idea of esford makes east the inaripposed to be; volubly on any whenever the the House of ford was certareer to make spoke in such ailor to speak, there was alin his eye and with that foghigh note that ne Terrace and

family is Marfinnumerable of them is enlace of the See ays before the a seat in the Protestant uncle of Lord of Armagh the Convention itution of the A courtlier or ed-looking man line features of -which, as in have ever seen, clear and huid, although he eventy when I I dress seemed orm which got eatures and the He intervened always pertincious combinacommand, and in an assembly y delegates at cals—were no Presbyterian in like the stout garded as sav-

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a wild stock; generations al-

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Beresford, who wild, irresponthe sober midbranks and the when George exploits made e kind of man to have a caght sitting in n St. James's n which Byron negar, and took mber as a boy this mad Marran the same ng an Irishman -as the Marled by the loss s Hermit; and ke the English

o my own days, louse of Lords. s. One of my hen the newsitous announceth the wife of member of the eed, an underhe ministry of ell. The career spiciously than the young lover who had given oes not always t Curraghmore, and the new

Lady Waterford proved so charitable, so devoted, and so Christian a woman that when she died she was deplored as a tragic loss by the whole countryside, and especially by the poor, all of another race and of another creed though, I believe, she became a Catholic in later years. Lord Waterford ended sadly. He was always, like his family, a great man after the hounds; kept the famous pack of his county-Waterford has always been a great hunting county-got a bad fall, and never entirely recovered. He used to speak often in the House of Lords, when the Land War was at its height. I remember the weird feeling had when, one evening, on entering the House of Lords, I heard a voice, clear, penetrating and rapid, and could not see whence the voice proceeded. I discovered soon the reason of my perplexity; it was Lord Waterford speaking, but speaking from his seat, and not standing; he was allowed to do so in consequence of his infirmity. In the end the

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much; and he shot himself in his own palatial

Hot blood, then, runs in Lord Charles Beresford's veins; in his case mitigated by long years of active service, by the hard discipline of the Navy, by great emergencies, out of which he came glorious, in battles by sea and battles by land. In recent years he has been even more alert than ever, and even younger than ever, all because, as he himself puts it, he has had the courage to become an absolute abstainer. And, barring his hot Irish and hereditary temperament, I cannot understand his doing anything very rash or very stupid.

Though he is not Irish, there is a good deal of quicksilver-at least, to judge from his appearance—in Sir John Fisher, too. . I had an opportunity of studying him for three weeks some years ago when he was taking the cure at Marienbad-he was almost as great a lover of that delightful health resort as poor C.-B.; and was a devotee of it long before the

the typical sailor in appearance and manner. A round, bullet-shaped head, a robust, taut, alert body, eyes dark and somewhat protruding, a sallow skin, a compressed mouth, a ready laugh, a quick manner, such is my recollection of his appearance. He is what his looks suggest, I believe, a dynamic man, all motion, activity and power-ready to get up and be at his desk at five in the morning; masterful, clear-sighted, impatient of opposition, and frightened from no purpose by its difficulty or its unpopularity. I know too little about the Navy to pass any opinion on the changes he has introduced; but I gather that they are of a revolutionary character; that steamships have been "scrapped" and thrown away as old iron, with something of the splendid recklessness a great American manufacturer or a newspaper proprietor shows when he throws out £100,000 worth of machinery from a mill or a printing-office two years after installing it, as soon as he has heard of something faster agonics which his malady created proved too King ever set his foot there. Here, again, was and better. In all the old ideas of the places

where attack might come and defence should I also gather from the papers and speeches, has been quite as revolutionary—filling up with vessels spots which were left bare and tion under the old regime. This policy finds, of course, its crux in the regions in and about our own Isles; for there it is that if there were to be an attempted descent on the United Kingdom the Navy would have to fight and win or die, and therefore the number of ships to be placed in this point or that is one of the vital problems of national security. It is no wonder that there should be hot differences of opinion on problems so supreme; and that as men differ on points so cardinal,

I gather that Lord Charles Beresford differs fundamentally on this point from Sir John Fisher; that he regards himself as deprived of the number of ships which are necessary for of a wife have you got?" "Well, sir," was the the safety of the positions he has to defend; and that two masterful men, finding themselv- I canna' say she's His masterpiece."

es at variance on such an issue, are fighting therefore be always ready, Sir John Fisher, their battle with something like personal ferocity. How will it all end? A little date perhaps will supply the key. Early next year the command of Lord Charles Beresford comes leaving bare places where there was conges- automatically to an end; and it is obviously the desire of Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna to look to that date as relieving them from the painful necessity of going to extremes; and thus the dispute will for the moment be ended. But Lord Charles Beresford is an old electioneerer, and an old member of Parliament, and it is possible that we shall hear the next chapter unfolded at Westminster. May I be there to see!

> A Scotch laboring man, who had married a rich widow, exceptional for her plainenss, was accosted by his employer: "Well, Thomas," he said, "I hear you are married. What sort response, "she's the Creator's handiwork, but

# THE POLICY OF SPEND, SPEND, SPEND

livered by Mr. Foster in the closing days of the session, in which he reviewed the financial record of the Government: Mr. Speaker, before the House goes into committee of supply, I want to make a few remarks with reference to the financial condition, as it appears, and the outlook on the basis of that condition. It has been usual of late years for the Opposition to make a summing up of the matter, presenting the figures and, to a certain extent, embodying their own position with regard to it, which custom will not be departed rom on the present occasion. It seems to me that it particularly timely at this period to review some the more recent events and transactions in relation

Canadian finances and to present in concise form the conditions of things as it appears at the present time. The Government has been in power now for about twelve years. It is an old story to make mention of the principles they professed and the politics they propounded before they came into power. That has been gone over in successive years until I think there remains not very much more necessity for men-tioning it in a review of this kind.

The three principal points in connection with the finances of Canada are: the taxation collected from the country, the expenditures which are made, and the increase or otherwise of the public debt resulting therefrom. The House knows that the Liberal party before 1896 professed to be in favor of low taxation, declared that the taxation at that time imposed was declared that the taxation at that time imposed was excessive, and promised that when they got into power it would be their privilege and duty to reduce it. Today the matter stands something like this; that the per capita taxation of 1896, \$5.46 per head, was in 1908 raised to \$11.70 per head. The total taxation of 1896, amounting to \$27,700,000, was raised in the last year to \$73,000,000, an increase of \$45,200,000, or 163 per cent. increase in volume of taxation. The student of the history of taxation would find that \$252,000,000 in taxes has been paid during the administration of these gentlemen more than if the level of the taxation exacted in 1896 had been maintained, and that in tion exacted in 1896 had been maintained, and that in the eleven years and three-quarters of the adminis-tration under review \$544,000,000 have been taken from the people in taxation, an average of about \$48,000.000 yearly, and that each day there is collected in Canada a little over \$200,000 as against a daily collection of \$76,000 in 1896. There are not many more than six millions of tax payers in 1898, as compared with about five millions in 1896; so that the increase in retail in volume and in yearly amount of increase in rate, in volume, and in yearly amount of taxation has been increased far away and above the

increase of population. Coming next to expenditures, we find that party which when in opposition was opposed to the expenditure of that time as being alarmingly exexpenditure of that time as being alarmingly ex-cessive, have raised the per capita expenditure of the country from \$8.14 in 1896 to \$18 in 1908, and the amount of the expenditure from \$41,700,000 in 1896 to \$112,000,000 in 1808, an increase of 70½ millions in that period, being an increase of 165 per cent. It is interesting to know that in that period of eleven years and three-quarters \$533,000,000 have been expended by this government of economy, which amounts to \$71,000,000 yearly, and that the average daily expenditures of the country are \$303,571, as against \$114,000 in 1896. Although this has been the history of the ordinary expenditure of the country during that period, when we approach the period of 1908-1909 we and that the expenditure authorized and contem plated is far and away the greatest of any year in the history of Canada. The following table shows the es-timates of 1907-1908 and the estimates of 1908-1909,

Supplementary \$ 2.105.105	\$ 5,329,633
	119,237,091
Main Supplementary 11,018,605	10,665,657
Other items 100,000	2,850,000
	2,850,000
Dounties (estimated) 2,000,000	2,000,000
	Control of the Contro
Total	\$140.957.381
	\$ 19,544,152
Subsidies—	
Bridges	800,000
Pollwaye	22,566,300
10.11ways 0,000,000	22,500,500
	\$ 23,366,800
Loans-	
Quebec bridge 6.678.200	
	A CALL WALL STORY
C. N. R. Guaranteed Bonds	11,067,000
. /	
Total \$136 106 429	\$174,586,681
Excess, 1908-9 over 1907-8	\$38,480,252
This is extremely illustrative when	we take into
	Supplementary

account the condition of financial affairs in Canada and throughout the world at the present time as compared with the condition in 1907-1908. Where you would naturally look for prudence and economy and if anything a curtailment of expenditures, you and a very large and significant increase. There is no ndication in this of any appreciation by either the Finance Minister or the Government of the condition of the country or the financial conditions prevailing the world. If they have any appreciation of those onditions they have not met them as most prudent in business, banking, commercial or other posions always are ready and think it prudent to do. but the expenditure as outlined for the present year as a feature in it which is somewhat different from e feature of last year, as I find by looking over the ms of estimates, particularly of the supplementaries, nese are what you might call pregnant estimates. very large portion of them are for the beginning of orks which in the very hurried and altogether in-equate examination that could be given as the esates were passing the House, promised to run into y large figures before the works for which these the initiative votes shall have been carried to

There is also this year the item of railway subsiamounting to some twenty-three or 'wenty-five ons of dollars, which of course ex-s over a period of years and calls for large sums, take for granted that these are bona fide enter-s and will be carried out. Looking over these ditures, and indeed over the expenditures of this ernment for the last five or six years, there seems in o species of expenditure which is barred from the help; to expend seems to be the great object a department and there seems to be no dis-ating sense as to what are proper objects for enditure of Dominion moneys and what should be avoided. The limited examination which was made in the Marine and Fisheries Department, and which I believe if made in almost any other department of

the Government would be equally indicative of the general tenor of the expenditures, has shown I think to the satisfaction of everybody who has read that report that the evidence, that there was, according to the commissioners, an utter lack of care and prudence and business foresight, and in fact of directive power and of, conscience in the expenditures which were made. During the second commission we have had the fact brought out that over \$200,000 were actually thrown away within the last two or three years in the Marine and Fisheries Department alone on account of the patronage list, purchases within the knowledge of the deputy and the officers which were larger than, they should have been, had the patronage list not ruled and had business foresight and discrimination

one of the most reprehensible troubles that we find in the passing of votes and initiating expenditures and undertaking works in this country is what I hope I am not too strongly naming as the absolutely false misrepresentation of the expenditure made, either through carelessness or worse, by the department or the minister in charge of the massing. It is not that misrepresentation of the expenditure made, either through carelessness or worse, by the department or the minister in charge of the measure. It is getting to be almost the invariable rule that you cannot place any reasonable reliance upon the estimate which a minister will give you with reference to the completion of a work undertaken by a vote of Parliament and the granting of money for the initial proceedings. I shall mention only two instances of this, one on a small scale and the other upon a very large scale. First, we have the Royal Mint. The statement made was that the mint would cost us an outside figure of \$350,000. And, although there was some opposition, the House concluded that if a mint could be had for that amount it would pass the vote; and it did pass it on these statements. The mint, when it is finished, will have cost very close to \$650,000, which is \$300,000, or nearly that, above the estimate. That is an example which might be multiplied hundreds and hundreds of times, showing inder-estimates of the same extent, or at least a great extent in what may be called the smaller transactions. But what I wish to take up now is the largest transaction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. That was a very large undertaking for the people of this country, an important undertaking. And in presenting the scheme the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance were on their honor and on the responsibility of their high offices which have the power of authoritative recommendations and explanation of the measures which are brought before the House. The Prime Minister studied the question, gathered his information and placed a statement of the financial cost to the country, as well as other statements, before the House. the financial cost to the country, as well as other statements, before the House.

Now, I do not wish to misinterpret anyone, so I ote from 'Hansard' of 1903 where the speech of the Prime Minister is reported,

where the speech of the Prime Minister is reported, the statements he then made.

The sum total of the money to be paid by the government for the construction of that line of railway from Moncton to the Pacific ocean will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000, and not a cent more Well, Sir, the Finance Minister takes up the mat-

In order to be absolutely certain, he says that although he finds that he has made a proper calculation as to the cost of the road, he adds 25 per cent. to the cost, making the \$25,000 eastern section cost \$31,250 per mile, and the \$28,000 for the other, to cost \$35,000 per mile. Then he carries out the same actual calculation, and says that to provide for that advance, if ever that advance is required, the actuarial sum required would be \$31,725,706. And if that were placed at 3 per cent, interest compounded half yearly in 1903, it would meet every cent of the obligation the gov-In order to be absolutely certain, he says that alat 3 per cent. interest compounded half yearly in 1903, it would meet every cent of the obligation the government would be under, on the increased estimate of cost that he gave in order to save himself.

Now, Sir, I do not think there is any misrepresentation in that statement of the position taken by my hon, friend. And how does it pan out? I have

placed here in parallel columns, which I have given to the 'Hansard,' Mr. Fielding's estimate of 1903, and the facts as established in 1908, and they make very interesting reading.

Cost of Grand Trunk Pacific to Government.

As declared As demon-by Mr. Fielding strated by 1903 facts 1908. Quebec to Moncton .. .. .. \$10,000,000 Winnipeg to Quebec .. .. .. 41,300,000 Total when constructe d..., 54,609,676 \$124,403,219 division .......... nil 4,591,250 Total cost seven years after 

Total cash cost Grand Trunk Pacific and bridge .... \$73,691,706 \$180,845,683 that there was no need of it. This side of the House was laughed at when it made that request. They had mountains of information, and they read these mountains of information and placed them upon "Hansard." They knew all that it was necessary to know, and, as time would not wait, this matter was pushed through, and here is the instructive result. Are we, with the estimate which I have just read to the House of \$180,845,683, yet up to the actual cost of the work? No, sir. This is only again an estimate passed partly on actual contracts and partly on more gathered information, but yet an estimate, and I do not doubt at all but that the estimate will be very materially exall but that the estimate will be very materially ex-

It is now interesting to find out where this amount of \$13,725,706, put at interest in 1908 at 3 per cent. compounded half yearly, would be in this year 1908. It would be added to by \$2,300,000, and at this date you would have in the hands of your insurance man or trust company exactly \$16,000,000 in order to pay \$26,124,676 on the eastern section, and \$11,304,300 on the mountain section, or a total of \$39,400,000 in round numbers. If you add to that \$14,422,238 for the Quebec bridge cost, you have, to meet that, the vaunted \$13,725,706, which, with its accumulations of interest, makes now \$16,000,000. I think, a more silly, as well as a more unfounded

estimate, was never presented to any parliament by a man having the responsibilities of the head of the Exchequer of a nation.

What are the cash obligations which today are straight in front of the Minister of Finance and this country. They are these:

Cash Obligations Incurred For Grand Trunk Pacific— Construction, Winnipeg to Moncton ... \$114,393,765 Interest on cost of same whilst building. 10,009,454
Seven years' interest on total cost to be
paid by Government without recourse. 26,124,676

Total cash obligations .. .. .. .. .. \$180,845,683 Bond Obligations Canadian Northern Railway bonds guaran-anteed in 1903 ..... 58,048,000

Contingent Cash Liability Grand Trunk Pacific—
For three years' additional interest on cost
of construction, eastern division...... 11,196,290

Grand total of cash and bond obligations \$259,475,612 About these figures there is not a shadow of disagreement between either side of the House.

Recement between either side of the House.

Now, sir, with all that bond and cash indebtedness facing the government, what else is there? With the present scale of expenditure and the multiplicity of objects which are continually claiming expenditure and which the government is meeting, and the falling of receipts which are marked both in customs and in the railways of the country; we must not buoy ourselves up for a moment with the hope that those cash obligations can be met in any other way than by borrowing upon the money markets; London in particular. So that if you take these certain cash obligations— Fowing upon the money markets; London in particular. So that if you take these certain cash obligations—leaving out the contingent obligations of \$180,845,683, which is now lessened by \$26,000,000 paid on that account up to March 31, 1908—and meet them by loans, what happens? It happens that your public debt which in 1896 was \$258,500,000, and on March 31, 1908 was \$278,000,000, has to be increased to the alarming total of \$423,845,683. And if that contingent liability of \$11,000,000 comes to us and we have to provide the of \$11,000,000 comes to us and we have to provide the money from borrowings the total debt will amount to \$444,041,973, when all of these liabilities in cash shall have been covered. The most of that must be covered before the end of 1911, and all of it within a few years thereafter, so that new loans on this account will necessary to the amount of \$166.041.973.

But that is not all of it. There are in the current temporary loans running at rates from 3½ to 4½ per cent., amounting to \$17,800,000 in different banks here and there, wherever accommodation can be got. They cannot always run; no country can allow that. They cannot always run, no country can allow that. They must be taken up. Then again if you go to the Public Accounts you will find that before 1910 ends, \$57,000,000 of public debt not provided for by sinking funds will fall due and these two items together will render necessary additional new loans amounting to \$74,800,000 or a total of \$240,841,973, of which \$192,216,-

797 must be raised within three years. Now, it seems to me that that gives any sensible man room for thought, and necessitates great anxiety and the most serious consideration. And yet, notwithstanding all these facts which I have recited, this appailing load of cash and other obligations that are to be met a much at the desired. be met as much as the fates are to be met in their decrees or natural laws in their working out.

no amount of 'Oh, we don't care' will get rid of them; no waving of the hand puts them out from fronting you; no optimism based upon insufficient grounds of consideration or knowledge of facts will ever remove them from your path. They are there, and there to be met, and this country must meet them. And yet, sir, in the face of these appalling facts, this government starts out in the year 1908 on an expenditure and an increasing of obligations unprecedented in the ment starts out in the year 1908 on an expenditure and an increasing of obligations unprecedented in the former history of this country, involving in estimates alone \$138,078,381, and in bounties, which the Finance Minister himself has estimated for me and which are alone \$138,078,381, and in bounties, which the Finance Minister himself has estimated for me and which are to be paid, \$2,875,000; being a total of \$140,953,381. These are the expenditures authorized. But beyond that you have bridge subsidies and railway subsidies amounting to \$23,366,300; you have guaranteed loans to the Canadian Railway in the shape of 3½ per cent. bonds, and so have added to your financial burdens \$11,067,000. Thus you have in this present authorization a total of obligations and expenditures of \$175,386,681. I have read to you the obligations which before were staring this country in the face, amounting to \$250,000,000 and more. Add that to the \$175,000,000, and you have a total of \$484,000,000 of cash and bond obligations, most of them cash, which are today staring this country in the face and to be undertaken as soon as this Supply Bill shall have been passed. You may deduct \$26,000,000 of that as having been already paid out of the obligations upon the Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1908, which leaves you a debt of over \$408,000,000. And yet, sir, I fail to see in any member of the government, any utterance of the government, the least appreciation of the condition of things which is set forth in that presentation of what I believe to be the bare and naked facts.

Now, sir, let me very briefly ask a question or two with reference to this. What is the accompaniment of this condition of things? Are the revenues buoyant? Is trade prosperous?

Is trade prosperous?

This government has been kind to the wrongdoer and eminently kind to the middleman. When has the right hon, gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) ever stood and eminently kind to the middleman. When has the right hon gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) ever stood between the treasury of this country and the man who wanted to loot it? Will any one out of his own experience tell of one single case in which it has been done? But when Merwin looted the treasury, when Lødge looted the treasury, when Pierson, Dodge and hundreds of others have looted the treasury, though the Prime Minister knew it, though it was proven and put up to him, not once has the Prime Minister risen and by even a word condemned such proceedings: And today the middleman and the patronage list are in all their glory. Yesterday as a finale of the land transactions for the present session, displayed before this House one of the most malodorous deals that have ever been exposed here to our humiliation—a trust for the Indians sacrificed by the men who held that trust; Indian property sold for \$9,000, and turned over almost before the bill was paid for \$100,000. And yesterday the Minister of the Interior slept during nearly the whole of the presentation of that subject. And when he got up, the first thing he did was to call the hone gentleman (Mr. Boyce) a scandal monger. And the next thing was to give his plea. And his plea was: The land belonged to the Indians; Indians cannot eat land; they have to sell it and get money or they cannot get the good of it; we sold it—and that is the whole story.

whole story.

Franchises are given everywhere. I brought one case to the attention of the House not long ago. Here were four members of Parliament in good standing—Duncan Fraser, of Guysborough; Mr. McIsaac, of Antigonish; Mr. Maxwell, of a British Columbia constituency, and Mr. McInnes, also of British Columbia. And these four members of Parliament were standing up like little men fighting for every proposal that the government tried to put through this House. And they got the townsite of Whitehorse divided amongst themselves at \$10 an acre, a townsite in which lots—and an an acre makes several lots—I have been informed sell at from \$500 to \$1,500 per lot. That is a part of the system of doping. The Prime Minister dopes the country in several ways. For instance, he gives a contract of printing to Mr. Pierson, who owns the St. John Sun, who has no job office. And Mr. Plerson receives the contract and thanks the Prime Minister. Then he turns it over to a gentleman by the name of Armstrong, telling him: You do this printing and I will keep 25 per cent. and you can have the other 75 per cent. That is done, and the Prime Minister knows it. Why should not the country have that 25 per cent., and Mr. Armstrong do the printing and get just as much for it as he gets now? And the same gentleman. The right hon, gentleman himself carries on the doping process. How? By writing out a promise of a judgeship or a governorship and giving it to a man who supports him as a member of this House.

The Prime Minister knows he did it, knows the letter was read, knows that the gentleman had it in his trousers pocket, and voted for him. Since they have come into power in 1896 they have appointed seventy-five members of Parliament to positions of emolument, involving an annual salary of \$350,000; and these men, until they got the office, would of course have supported the government; and they would he heathens if, after they got the office, they did not say a good word for the government. And so it goes on, and tomorrow we will be asked to swallow another measure, the infamous Quebec Bridge matter, which we will have something to say about tomorrow. I believe that the proposition which is put before the House in that respect will not stand fair investigation. It was a political thing; the gentlemen who has been the soul of it for these years back, is the close political friend of the Prime Minister; and had it not been for that political influence I do not believe the Finance Minister would have done what he did with reference to these bonds. Now, after it has gone to pieces through lack of Government supervision, we are to shoulder the whole loss, then we are to rebuild the whole bridge, and then do what we can, little or more, te get any revenue from it afterwards. These and many other methods of the transaction of public business, alongside with what is to my mind, the utterly reckless extravagance of the government, are making themselves felt in this country, are making themselves felt outside this country, are affecting us here and affecting our country abroad, and I think it is high time that a halt were cailed. The Prime Minister knows he did it, knows the us here and affecting our country abroad, and I think it is high time that a halt were called.

The Dean of Westminster's Sermon

HE following is the conclusion of the ser-mon preached before the Bishops of the Lambeth Conference at Westminster Abbey:
"I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision."—Acts xxvi, 19.

Fathers of the Church of God, it has Fathers of the Church of God, it has seemed to me becoming that, in venturing as a presbyter to address you. I should invite your floughts to the central teachings of the New Testament, and dwell on the Apostolic doctrine of the Church, rather than attempt a survey of our present position and of the various problems which it offers for your consideration. But I ask you to let me make one practical application of the truth which I have tried to expound. I have chosen the subject of Christian Unity because it is, to my thinking, by far the most important that presents itself at the moment of history at which we have now arrived.

The Episcopate was developed in its monarchical form in the course of the second century out of the growing necessities of Christian unity. If we believe that evolution is a Divine law of progress we are no more troubled at not finding a formal Episcopate in New Testament times than at not seeing the oak in the acorn. It came by a Divinely natural necessity; it came when it was wanted, and it remains because it is wanted today. The function of the early Episcopate was the safeguarding of the faith and the preservation of the unity of the Church. These are the two primary elements of the function of the Episcopate today; only to the second we must penitently add the restoration of the unity where it has been lost. It is of happy omen that the two topics of Faith and Unity stand first on the programme of your deliberations. The Episcopate was developed in its monarchic

The reunion of Christendom has sometimes been taken to signify primarily our re-entry into communion with the Churches which still remain subject to Rome and with the Orthodox Churches of the East. These we may not for a moment forget, even though our first duty, as I believe, lies nearer home, and amongst our own kith and kin. We must always be on our guard lest by word or act we give needless offence, and thereby postpone yet further the day of our reconciliation with these ancient branches of Christ's Church. But by almost universal agreement the time of that reconciliation is not now.

I asked a distinguished French ecclesiastic what he thought I might wisely say on this point in presence of the assembled Bishops of the Anglican Communion. He replied, "Do you know the beautiful prayer of our Litany, Oremus pro fratribus nostris absentibus." ('Let us pray for our brethren who are absent from us.)"

But our first responsibility unquestionably lies, as I have said, in the direction of our own kith and kin, amongst those who speak the same language and read the same English Bible. The Congress which has recently met has rightly emphasised this side of our responsibility, and wise and large thoughts have found utterance with regard to it. It has shown an unexampled recognition of the work of the Divine Spirit in the Communions which are separated from us, an unexampled desire to learn what they have to us, an unexampled desire to learn what they have to teach us, an unexampled readiness to inquire how reunion might be accomplished on conditions honorable to both sides.

It is plain that we cannot abandon what we have hitherto declared to be the four essential characteristics of our own position—the Holy Scriptures, the two great Creeds, the two great Sacraments, and the historic Episcopate. But we can and ought to recognize that where the first three are found, and where there is also an ordered ministry, guarded by the solemn imposition of hands there our differences are not so much matters of faith as matters of discipline and imposition of hands, there our differences are not so much matters of faith as matters of discipline, and ought with humility and patience to be capable of adjustment. A fuller recognition on the one side of a charismatic ministry, which God has plainly owned and blessed; a fuller recognition on the other side of the permanent value of an episcopacy which has long since ceased to be "a prelacy;" a readiness on both sides to arrive at some temporary agreement which might ultimately issue in a common ministry, regular in the historic sense, though admitting the possibility of separate organizations and exempt jurisdictions—given such recognitions and such readiness, and what a prospect of reconciliation are not what we want. We want apostles of reconciliation—men who have seen "the heavenly vision," and can be content with no lower ideal than the one Body of the Christ. And where have we the right to look for them if not in the Episcopate, the very raison d'eire

of which is the preservation and the restoration of unity? There is danger here in England today lest the ideal of the Episcopate be lowered till it mean no more than the careful shepherding of "a denomination," lest our Bishops exhaust themselves in a multiplicity of beneficient activities which might appropriately be left to their Archdeacons and parish priests. It is indeed all to the good that the whole level of our spiritual life should be raised, as it has been raised in many Dioceses, by the example of this fervent zeal. But oh! bear with me if I say that a larger task awaits you—the task of restoring in each Diocese the broken unity of the Body of Christ. England, America, the Colonies, the Misston-fields—and land, America, the Colonies, the Mission-fields—and the last most pathetically of all—plead with you to rise to the height of your calling as the apostles of reconciliation.

I know that it is urged that if we desire unity, I know that it is urged that it we desire unity, there is no corresponding desire in any of the Communions to which I have referred; that they are well contented to be separate from us, and that they have made no movement towards a corporate reunion. What if it be so? Brethren and Fathers, we have the Vision, if they have it not as yet. We have the Vision, and we have hear set by Providence in the Vision, if they have it not as yet. We have the Vision; and we have been set by Providence in the middle place, between the old and the new, for the very purpose of reconciliation. It is a heavenly, God-sent vision; let us take heed that we be not disobedi-ent to it. It is the will of God; through us, or through others if we prove unworthy, it is destined to be re-alized. "For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie; though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will

And so, Fathers in God, we humbly commend you to the Divine keeping as you enter upon your solemn deliberations, and we turn again to prayer and to the Blessed Sacrament of our unity in the Body of the

A man once asked Thackeray to lend him five shillings, which he would convert into £20,000. Asked how, he explained that he knew a young woman with £20,000 who he knew would marry him if he asked her, but he had pawned his teeth, and wanted five shillings to redeem them, in order to propose effectively.

Teacher (to new pupil): "What's your name?"
New Pupil: "T-t-tommy T-t-thinker."
Teacher: "And do you stutter all the time, Tom-New Pupil: "N-n-no, m-ma'am; o-only when I

# The Road to True Economy Leads to Spencer's

The many lines mentioned will prove that the above statement is true. No firm in Canada can or does sell more closely than we do, and when we advertise lines at reduced prices the public knows that they are bargains to be had. The Furniture Sale offers splendid opportunities for substantial savings on all lines, whether it be necessities or luxuries. The second week of the sale starts with splendid specials in furniture and extra good bargains in the Carpet Section.

\$16.50 Mission Sewing Table Now \$11.00



value \$16.50.

# Extraordinary Offering of Axminster Carpets for Monday

All Our \$2.00 Axminster Carpets Will go on Sale at \$1.25

This is in realty an extraordinary offering. It includes our entire range of Axminster Carpets at \$2.00 per yard, not a few slow selling patterns but the entire assortment embracing the very newest designs and colorings. The patterns cover a wide range of variety and are suitable for drawing-roons, library or dining-room, and are to be had in all the best and most desirable shades and colorings. The luxurious richness of the Axminster Carpet is well known and when you come to consider, that at this price it is lower than the price that is usually asked for the inferior makes of carpets you will realize what a bargain this is. If you wish to secure the best designs 

\$60.00 Mission Safe Desk Now \$40.00



SAFE DESK, reg. value \$60.00. August Sale \$40.00

# Carpet Squares Much Underpriced

Chaci pricea
Size 9 ft. by 9 ft.
BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$16.75. Aug.
Sale
BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$17.50. Aug. Sale
BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$18.50. Aug.
Sale
Size 9 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.
BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$17.50. Aug. Sale
BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$18.75. Aug.
Sale \$15.00
BRUSSELS SQUARES, regular price \$19.50. August Sale
BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$21.00. Aug. Sale \$16.75
Size 9 ft. by 9 ft.
WOOL SQUARES, regular price \$11.25. Aug.
Sale \$8.90
WOOL SQUARES, reg. price \$12.75. Aug. Sale
Sale
WOOL SQUARES, reg. price \$14.40. Aug.
Sale \$11.50
Size 9 ft. by 9 st.
AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$21.00.

AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$36.00. Aug. Sale \$27.00 Size 9 ft. by 10 ft 6 in. AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$24.50. Aug. Sale \$18.50 AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$29.00. Aug. Sale \$21.75 AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$42.50. Aug. Sale \$32.00 TAPESTRY SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. price \$19.50. 

# English Carriages, Perambulators and Go-Carts Reduced

In introducing this new line we beg to state that the following are all of London manufacture and are built with special care as to Lightness and Durability, as well as to the Comfort of young children. They are light running, strong, and are well finished in carriage style in the best manner possible.

No. 92—BOAT-SHAPE CARRIAGE, on 25 and 20-inch wheels, upholstered in leather cloth, loose cushions, and centre board, buckle body straps, extended wood or china handles, and apron. Hood is made of leather cloth, reversible, has brass joints with adjustable catch. Regular value \$24.00. August Sale ...... \$19.00 No. 23-GREEN BOAT-SHAPED CARRIAGE with strap springs. Regular value \$29.00. August Sale .... \$23.00 No. 23-BLUE BOAT-SHAPED PERAMBULATOR, with strap springs. Regular value \$29. August Sale . . . \$23.00 No. 23-PRIMROSE AND BLUE BOAT-SHAPED CAR-RIAGE, with strap springs. Regular value \$31.00. August No. 90-WHITE BOAT PERAMBULATOR. Regular value \$23.00. August Sale ..... \$18.00 

No. 90-BLUE BOAT-SHAPED CARRIAGE, regular value

\$22.00. August Sale ..... \$17.50

# Extra Specials for Monday's Selling

In keeping with our policy of running a Furniture Sale for the entire month of August, we offer some interesting specials for tomorrow. Some of these lines are new goods that we have opened since the sale started. Bought as they were, under the most favorable circumstances, the prices will be found to be most attractive, and the savings exceptionally good.



PRINCESS DRESSING BUREAU, made of golden oak, size of mirror 36 inches by 16 inches. Regular price \$48 Bureau and Stand \$32

\$24.00 Princess Bureau \$14.75

MAHOGANY BUREAU and WASHSTAND, with bow fronts, British plate mirror, 33½ inches by 26 inches. Bureau has two long draw-

price \$48.00. Special Monday ..... \$35.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier \$18.75 CHIFFONIER, made of mahogany, rich and handsome design, particularly well made and a genuine bargain at this

ers. Reg. price \$70.00. \$45.00 Special Monday .... \$45 Bureau and Stand \$30 MAHOGANY BUREAU with WASHSTAND to match, swell front bureau, British plate mirror, size 33 inches by 30 inches, very neat and desirable designs and a splendid bargain. Reg. price \$45.00. Special on Monday at .. ..

\$70 Bureau and Washstand \$45

CHEVAL DRESSING BUREAU

AND WASHSTAND, very hand-

some colonial design. Bureau has

oval mirror 48 inches by 20 inches, between two pedestals of five draw-

\$35.00 Mahogany Chiffonier \$18.75

CHIFFONIER, made of golden oak, quarter cut, very attractive designs, and most exceptional value, reg. \$18.75 selling price \$35.00. Special Monday at ....

# Rugs at Splendid Savings

RUGS, regular price \$3.50. August Sale \$2.75 RUGS, regular price \$3.75. August Sale ... \$3.00 RUGS, regular price \$5.50. August Sale .. \$4.50 RUGS, regular price \$5.75. August Sale .. \$4.50 RUGS, regular price \$6.50. August Sale .. \$5.25 RUGS, regular price \$6.75. August Sale .. \$5.50 RUGS, regular price \$7.75. August Sale .. \$6.00

BUGS, regular price \$3.50. August Sale .. \$2.75 RUGS, regular price \$4.00. August Sale .. \$3.60 RUGS, regular price \$5.00. August Sale \$4.00

RUGS, regular price \$3.25. August Sale .. \$2.50 RUGS, regular price \$2.75. August Sale .. \$2.25 RUGS, regular price \$2.25. August Sale .. \$1.75 RUGS, regular price \$1 85. August Sale .. \$1.50 RUGS, regular price \$1.25. August Sale .. \$1.00 AXMINSTER RUGS AND MATS RUGS, regular price \$7.50. August Sale .. \$6.00

RUGS, regular price \$6.75 August Sale .. \$5.50 RUGS, regular price \$4.50. August Sale .. \$3.50 RUGS, regular price \$4.00. August Sale .. \$3.25 RUGS, regular price \$2.50. August Sale .. \$2.00 RUGS, regular price \$1.25 August Sale ... \$1.00

RUGS, regular price \$14.50. August Sales ...... \$11.00 Children's Carriages and

RUGS, regular price \$9.50. August Sale ..... \$7.50

# Go-Carts at Savings

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, with best reed body, enamelled steel gearing and steel tyres. Regular value \$9.00. August CARRIAGE, with rubber tyres, same body and gearing as above. Regular value \$9.50. August Sale ..... \$7.50 CARRIAGE, upholstered, reed body, steel gearing, rubber tyres. Regular value \$15.00. August Sale ..... \$12.00 CARRIAGE, superior build and finish. Regular value \$20. August Sale ..... \$16.00 GO-CART, nicely upholstered. Regular value \$18.00. August GO-CART, with hood This is a very fine design and is upholstered in a green silk plush. Regular value \$30.00. August Sale ..... \$24.00

Folding Go-Carts Underpriced

No. 160—FOLDING GO-CART. Reg. value \$3.25. August \$2.50 No. 760-FOLDING GO-CART. Reg. value \$8 50. August "ALLWIN" FOLDING GO-CART, reg. value \$10.00. August "TEDDY" FOLDING GO-CART, without hood. Reg. value \$11 25. August Sale ..... \$8.75 TEDDY" FOLDING GO-CART, with hood. Regular value \$14.00. August Sale ..... \$11.00

In mentioning these couches and calling attention to the good savings that are made possible by buying now, we also wish to impress upon all the fact that these are our own make. By careful attention and producing only the very best, we have established a reputation for these articles, and

the fact of being able to buy couches of our own make under price will be good news to many. VERY STRONGLY BUILT COUCH of Early English style, frame made of solid quarter-sawed oak throughout, cushions for seat and head covered in marone Spanish hide. Head of couch

contains a rack or open pocket for newspapers. Reg. value \$42.50. August Sale . . . \$34.00

Substantial Savings on These

Couches

One similar to above in Green Hide. Reg. value \$42.50. Aug. Sale **\$34.00** PLAIN TOP GOLDEN

OAK COUCH, in Pantasote. Reg. value \$32.50. Aug. Sale . . . \$25.00 SOLID QUARTERED OAK COUCH, in green horsehide. Reg. value \$48.50. Aug. Sale \$39.00

QUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in fine English tapestry, deep spring seat and scroll, all best material throughout. Reg. value \$32.00. Aug. Sale \$25.50

S. E. COUCHES, in green tapestry, with spring edge. Reg. value \$22.50. August Sale ..... \$18.00

COUCH, in English Tapestry, with spring edge. Reg. value \$20. August Sale \$16.00

COUCH, in red English tapestry, with hard edge, spring seat. Reg. value \$19.00. August Sale ..... \$15.00 COUCH, in blue German tapestry, with plain edge. Reg. value \$16.50. August Sale ..... \$13.00



Reg. value \$28.00. August Sale ..... \$22.50 COUCH, in red armure, with plain edge. Reg. value \$16.50. August Sale \$13.00 COUCH in green tapestry, with plain edge. Reg. value \$15.00. August Sale . . . . \$12.00

QUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in

red horsehide, best work

BUTTONED TOP GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in Pantasote.

throughout. Reg. value \$52.00. Aug. Sale \$41.00

COUCH, in blue tapestry, with plain edge Reg. value \$15.00. August Sale .. \$12.00 COUCH, in red English tapestry, with plain edge. Reg. value \$15.00. Aug. Sale \$12.00

COUCH, in nile green armure, with plain seat. Reg. value \$15.00. Aug. Sale \$12.00

Rest and Have Afternoon Tea at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Cold Lunches, all Home Cooking, at Our New Tea Rooms

VOL L. NO. 172

# WANT PRES FOR ARE

Movement in Mor

NEW MEN IN A

Building and

mechanics and the satisfaction is expres aspect of affairs. There are 1,800 m at the Angus shops,

"We're doing pretty
Johnson, superintende
"We turned out one
day, we got out three
we hope to get out an
Toronto, Aug. 12are now at work in t
shops of the C.P.R.,
walting to be taken of waiting to be taken o
North Bay, Aug. 1:
ing of citizens was
the government to ste
and bring the C.P.R.

DEATH OF

In the early sixties turned to British C Nanaimo, where he in connection with in connection with about five years ago, Vancouver. He leav three sons. Mrs. Mpioneer of the Pacicome to Oregon wallinois to Oregon to prairie schooner.

The eldest son, Artident of Nanalmo. Cawith the Vancouver and Archie is a mem mechanical staff. To place today.

The late Mr. McG known and respected and Nanaimo and British Columbians

BAD IN

Vancouver, Aug.
Constable Woollaco
Alert Bay last evening prisoner named Kis been committed for assizes for assaulting August 6. The yo passing through the Alert Bay, when she tacked by Klatipi, stable Woollacott in the vicinity and at arrest Klatipi. The desperate fight and exerting himself to the officer succeeded in man and handcuffing feet with cords and sistance of three Ind prisoner. sistance of three ind prisoner.

Chief Awakalagilw Rupert Indians, inte ceedings and attemp prisoner and was af by Indian Agent He Corker, J.P. There eases of a similar Indians in the vicin first time a white tacked.

Klatipi was sen months last year fo to other Indians and for assaulting an I

The Timbe

Vancouver, Aug. 1 will be established M. E. Jeffres, of Ja Rufus, H. Roys, of their Harrison Lak comprise some 22,00 quired the land ab and at that time the Western trend dustry and are now timber propositions